

**Ordinance No. 2025-01
Camino Real Regional Utility Authority,
Sunland Park, New Mexico**

WASTEWATER PRE-TREATMENT ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING AND SETTING FORTH UNIFORM REQUIREMENT, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR USERS OF THE CAMINO REAL REGIONAL UTILITY AUTHORITY PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS TO INCLUDE THE FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT AND THE FEDERAL PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS

March 10, 2025

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CAMINO REAL REGIONAL UTILITY AUTHORITY PRETREATMENT ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-01

SECTION 1-GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose and Policy

This ordinance sets forth uniform requirements for Users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works for the Camino Real Regional Utility Authority and enables CRRUA to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code [U.S.C.] section 1351 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] Part 403). CRRUA owns and operates three Publicly Owned Treatment Works: the Sunland Park North Wastewater Treatment Facility, the Sunland Park South Wastewater Treatment Facility and the West Mesa Wastewater Treatment Facility. The objectives of this ordinance are:

- A. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that will interfere with its operation;
- B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that will pass through the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- C. To protect both Publicly Owned Treatment Works personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
- D. To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- E. To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvements of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works; to provide for administrative fines for non-compliance; and to provide for sewer surcharge fees for pollutant exceedances; and
- F. To enable CRRUA to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the Publicly Owned Treatment Works is subject.

This ordinance shall apply to all Users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works. The ordinance authorizes the issuance of individual wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires User reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein, administrative fines for non-compliance, and sewer surcharge fees for pollutant exceedances.

1.2 Administration and Rules of Interpretation

- A. Except as otherwise provided herein, the CRRUA Executive Director shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the CRRUA Executive Director may be delegated by the CRRUA Executive Director to a duly authorized, or designated, representative.

- B. This ordinance is intended to be construed, administered and enforced in conjunction with CRRUA’s Enforcement Response Plan, hereinafter the “ERP”, which is attached as Appendix A. The provisions, policies, terms, applicability, standards, permits, procedures, processes, enforcement and miscellaneous provisions of the ERP shall apply to this Ordinance, unless otherwise stated herein. Any and all of the requirements of the ERP and this ordinance shall be read in such a way as to harmonize their provisions with each other in the event of ambiguity.

1.3 Repeal

This ordinance repeals and replaces previous pretreatment requirements outlined in CRRUA Ordinances No. 2011-02 Rules 22, 23, and 24 and Ordinance 2013-01.

1.4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations, when used in this ordinance, shall have the designated meanings:

BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BMP – Best Management Practice
BMR – Baseline Monitoring Report
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CIU – Categorical Industrial User
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand
CRRUA – Camino Real Regional Utility Authority
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
gpd – gallons per day
IU – Industrial User
mg/l – milligrams per liter
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSCIU – Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User
POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIU – Significant Industrial User
SNC – Significant Noncompliance
TKN – Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TSS – Total Suspended Solids
U.S.C. – United States Code

1.5 Definitions

Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this ordinance, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

A. Act or “the Act.” The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.

B. Approved Authority, EPA Region 6, Dallas, TX.

C. Authorized or Duly Authorized Representative of the User.

(1) If the User is a corporation:

(a) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or 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 initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary system 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.

(2) If the User is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

(3) If the User is a Federal, State, or local governmental body: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.

(4) The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, 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 CRRUA.

D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD. The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20 degrees centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).

- E. Best Management Practices or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 2.1 A and B [40 CFR 403.d(a)(1) and (b)]. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.
- F. Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. section 1317) that apply to a specific category of Users and that appear in 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405-699.
- G. Categorical Industrial User. An Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard or categorical Standard.
- H. CRRUA. The Camino Real Regional Utility Authority or the Board of the Camino Real Regional Utility Authority.
- I. Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD. A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.
- J. Control Authority. The Camino Real Regional Utility Authority.
- K. Daily Maximum. The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.
- L. 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 a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.
- M. Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, the Regional Administrator, or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- N. Existing Source. Any source of discharge that is not a “New Source.”
- O. Grab Sample. A sample that is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.
- P. Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works from any nondomestic source.

Q. 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.

R. Interference. A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processed, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of the CRRUA's NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent State or local regulations; section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substance Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

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

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

U. Monthly Average. The sum of all "daily discharge: measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

V. 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.

W. Municipality. Cities, towns, villages, counties, or other political subdivisions.

X. New Source.

(1) Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards under section 307 C of the Act that will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

(a) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

(b) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an Existing Source; or

- (c) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an Existing Source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the Existing Source, should be considered.
- (2) Construction on a site at which an Existing Source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of Section (1)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- (3) Construction of a New Source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - (a) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program
 - (i) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (ii) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

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

Y. Pass Through. A discharge which exits the Publicly Owned Treatment Works 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 CRRUA's NPDES permits, including an increase in the magnitude of duration of a violation.

Z. Person. Any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities.

AA. pH. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

BB. Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, Medical Wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and

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

CC. Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works. 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.

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

EE. Pretreatment Standards or Standards. Pretreatment Standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical Pretreatment Standards, and Local Limits.

FF. Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 2.1 of this ordinance.

GG. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). A treatment works, as defined by section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1292), which is owned by CRRUA. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances, which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

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

II. Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

JJ. Significant Industrial User (SIU).

Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Section, a Significant Industrial User is:

(1) An Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards; or

(2) An Industrial User that:

(a) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);

- (b) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works treatment plant; or
 - (c) Is designated as such by CRRUA on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the Publicly Owned Treatment Work's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.
- (3) CRRUA may determine that an Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a Significant Industrial User on a finding that the Industrial User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:
- (a) The Industrial User, prior to CRRUA's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;
 - (b) The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in Section 6.14 B [see 40 CFR 403.12(q)], together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
 - (c) The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
- (4) Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) of this part has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the Publicly Owned Treatment Work's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, CRRUA 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.

KK. 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 2.1 of this ordinance. 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 a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violates the Publicly Owned Treatment Works regulations, Local Limits or Permit conditions.

LL. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

MM. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen. The combination of organically bound nitrogen and ammonia in wastewater.

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

OO. User or Industrial User. A source of indirect discharge.

PP. CRRUA Executive Director. The person designated by CRRUA to supervise the operation of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this ordinance. The term also means a duly authorized, or designated, representative of the CRRUA Executive Director.

QQ. Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

RR. Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant. That portion of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

SECTION 2-GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Prohibited Discharge Standards

A. General Prohibitions. No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works any pollutant or wastewater which causes Pass Through or Interference. These general prohibitions apply to all Users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works whether or not they are subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.

B. Specific Prohibitions. No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:

- (1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees F (60 degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
- (2) Wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or more than 8.0 standard units, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works or equipment;
- (3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the Publicly Owned Treatment Works resulting in Interference but in no case solids greater than one half inch (1/2") or thirteen centimeters (13 cm) in any dimension;
- (4) 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 Publicly Owned Treatment Works;

- (5) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 140 degrees F (60 degrees C), or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in Interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees F (40 degrees C);
- (6) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
- (7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the Publicly Owned Treatment Works in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
- (8) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the CRRUA Executive Director in accordance with Section 3.4 of this ordinance;
- (9) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance of repair;
- (10) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating CRRUA's NPDES permits;
- (11) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations;
- (12) Storm Water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, Noncontact Cooling Water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the CRRUA Executive Director;
- (13) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes, as well as unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids;
- (14) Medical Wastes, except as specifically authorized by the CRRUA Executive Director in an individual wastewater discharge permit;
- (15) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the Treatment Facilities' effluent to fail toxicity test;
- (16) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which might cause excessive foaming in the Publicly Owned Treatment Works'

Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this Section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

2.2 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Users must comply with the categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-699.

A. Where a categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the CRRUA Executive Director may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with Section 2.2E and 2.2F. **[40 CFR 403.6(c)]**

B. When the limits in a categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of productions, the CRUUA Executive Director may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual Users. **[40CFR 403.6(c)(2)]**

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

D. When a categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an Industrial User may request that CRRUA convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the CRRUA Executive Director. CRRUA may establish equivalent mass limits only if the Industrial User meets all the conditions set forth in Sections 2.2E(1)(a) through 2.2E(1)(e) below.

(1) To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the Industrial User must:

- a. Employ, or demonstrate that it will employ, water conservation methods and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its individual wastewater discharge permit;
- b. Currently use control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard, and not have used dilution as a substitute for treatment;
- c. Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all wastestreams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device, as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual average daily flow rate and the long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating condition;
- d. Not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the Discharge; and
- e. Have consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards during the period prior to the Industrial User's request for equivalent mass limits.

(2) An Industrial User subject to equivalent mass limits must:

- a. Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits;
- b. Continue to record the facility's flow rates through the use of a continuous effluent flow monitoring device;
- c. Continue to record the facility's production rates and notify the CRRUA Executive Director whenever production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from its baseline production rates determined in paragraph 2.2F(1)(c) of this Section. Upon notification of a revised production rate, the CRRUA Executive Director will reassess the equivalent mass limit and revise the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
- d. Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation method and technologies as those implemented pursuant to paragraphs 2.2E(1)(a) of this Section so long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.

(3) When developing equivalent mass limits, the CRRUA Executive Director:

- a. Will calculate the equivalent mass limit by multiplying the actual average daily flow rate of the regulated process(es) of the Industrial User by the concentration-based Daily Maximum and Monthly Average Standard for the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard and the appropriate unit conversion factor;
- b. Upon notification of a revised production rate, will reassess the equivalent mass limit and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
- c. May retain the same equivalent mass limits in subsequent individual wastewater discharger permit terms if the Industrial User's actual average daily flow rate was reduced solely as a result to the implementation of water conservation methods and technologies, and the actual average daily flow rate used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit were not based on the use of dilution as a substitute for treatment pursuant to Section 13.3 regarding the prohibition of bypass.

E. The CRRUA Executive Director may convert the mass limits of the categorical Pretreatment Standards of 40 CFR Pars 414, 419, and 455 to concentration limits for purposes of calculating limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users. The conversion is at the discretion of the CRRUA Executive Director. The CRRUA Executive Director will document how the equivalent limits were derived for any changes from concentration to mass limits, or vice versa, and make this information publicly available.

F. Once included in its permit, the Industrial User must comply with the equivalent limitations developed in this Section (2.2) in lieu of the promulgated categorical Standards from which the equivalent limitations were derived. **[40 CFR 403.6(c)(7)]**

G. Many categorical Pretreatment Standards specify one limit for calculating maximum daily discharge limitations and a second limit for calculating maximum Monthly Average, or 4-day average, limitations. Where such Standards are being applied, the same production or flow figure shall be used in calculating both the average and the maximum equivalent limitations. **[40CFR 403.6(c)(8)]**

H. Any Industrial User operating under a permit incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production-based Standard shall notify the CRRUA Executive Director within two (2) business days after the User has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any User not notifying the CRRUA Executive Director of such anticipated change will be required to meet the mass or concentration limits in its permit that were based on the original estimate of the long term average production rate. **[40 CFR 403.6(c)(9)]**

2.3 Local Limits

- A. The CRRUA Executive Director is authorized to establish Local Limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c).
- B. The following pollutant limits are established to protect against Pass Through and Interference. No person shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of the following Daily Maximum Limits as total amount:

250	mg/l BOD ₅
0.29	mg/l cyanide
100	mg/l fats, oil, and/or grease
40	mg/l total Kjeldahl nitrogen
200	mg/l total suspended solids

The above limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works. All concentrations for metallic substances are for total metal unless indicated otherwise. The CURRA Executive Director may impose mass limitations in additions to the concentration-based limitations above.

- C. The CRRUA Executive Director may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), by ordinance or in individual wastewater discharge permits to implement Local Limits and the requirements of Section 2.1.

2.4 CRRUA's Rights of Revision

CRRUA reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or in individual wastewater discharge permits, more stringent Standards or Requirements on discharges to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works consistent with the purpose of this ordinance.

2.5 Dilution

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

unless expressly authorized by an applicable Pretreatment Standard or Requirement. The CURRA Executive Director may impose mass limitations on Users who are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirement, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

SECTION 3-PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

3.1 Pretreatment Facilities

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all categorical Pretreatment Standards, Local Limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 2.1 of this ordinance within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the CRRUA Executive Director, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the CRRUA Executive Director for review, and shall be acceptable to CRRUA's Executive Director before such facilities are constructed. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the CRRUA under the provisions of this ordinance.

3.2 Additional Pretreatment Measures

A. Whenever deemed necessary, the CRRUA Executive Director may require Users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the Publicly Owned Treatment Works and determine the User's compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.

B. The CRRUA Executive Director may require any person discharging into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. An individual wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

C. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the CRRUA Executive Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of a type and capacity approved by the CRRUA Executive Director, and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired by the User at their expense. All grease trap or interceptor waste shall be properly disposed at a facility in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Grease traps and interceptors shall be cleaned as often as necessary to ensure that sediment and floating materials do not accumulate to impair the efficiency of the grease trap or interceptor, and to ensure no visible grease is observed in the discharge to the sanitary

sewer. The introduction of any surfactant, solvent, or emulsifier into a grease trap or interceptor is prohibited. Surfactants, solvents, and emulsifiers are materials, which dissolve or suspend grease and enable it to pass from the trap into the collection system.

D. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

3.3 Accidental Discharge/Slug Discharge Control Plans

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

- A. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- B. Description of stored chemicals;
- C. Procedures for immediately notifying the CRRUA Executive Director of any accidental or Slug Discharge, as required by Section 6.6 of this ordinance; and
- D. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or Slug Discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.
- E. CRRUA will implement precautionary measures to prevent potential violations of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and protect its wastewater infrastructure and treatment process. If it is determined that a facility is discharging improperly treated wastewater into the CRRUA system, the following actions will be taken:
 - (1) For facilities with a lift station: CRRUA may shut down the lift station receiving the discharge. The facility shall arrange for a licensed waste management or hauling company to transport the wastewater to an authorized disposal facility during the pendency of the period when the lift station is shut down.
 - (2) For facilities without a lift station: CRRUA may shut off water service to the facility to prevent further impact on CRRUA's infrastructure and treatment process.
 - (3) The above-referenced shutdowns will remain in effect for a minimum of one week or longer, depending on the time required for the facility to resolve deficiencies in its pretreatment process and achieve full compliance with its permit. These preventative measures are necessary to avoid environmental and regulatory violations until the facility demonstrates compliance with all applicable wastewater discharge standards.

3.4 Hauled Wastewater

A. Septic tank waste may be introduced into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works only at locations designated by the CRRUA Executive Director, and at such times as are established by the CRRUA Executive Director. Such waste shall not violate Section 2 of this ordinance or any other requirements established by CRRUA. The CRRUA Executive Director may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits.

B. Hauled wastewater of a type authorized by the CRRUA Executive Director may be introduced into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works only at locations designated, and at such times as are established by the CRRUA Executive Director. Such waste shall not violate Section 2 of this ordinance or any other requirements established by the CRRUA. The CRRUA Executive Director may require wastewater haulers to obtain individual user discharge permits or registrations, and pay fees.

C. The disposal of hauled industrial wastewater containing hazardous wastes or pollutants in toxic amounts is prohibited. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this ordinance.

D. Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the CRRUA Executive Director. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the CRRUA Executive Director. The CRRUA Executive Director may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable Standards. The CRRUA Executive Director may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.

E. Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

SECTION 4-INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

4.1 Wastewater Analysis

When requested by the CRRUA Executive Director, a User must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty (30) days of the request. The CRRUA Executive Director may periodically require Users to update this information.

4.2 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirement

- A. No Significant Industrial User shall discharge wastewater into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works without first obtaining an Significant User Discharge Permit from the CRRUA Executive Director.
- B. The CRRUA Executive Director may require other Users to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this ordinance.
- C. Any violation of the terms and conditions of an individual wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and subject the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Sections 10 through 12 of this ordinance. Obtaining an individual wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State Pretreatment Standards or Requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

4.3 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permitting: Existing Connections

Any User required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit who was discharging wastewater into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works prior to the effective date of this ordinance and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within thirty (30) days after said date, apply to the CRRUA Executive Director for an individual wastewater discharge permit in accordance with Section 4.5 of this ordinance, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works to continue after sixty (60) days of the effective date of this ordinance except in accordance with an individual wastewater discharge permit issued by the CRRUA Executive Director.

4.4 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permitting: New Connections

Any User required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works must obtain such permit prior to the beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this individual wastewater discharge permit, in accordance with Section 4.5 of this ordinance, must be filed at least sixty (60) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

4.5 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Contents

A. All Users required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. The CRRUA Executive Director may require Users to submit all or some of the following information as part of the permit application.

(1) Identifying Information.

- a. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
- b. Contact information, description of activities, facilities, and plant production processed on the premises;

(2) Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

(3) Description of Operations.

- a. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processed, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such User. This description should include a schematic process diagram, which indicates points of discharge to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works from the regulated processes.
- b. Types of wastes generated, and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- c. Number and type of employees, hours of operations, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
- d. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- e. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevations, and all points of discharge;

(4) Time and duration of discharges:

(5) The location for monitoring all wastes covered by the permit;

(6) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestreams formula set out in Section 2.2C. **[40 CFR 403.6(e)]**.

(7) Measurement of Pollutants.

- a. The categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for Existing Sources.
- b. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the Standard or by the CRRUA Executive Director, or regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.
- c. Instantaneous, Daily Maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.
- d. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.10 of this ordinance. Where the Standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation as required by the CRRUA Executive Director or the applicable Standards to determine compliance with the Standard.
- e. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.11 of this ordinance.

(8) Any requests for a monitoring waiver (or a renewal of an approved monitoring waiver) for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge based on Section 6.4 B. **[40 CFR 403.12(e)(2)]**.

(9) Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the CRRUA Executive Director to evaluate the permit application.

B. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the User for revision.

4.6 Application Signatories and Certifications

A. All wastewater discharge permit applications, User reports and certification statements must be signed by an Authorized Representative of the User and contain the certification statement in Section 6.14 A.

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

C. A facility determined to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User by the CRRUA Executive Director pursuant to 1.4 GG(3) must annually submit the signed certification statement in Section 6.14 B. **[40 CFR 403.3(v)(2)]**

4.7 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Decisions

The CRRUA Executive Director will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete permit applications, the CRRUA Executive Director will determine whether to issue an individual wastewater discharge permit. The CRRUA Executive Director may deny any application for an individual wastewater discharge permit.

SECTION 5-INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE

5.1 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Duration

An individual wastewater discharge permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years from the effective date of the permit. An individual wastewater discharge permit may be issued for a period less than five (5) years, at the discretion of the CRRUA Executive Director. Each individual wastewater discharge permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

5.2 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Contents

An individual wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the CRRUA Executive Director to prevent Pass Through or Interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

A. Individual wastewater discharge permits must contain:

- (1) A statement that indicates the wastewater discharge permit issuance date, expiration date and effective date; **[Section 5.10]**
- (2) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to CRRUA in accordance with Section 5.5 of this ordinance, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
- (3) Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable Pretreatment Standards:
- (4) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include, but are not limited to, an identification of pollutants (or best management practice) to be monitored, sampling locations, sampling frequency, sample type, Chain of Custody, QA/QC documentations, flow measurement, and documentation of calibration 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 6.4 B. **[40 CFR 403.12(e)(2).]**
- (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 and local law.
- (7) Requirements to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the CRRUA Executive Director to be necessary.
- (8) Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the CRRUA Executive Director (Section 6.4 B) 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;
- (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 Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- (5) The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- (6) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspections 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 CRRUA Executive Director to ensure compliance with this ordinance, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

5.3 Permit Appeals

- A. Any person, including the User, may request the CRRUA Executive Director to reconsider the terms of an individual wastewater discharge permit. This petition must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of its issuance.
- B. Failure to submit a timely request for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of a request for reconsideration and for any further appeal.
 - (1) In its request, the appealing party must indicate the specific permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the individual wastewater discharge permit.
 - (2) The effectiveness of the individual wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
 - (3) If the CRRUA Executive Director fails to act within thirty (30) days, or notifies the User of an extension of time for reconsideration, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be

denied. Decisions not to reconsider, not to issue, or not to modify an individual wastewater discharge permit shall be considered final for purposes of appeal.

(4) Decisions not to reconsider, not to issue, or not to modify an individual wastewater discharge permit may be appealed by the User to the CRRUA Board sitting as an Administrative Appeals Board.

(5) The appeal shall be initiated by the User by filing a written Notice of Appeal with the Executive Director no later than thirty (30) days from the dated of the notice letter to the User from the Executive Director as to his/her reconsideration decision.

(6) The Notice of Appeal shall concisely and specifically set forth in writing the points on which it is urged that the decision of the Executive Director should be set aside.

(7) The appeal to the CRRUA Board is considered to be quasi-judicial in nature substantively and procedurally and shall be determined by a vote of a majority of the CRRUA Board present and voting.

(8) The CRRUA Board may uphold the Executive Director's decision, reverse it or modify it.

C. Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative CRRUA Board decision must do so by filing an appeal or a petition to appeal with the State District Court in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as required by the State District Court Rules of Procedure.

5.4 Permit Modification

A. The CRRUA Executive Director may modify an individual wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

(1) To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements;

(2) To address significant alterations or additions to the User's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the individual wastewater discharge permit issuance;

(3) A change in the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

(4) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the CRRUA's Publicly Owned Treatment Works, CRRUA personnel, or the receiving waters, or beneficial use of sludge;

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

- (6) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
- (7) Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical Pretreatment Standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
- (8) To correct typographical or other errors in the individual wastewater discharge permit; or
- (9) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator where requested in accordance with Section 5.5.

5.5 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Transfer

Individual wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least thirty (30) days advance notice to the CRRUA Executive Director and the CRRUA Executive Director approves the individual wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the CRRUA Executive Director must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

- A. States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
- B. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
- C. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing individual wastewater discharge permit.

Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the individual wastewater discharge permit void as of the date of facility transfer.

5.6 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Revocation

The CRRUA Executive Director may revoke an individual wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reason:

- A. Failure to notify the CRRUA Executive Director of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
- B. Failure to provide prior notification to the CRRUA Executive Director of changed conditions pursuant to Section 6.5 of this ordinance;
- C. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;

- D. Falsifying self-monitoring reports and certification statements;
- E. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- F. Refusing to allow the CRRUA Executive Director timely access to the facility premises and records;
- G. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
- H. Failure to pay fines;
- I. Failure to pay sewer charges;
- J. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
- K. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
- L. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility;
or
- M. Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this ordinance.

Individual wastewater discharge permits shall be revoked upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership. All individual wastewater discharge permits issued to a User are void upon the issuance of a new individual wastewater discharge permit to that User.

5.7 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Reissuance

A User with an expiring individual wastewater discharge permit shall apply for individual wastewater discharge permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with Section 4.5 of this ordinance, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the User's existing individual wastewater discharge permit.

5.8 Regulation of Waste Received from Other Jurisdictions

- A. If another municipality, or User located within another municipality, contributes wastewater to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, the CRRUA Executive Director shall enter into an inter-municipal agreement with the contributing municipality.
- B. Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph A, above, the CRRUA Executive Director shall request the following information from the contributing User:

- (1) A description of the quality and volume of wastewater discharged to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works by the contributing User;
- (2) An inventory of all industrial and commercial Users located within the contributing User's jurisdictional boundaries that are discharging to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works; and
- (3) Such other information as the CRRUA Executive Director may deem necessary.

C. An inter-municipal agreement, as required by paragraph A, above, shall contain the following conditions:

- (1) A requirement for the contributing User to abide by this ordinance;
- (2) A requirement for the contributing User to submit a revised User inventory on at least an annual basis;
- (3) A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including individual wastewater discharge permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing User; which of these activities will be conducted by the CRRUA Executive Director; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing User and the CRRUA Executive Director;
- (4) A requirement for the contributing User to provide the CRRUA Executive Director with access to all information that the contributing User obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;
- (5) Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing User's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- (6) Requirements for monitoring the contributing User's discharge;
- (7) A provision ensuring the CRRUA Executive Director access to the facilities of Users located within the contributing User's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspections, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the CRRUA Executive Director; and
- (8) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the inter-municipal agreement.
- (9) The CRRUA Executive Director has the right to take action to impose and enforce this ordinance directly against the User or dischargers located within the User's jurisdictional boundaries.

SECTION 6-REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Baseline Monitoring Reports

A. Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a Categorical Pretreatment Standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing Categorical Industrial Users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works shall submit to the CRRUA Executive Director a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, New Sources, and sources that become Categorical Industrial Users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical Standard, shall submit to the CRRUA Executive Director a report which contains the information listed paragraph B, below. A New Source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical Standards. A New Source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

B. Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.

(1) All information required in Section 4.5A(1) (a), Section 4.5A (2), Section 4.5A (3) (a), and Section 4.5A (6). [40 CFR 403.12(b)(1)-(7)]

(2) Measurement of pollutants.

- a. The User shall provide the information required in Section 4.5 A (7) (a) through (d).
- b. The User shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.
- c. Samples should be taken immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR403.6(e) to evaluate compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Control Authority;
- d. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with Section 6.10;
- e. The CRRUA Executive Director may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures;
- f. The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant Discharges to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

(3) Compliance Certification. A statement, reviewed by the User's Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.4 C and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

(4) Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M must be provided. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this Section must meet the requirement set out in Section 6.2 of this ordinance.

(5) Signature and Report Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with Section 6.14 A of this ordinance and signed by an Authorized Representative as define in Section 1.4C.

6.2 Compliance Schedule Progress Reports

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 6.1(B)(4) of this ordinance:

A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (such events include, but are not limited to hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing constructions, and beginning and conducting routine operation);

B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;

C. The User shall submit a progress report to the CRRUA Executive Director no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule; and

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

6.3 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, any User subject to such Pretreatment Standards and Requirement shall submit to the CRRUA Executive Director a report containing the information described in Section 4.5A(6) and (7) and 6/1(B)(2) of this ordinance. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in Section 2.2 [40 CFR 403.6(c)], this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For all other Users subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit production

during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6.14 A of this ordinance. All sampling will be done in conformance with Section 6.11.

6.4 Periodic Compliance Monitoring Reports

A. Except as specified in Section 6.4.C, all Significant Industrial Users must submit no less than quarter-annually reports indicating the nature, concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the CRRUA Executive Director or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User. Please note that additional requirements for compliance monitoring reports are found in Sections 2.2 through 2.4 of the ERP.

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

- (1) The waiver may be authorized where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable categorical Standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.
- (2) The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective period of the individual wastewater discharge permit, but in no case longer than 5 years. The User must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent individual wastewater discharge permit. See Section 4.5A (8).
- (3) In making a demonstration that a pollutant is not present, the Industrial User must provide data from at least one sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.
- (4) The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed in accordance with Section 1.4C, and include the certification statement in 6.14 A. **[40 CFR 403.6(a)(2)(ii)]**.
- (5) Non-detectable sample results may be used only as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR Part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.
- (6) Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the CRRUA Executive Director must be included as a condition in the User's permit. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information

submitted by the User in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the CRRUA Executive Director for 3 years after expiration of the waiver.

(7) Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the User's permit by the CRRUA Executive Director, the Industrial User must certify on each report with the statement in Section 6.14 below, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the Industrial User.

(8) In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present because of changes that occur in the User's operations, the User must immediately: Comply with the monitoring requirements of Section 6.4 A, or other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the CRRUA Executive Director, and notify the CRRUA Executive Director.

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

C. The CRRUA Executive Director may reduce the requirement for quarter-annual compliance monitoring reports [Section 6.4 A (40 CFR 403.12(e)(1))] to a requirement to report no less frequently than once a year, unless required more frequently in the Pretreatment Standard or by the EPA/State, where the Industrial User's total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed any of the following:

- (1) Total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed 0.01 percent of the Publicly Owned Treatment Work's design dry-weather *hydraulic capacity* of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, or five thousand (5,000) gallons per day, whichever is smaller, as measured by a continuous effluent flow monitoring device unless the Industrial User discharges in batches;
- (2) Total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed 0.01 percent of the design dry-weather *organic treatment capacity* of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works; and
- (3) Total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed 0.01 percent of the maximum allowable headworks loading for any pollutant regulated by the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard for which approved Local Limits were developed in accordance with Section 2.4 of this ordinance.

D. Reduced reporting is not available to Industrial Users that have in the last two (2) years been in Significant Noncompliance, as defined in Section 9 of this ordinance. In addition, reduced reporting is not available to an Industrial User with daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that, in the opinion of the CRRUA Executive Director, decreasing the reporting requirement for this Industrial User would result in data that are not representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

E. All periodic compliance monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6.14 A of this ordinance.

F. All wastewater samples must be representative of the User's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a User to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the User to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.

G. If a User subject to the reporting requirements in this section monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the CRRUA Executive Director, using the procedures prescribed in Section 6.11 of this ordinance, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report. **[40 CFR 403.12(g)(6)]**

6.5 Reports of Changed Conditions

Each User must notify the CRRUA Executive Director of any significant changes to the User's operations or system, such as facility expansion, production changes or process modifications which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least ninety (90) days before the change.

A. The CRRUA Executive Director may require the User to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of wastewater discharge permit application under Section 4.5 of this ordinance.

B. The CRRUA Executive Director may issue an individual wastewater discharge permit under Section 5.7 of this ordinance or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 5.4 of this ordinance in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

6.6 Reports of Potential Problems

A. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, a Slug Discharge or Slug Load, that might cause potential problems for the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, the User shall **immediately** telephone and notify the CRRUA Executive Director of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User.

B. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the CRRUA Executive Director, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, natural resources, or any other

damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this ordinance.

C. A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph A, above. Employers shall ensure that all employees who could cause such a discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

D. Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the CRRUA Executive Director immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a Slug Discharge.

6.7 Reports from Unpermitted Users

All Users not required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports when the CRRUA Executive Director makes such a request.

6.8 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting

If the sampling performed by a User indicates a violation, the User must notify the CRRUA Executive Director within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the CRRUA Executive Director within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. CRRUA will also conduct sampling and analyses with thirty (30) days. If sampling performed by CRRUA indicated a violation, the User must conduct sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the CRRUA Executive Director within thirty (30) days of notification of the CRRUA Executive Director; the CRRUA will repeat the sampling and analysis within thirty (30) days. The results from both sources will be used to evaluate whether the User is in continued non-compliance or whether they have returned to compliance.

6.9 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste

The discharge to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works of hazardous wastes which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 216 is prohibited. Any User who commences the discharge of a hazardous waste must desist and notify the Publicly Owned Treatment Works as soon as the prohibited discharge is known. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance that is not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or any applicable Federal or State Law.

6.10 Analytical Requirements

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling

and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods proposed by the CRRUA Executive Director and approved by the EPA.

6.11 Sample Collection

Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements of the individual wastewater discharge permit must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

A. Except as indicated in Section B and C below, the User must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the CRRUA Executive Director. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling authorized by CRRUA, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the CRRU, appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with Instantaneous Limits. **[40 CFR 403.12(g)(3)]**

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

C. For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in Section 6.1 and 6.3 [40 CFR 403.12(b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the CRRUA Executive Director may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs Section 6.4 (40 CFR 403.12(e) and 403.12(h)), the Industrial User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. **[40CFR 403.12(g)(4).]**

6.12 Date of Receipt of Reports

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

6.13 Recordkeeping

Users subject to the reporting requirement of this ordinance shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this ordinance, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the User independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under Section 2.4 C. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the User or CRRUA, or where the User has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the CRRUA Executive Director.

6.14 Certification Statements

Certification must be provided with all applications for individual wastewater discharge permits and with all SIU reports required by the individual wastewater discharge permits or by any applicable Federal or State law.

A. Certification of Permit Applications, User Reports and Initial Monitoring Waiver- The following certification statement is required to be signed and submitted by Users submitting permit applications in accordance with Section 4.7; Users submitting baseline monitoring reports under Section 6.1 B (5) [40 CFR 403.12(I)]; Users submitting reports on compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines under Section 6.3 [40 CFR 403.12(d)]; Users submitting periodic compliance reports required by Section 6.4 A-D [40 CFR 403.12(e) and (h)], and Users submitting an initial request to forego sampling of a pollutant on the basis of Section 6.4B(4)[40 CFR 403.12(e)(2)(iii)]. The following certification statement must be signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.4 C:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

B. Annual Certification for Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users-A facility determined to be a non-Significant Categorical Industrial User by the CRRUA Executive Director pursuant to 1.4 GG(3) and 4.7 C [40 CFR 403.3(v)(2)] must annually submit the following certification statement signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in 1.4 C [40 CFR 40.120(1)]. This certification must accompany an alternative report required by the CRRUA Executive Director:

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR _____, I certify that, to the

best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____, _____ to _____, _____ [months, days, year]:

(a) The facility described as _____ [facility name] met the definition of a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User as described in 1.4 GG (3); **[40 CFR 403.3(v)(2)]**

(b) The facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and (c) the facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period.

This compliance certification is based on the following information.

C. Certification of Pollutants Not Present

Users that have an approved monitoring waiver based on Section 6.4 B must certify on each report with the following statement that there has been no increase in the pollutant(s) in its wastestream due to activities of the User. **[40 CFR 403.12(e)(2)(v)]**

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under Section 6.4.A.

SECTION 7-COMPLIANCE MONITORING

7.1 Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling

The CRRUA Executive Director shall have the right to enter the premises of any User to determine whether the User is complying with all requirements of this ordinance and any individual wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the CRRUA Executive Director ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

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

B. The CRRUA Executive Director shall have the right to set up on the User's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the User's operations.

C. The CRRUA Executive Director may require the User to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all time in a safe and proper operating condition by the User at its own expense. Devices used to measure wastewater flow shall be calibrated at least once every twelve (12) months, or more frequently, to ensure their accuracy. Devices which monitor water quality shall be calibrated at a frequency which is recommended by the manufacturer and which is appropriate for the wastewater characteristics. Calibration requirements will be specified in the individual user discharge permit.

D. Location of the monitoring facility shall provide ample room in or near the monitoring facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples and analysis. Whether constructed on public or private property, the monitoring facilities should be provided in accordance with the CRRUA Executive Director requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications, and such facilities shall be constructed and maintained in such manner so as to enable the CRRUA Executive Director to perform independent monitoring activities.

E. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the User at the written or verbal request of the CRRUA Executive Director and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the User.

F. Unreasonable delays in allowing the CRRUA Executive Director access to the User's premises shall be a violation of this ordinance.

G. Chain of custody documentation shall accompany all samples taken for compliance and analysis.

7.2 Search Warrants

If the CRRUA Executive Director has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this ordinance, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of CRRUA designed to verify compliance with this ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, the CRRUA Executive Director may seek issuance of a search warrant from the state District Court in Las Cruces, New Mexico or from any other Court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 8-CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Information and data on a User obtained from reports, surveys, wastewater discharge permit application, individual wastewater discharge permits, and monitoring programs, and from the CRRUA Executive Director's inspection and sampling activities, shall be available to the public without restriction, unless the User specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the CRRUA Executive Director, that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection under applicable State law. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data or may be made for a particular kind of information or data in advance if the written request is approved by the CRRUA Executive Director. When requested and demonstrated by the User furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the

portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other effluent data, as defined at 40 CFR 2.302 shall not be recognized as confidential information and shall be available to the public without restrictions.

SECTION 9-PUBLICATION OF USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

The CRRUA Executive Director shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the Camino Real Regional Utility Authority, a list of the Users which, at any time during the previous twelve (12) months, were in Significant Noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. The term Significant Noncompliance shall be applicable to all Significant Industrial Users (or any other Industrial User that violates paragraphs (C), (D) or (H) of this Section) and shall mean:

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six-(6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, including Instantaneous Limits as defined in Section 2; **[40 CFR 403.3(1)]**

- B. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six-(6) month period equals or exceeds the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including Instantaneous Limits, as defined by Section 2 multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH); **[40 CFR 403.3(1)]**

- C. Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by Section 2 (Daily Maximum, long-term average, Instantaneous Limit, or narrative standard) that the CRRUA Executive Director determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, Interference or Pass Through, including endangering the health of Publicly Owned Treatment Works personnel or the general public; Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevations, and all points of discharge; **[40 CFR 403.3(1)]**

- D. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the CRRUA Executive Director's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;

- E. Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in an individual wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

F. Failure to provide within **forty-five (45)** days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;

G. Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or

H. Any other violations(s), which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the CRRUA Executive Director determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

SECTION 10-ADMINISTRATION ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

10.1 Notification of Violation

When the CRRUA Executive Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the CRRUA Executive Director may serve upon that User a written Notice of Violation. Unless another time frame is set forth pursuant to Section 3.1.2 of the ERP, within ten (10) business days of the receipt of such notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the User to the CRRUA Executive Director. Submission of such a plan in no way relieves the User of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the Notice of Violation. Nothing in this Section shall limit the authority of the CRRUA Executive Director to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement actions in this ordinance or in the ERP, attached as Exhibit A, without first issuing a Notice of Violation.

10.2 Consent Orders

The CRRUA Executive Director may enter into Consent Orders, assurances of compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any User responsible for noncompliance. Such documents shall include specific action to be taken by the User to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as the administrative compliance orders issued pursuant to Sections 10.4 and 10.5 of this ordinance and shall be judicially enforceable.

10.3 Opportunity to be Heard

The CRRUA Executive Director shall offer and provide, if requested, to a User which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any Pretreatment Standard or requirement, the opportunity to meet with the Executive Director to present the User's position as to why proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The Notice offering the User the opportunity to be heard shall recite the proposed enforcement action and the reasons for such action.

10.4 Compliance Orders

When the CRRUA Executive Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the CRRUA Executive Director may issue a Notice of Infraction and Proposed Administrative Compliance Order to the User responsible for the discharge as further set forth in Section 3.1.5 of the ERP. If the User does not come into compliance within the time provided, further action may be taken, up to and including sewer service being discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated, or any other condition as set forth in the ERP. Compliance orders also may contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, nor does a compliance order relieve the User of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

10.5 Cease and Desist Orders

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

- A. Immediately comply with all requirements; and
- B. Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge. Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

10.6 Administrative Fines

A. CRRUA may, by Board Resolution, adopt reasonable administrative fines for violations of this ordinance and/or the ERP. When the CRRUA Executive Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, the ERP, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the CRRUA Executive Director shall have the authority to implement administrative fines set forth in the Wastewater Industrial Pre-Treatment Program Fee and Fine Schedule.

B. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall, after thirty (30) calendar days, be assessed an additional penalty of ten percent (10%) of the unpaid balance, and interest shall accrue thereafter at a rate of one percent (1%) per month. A lien against the User's property may be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.

C. Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User, including all actions authorized by the ERP.

10.7 Emergency Suspensions

The CRRUA Executive Director may immediately suspend a User's discharge, after informal notice to the User, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge, which reasonably appears to present, or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. As further set forth in Sections 3.1.8 and 3.1.9 of the ERP, the CRRUA Executive Director may also immediately revoke or suspend a User's discharge, wastewater permit or water service, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.

A. Any User notified of a suspension as set forth above shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a User's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the CRRUA Executive Director may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The CRRUA Executive Director may allow the User to recommence its discharge when the User has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the CRRUA Executive Director that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 10.8 of this ordinance are initiated against the User.

B. A User that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit to the CRRUA Executive Director a detailed written statement within five (5) business days, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence. This statement shall be submitted at least five (5) days prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 10.3 or 10.8 of this ordinance.

C. Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any Emergency Suspension under this Section.

10.8 Termination of Discharge

In addition to the provisions in Section 5.6 of this ordinance, any User who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

A. Violation of individual wastewater discharge permit conditions;

B. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;

C. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;

D. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or

E. Violation of the Pretreatment Standards in Section 2 of this ordinance.

10.9 Appeal of Executive Director's Enforcement Action

A. A User who has been found to be in violation of this Ordinance and has been subject to any of the enforcement actions set-forth in this Section 10 or the ERP may appeal the imposition of the enforcement action to the CRRUA Board sitting as an Administrative Appeals Board.

B. The appeal shall be initiated by the User by filing a written Notice of Appeal with the Executive Director no later than 15 days from the date of the notice to the User of the imposition of the enforcement action.

C. The Notice of Appeal shall concisely and specifically set forth in writing the points on which it is urged that the decision of the Executive Director should be set aside.

D. The Appeal to the CRRUA Board is considered to be quasi-judicial in nature substantively and procedurally and shall be determined by a vote of the majority of the CRRUA Board present and voting.

E. The CRRUA Board may uphold the Executive Director's decision, reverse it or modify it.

F. Filing an appeal does not automatically stay the enforcement action. It may be stayed on a case by case basis by the Executive Director at his or her discretion and upon such terms as the Executive Director may require to provide for the health and safety of the CRRUA customer base and to protect the integrity of the wastewater plant.

G. An aggrieved User seeking judicial review of the final administrative CRRUA Board decision must do so by filing an appeal or a petition to appeal to the State District Court in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as required by State District Court Rules of Procedure.

SECTION 11-JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

11.1 Injunctive Relief

When the CRRUA Executive Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the CRRUA Executive Director may petition the State District Court through the CRRUA's Attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the individual wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this ordinance on activities of the User. The CRRUA Executive Director may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the User to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

11.2 Civil Penalties

A. A User who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement shall be liable to the CRRUA for a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

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

C. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

11.3 Criminal Prosecution

It shall be a violation of this Ordinance for a User or any other person to neglect, fail or refuse to comply with or resist the enforcement of any provision of this Ordinance pursuant to §§ 4-37-3, 3-17-1, NMSA 1978. Any User or other person found guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction of a violation of this Ordinance may be punished by a fine of not more than \$300.00 per violation, per day or imprisonment for ninety days or both the fine and the imprisonment. Each day that such a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.

11.4 Remedies Nonexclusive

The remedies provided for in this ordinance and the ERP are not exclusive. The CRRUA Executive Director may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant User. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with CRRUA's ERP. However, the CRRUA Executive Director may take other action against any User when the circumstances warrant. Further, the CRRUA Executive Director is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant User.

SECTION 12-SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

12.1 Payment of Outstanding Fees and Penalties

The CRRUA Executive Director may decline to issue or reissue an individual wastewater discharge permit to any User who has failed to pay any outstanding fees, fines or penalties incurred as a result of any provision of this ordinance, a previous individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder.

12.2 Water Supply Severance

Whenever a User has violated or continues to violate any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, CRRUA water service to the User may be severed. Service will recommence, at the User's expense, only after the User had satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

SECTION 13-AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

13.1 Upset

A. For the purposes of this Section, upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the 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.

B. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards if the requirements of paragraph (C), below, are met.

C. A User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- (1) An upset occurred and the User can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- (2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
- (3) The User has submitted the following information to the CRRUA Executive Director within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset [if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days]:
 - (a) A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - (b) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - (c) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

D. In any enforcement proceeding, the User seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.

E. Users shall have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

F. Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with all categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

13.2 Prohibited Discharge Standards

A User shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 2.1 (A) of this ordinance or the specific prohibitions in Sections 2.1(B)(3) through (16), except (8), of this ordinance if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause Pass Through or Interference and that either:

A. A Local Limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the User was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the Pass Through or Interference; or

B. No Local Limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge when the CRRUA was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of Interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

13.3 Bypass

A. For the purposes of this Section,

(1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portions of a User's treatment facility.

(2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can 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. A User may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause Pretreatment Standards or Requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraph (C) and (D) of this Section.

C. Bypass Notifications

(1) If a User knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the CRRUA Executive Director, at least ten (10) business days before the date of the bypass, if possible.

(2) A User shall submit oral notice to the CRRUA Executive Director of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the User becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; 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; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The CRRUA Executive Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.

D. Bypass

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the CRRUA Executive Director may take an enforcement action against a User for a bypass, unless

- (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- (c) The User submitted notices as required under paragraph (C) of this section.

(2) The CRRUA Executive Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the CRRUA Executive Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (D)(1) of this Section.

SECTION 14-MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

14.1 Pretreatment Charges and Fees

CRRUA may, by Board Resolution, adopt reasonable fees and charges for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating CRRUA's Pretreatment Program, which may include:

- A. Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications including the cost of processing such applications;
- B. Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing a User's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports and certification statements submitted by Users;
- C. Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction;
- D. Fees for filing appeals;
- E. Fees to cover administrative and legal costs associated with enforcement activity taken by the CRRUA Executive Director to address IU noncompliance; and
- F. Other fees as CRRUA may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained here. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this ordinance and are separate from all other fees, fines, and penalties chargeable by CRRUA.

14.2 Severability

If any provision of this ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 15-EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance replaces and supersedes Ordinance No. 2013-01.

APPROVED AND ENACTED this 10th day of March, 2025, by the Camino Real Regional Utility Authority Board of Directors.

Board Chair Javier Perea
For/Against

Vice-Chair Mario Infante-Juarez
For/Against

Board Member Shannon Reynolds
For/Against

Board Member Rene Molina
For/Against

Board Member Hector Rangel
For/Against

Board Member Mark Rodriguez
For/Against

Board Member Carlos Escarcega
For/Against

Attest:

Camino Real Regional Utility Authority
Juan Crosby



**INDUSTRIAL PRE-TREATMENT
ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE PLAN**

APPENDIX A

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Camino Real Regional Utility Authority (CRRUA) has responsibility for operations and maintaining the wastewater treatment facilities in Sunland Park and Santa Teresa. The facility is responsible for maintaining compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, which requires CRRUA to regulate industrial discharges to the sewer system in accordance with an approved pretreatment program. The pretreatment program and has primary responsibility to enforce all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

This Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) provides the framework for systematically investigating, documenting, and selecting appropriate enforcement actions, as well as conducting follow-up investigations to ensure Industrial Users and/or Significant Industrial Users are in compliance with pretreatment standards and regulations. The enforcement procedures included in the ERP assist pretreatment staff in responding to violations for pretreatment regulations and discharge standards in a consistent and timely manner, allowing for escalating enforcement actions.

In general, non-compliance will initially be addressed through issuance of a Notice of Violation and increased Self- Monitoring, if applicable. Reoccurring violations may subject the violator to a compliance schedule and/or an order for corrective action, which may include fines. In cases where these enforcement actions are not effective in achieving compliance, civil fines, and/or suspension of service may be utilized.

1.2 LEGAL AUTHORITY

Camino Real Regional Utility Authority (Industrial Wastewater Ordinance No. 2025-01) establishes the authority for Camino Real Regional Utility Authority to manage the acceptance of industrial wastes discharged into the sewerage system through adequate regulation of industrial wastewater discharges.

This is accomplished in compliance with a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Pretreatment Program. This Program is mandated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) to Camino Real Regional Utility Authority's POTW in conformance with 40 CFR Part 403, and the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended in 1977, as amended by the Water Quality Act (WQA) of 1987.

TABLE 1.1

Legal Authority
Authority to require IU and/or SIU to comply with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.
Authority to deny the discharge of pollutants that cause pass-through, or interference.
Authority to regulate prohibited discharge standards.
Authority to require compliance with categorical pretreatment standards as they are promulgated.
Authority to establish and enforce deadlines for IU and/or SIU installation of pretreatment facilities or technology to meet pretreatment standards.
Authority to require IU and SIU's to notify CRRUA of noncompliance's from Self-Monitoring and submit results of repeat sampling within 30 days.
Authority to enter, inspect, sample, and monitor IU and SIU's to ensure compliance with standards, federal, state and local.
Authority to require a compliance schedule.
Authority to issue an administrative order.
Authority to impose administrative fines or penalties against IU and SIU's violating pretreatment standards and requirements.
Authority to suspend and/or revoke a wastewater discharge permit.
Authority to suspend water service. (if deemed necessary)
Authority to halt discharges and seek injunctive relief
Authority to impose judicial fines or penalties against IU and SIU's violating pretreatment standards and requirements.

1.3 DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT

The ERP will be reviewed and revised as necessary every five years or when a change is necessary to maintain currency with federal and state regulations. The plan must be submitted to EPA Region VI for approval prior to implementation.

SECTION 2 IDENTIFYING NONCOMPLIANCE

Inspections and compliance monitoring are the primary means for investigating and confirming non-compliance.

2.1 INSPECTIONS

As set forth in Ordinance 2025-01 Section 7.1, CRRUA has the right of entry on the premises of any User to determine whether the User is complying with all the requirements of the ordinance. Inspections are conducted at least semiannually on all Significant Industrial Users (SIU's). Inspections focus on all processes generating waste, chemical usage and storage, pretreatment operation, Best Management Practices (BMP's), documentation review, etc. Inspections can reveal violations resulting for suspected tampering with sampling equipment, falsification of information, noncompliance with construction schedules, illegal discharges. Unreported spills, and unreported process changes or modifications to pretreatment facilities. Noncompliance observed during an inspection will be documented in the inspector's notes at the time of the inspection and in the final inspection report following the inspection. The Pretreatment Coordinator shall review the inspection report, determine the appropriate enforcement action, and notify the IU and/or SIU within 30 days of the inspection date of the observed noncompliance, evaluate progress on a corrective measure, and/or confirm compliance status.

2.2 COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Pursuant to Ordinance 2025-01 Section 6.4, compliance monitoring is conducted by CRRUA at least semiannually on all SIU's for all parameters and monitoring locations identified in the users wastewater discharge permit. Where possible, advance notice is not provided to the SIU. SIU's are required to conduct self-monitoring of their permitted discharge at least quarter-annually. Compliance monitoring can reveal violations of pretreatment standards.

A valid compliance monitoring event must adhere to the following procedures:

- A. Samples collected by the user must be from the predetermined site(s) at the specified frequency as described in the permit and analyzed for all of the parameters listed in the permit, at a minimum. Additional samples may be collected but are not required to be

analyzed for all of the parameters listed in the permit. Data from sites other than compliance locations are not subject to enforcement.

- B. Sample type and frequency must conform to permit requirements (e.g., grab or composite, four grabs over composite period, etc.).
- C. Proper documentation must be provided, including chain of custody forms, field calibration data and results, EPA approved sample preservation and holding times, and QA/QC data (if applicable).
- D. Repeat sampling must be conducted by the user where invalid compliance monitoring data is collected or when a pretreatment standard violation is detected. Repeat sampling results must be submitted to CRRUA within 30 days of an SIU and/or IU becoming aware of a violation or invalid sampling event. If CRRUA conducted the sampling event and a violation is identified, the repeat sampling can either be done CRRUA or CRRUA can designate the SIU and/or IU to conduct the repeat sampling.

2.3 REVIEW OF IU AND/OR SIU SELF-MONITORING REPORTS AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING DATA

IU and/or SIU noncompliance of pretreatment permit limits as a result of self-monitoring activities is identified through verbal notification, written correspondence, and submittal of self-monitoring reports. Pursuant to Section 6.8 of Ordinance 2025-01, SIU and/or IU's are required to notify CRRUA within 24-hours of becoming aware of a violation. When verbally notified, the date and location of the violation as well as the discharge concentration of the parameter violated is recorded in a phone log-book. This page is then copied for filing in the industrial user's correspondence file. When e-mail notification is made, the e-mail is printed for filing in the industrial user's correspondence file. In some cases, the user may not be aware that a violation has occurred or has failed to verbally notify CRRUA of the violation. In this case the violation would not be identified until the self-monitoring report is received and reviewed by the Pretreatment staff. Self-monitoring reports shall be date-stamped upon arrival to document compliance with report due dates. Review of self-monitoring reports shall be conducted within 30 days of receipt, when possible, to detect and respond to violations.

A Notice of Violation will be given to SIU's for late reports. The NOV will document the lateness of the report and serve as a notice the SIU that if their report is not received within 45 days (of the original due date) that they will be listed in Significant Noncompliance.

Compliance monitoring samples collected by CRRUA shall be reviewed upon receipt from the laboratory. Laboratory reports should be received no later than 30 days after the sample's collection. Within 30 days following receipt of the laboratory report, the report shall be checked for accuracy and completeness and enforcement actions taken for any violations identified.

2.4 TRACKING COMPLIANCE STATUS

The compliance status of each SIU and/or IU is tracked on an ongoing basis. The compliance determination is based on self-monitoring reports, CRRUA sampling data, current inspection results, and whether due dates for compliance schedules and report submittals were met. Data may be tracked manually and/or entered into spreadsheets or a pretreatment database (currently using CRRUA database).

The following types of pretreatment violations may be identified:

- A. **Exceeds discharge standards-** Any exceedance of a permit limit is a violation. Significant noncompliance (SNC) occurs when 1) 66% or more of samples exceed the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits (chronic violation) or 33% or more of samples equal or exceed the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement including instantaneous limits multiplied by the applicable technical review criteria (TRC) value. The TRC value is 1.4 times the permit limit for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Fats, Oils and Grease, and 1.2 times the limit for all other pollutants except pH.
- B. **Causes interference or pass-through-** Any violation of a permit limit or pretreatment standard or requirement that causes interference, pass-through, endanger human health, or results in the emergency authority to halt or prevent discharge, and is considered a significant violation.
- C. **Failure to meet compliance schedule deadlines-** Up to 90 days late is a pretreatment violation. SNC occurs after 90 days, and applies to all industrial discharges, SIU and/or IU.
- D. **Failure to meet reporting requirements-** Up to 45 days late is a pretreatment violation. SNC occurs after 45 days and applies to all industrial discharges.
- E. **Failure to accurately report noncompliance-** This is considered a significant noncompliance violation.
- F. **Failure to comply with permitting requirements of pretreatment regulations, including BMP requirements-** generally, these would be considered pretreatment violations unless they are shown to adversely affect the operation or implementation of the pretreatment program. Applies to all SIU and/or IU's.

SECTION 3

RESPONDING TO NONCOMPLIANCE

3.1 SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

A summary of enforcement actions available to enforcement personnel is discussed below.

Enforcement actions shall escalate as necessary to resolve the noncompliance. All actions are initiated by the Pretreatment Program Manager. Escalating enforcement actions may involve the Executive Director of CRRUA and/or the CRRUA Attorney.

3.11 Informal Actions

Informal enforcement actions may be used by CRRUA Industrial Pollution Prevention Department when the violations are minor or in addition to other enforcement actions. Examples of informal actions used to address minor violations include phone calls, e-mail, and inspections reports. For example, a phone call or e-mail reminder would be used to inform an IU of a minor reporting violation (e.g., incomplete self-monitoring report submitted prior to due date). Inspections reports could be used to document minor violations identified during an inspection, such as the need for secondary containment, and failure to provide requested documentation.

3.1.2 Notice of Violation

A Notice of Violation (NOV) is a formal notice to the IU that a pretreatment violation has occurred. An NOV provides the IU with an opportunity to correct noncompliance on its own initiative rather than through an imposed compliance schedule and/or administrative compliance order. The NOV documents the initial attempts by CRRUA to resolve the noncompliance and sets the stage for escalating enforcement actions if required to resolve noncompliance. Generally, the NOV will direct the IU to submit a written response within a specified time frame (the time frame will vary depending on the nature of the noncompliance and the complexity of the response). The response shall address the cause for the violation and corrective actions measures taken to prevent reoccurrences. If the IU and/or SIU demonstrates a good faith effort to correct the problem, the Pretreatment Program Manager will closely track the IU and/or SIU's progress toward achieving compliance, but most likely no further enforcement action would be required.

3.1.3 Increased Monitoring

Depending on the magnitude and duration of the violation and/or the compliance history of the IU and/or SIU, the Pretreatment Program Manager may require the IU and/or SIU to conduct additional monitoring. This increased monitoring request may be verbal if is a recommendation only in order to gather additional data points in the quarter for SNC evaluation. Mandatory increased monitoring may either be documented in the NOV and/or incorporated into a revised wastewater discharge permit. At a minimum, an IU and/or SIU must resample the wastewater at the exact location where the violation occurred for those parameters that were violated and submit results to CRRUA within 30 days of becoming aware of a violation.

3.1.4 Compliance Schedule

A compliance schedule may be used when insufficient progress has been made by an IU and/or SIU to voluntarily remedy its noncompliance or when the value has been found to be in SNC due to recurring violations. A compliance schedule shall contain eight detail time schedule for specific actions that the IU and/or SIU shall take to prevent the discharge for corrective the source and or cause of the violation. The times schedule for users voluntarily making progress may be longer and more flexible than those users demonstrating insufficient progress. A compliance schedule

can either be incorporated into a wastewater discharge permit or an administrative order (i.e., Notice of Violation and Proposed Order). A compliance schedule in a wastewater discharge permit will not extend the compliance deadline for any pretreatment standards or requirements.

3.1.5 Administrative Order

CRRUA may issue a Notice of Infraction and Proposed Order if CRRUA has reason to believe that an IU and/or SIU is violating pretreatment standards and regulations and has not voluntarily corrected the problem or the IU and/or SIU is determined to be in SNC. The pretreatment program Manager and appropriate staff shall work with CRRUA's Attorney's Office to draft the Notice of Infraction and Proposed Order.

The Notice of Infraction shall include the following information:

- Nature, time, and place of violation(s):
- Corrective or remedial action to be taken in any fines imposed;
- Procedure for responding to a notice of Infraction and Proposed Order and requesting a hearing.

Failure on the IU and/or SIU's part to respond to the Notice of Infraction will result in adoption of some or all the Proposed Order. The Proposed Order may require the IU and/or SIU to do the following;

- Eliminate the violation(s):
- Comply with Proposed Order;
- Take specific actions to avoid future violations;
- The fines, costs, or other amounts, as authorized by CRRUA.

The Proposed Order may also include a schedule for completion of any directives of the Proposed Order identified above. The Proposed Order may also provide for the suspension and revocation of the wastewater discharge permit if the industrial user does not comply with the Order. The IU and/or SIU may respond in writing within 30 days to a notice of Infraction and Proposed order. If the IU and/or SIU denies any of the allegations in the Notice of Infraction or asks that any term in the Proposed Order be modified (and CRRUA does not concur), CRRUA shall conduct a hearing within 30 days of receiving the response (unless an extension is granted). The hearing shall be conducted by a hearing examiner retained by CRRUA. The hearing examiner may issue a final order. If the IU and/or SIU does not ask that any terms in the Proposed Order be modified, CRRUA agrees with the recommended changes, a final order shall be issued by CRRUA without

conducting a hearing.

3.1.6 Administrative Fines

CRRUA may impose administrative fines on the industrial user as part of its effort to enforce compliance with pretreatment standards and regulations. The schedule finds is provided in the pretreatment regulations, refer to the Wastewater Industrial Pre-Treatment Program Fee and Fine Schedule.

A notice of Infraction and Proposed Order must be prepared when an administrative fine is imposed. The Executive Director of CRRUA shall review the case and concur or make further recommendations. The case will then be referred to CRRUA's Attorney's Office for final approval. The pretreatment program manager will prepare the bill to collect the fine. The bill will identify the violation and the fine amount for each individual violation (or each individual day a fine was imposed for the same violation), and the total amount due. The bill will accompany the Notice of Infraction and Proposed order. Payment will be made through a customer service account established for Permitted Industry.

3.1.7 Annual Publication of Significant Violators

A list of industrial users in significant noncompliance with pretreatment standards and requirements in any given calendar year shall be published annually by CRRUA's designated newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction served by CRRUA in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2) (viii). The procedures and criteria for determining significant noncompliance are provided in Camino Real Regional Utility Authority's Wastewater Pretreatment Ordinance 2013 -01. The notification will summarize the nature of the significant noncompliance and any enforcement action taken against the user during the same 12-month calendar year.

3.1.8 Suspension of Permit

CRRUA can revoke or suspend a wastewater discharge permit. Grounds for permanent suspension or revocation include the following:

- Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
- Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts during the permit application process or subsequent to permit issuance.
- Causing imminent danger to CRRUA's sewer system, staff, or the environment.

A notice of Infraction and Proposed order must be prepared when a permit is suspended or revoked. The Executive Director of CRRUA shall review the case and concur or make further recommendations. The case may be referred to CRRUA's Attorney's Office for final approval. If the IU and/or SIU requests a hearing, the hearing examiner also has the power to suspend permits for the purpose of enforcing the payment of monetary fines, penalties, or hearing inspection costs.

3.1.9 Suspension of Water Service

CRRUA has the legal authority to suspend water service, after informal notice to the discharger, in the event of an actual or threatened discharge to the wastewater treatment plant that reasonably appears to present an imminent danger to health or welfare of persons in order to avoid or abate the danger. CRRUA may also suspend water service if the actual or threatened discharge presents an imminent danger to the environment or operation or integrity of the wastewater treatment plant or collection system. However, in this case, CRRUA must provide notice to the discharger as well as provide an opportunity to respond to the discharger in attempt to avoid or abate the danger prior to suspending service.

3.1.10 Civil Litigation

CRRUA has the legal authority to file a lawsuit against an industrial user and or significant industrial user in a civil court in order to impose civil penalties, injunctions, or other applicable remedies and or cost recovery. The Executive Director of Camino Real Regional Utility Authority shall decide whether to initiate these proceedings after consultation with CRRUA's Attorney's Office. Civil litigation may be useful under the following circumstances:

- CRRUA is seeking cost recovery for damages to CRRUA's property;
- CRRUA believes administrative actions are not sufficient to achieve or maintain compliance;
- The violation is serious enough to warrant court action to deter further violations;
- The danger presented by the industrial user and/or significant industrial user noncompliance does not permit lengthy negotiations settlement (typically incurred with administrative actions).

The civil lawsuit for injunctive court relief may require such actions as needed to correct any harm caused by a violation or to ensure that future violations do not occur, such as installation of pretreatment facilities and/or devices. In addition, the industrial user and/or significant industrial user may be liable for civil penalties up to \$10,000 for each day the violation continues.

3.1.11 Criminal Prosecution

If the pretreatment program manager has gathered evidence of illegal activity, the case will be referred to CRRUA's Attorney's office for evaluation. The executive director shall decide whether to pursue this course of action after consultation with CRRUA's Attorney. Criminal lawsuits may be used in the following the cases:

- A person will fully one negligently violates any provision of the Act or pretreatment regulations;
- A person knowingly makes any false statements in a pretreatment document;
- A person falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring

device or method required for compliance with pretreatment regulation.

Criminal lawsuits to require additional evidence and proof beyond a reasonable doubt of knowledge of the intent of the violator to conceal a violation or fact. CRRUA's Attorney would coordinate further investigations for discovery of additional evidence or illegal activity. The Doña Ana county police department may be contacted for assistance in obtaining sufficient evidence of criminal activity, or for assistance in conducting and onsite criminal investigation after obtaining sufficient evidence of criminal activity and a search warrant. CRRUA shall notify EPA Region VI of all potential criminal cases and work closely with the regional office in developing the case. Federal assistance may also be a valuable from EPA Environmental Crimes Unit in the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

Pretreatment inspectors may conduct the following enforcement-related activities:

- Screening compliance monitoring data for violation;
- Identifying suspected violations during facility inspections;
- Issuing informal (verbal) warnings;
- Notifying the Pretreatment Program Manager of potential violations

The Pretreatment Program Manager is responsible for initiating all enforcement actions, conducting and overseeing the enforcement-related activities of the inspectors, as well as the following additional responsibilities:

- Reviewing, investigating, and tracking instances of industrial user Noncompliance;
- Determining appropriate enforcement responses and ensuring timely action;
- Issuing NOV's and compliance schedules, and publishing the annual list of IU's and SIU's in significant noncompliance;
- Initiating administrative orders and assessing fines.

The **Executive Director or Assistant General Manager** must concur with all enforcement actions that escalate past a Notice of Violation and increased monitoring. The Executive Director or AGM provides guidance and assistance as needed to the Pretreatment Program Manager and his signing authority for Compliance Schedules and Administrative Orders (including administrative fines).

CRRUA's Attorney has the responsibility to advise the above individuals on enforcement matters, provide assistance in preparing administrative orders, conducting hearings, and orchestrating judicial processes initiated by Pretreatment Program Manager and/or Executive Director.

3.3 SELECTING A PROPER ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

Enforcement actions should match the seriousness of the violation, the industrial users state of noncompliance (past or present), and, to some extent, the diligence with which Industrial user corrects the problem. The following criteria should be considered when determining a proper response:

- Magnitude and duration of the violation;
- The fact of the violation on the receiving water or POTW;
- Compliance history of the industrial user.

Magnitude and duration of the violation are important when determining compliance status and developing an enforcement response. An isolated instance of noncompliance can usually be handled by an NOV. If the magnitude (and/or duration) of the violation is sufficient to classify the user in significant noncompliance (SNC), then, in addition to the NOV, the user must be published in the newspaper with the annual list of users in significant noncompliance.

The impact of the violation on the receiving waters and/or the POTW is assessed to determine if the industrial discharge contained pollutants at a sufficient level to damage the collection system, cause interference of plant operations, pass through the plant, cause a violation of the NPDES permit, or have toxic effect on the river. And some less obvious impacts on POTW operations may include increased treatment costs, worker health and safety issues, and increased sludge contamination. Communication with wastewater treatment staff is essential to identify and evaluate potential impacts on the collection system and treatment plant. The enforcement response to a violation of this nature should include a notice of infraction and proposed order (including administrative fines) or civil penalties (if intent is demonstrated or cost recovery is needed), and a requirement to correct the condition causing the violation. And if that discharge causes repeated harmful effects to the receiving stream or POTW then termination of sewer service and/or water service should be considered.

The compliance history of an industrial user is important when determining an appropriate enforcement response. A pattern of recurring violations of similar magnitude usually indicates that the user has not committed the resources necessary to identify and correct the problems causing the violations. In this case, a more severe enforcement action would be taken. If the compliance history shows improvement in the magnitude and duration of the violations or a sporadic pattern of noncompliance, then a less severe enforcement action may be appropriate.

Good faith efforts will be recognized and rewarded with less severe enforcement action where possible. Good faith efforts are when the user honestly intends to correct the noncompliance and has documented corrective actions taken to substantiate this intent.

3.4 DOCUMENTING ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

All pretreatment enforcement actions shall be documented by a formal letter to the industrial user and/or a memorandum to the industrial user, correspondence file documenting phone conversations, meetings, and collection of supporting documentation. The time frame guidelines

for documenting in initiating enforcement actions are provided below:

- All violations will be identified and documented in a memorandum to file within five (5) days of receiving compliance information;
- Initial enforcement responses (e.g., NOV letter) shall occur within 15 days of receiving compliance information, when possible;
- Violations that threaten health, property, or environmental quality are considered emergencies and will receive an immediate response;

In addition, an annual pretreatment program report is prepared each year and indicates those facilities in SNC for the previous calendar year. A list of industrial users in significant noncompliance during any period within the calendar year is then submitted for publication in Las Cruces Sun News.

3.5 CONDUCTING FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

The Pretreatment Program Manager shall closely track the IU and/or SIU's progress towards achieving compliance. If industrial users of actions or results are unsatisfactory, CRRUA can address the continued noncompliance's in a progressive manner through implementation of consecutive enforcement actions including requiring increased monitoring and/or inspection; issuing additional NOV's; establishing a formal compliance schedule with the industrial user; and/or issuing an administrative order with fines. Follow-up actions shall be taken within 60 days of the initial response for all continuing violations.

SECTION 4

ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE GUIDE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The enforcement response guide (Table 4.1) is used as follows:

- Locate the type of noncompliance in the first column and identify the most accurate description of the violation.
- Determine the most appropriate response (see Section 3.3). For example, first offenders or industrial users demonstrating good faith efforts may receive a more lenient response than repeat offenders or those demonstrating negligence in correcting compliance deficiencies.
- Apply the enforcement response to the industrial user, specifying corrective action or other response is required of the industrial user in accordance with personnel and time frame guidelines established by this Enforcement Response Plan.
- Follow up with escalated enforcement action if the industrial user does not respond or the violation continues.
- All violations that are listed as SNC must be published in Las Cruces Sun News on an annual basis.

The enforcement response guide is provided in table 4.1.

4.2 ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE GUIDE

Table 4.1 Enforcement Response Guide

Noncompliance	Nature of the Violation	Type	Enforcement Action	Personnel
	Failure to retain records for a minimum of 3 years	NC	NOV Administrative order Administrative fine	p P, D/AGM P, D/AGM
	Improper sampling technique (unintentional)	NC	NOV Increased monitoring	p p
	Improper sampling technique (intentional)	SNC (SIUs only)	Administrative order Administrative fine Suspension of permit Suspension of water service with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC p
	Failure to perform required monitoring during reporting period	SNC (SIUs only)	Administrative order Administrative fine Suspension of permit Suspension of water service with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC p
	Intentional, willful or reckless falsification or tampering with discharge monitoring equipment	SNC	Administrative order Administrative fine Suspension of permit Suspension of water service Criminal prosecution with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC GM,GC p
	Failure to report violations to DC Water within 24-hours	NC	NOV	p
	Failure to collect and submit resample results within 30 days	NC	NOV Administrative order Administrative fine	p P, D/AGM p, D/AGM
	Failure to report additional monitoring	NC	NOV Administrative order Administrative fine	p P, D/AGM P, D/AGM
	Failure to comply with required Best Management Practices, isolated	NC	NOV	p
	Failure to comply with required Best Management Practices, recurring	SNC (SIUs only)	Compliance schedule Administrative order Administrative fine with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM P, D/AGM p
Compliance Schedule Violation	Missed milestone by less than 90 days, no effect on final milestone or effect on final milestone but valid cause	NC	NOV Administrative order Administrative fine	p P, D/AGM P, D/AGM
	Missed milestone by more than 90 days	SNC (SIUs only)	Administrative order Administrative fine Suspension of permit Suspension of water service with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC p

Table 4.1 Enforcement Response Guide

Noncompliance	Nature of the Violation	Type	Enforcement Action	Personnel
Discharge of Prohibited Substance	Isolated, does not present an imminent endangerment to health, welfare, or the environment, no evidence of intent	NC	NOV Increased monitoring	p p
	Persistent, does not present an imminent endangerment, no evidence of intent	SNC (SIUs only)	Compliance schedule Administrative order Administrative fine with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM P, D/AGM p
	Isolated, causes an imminent endangerment to human health, welfare, the environment, or the POTW or evidence of intent or negligence	SNC	Administrative order Administrative fine Civil Litigation with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC p
	Persistent, causes an imminent endangerment, or evidence that person intentionally, willfully or recklessly discharged a prohibited substance	SNC	Administrative order Administrative fine Suspension of permit Suspension of water service Civil Litigation Criminal Prosecution with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC GM,GC GM,GC p
Discharge Limit Violation	Isolated, not significant, no harm to POTW or environment	NC	NOV Increased monitoring	p p
	Persistent, not significant, no harm to POTW or environment	NC	NOV Increased monitoring Compliance schedule Administrative order Administrative fine	p p P, D/AGM P, D/AGM P, D/AGM
	Isolated, significant, no harm to POTW or environment	SNC (SIUs only)	Compliance schedule with Public Notice	P, D/AGM p
	Persistent, significant, no harm to POTW or environment	SNC (SIUs only)	Administrative order Administrative fine with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM p
	Isolated, significant, causes harm to POTW or environment	SNC	Administrative order Civil litigation with Public Notice	P, D/AGM GM,GC p
	Persistent, significant, causes harm to POTW or environment or evidence that person intentionally, willfully or recklessly caused a discharge limit violation	SNC	Administrative order Administrative fine Suspension of permit Suspension of water service Civil litigation Criminal prosecution with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC GM,GC GM,GC p

Table 4.1 Enforcement Response Guide

Noncompliance	Nature of the Violation	Type	Enforcement Action	Personnel
	Failure to comply with a term of a Notice of Violation, Notice of Infraction, or Administrative Order	NC or SNC (SIUs only)	NOV Administrative order Administrative fine Suspension of permit Suspension of water service with Public Notice	P P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC P
Fees, Fines, and Costs	Failure to remit within 30 days	NC	NOV	P
	Failure to remit within 60 days	NC	Administrative order Administrative fine Suspension of permit Suspension of water service	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC
Unpermitted Discharge	Failure to apply for a permit and no harm to POTW or environment	NC	NOV Administrative order Administrative fine	P P, D/AGM P, D/AGM
	Failure to apply for a permit and harm to POTW or environment	SNC	Administrative order Administrative fine Civil litigation Suspension of water service with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC P
	Failure to apply for a permit continues more than 45 days after notice by POTW	SNC (SIUs only)	Administrative order Administrative fine Civil litigation Suspension of water service with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC P
	Failure to renew permit prior to expiration date.	SNC (SIUs only)	Administrative order Administrative fine Civil litigation Suspension of water service with Public Notice	P, D/AGM P, D/AGM GM,GC GM,GC P

NC= Noncompliance

SNC = Significant noncompliance I = Inspector

P = Pretreatment Program Manager

D= CRRUA Executive Director and/or Assistant General Manager

GM= CRRUA Plant Manager or General Manager GC= CRRUA Attorney