

**SEWER USE ORDINANCE  
(INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT RULES AND REGULATIONS)  
OF THE  
CAMDEN COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY  
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY**

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## 1.0 GENERAL

This Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO) is hereby adopted to replace in its entirety, the existing Ordinance of the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority.

For the purpose of this SUO, unless otherwise specified, the term "industrial" shall mean to apply to all classes of non domestic dischargers.

### 1.1 PURPOSE AND POLICY

As a delegated agency by NJDEP, this SUO sets forth uniform requirements for discharges into the wastewater collection systems of any person or discharger that is discharging into the treatment works owned by the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority (CCMUA). This SUO is intended to comply with State, Federal and local laws and regulations pertaining to wastewater treatment and industrial pretreatment.

The objectives of this SUO are as follows:

- A. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works which will interfere with the operation of the treatment works or contaminate the resulting sludge;
- B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works which will pass through the treatment works or otherwise be incompatible with the treatment works;
- C. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim municipal and industrial wastewaters and sludges from the treatment works;
- D. To ensure that the quality of the treatment plant sludge is maintained at a level which allows its use and disposal in compliance with applicable statutes and regulations, including composting for land application;
- E. To protect the treatment work's personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment, as well as to protect the general public;
- F. To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance and improvement of the treatment works;
- G. To address conditions which would interfere with the attainment of effluent limitations contained in the CCMUA's NJPDES permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements and any other Federal or State laws to which the treatment works is subject.

This SUO authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires industrial user reporting, and provides for the regulation of industrial users to the POTW through enforcement of general requirements for all Industrial Users. Except as otherwise provided, the Executive Director of the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority shall administer, implement, and enforce this SUO.

## 1.2 DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the terms listed below shall have the following meanings:

Act or "the Act" - The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Administrative Consent Order (ACO). [N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6.1] - A legal document entered into between the Authority and a permitted industrial facility, which is in violation of permitted parameter limit(s). The ACO is intended to afford the facility a period of time to have an opportunity to come into compliance with parameter limits. See Section 6.4 B.

Affirmative Defense - A person may be entitled to an affirmative defense for liability for an assessment of a civil administrative penalty assessment for a violation of an effluent limitation occurring as a result of an upset, an anticipated or unanticipated bypass, or a testing or laboratory error. See Section 6.5-Enforcement Procedures.

Approval Authority - The Chief of the NJDEP Division of Water Resources, Compliance and Enforcement or his/her authorized representatives.

Approved Test Procedure - All analysis shall be performed in accordance with the analytical test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 as modified on January 31, 1994, including all supplements and amendments thereto.

Authority - The Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority (CCMUA).

Authorized Representative of Industrial User - The highest ranking official having day-to-day managerial and operational responsibilities for the discharging facility, which may include authorizing capital expenditures or hiring personnel. In his/her absence, this person may authorize another responsible high ranking official to sign a monthly monitoring report if a report is required to be filed during that time (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6).

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. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) - The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic and inorganic matter for five (5) days at 20 degrees C in accordance with an approved test procedure.

Bypass - The anticipated or unanticipated intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment works.

Categorical Industrial User (CIU) - An industrial user subject to categorical standards in accordance with the EPA General Pretreatment Standards (40 CFR Part 403).

Certified Laboratory - A laboratory certified by the NJDEP Office of Quality Assurance, to do wastewater analyses by approved test procedures.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) - A measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter present in a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant in accordance with an approved test procedure.

Commercial User (CU) - Any person who discharges non-domestic wastewater, who provides a service, and/or engages in the purchase or sale of commodities.

Commissioner - The Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) or his/her authorized representative.

Composite Sample - Means a combination of individual (or continuously taken) samples (aliquots) of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals over a specified time period. Composites can be either time proportional or flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot should be proportional to either the flow at the time of sampling or the total flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. For intermittent discharges of less than four (4) hours duration, aliquots shall be taken at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes. For intermittent discharges of four (4) hours or more duration, aliquots shall be taken at intervals not to exceed 30 minutes (NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual [May 1992], p.14).

Conditionally Exempt User (CEU) - Any participant that conducts a dry operational process, or has shown consistent compliance over at least a two (2) year reporting period, thereby discharging only conventional and domestic wastewater into the sewer system. However, the facility has the potential to discharge wastewater material of a quantity or quality which would impact on the treatment works.

#### Conduct

Major- An intentional, deliberate, knowing and willful violation.

Moderate- An unintentional but foreseeable act, omission or violation.

Minor- any behavior which causes a violation which is not major or moderate in nature.

Control Authority (CA) - Refers to the "ACCMUA" defined above.

Conventional Pollutant - Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Suspended Solids, pH, fecal coliform bacteria, Oil & Grease (O/G) and such additional pollutants as are (or may in the future be) specified and controlled in the Authority's NJPDES permit, where the POTW is designed to treat such pollutants.

Daily Discharge - The discharge of a pollutant during a calendar day or 24 hour period for the purpose of sampling the average measurement of the pollutant calculated over the day. (For mass units it is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day.

Discharge - (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-3e) means an intentional or unintentional action or omission resulting in the releasing, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of a pollutant into the waters of the State, onto land or into wells from which it might flow or drain into said waters, or into waters or onto lands outside the jurisdiction of the State, from which the pollutant enters the waters of the State. "Discharge" includes the release of any pollutant into a municipal treatment works.

Domestic Wastewater - The liquid waste or liquid-borne waste discharged from residential units, normally resulting from the non-commercial preparation, cooking and handling of food and wastes from sanitary conveniences.

Emergency - A situation which, in the opinion of the Executive Director or his/her authorized representative, may cause interference and/or pass through, damage to the POTW or present a health hazard to personnel, the general public, or the environment.

Executive Director - The Executive Director of the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority or his designee.

Exempt Facility - Any participant that conducts a dry operational process and has no potential to discharge non-domestic wastewater.

Existing Source - Any Categorical Industrial User contributing wastewater before the promulgation of a new Categorical Standard.

Existing User - Includes all persons discharging wastewater to treatment works of the Authority at the time this SUO is adopted by the Authority.

Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards - Pretreatment standards as codified in 40 CFR, Part 403, Chapter I, Subchapter N specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged or introduced to a POTW by existing or new Industrial Users in specific industrial subcategories.

Garbage - Solid waste from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, dispensing, handling, storage and/or sale of food or biodegradable waste.

Grab Sample - An individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

Grace period – the period of time afforded under N.J.S.A. 13:1D-25 et seq., commonly known as the Grace Period Law, for a person to correct a minor violation in order to avoid imposition of a penalty that would be otherwise applicable for such violation.

The criteria for a minor violation that qualifies for a grace period are the following:

- (1) The violation is not the result of the purposeful, knowing, reckless or criminally negligent conduct of the person responsible for the violation;
- (2) The violation poses minimal risk to the public health, safety and natural resources;
- (3) The violation does not materially and substantially undermine or impair the goals of the regulatory program;
- (4) The activity or condition constituting the violation has existed for less than 12 months prior to the date of discovery by the Authority;
- (5) The person responsible for the violation has not been identified in a previous enforcement action by the Authority as responsible for a violation of the same requirement of the same permit within the preceding 12 month period;
- (6) In the case of a violation that does not involve a permit, the person, as defined in the Act, responsible for the violation has not been identified by the Authority in a previous enforcement action as responsible for the same or a substantially similar violation at the same facility within the preceding 12 month period or indicate a pattern of illegal conduct;
- (7) In the case of any violation, the person responsible for the violation has not been identified by the Authority as responsible for the same or a substantially similar violations at any time that reasonably indicate a pattern of illegal conduct and not isolated incidents on the part of the person responsible; and
- (8) The activity or condition constituting the violation is capable of being corrected and compliance achieved within the time prescribed by the Authority

If the violation does not meet the criteria above it is considered as a non-minor violation.

The grace period established by the Authority for all of the minor violations is 10 days.

Grease - Grease and/or oil of animal and vegetable origin, produced by restaurants and/or food processing plants, usually in a viscous or solid state.

Hazardous Pollutant - (1) Any toxic pollutant; (2) Any substance regulated as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Pub. L. 92-516 7 U.S.C. ' 136 et seq.; (3) Any substance the use or manufacture of which is prohibited under the federal Toxic Substances Control



Act, Pub.L. 94-469 (15 U.S.C. 2601 ' et seq.); (4) Any substance identified as a known carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer; (5) Any hazardous waste as designated pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 1981, c. 279 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-51) or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, aPub.L. 94-580 (42 U.S.C. ' 6901 et seq.); or (6) Any hazardous substance as defined pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 1976, c. 141 (C.58: 10-23.11b).

Holding Tank Waste - Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

Industrial/Commercial Discharge Monitoring Report (IDMR) - Periodic reports, usually monthly or quarterly, required to be submitted by Industrial Users which have been issued an Industrial/Commercial Discharge Permit for discharging non-domestic wastewater to the sanitary sewer.

Industrial/Commercial Discharge Permit - A permit duly issued by the Executive Director or his designee, to a participant in accordance with this SUO. Such permit may establish discharge limitations, monitoring and reporting obligations, and other requirements that maybe more stringent than this SUO.

Industrial/Commercial Process Wastewater - The liquid waste or liquid borne waste resulting from the processes employed by any party identified by, but not limited to, the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, Office of Management and Budget, or subsequent approved editions.

Industrial User (IU) - Any person who discharges non-domestic wastewater who produces or manufactures a commodity.

Interference - (1)Inhibiting or disrupting the operation of a POTW or its treatment processes so as to contribute to, or cause a violation of, any condition of a State, Federal or Local Permit. (2)Discharging process wastewater which, in combination with exiting domestic flows, is of such quantity and/or quality as to exceed the treatment process design capacity; or (3)Preventing the use or disposal of sludge produced by the POTW in accordance with Section 405 of the Federal Act, Sections 2, 4 and 6 of the State Act, and any regulations, criteria, or guidelines developed pursuant thereto, including, but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20, and the Statewide Sludge Management Plan.

Laboratory Error - An unanticipated test interference, sample contamination, analytical defect or procedural deficiency in sampling or other similar circumstances beyond the control of the Permitted Industrial User.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation - The highest allowable daily discharge during the report period.

Medical Waste - Means any waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment (e.g., provision of medical services), or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals. The term does not include any hazardous waste identified or listed under 40 C.F.R. Part 261 or any household waste generated from home self-care.

Net/Gross calculation –

(a) Application.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in the Industrial Users intake water in accordance with this section. Any Industrial User wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the Authority. Upon request of the Industrial User, the applicable Standard will be calculated on a net basis (i.e., adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are met.

(b) Criteria.

(1) Either:

(i) The applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards contained in 40 CFR subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or

(ii) The Industrial User demonstrates that the control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the Standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake waters.

(2) Credit for generic pollutants such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and oil and grease should not be granted unless the Industrial User demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the Users effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.

(3) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with Standard(s) adjusted under this section.

(4) Credit shall be granted only if the User demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water as that into which the POTW discharges. The Control Authority may waive this requirement if it finds that no environmental degradation will result.

New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDDES) - The New Jersey system for the issuing, modifying, suspending, revoking, reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing discharge permits pursuant to the State Act.

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 which will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that: (I) the building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or (ii) the building structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or (iii) the production of wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site.

- (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 paragraphs (1)(ii), or (1)(iii) of this section 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: (I) begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program: (A) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or (B) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or (ii) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purpose 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.

Non-Contact Cooling Water - Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product. The water may contain biocides used to control biological growth or other additives to protect the system against corrosion, scaling or other impurity. This definition applies to closed systems and open systems subject to evaporation from cooling towers, as well as recycling of water.

Non-Conventional Pollutant - Any pollutant, hazardous or non-hazardous, which poses a treatment problem or health threat for conveyance, treatment or disposal in the sewer treatment works.

Non-Domestic - Wastewater of a quantity or quality which could have an impact on the treatment works. This water waste would include combined stormwater, industrial waste, commercial waste leachate or other liquid waste in the sewer system.

Non-Hazardous Pollutant - Any conventional pollutant not designated as hazardous, toxic or pathogenic.

Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User

The Authority may determine that an Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards under 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N 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:

- (i) The Industrial User, prior to the Authority finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;
- (ii) The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in section 5.5 together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
- (iii) The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

Non-Significant Indirect User (NSIU) - An industrial user which is non-categorical and discharges less than 25,000gpd.

Oil & Grease (O/G) - Waxy, oily or greasy materials derived from organic and inorganic sources, having a specific gravity of less than one and immiscible in water. Defined as any material recovered as a substance soluble in a solvent from an approved method.

pH - The negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. At a given temperature the pH is the intensity of the acidic or basic character of a solution.

Participant - All the municipalities, local sewerage authorities, companies or customers that sign a service agreement that provides for the treatment of sewerage by the Authority's treatment works.

Pass Through - A Discharge which exits the 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 potential cause of a violation of any requirement of the Treatment Work's NJPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Permitted Industrial/Commercial User (PIU) - Any participant who discharges wastewater into the sewer system which is regulated by means of an Industrial/Commercial Discharge Permit.

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

Petroleum Hydrocarbon (PHC) - Non-volatile Oil-based materials derived from inorganic sources, with a specific gravity less than one, immiscible in water, and non-polar in molecular configuration expressed as a pollutant found in wastewater or sludge. Selective removal from wastewater or sludge by partitioning into a solvent, then separation from organic grease fractions by passage through a bed of silicic acid to remove polar compounds, then evaporation of the solvent or quantification through an approved spectrophotometric method differentiates these compounds as a

subset of Oil & Grease (O/G).

Pharmaceutical Waste - Any excess product, raw material or finished product, resulting from test runs, pilot runs, Research and Development runs and/or regular production runs. This is not intended to include product which is combined with or a portion of: regular production wash water, rinse water and standard equipment wash downs.

Pollutant - Any dredged spoil, solid waste, holding tank waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, refuse, oil, grease, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive substance, thermal waste, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, industrial, municipal or agricultural waste or other substance, discharged.

Pretreatment - Means 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 discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except as prohibited by The General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution (40 CFR 403.6(d)). Appropriate pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities, for protection against surges or slug loadings that might interfere with or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW. However, where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed in an equalization facility with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).

Pretreatment Standards - Means any restriction on quantities, quality, rates, or concentrations of pollutants discharged into municipal or privately owned treatment works adopted pursuant to P.L. 1972, C. 42 (C.58: 11-49 et seq.).

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) - Treatment works owned and operated by a public entity (The CCMUA Delaware #1 is an example).

Regional Administrator - The Regional Administrator for Region II of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his/her authorized representative.

Sampling Point - A representative point where wastewater is sampled to determine compliance with this Sewer Use Ordinance.

Screening Limit - The limit that will elicit written response from the Authority to require further analysis and possible treatment changes or upgrades.

Septage-Liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank or cesspool during cleaning. For the purpose of this SUO septage shall be considered as waste from domestic or commercial septic tanks only.

Serious Violation (SV) - "Serious violation" means an exceedance of an effluent limitation for a discharge point source set forth in a permit, administrative order, or administrative consent agreement, including interim enforcement limits, by 20 percent or more for a hazardous pollutant, or by 40 percent or more for a nonhazardous pollutant, calculated on the basis of the monthly average

for a pollutant for which the effluent limitation is expressed as a monthly average, or, in the case of an effluent limitation expressed as a daily maximum and without a monthly average, on the basis of the monthly average of all maximum daily test results for that pollutant in any month; in the case of an effluent limitation for a pollutant that is not measured by mass or concentration, the Authority may prescribe an equivalent exceedance factor therefor. The Authority may utilize, on a case-by-case basis, a more stringent factor of exceedance to determine a serious violation if the Authority states the specific reasons therefor, which may include the potential for harm to human health or the environment. SV shall not include a violation of a permit limitation for color. For pH, the greatest violation of a pH effluent range in any one calendar day which violation deviates from the midpoint of the range by more than 40 percent. For pH, the greatest violation of a pH effluent range in any one calendar day which violation deviates from the midpoint of the range by more than 40 percent. The Authority's pH range is 6.0 S.U. to 11.5 S.U. The midpoint of the range is 8.75 S.U. Forty percent of 8.75 is 3.50 S.U.  $8.75(\text{midpoint}) - 3.50(40\% \text{ of the midpoint}) = 5.25 \text{ S.U.}$   $8.75(\text{midpoint}) + 3.50(40\% \text{ of the midpoint}) = 12.25 \text{ S.U.}$  If five separate readings of pH during a given month were 4.3, 5.8, 6.5, 6.0, and 6.5, the reading of 4.3 would be a serious violation. So the pH range for a serious violation is below 5.25 S.U. and above 12.25 S.U.

### Seriousness-

Major - Exceeding the effluent limitation which is measured by concentration or mass for any discharge as follows:

- 1)By more than 50% for a hazardous pollutant
- 2)By more than 100% for a non-hazardous pollutant
- 3)Has caused or has the potential to cause serious harm to human health or the environment.
- 4)Seriously deviates from the requirements of the Water Pollution Control Act or the New Jersey Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act and for violations of any rule, water quality standards, effluent limitation, administrative order or permit issued pursuant to; serious deviation shall include, but not be limited to, those violations which are in complete contravention of the requirement, or if some of the requirement is met, which severely impairs or determines the operation or intent of the requirement.

Moderate - Exceeding the effluent limitation which is measured by concentration or mass for any discharge as follows:

- 1)By 20% to 50% for a hazardous pollutant
- 2)By 40% to 100% for a non-hazardous pollutant
- 3)Has caused or has the potential to cause serious harm to human health or the environment.
- 4)Seriously deviates from the requirements of the Water Pollution Control Act or the New Jersey Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act and for violations of any rule, water quality standards, effluent limitation, administrative order or permit issued pursuant to; serious deviation shall include, but not be limited to, those violations which are in complete contravention of the requirement, or if some of the requirement is met, which severely impairs or determines the operation or intent of the requirement.

Minor-Exceeding the effluent limitation which is measured by concentration or mass for any

discharge as follows:

- 1)By less than 20% for a hazardous pollutant
- 2)By less than 40% for a non-hazardous pollutant
- 3)Any violation other than an effluent violation not considered moderate or major.

Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO) - This document, also referred to as the AIndustrial Pretreatment Rules and Regulations.

Sewer User Rules and Regulations - Section 3.02 of the Authority=s Service Agreement.

Significant Indirect User (SIU) - Any industrial user discharging industrial process wastewater where either:

1. The discharger is subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I Subchapter N; and
2. Any other industrial user that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of wastewater to the POTW or that contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
3. The discharge consists of landfill leachate, either pure, treated or diluted by ground water or surface runoff; or the discharge consists of significant quantities of polluted ground water which is pumped from the ground in order to decontaminate an aquifer; or
4. That is designated as such by the Executive Director on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

Significant Noncomplier - State (SNC for N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.) -

1. Any participant who commits a serious violation for the same hazardous pollutant or the same nonhazardous pollutant, at the same discharge point source, in any two months of any six month period, or
2. Who exceeds the monthly average or, in a case of a pollutant for which no monthly average has been established, the monthly average of the daily maximums for an effluent limitation for the same pollutant at the same discharge point source by any amount in any four months of any six month period, or
3. Who fails to submit a completed Industrial/Commercial Discharge Monitoring Report in any two months of any six month period.

The Authority may utilize, on a case-by-case basis, a more stringent frequency or factor of exceedence to determine a significant noncomplier, if the Authority states the specific

reasons therefor, which may include the potential for harm to human health or the environment. A local participant shall not be deemed a "significant noncomplier" due to an exceedance of an effluent limitation established in a permit for flow.

Significant Noncomplier-Federal (SNC for 40 CFR 403) - The Authority will use "Significant Violation" for a violation of the Federal Requirements or the use for Federal Reporting (40 CFR 403.8(f) 2 (viii)). For the purposes of this provision, an industrial user is in noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

Comply with the public participation requirements of 40 CFR Part 25 in the enforcement of National Pretreatment Standards. These procedures shall include provision for at least annual public notification in a newspaper(s) of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the Authority of Industrial Users which, at any time during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment requirements. For the purposes of this provision, a Significant Industrial User (or any Industrial User which violates paragraphs (C), (D), or (H) of this section below) is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

(A) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66 percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a 6-month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l);

(B) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33 percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a 6-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l) multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC=1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);

(C) Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l) (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative Standard) that the POTW determines has caused, alone or in combination with other Discharges, Interference or Pass Through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public);

(D) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the Authority's exercise of its emergency authority under 403.8 (f)(1)(vi)(B) to halt or prevent such a discharge;

(E) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

(F) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;



(G) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;

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

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.

Small Flow Commercial User (SFCU) - Any commercial user that meets all of the following criteria: 1) A non-categorical user; 2) A commercial user 3) Average daily flow must not exceed 3,000 gallons per day.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) - A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 (or as revised) issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

State - State of New Jersey

State Act - New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

Storm Water - Any flow occurring during or immediately following any form of natural precipitation and resulting there from.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) - The Total Non-filterable Residue as defined in Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes 18th Edition, and any supplements and amendments thereto, and analyzed in accordance with an approved test procedure.

Total Toxic Organic (TTO) - The list of compounds defined in Table II of this SUO.

Toxic Pollutant - Those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, may, on the basis of information available to the Commissioner, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutants, physiological malfunctions, including malfunctions in reproduction, or physical deformation, in such organisms or their offspring. Toxic pollutants shall include, but not be limited to, those pollutants designated under Section 307 of the Federal Act or Section 4 of the State Act.

Treatment Works - Any device or system, whether public or private, used in collection, transportation, storage, treatment, recycling, or reclamation of municipal or industrial waste of a liquid nature, including: intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, cooling towers and ponds, pumping, power and other equipment and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; any other works including sites for the treatment process or ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.

Treatment Works Plant - That portion of the treatment works designed to provide treatment to wastewater.

Upset - Means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with an effluent limitation because of an event beyond the reasonable control of the permittee, including fire, riot, sabotage, or a flood, storm event, natural cause, or other act of God, or other similar circumstance, which is the cause of the violation. "Upset" also includes noncompliance consequent to the performance of maintenance operations for which a prior exception has been granted by the department or a delegated local agency.

Wastewater - The liquid and water-carried wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is discharged into or permitted to enter the treatment works of the Authority or any Participant.

Terms not otherwise defined herein shall be as adopted in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation; the "Federal Guidelines for State and Local Pretreatment Programs" (EPA-430/9-76-017a, Volume 1, 1977, or the latest revision thereof); the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et. seq.; or "Pretreatment Standards for Sewerage, etc.", N.J.S.A. 58:11-49 et seq., 1972.

### 1.3 ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings:

ACO	-Administrative Consent Order
BMP	-Best Management Practices
CA	-Control Authority
CAPA	-Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment
CAT	-Categorical Industrial User
CCMUA	-Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority
CEU	-Conditionally Exempt User
CFR	- Code of Federal Regulations
CWEA	-Clean Water Enforcement Act
EPA	- United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	-Enforcement Response Plan
IDMR	-Industrial/Commercial Discharge Monitoring Report
IU	-Industrial User
l	- Liter
M	-Minor
mg	- Milligrams
mg/L	- Milligrams per liter
NM	-Non-Minor
N.J.A.C.	- New Jersey Administrative Code
NJDEP	- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
N.J.S.A.	- New Jersey Statutes Annotated
NJPDES	- New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NODI	-No Discharge
NSCIU	- Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User
NOV	-Notice of Violation
NPDES	- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSIU	-Non-Significant Indirect User
ORP	-Oxidation-Reduction Potential
POTW	- Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SFCU	-Small Flow Commercial User
SIC	- Standard Industrial Classification
SIU	-Significant Industrial User
SNC	-Significant Non-Compliance
SUO	-Sewer Use Ordinance
SV	-Serious Violation
TRC	-Technical Review Criteria
TSD	-Treatment Storage and Disposal
TTO	- Total Toxic Organics
USC	- United States Code

1.4 40 CFR PART 403.

The Federal General Pretreatment Regulations is hereby adopted by reference, including all future amendments & supplements thereto.