

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION 08-15

INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT – SECTOR CONTROL POLICIES FOR FATS, OILS AND GREASE; HEALTH CARE; PETROLEUM, OILS, GREASE; AND SAND AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSING

Issued by:



Greg Lanning, Director of Public Works and Utilities

Topic:

This regulation construes and interprets §§ 13.04.370 and 13.04.460 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC) pertaining to industrial discharge permits for certain industry segments/discharges of or from industries of a certain type and/or discharges of a certain character(s).

Background and Purpose:

The purpose of this Administrative Regulation is to interpret, clarify and implement the provisions of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the attached policy statements all as authorized by §§ 13.04.370 and 13.04.460 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC).

GJMC § 13.04.370 prohibits the discharge of materials, in type(s) and/or amount(s), which will cause obstruction and/or harm to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), which includes the sewer collection system and the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Facility (Persigo). The limits set in each policy (Policies) are intended to prevent blockages, obstruction, pass-through and/or upset and/or other deleterious condition(s) in the sewer collection system, treatment processes and/or inflow/outflow to and/or from the same.

All facilities to which these Policies apply shall comply with all the requirements in/of the Policies.

Facilities shall permit inspections by the City with or without notice for the purpose of determining applicability and/or compliance with these Policies and requirements. Facilities to which the standards apply shall inform the City prior to sale or transfer of ownership of the business or change in the trade name under which the business is operated or change in the nature of the service(s) provided that affect the potential to discharge pollutants or remodeling of the facilities that may result in an increase in the pollutant loading.

By and through the authority created in § 2.12.010 of the GJMC the Director may interpret and implement a means to effectuate the purpose(s) of ordinances and ensure that the same are given full and reasonable effect. That process is being utilized here. ¹

¹ The Department Directors of the various departments of the City may promulgate, after public notice, administrative regulations for the purposes of interpreting, clarifying and effectuating the purposes of this code. A violation of an administrative regulation shall constitute a violation of this code. 2.12.010 GJMC

Administrative Interpretation:

The Director hereby determines that for the protection of the general health, safety and welfare of the community, that he will, through the adoption of this administrative regulation, clarify the standards applicable to each identified sector, all as more particularly described in the attached Policies.

This administrative regulation is duly adopted this ^{23rd} day of December, 2015.

THE POLICIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION AT THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK DURING BUSINESS HOURS.



Fats, Oils & Grease Sector Control Policy

Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant
Industrial Pretreatment Division
2145 River Road
Grand Junction, CO 81505
970-256-4180

I. INTRODUCTION

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the City of Grand Junction (City) / Mesa County Persigo Wastewater Treatment Facility (Persigo) to have an Industrial Pretreatment Program (Pretreatment) to prevent certain pollutants from entering the wastewater system. The pollutants of concern are those that can interfere with the operation of the wastewater treatment process, pass through the wastewater treatment system without adequate treatment or contaminate treatment plant biosolids.

The Fats, Oil and Grease Sector Control Policy (Policy) establishes City requirements for any food service facility that has the potential to discharge Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG) into the sanitary sewer system. FOG pollutants can contribute to sewer blockages causing sanitary sewer overflows and backups into homes and businesses and can interfere with equipment and processes in the sewer collection system and at the wastewater treatment plant.

The purpose of this Policy is to minimize the loading of FOG from entering the sewer system at the source. The Policy encompasses the entire service area of the Persigo 201 sewer boundary, which includes the City of Grand Junction and portions of Mesa County.

Definitions of the terms used in this Policy are found in Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC) Sections 13.04.010 and 13.04.360.

II. AUTHORITY

The BMPs in this Policy are authorized by Sections 13.04.370 and 13.04.460 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC).

GJMC Section 13.04.370, in addition to other materials, specifically prohibits the discharge of any solid or viscous pollutant in amounts which will cause obstruction or harm to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), which includes the sewer collection system and the Persigo facility. GJMC also establishes a discharge limitation of 200 mg/L for FOG of animal and/or vegetable food origin. These limitations are set to prevent blockages or obstruction in the sewer collection system. The gravity grease interceptor (interceptor) BMP described in this Policy is required for treatment of an applicable facility's discharge in lieu of requiring a facility to routinely sample and monitor the facility discharge in order to determine compliance with the 200 mg/L FOG limit.

All facilities to which this Policy applies shall comply with all the requirements in this Policy. Facilities shall permit inspections by the City with or without notice for the purpose of determining applicability and/or compliance with this Policy and requirements. Applicable facilities shall inform the City prior to sale or transfer of ownership of the business; or change in the trade name under which the business is operated; or change in the nature of the services provided that affect the potential to discharge pollutants; or remodeling of the facilities that may result in an increase in the pollutant loading.

The City's Industrial Pretreatment Division staff is responsible for implementing this Policy. Duties include but are not limited to reviewing building plans, inspecting applicable facilities for compliance and enforcing Policy requirements.

III. BACKGROUND

Excess FOG from food service facilities can accumulate in sanitary sewer collection lines, wet wells and pumping stations. Such FOG accumulation can restrict sewer flow and cause collection line blockages, resulting in sewage backups and potential public health risks.

FOG blockages in the sanitary sewer system are very costly to the City and to its sewer customers. FOG blockages can result in emergency sewer call-outs to clean sewer lines, incurring additional costs to sewer customers. In addition, the Mesa County Health Department requires food service facilities to close until sewage backups and associated health risks are eliminated.

IV. APPLICABILITY

All food service facilities are required to complete a City FOG Application to determine applicability of interceptor requirements and to determine proper interceptor sizing.

Any facility where food is prepared and/or served, for mass consumption, using or producing FOG in amounts that could hinder sewage disposal is required to install and maintain a City-approved interceptor and to use the BMPs described in this Policy. This requirement applies to all non-domestic (i.e. commercial or industrial) facilities where preparation, manufacturing, or processing of food occurs and includes, but is not limited to, restaurants, cafes, fast food outlets, pizza outlets, delicatessens, sandwich shops, bakeries, coffee shops, schools, hospitals, institutions, nursing homes and other facilities that prepare, service, or otherwise make food available for consumption.

This includes:

- New facilities, including the new ownership or lessee of existing facilities;
- Existing facilities closed for a period of one year or longer;
- Existing facilities undergoing remodeling which will increase operations by 50% or more by increasing seating capacity and/or kitchen equipment and/or plumbing fixtures; and
- Existing facilities changing from a conditionally exempt facility to one where food is prepared and/or served, for mass consumption, using or producing FOG in amounts that could hinder sewage disposal.

A conditional exemption to not install an interceptor may be granted by the City, but only under very limited provisions. An example of this type of limited use facility would be one that only serves beverages and/or food items that are prepared off-site.

This Policy does not apply to domestic residential users; however, the Kitchen BMPs in Section VI of this Policy are recommended for domestic use to assist in keeping the sewer collection system and private sewer lines flowing freely.

V. GREASE INTERCEPTOR REQUIREMENTS

A gravity grease interceptor (interceptor, see Figure 1.) is a plumbing treatment device that is installed between the facility kitchen drainage and the sanitary sewer system. It is designed to remove FOG from the facility wastewater discharge prior to sanitary sewer discharge. An interceptor is located in the ground outside of the facility, is typically located in the parking lot and can be recognized by the two manhole lids that cover the accesses to the interceptor.

A properly sized and maintained interceptor provides the necessary retention, or holding time, for wastewater to separate into three basic layers. FOG floats to the top, solids sink to the bottom and the clearer mid-water flows out to the sanitary sewer.

The interceptor shall be installed, maintained and operated so as to accomplish their intended purpose of intercepting pollutants from the facility's wastewater and preventing the discharge of such pollutants to the City's wastewater collection system.

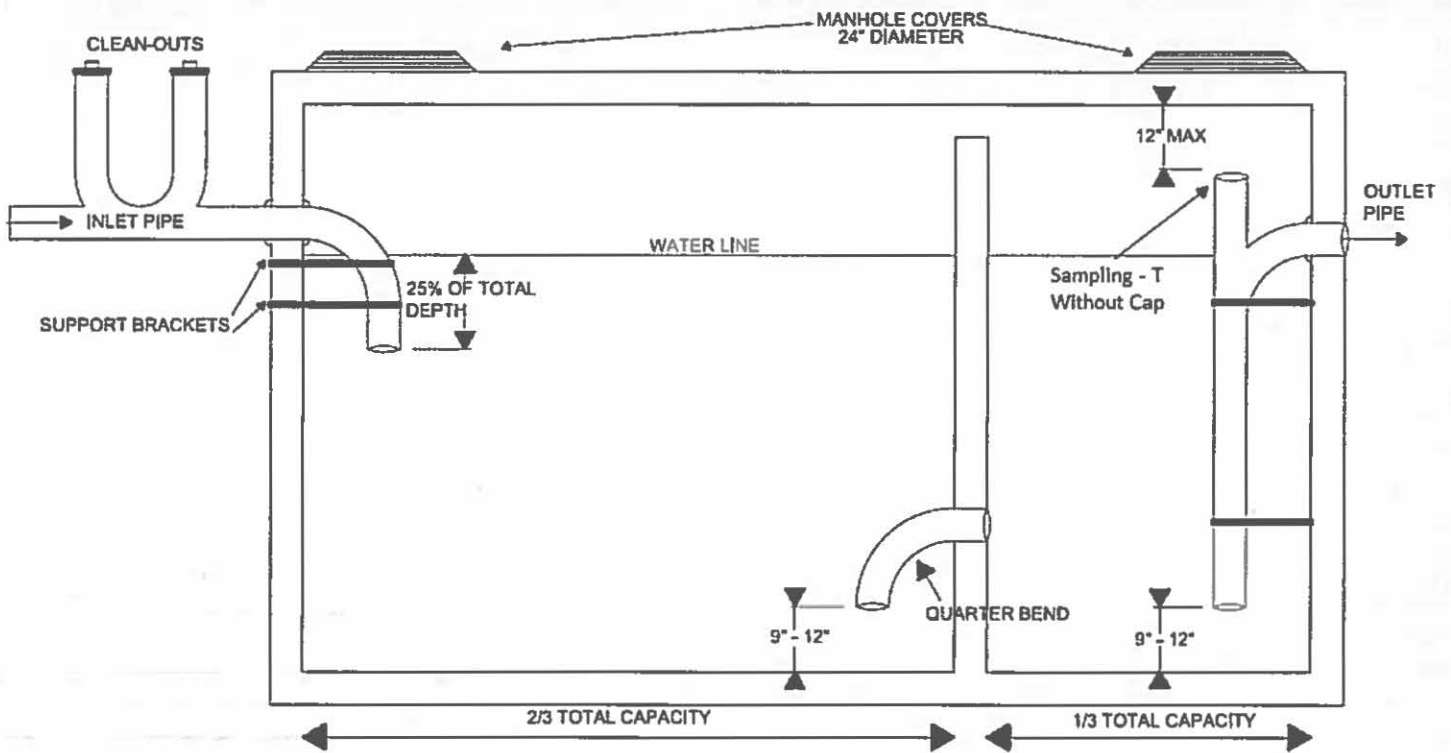


Figure 1. Grease Interceptor Diagram

A. City Requirements

1. Plan Review. All food service facilities are required to complete a City FOG Application to determine applicability of interceptor requirements and to determine proper interceptor sizing. The City requires an interceptor be installed at applicable facilities. If an interceptor is required it shall be installed at the expense of the facility owner or lessee prior to opening for business. The facility owner or lessee is responsible for determining the feasibility of the interceptor installation and for performing all engineering, plumbing and design work associated with the interceptor installation.
 - a. The facility property owner or lessee or authorized representative is responsible for contacting the City for the purpose of obtaining a site plan review. The site plan review shall determine the need, size, location, and other interceptor requirements necessary to control facility discharges into the sanitary sewer system. The review of such plans shall in no way relieve the facility from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the City in accordance with GJMC. The type and capacity of a required interceptor shall be approved by the City prior to installation. Written approval from the City must be obtained prior to installation of an interceptor.
 - b. Plans shall be submitted for approval prior to any of the following:
 - Construction of a new building;
 - Change in the building use or nature of the services provided that affects the potential to discharge FOG;
 - Remodeling of the facility that may result in an increase in flow or FOG loading; and
 - Any other reason that otherwise requires the facility to submit plans or specifications for approval through the City or Mesa County Building Department (Building Department).
 - c. All plans submitted to the City must clearly show:

- Location of the interceptor;
 - Proposed interceptor size in accordance with the sizing criteria in Section V.A.3;
 - Interceptor detail showing internal plumbing, dimensions, cleanouts and vent piping;
 - All building water and sewer plumbing;
 - All plumbing and plumbing fixtures that connect to the interceptor;
 - Size of plumbing and plumbing fixtures that connect to the interceptor; and
 - A table or schedule identifying all plumbing fixtures.
- d. The installed interceptor and associated plumbing shall be inspected and approved by the Building Department prior to backfilling. Plans shall not be deviated from once a City Planning Clearance has been issued. If a situation warrants the change of an approved plan, an amended copy must be resubmitted to the City and Building Department for approval.
- e. Upon change of ownership of any existing facility which is required to have an interceptor, the applicant for sanitary sewer service shall have the burden to demonstrate that a properly sized and properly functioning interceptor is installed to the satisfaction of the City. The interceptor shall be cleaned by an approved waste hauler prior to use.
2. Plumbing Criteria. The City requires a properly sized gravity grease interceptor with two compartments separated by a baffle wall. Hydromechanical grease interceptors or grease traps are not allowed to be installed in lieu of a gravity grease interceptor.
- a. The interceptor and associated plumbing should only be installed by a licensed plumber or experienced contractor. All sinks, floor sinks, floor drains, mop sinks, disposals, dishwashers and other plumbing fixtures in kitchens, bars, bussing stations and other food service areas into which wastewater is likely to or has the potential to contain FOG must be connected to the interceptor. Toilets, water closets, urinals, hand washing sinks and other plumbing fixtures conveying human waste shall not drain into or through the interceptor.
- b. The interceptor's primary compartment shall have a volume equal to two-thirds of the total capacity and the secondary compartment shall have a volume equal to one-third of the total capacity. Each compartment shall be accessible by a traffic-rated manhole above the inlet and outlet piping with a minimum diameter of 24 inches. Manhole covers shall not be locked, or otherwise fastened in place such that access is restricted.
- c. All plumbing shall be compatible with food service wastewater, such as PVC. The bottom of the inlet piping shall extend down 25% of the total water depth in order to maximize retention time in the primary compartment. Flow from the primary to secondary compartment shall be through a quarter bend elbow, or similar device equivalent in cross sectional area to the inlet piping into the interceptor, and shall extend down in the primary compartment with a height above the base between 9 and 12 inches. A sampling-T shall be placed at the outlet end of the interceptor to allow sampling of effluent. The top of the sampling-T shall be no more than one foot below grade. An outlet T-fitting, or downturn with a sight tube, and extension is required in order for City staff to visually inspect the interceptor. The bottom of the outlet piping in the second compartment must extend down between 9 and 12 inches above the floor of the interceptor. Support brackets are required for the inlet and outlet piping. Cleanouts and venting shall be PVC pipe. Interceptors shall be vented in accordance with local building codes.
- d. If the City has determined that an interceptor is not required to be installed, the facility shall connect all kitchen plumbing fixtures to a sanitary sewer line separate from the domestic sanitary sewer line. This separate sanitary sewer line shall have a cleanout located outside of the building to allow the City access for sampling. The separate sanitary sewer line is designed to allow representative compliance sampling and installation of an interceptor should one be required. This line may be combined with the domestic sanitary sewer at a point after the kitchen cleanout. If a facility's kitchen discharge exceeds the City's limit for oil and grease or contributes to an excess build-up of FOG in the sanitary sewer line, the facility may be required to install an appropriately sized interceptor.

e. Each facility for which an interceptor is required shall install an interceptor serving only that facility. Common interceptors are not permitted for newly constructed facilities. The City may grant a variance for a common interceptor only if it is pre-existing and if the resulting discharge does not exceed the 200 mg/L concentration for FOG as required by GJMC. A common interceptor may be reevaluated for proper sizing and capacity when a facility changes business operations, practices, owners or tenants.

3. Sizing. A City Food Service Application is required to be completed to determine proper interceptor sizing. The design of a grease interceptor shall be in accordance with City sizing requirements and the Mesa County Building Code. The capacity of a grease interceptor is calculated based on specific discharge flow rates for each facility with a minimum detention/treatment time of 10 minutes, assuming maximum flow rates from all kitchen fixtures. The minimum required interceptor size capacity is 750 gallons. The sizing of an interceptor shall be determined by using Table 1.

<u>Fixture Type</u>	<u>Number of Fixtures</u>	<u>Flow Gal/Min</u>	<u>Total Flow</u>
Kitchen Area Sinks			
Single Compartment	_____	X 20 =	_____
Double Compartment	_____	X 25 =	_____
Triple Compartment	_____	X 30 =	_____
Mop / Clean-up	_____	X 20 =	_____
Dishwashers			
Up to 30 gallon capacity	_____	X 15 =	_____
30 to 50 gallon capacity	_____	X 25 =	_____
50 to 100 gallon capacity	_____	X 40 =	_____
Total Surge Flow =			_____
Factor			X 10
Required Grease Interceptor Capacity =			_____

4. Location. An interceptor shall be located outside the facility between the kitchen drainage plumbing and the sanitary sewer system. The facility must ensure interceptors are installed and connected to be easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, pumping and maintenance at all times. Each manhole cover shall be readily accessible and safely removable for servicing and maintenance. Vehicles or equipment are not allowed to be parked or stored on top of the interceptor.

5. Closure. The City may determine that an interceptor is no longer necessary. This may occur when the wastewater flow through the interceptor is significantly lower due to changes in kitchen practices or if an interceptor is over-sized. A lack of flow through the interceptor can cause it to become septic, producing sulfide gases, odor problems and other potential health and safety hazards.

a. Inactive interceptors shall be closed by:

- Complete removal of all interceptor contents (oil, grease, solids, water, etc.) by a professional service company;
- Submittal of plans or a narrative to the City detailing the proposed scope of work;
- Sealing of all floor drains and fixtures plumbed to the interceptor;

- Capping of inlet and outlet pipes, or installing a direct pipe connection from the inlet to the outlet;
- Filling the empty interceptor with an appropriate fill material such as sand or concrete; and
- Securing the opening(s) to the interceptor by cementing or welding.

b. The City must receive plans detailing the closure activity and written City approval must be issued to the facility prior to beginning work. Inspections of closure activities may be required by the City prior to securing the interceptor opening.

6. Facilities with an Existing Interceptor. An existing interceptor may be undersized for a new facility according to the sizing requirements of Section V.A.3. The City may approve the new facility, which is required to submit plans for review under Section V.A.1., to use the existing interceptor only if the City determines the existing interceptor can adequately protect the sanitary sewer from FOG. The existing interceptor must have two chambers and be retrofitted to meet the requirements of Section V.A.2.
7. Variances. A variance from the requirements of this policy may be granted by the City for good cause. The facility has the burden of proof of demonstrating through data and other information why a variance should be granted. In no case shall a variance result in a violation of any City requirement or effluent limit specified in GJMC. The granting of any variance shall be at the sole discretion of the City. If a variance is granted for a specific Pretreatment requirement, the facility is still required to institute BMPs and other mitigation measures as determined by the City. If a variance is granted, and if the City determines there have been changes to the facility or to the facility's operation that occurred after the time of granting the variance that would have required a specific Pretreatment requirement, the facility will be required to install such Pretreatment.

B. Operation and Maintenance Requirements

1. A facility shall properly maintain and clean an interceptor at its own expense in order to keep it in efficient operating condition at all times. All facilities are required to structurally maintain all components of their interceptor per the design requirements in Section V.A.2. Maintenance of interceptors shall be done only by a licensed plumber or business professional normally engaged in the servicing of such fixtures.
2. The addition of biological or bacterial treatments, enzyme treatments or the use of additives or emulsifiers are prohibited and shall not be a substitute for the pumping of grease interceptors at the frequency specified by the City.
3. The facility will be directed by the City to perform regularly scheduled required interceptor pumping by an approved waste hauler. The total accumulation of solids, debris, and oil shall not exceed 25% of either the total capacity of the interceptor or 25% of the capacity of any one chamber. The City will require an interceptor to be pumped out if FOG are observed being discharged from the interceptor outlet.

An interceptor shall be pumped at a minimum of every 90 days or more frequently as needed or required by the City. A variance from the required pumping schedule may be obtained if the facility can demonstrate that less frequent pumping is sufficient and receives City approval. Facilities seeking a reduced pumping schedule shall submit a written request to the City demonstrating a less frequent pumping schedule is adequate. The request shall be reviewed by the City and written approval issued before a reduction in a pumping schedule is allowed.

4. A facility should ensure that the company used for the removal and transportation of grease waste is properly registered with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). The City and CDPHE require that approved waste grease haulers completely pump and remove the entire interceptor contents each time. Partial removal of contents (i.e., removal of grease layer or liquid, oil layer, water or sludge layer only) is prohibited.
5. Facilities are responsible for the maintenance, servicing and proper waste disposal of the interceptor and cannot abrogate this responsibility to a contractor, pumping service, or any other agent. After pumping, all interceptor

contents must be properly disposed of at an approved waste grease facility in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Under no circumstances shall interceptor contents be reintroduced to the sanitary sewer system.

6. The waste hauler must provide a certification of proper disposal on a waste manifest for each load pumped to the facility. The facility must document each pumping with a waste manifest issued by the CDPHE, which must be kept on site for at least three (3) years.

VI. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A. Kitchen Best Management Practices (BMPs). The purpose of kitchen BMPs is to minimize the discharge of FOG and other prohibited materials into the interceptor and the sanitary sewer system. The following BMPs shall be implemented by applicable facilities:

1. Installation of drain screens. Drain screens shall be installed on all drainage pipes in food preparation areas. This includes kitchen sinks, floor drains and mop sinks. Drain screens shall be cleaned as needed.
2. Segregation and collection of waste cooking oil and grease. All waste cooking oil and grease shall be collected, segregated and stored properly in waste grease bins (WGB) or similar devices. WGBs shall be maintained and secured to ensure that they do not leak or be turned over and are weather-tight. WGBs shall have a cover or lid which is to remain in place at all times when the WGB is not being used. WGBs shall be located in an area that is clean and easily accessible. WGBs shall be pumped before they are 90% full by a licensed waste hauler or an approved recycler to dispose of waste cooking oil. WGB waste hauling manifests shall be retained onsite for three (3) years.
3. Disposal of food waste. Food wastes shall be disposed of directly into the trash or garbage and not in the drain.
4. Kitchen signage: Signs shall be posted above all sinks prohibiting the discharge of FOG and food waste in violation of this Policy down the drains.
5. Employee training. Employee training shall be provided as part of the normal orientation process and annually thereafter including, at a minimum, the following subjects:
 - This Policy;
 - How to scrape excess food into the garbage and “dry wipe” pots, pans, dishware and work areas before washing to remove grease;
 - The location, use, and disposal of absorption products to clean any spills under fryer baskets and other locations where grease may be spilled or dripped;
 - Never pour FOG or oily liquids down any drain;
 - How to properly dispose of FOG from cooking equipment into a grease receptacle without spilling;
 - The need for and cleaning of drain screens; and
 - Proper clean-up techniques of cleaning product or other chemical spills.

Training shall be documented and employee signatures retained indicating each employee’s attendance and understanding of the practices reviewed. Training records shall be retained for a period of three (3) years and made available for review at any time by the City.

- B. Spill Prevention and Secondary Containment. All facilities are required to have measures in place and take proper precautions necessary to control unwanted discharges to the sanitary sewer. Chemicals, liquid products and wastes must be stored away from drains or within adequate containment to reduce the potential for spills reaching the sanitary sewer and/or storm drainage system. All chemical and waste storage areas must be properly maintained.
- C. Prohibition. A facility may not introduce into the POTW any pollutant(s) which cause(s) pass-through or interference.

A list of general and specific prohibitions is contained in GJMC Chapter 13.04.

- D. **Hazardous Wastes.** Hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261 and/or as determined by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer system unless specifically authorized by the City. A facility may request approval from the City for the discharge of a hazardous waste. Such a request must be made in writing; no such discharge is allowed until written approval by the Division is obtained.
- E. **Discharge Request.** A completed Request to Discharge Industrial Process Wastewater (Discharge Request) form shall be submitted for approval by the City for any non-domestic wastewater discharge that is non-routine or unique. Any such discharge must include the Safety Data Sheet and/or lab analysis results for all parameters requested to be discharged. No discharge may occur without written City approval.

VII. ENFORCEMENT

- A. The City is required under federal regulation to enforce against violations pursuant to its Enforcement Response Plan. The City has the authority to seek and assess civil and/or criminal penalties for each violation for noncompliance by all industrial users of the publicly owned sewer system and has the authority to enforce the requirements in this Policy.
- B. If an inspection of a facility shows non-compliance with any of the Policy requirements or any violation of the GJMC the facility will be issued a Notice of Violation to correct the violation. Inspection results will be provided in writing to the facility upon request.
- C. Corrective deadlines for violations are as follows:
 - Spills or leaks shall be cleaned-up within 24 hours;
 - Records, receipts, and/or manifests of interceptor maintenance not available for review upon inspection must be provided to the City within five (5) calendar days;
 - Chemical storage/ secondary containment issues must be resolved within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Interceptor pumping must be completed within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Missing drain screens must be replaced within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Missing signage must be replaced within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Violations involving improper employee BMP adherence shall require retraining of the employee with documentation of such training to be provided to the City within ten (10) calendar days; and
 - Interceptor repairs must be completed within fifteen (15) calendar days.
- D. If a facility fails to make the corrections within the allotted timeframe or as designated on the NOV, the facility will be subject to further enforcement including but not limited to increased fines and penalties and revocation of water and sewer service.
- E. The City has the authority to perform work or hire a contractor to perform work necessary to bring a facility into compliance with this Policy. Any extraordinary costs incurred by the City due to Interference, damage, Pass through, or maintenance necessary in the treatment and/or collection system shall be paid by the facility to the City. The direct costs of all labor, equipment and materials incurred in rectifying the Interference or damage, including reasonable attorney's fees, shall be billed directly to the owner or the facility by the City, and such costs shall become part of the total charges due and owing to the City and shall constitute a lien on the facility until paid in full.

VIII. REFERENCES

- A. Grand Junction Municipal Code Chapter 13.04
- B. CDPHE Waste Grease Regulations 6 CCR 1007-2
- C. 40 CFR Part 261



Health Care Sector Control Policy

**Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant
Industrial Pretreatment Division
2145 River Road
Grand Junction, CO 81505
970-256-4180**

I. INTRODUCTION

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the City of Grand Junction (City) / Mesa County Persigo Wastewater Treatment Facility (Persigo) to have an Industrial Pretreatment Program (Pretreatment) to prevent certain pollutants from entering the wastewater system. The pollutants of concern are those that can interfere with the operation of the wastewater treatment process, pass through the wastewater treatment system without adequate treatment or contaminate treatment plant biosolids.

The Health Care Facility Best Management Practices Policy (BMP or Policy) establishes City requirements for any Health Care Facility (HCF or facility) that has the potential to discharge wastes and associated pollutants related to the health care sector into the sanitary sewer system. Such wastes can contribute to wastewater treatment plant process interference, pass-through of pollutants into the environment, contaminate biosolids and impact sewer worker health and safety.

The purpose of this Policy is to minimize the loading of wastes and associated pollutants related to the health care sector from entering the sewer system at the source. The Policy encompasses the entire service area of the Persigo 201 sewer boundary, which includes the City of Grand Junction and portions of Mesa County.

Definitions of the terms used in this Policy are found in Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC) Sections 13.04.010 and 13.04.360.

II. AUTHORITY

The BMPs in this Policy are authorized by Sections 13.04.370 and 13.04.460 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC).

GJMC Section 13.04.370 specifically prohibits the discharge of the materials that may cause harm to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), which includes the sewer collection system and the Persigo facility. Some of these materials may be found in the discharge from a HCF.

All facilities to which this Policy applies shall comply with all the requirements in this Policy. Facilities shall permit inspections by the City with or without notice for the purpose of determining applicability and/or compliance with this Policy and requirements. Applicable facilities shall inform the City prior to sale or transfer of ownership of the business; or change in the trade name under which the business is operated; or change in the nature of the services provided that affect the potential to discharge pollutants; or remodeling of the facilities that may result in an increase in the pollutant loading.

The City's Industrial Pretreatment Division staff is responsible for implementing this Policy. Duties include but are not limited to reviewing building plans, inspecting applicable facilities for compliance and enforcing Policy requirements.

III. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this policy is to minimize the loading of excess wastes and associated pollutants related to the health care sector) entering the sewer collection system and the wastewater treatment plant from the HCF source.

In 2009 the City began requiring HCF to implement BMPs in order to minimize wastes and associated pollutants discharged from the health care sector.

IV. APPLICABILITY

All HCFs are required to complete a Health Care Facility Application to determine applicability of BMP requirements. Any facility that has the potential to discharge wastes and associated pollutants related to the health care sector into the

wastewater system is required to use the BMPs described in this Policy. This requirement applies to any non-domestic (i.e. commercial or industrial) facility and includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, medical office buildings, outpatient facilities, specialized surgical procedure facilities, long-term care facilities, hospice facilities, dialysis clinics, funeral homes and veterinary facilities.

This includes:

- New facilities, including the new ownership or lessee of existing facilities;
- Existing facilities closed for a period of one year or longer;
- Existing facilities undergoing remodeling with a change to plumbing and drainage fixtures; and
- Existing facilities changing from a conditionally exempt facility to one where wastes and associated pollutants related to the health care sector are used or discharged in amounts that could hinder sewage disposal.

This Policy does not apply to domestic residential users; however, the BMPs in Section V.C. of this Policy are recommended for domestic use to assist in keeping the sewer collection system and private sewer lines flowing freely.

V. CITY REQUIREMENTS

- A. Plan Review. All HCFs are required to complete a City Health Care Facility Application to determine applicability of BMP requirements. If BMPs are required they shall be installed at the expense of the facility owner or lessee prior to opening for business.
1. The facility property owner or lessee or authorized representative is responsible for contacting the City for the purpose of obtaining a site plan review. The site plan review shall determine the need, size, location, and other BMP requirements necessary to control facility discharges into the sanitary sewer system. The review of such plans shall in no way relieve the facility from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the City in accordance with GJMC. The type of a required BMP shall be approved by the City prior to installation. Written approval from the City must be obtained prior to installation of a BMP.
 2. Plans shall be submitted for approval prior to any of the following:
 - Construction of a new building;
 - Change in the building use or nature of the services provided that affects the potential to discharge wastes and associated pollutants related to the health care sector;
 - Remodeling of the facility that may result in an increase in flow or loading of wastes and associated pollutants related to the health care sector; and
 - Any other reason that otherwise requires the facility to submit plans or specifications for approval through the City or Mesa County Building Department (Building Department).
 3. All plans submitted to the City must clearly show:
 - All building water and sewer plumbing;
 - A table or schedule identifying all plumbing fixtures; and
 - All chemical storage areas.
- B. Variances. A variance from the requirements of this policy may be granted by the City for good cause. The facility has the burden of proof of demonstrating through data and other information why a variance should be granted. In no case shall a variance result in a violation of any City requirement or effluent limit specified in GJMC. The granting of any variance shall be at the sole discretion of the City. If a variance is granted for a specific Pretreatment requirement, the facility is still required to institute BMPs and other mitigation measures as determined by the City. If a variance is granted, and if the City determines there have been changes to the facility or to the facility's operation that occurred after the time of granting the variance that would have required a specific Pretreatment

requirement, the facility will be required to install such Pretreatment.

VI. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A. The purpose of Best Management Practices (BMPs) is to minimize the discharge of wastes and associated pollutants into the sanitary sewer system. The following BMPs shall be implemented by applicable facilities:

1. Chemical identification. Facilities are required to maintain an inventory of all chemicals used.
2. Waste identification and characterization. Facilities are responsible for determining if their waste is regulated as medical waste, hazardous waste or radioactive waste per requirements of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)¹.
3. Chemical disposal. Excess chemicals, including laboratory reagents, expired or otherwise unwanted chemicals, shall not be disposed of to the sanitary sewer. The disposal of any hazardous or flammable chemical sterilants into any drain is prohibited.
4. Installation of mesh screens. Facilities with the potential to discharge debris greater than 1/2" in any dimension shall install a mesh screen or similar device to prevent such debris from entering the sanitary sewer system.
5. Body Wipes, Bandages, Diapers. Wastes such as body wipes, bandages, and diapers may not be discharged to the sanitary sewer system.
6. Sharps. Sharps shall not be disposed of in the sanitary sewer system. Sharps includes, but is not limited to: used needles; scalpel blades; syringes (with attached needle); pen needles; lancets; pasteur pipettes; broken blood vials; needles with attached tubing; suture needles; razor blades; tattoo pens and toothpicks; broken culture tubes and culture dishes (regardless of presence of infectious substances); broken and unbroken glassware that had contact with infectious substances (e.g., used slides and cover slips); disposable trocars; discarded unused or expired hypodermic needles, suture needles, syringes and scalpel blades.
7. Signage. Signs shall be posted above sinks and similar devices located in process areas prohibiting the discharge of any waste in violation of this Policy down the drains.

¹ CDPHE Compliance Bulletin, Solid Waste, Medical Waste Identification, reviewed/ revised February 2012

8. Employee training. Employee training shall be provided as part of the normal orientation process and annually thereafter and shall include, at a minimum, the following subjects:
 - This Policy;
 - How to properly dispose of all wastes;
 - The location, use, and disposal of absorption products to clean spills;
 - Proper clean-up techniques of cleaning product or other chemical spills; and
 - How to sweep floors prior to floor wash down to ensure no excessive wastes and associated pollutants enter the sanitary sewer.

Training shall be documented and employee signatures retained indicating each employee's attendance and understanding of the practices reviewed. Training records shall be retained for a period of three (3) years and made available for review at any time by the City.

B. Spill Prevention and Secondary Containment. All facilities are required to have measures in place and take proper precautions necessary to control unwanted discharges to the sanitary sewer. Chemicals, liquid products and wastes must be stored away from drains or within adequate containment to reduce the potential for spills reaching the sanitary sewer and/or storm drainage system. All chemical and waste storage areas must be properly maintained.

A Spill Response Plan shall be developed, updated and available at all times. Spill cleanup materials, such as absorbents, shall be readily available at all times. The washing of spills into drains is prohibited. Water shall not be used to clean up spills.

- C. Prohibitions. A facility may not introduce into the POTW any pollutant(s) which cause(s) pass-through or interference. A list of general and specific prohibitions is contained in GJMC Chapter 13.04. Prohibited wastes that may be specific to the health care sector are:
1. Radioactive Wastes. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the City Manager in compliance with applicable State or federal regulations².
 2. pH. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0 S.U. or greater than 12.5 S.U.. Corrosive wastewater must be treated to adjust the pH to within these limits prior to discharge. Such treatment process must be approved in writing by the City and such treatment shall be recorded prior to discharge. Records shall include: the volume of the wastewater; the chemical name and volume of the chemical used for treatment; the pH readings prior to and after treatment; the dates and times of treatment and discharge; the technician's signature who is responsible for the treatment and discharge; and any other information required by the City in its written approval. These records shall be maintained for a period of three (3) years and made available for review at any time by the City.
 3. Bulk, unused, expired, outdated, concentrated or unwanted pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceuticals are any prescription or non-prescription over-the-counter chemical product, vaccine or allergenic that is intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or animals. Management of unused, expired, or unwanted pharmaceuticals including waste materials containing excess drugs (IV bags, tubing, vials etc.) shall be in accordance with applicable federal, State, and/or local regulations.
 4. Biohazards. Waste containing or contaminated with organisms or viruses infectious to humans, animals, or plants including blood and body fluids, pathological waste, and infectious waste, shall be managed and disposed
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- ² CDPHE 6 CCR 1007-1 Part 04 Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control, Standards for Protection Against Radiation, effective 04/14/2013
- in accordance with federal and State regulations³. The City's Wastewater Division (970-256-4180) shall be immediately notified when the waste from any patient that has a disease caused by any of the biological agents and toxins listed in 42 CFR Part 73.3 (HHS select agents and toxins) has the potential to be discharged to the sanitary sewer system. Every attempt must be made to render any infectious substance non-threatening to the health of the public or to City employees working in the sanitary sewer system.
- D. Hazardous Wastes. Hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261 and/or as determined by CDPHE shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer system unless specifically authorized by the City. A user may request approval from the City for the discharge of a hazardous waste. Such a request must be made in writing; no such discharge is allowed until written approval by the City is obtained.
- E. Recordkeeping. Records, including waste manifests, training forms, logs, maintenance on wastewater treatment equipment, or any other records that document compliance with the requirements of this policy, shall remain on site and accessible for review by the City for a minimum of three (3) years. The City may require a user that falls under the provisions of this policy to submit copies of all records, receipts, manifests, or other documentation.
- F. Discharge Request. A completed Request to Discharge Industrial Process Wastewater (Discharge Request) form shall be submitted for approval by the City for any non-domestic wastewater discharge that is non-routine or unique. Special discharges could include decontamination wastewater, rinsate from major clean-up activities, pool draining, etc. Any such discharge must include the Safety Data Sheet and/or lab analysis results for all parameters requested to be discharged. No discharge may occur without written City approval.

G. Other Potentially Applicable Sector Control Program Requirements. Facilities are often subject to additional City sector control programs. The appropriate City sector control program Policy shall apply if the facility can be classified under any of the following sector control programs. New sector control programs not listed here, nevertheless shall be adhered to by facilities if applicable.

1. Food Service Facility. A facility may be subject to the Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Best Management Practices Policy if preparation of food occurs onsite. This may include, but is not limited, to cafeterias, cafes, delicatessens and coffee shops. Such facilities shall install and maintain a gravity grease interceptor and adhere to BMPs as outlined in FOG Best Management Practices Policy.
2. Vehicle and Equipment Service Facility. A facility may be subject to the Petroleum, Oil, Grease and Sand (POGS) Best Management Practices Policy if the facility has the potential to discharge wastes containing sand, grit, and/or petroleum by-products into the wastewater system. Examples of such activities include, but are not limited, to automobile service, fleet maintenance, facility maintenance, mechanical repair, warehouses and parking garages. Such facilities shall install and maintain a sand/oil interceptor and adhere to BMPs as outlined in the POGS Best Management Practices Policy.
3. Photographic Processing Facility Best Management Practices (BMPs). A facility may be subject to these BMPs if photo processing, x-ray processing and printing/publishing occurs onsite. Such facilities are required to install and maintain, per manufacturer's recommendations, an appropriate silver recovery unit or system and adhere to the BMPs as described.

VII. ENFORCEMENT

A. The City is required under federal regulation to enforce against violations pursuant to its Enforcement Response

³ CDPHE Compliance Bulletin, Solid Waste, Medical Waste Identification, reviewed/ revised February 2012

Plan. The City has the authority to seek and assess civil and/or criminal penalties for each violation for noncompliance by all industrial users of the publicly owned sewer system and has the authority to enforce the requirements in this Policy.

B. If an inspection of a facility shows non-compliance with any of the Policy requirements or any violation of the GJMC the facility will be issued a Notice of Violation to correct the violation. Inspection results will be provided in writing to the facility upon request.

C. Corrective deadlines for violations are as follows:

- Spills or leaks shall be cleaned-up within 24 hours;
- Records, receipts, and/or manifests of BMP maintenance not available for review upon inspection must be provided to the City within five (5) calendar days;
- Chemical storage/ secondary containment issues must be resolved within ten (10) calendar days;
- Missing mesh screens must be replaced within ten (10) calendar days;
- Missing signage must be replaced within ten (10) calendar days; and
- Violations involving improper employee BMP adherence shall require retraining of the employee with documentation of such training to be provided to the City within ten (10) calendar days.

D. If a facility fails to make the corrections within the allotted timeframe or as designated on the NOV, the facility will be subject to further enforcement including but not limited to increased fines and penalties and revocation of water and sewer service.

E. The City has the authority to perform work or hire a contractor to perform work necessary to bring a facility into compliance with this Policy. Any extraordinary costs incurred by the City due to Interference, damage, Pass through,

or maintenance necessary in the treatment and/or collection system shall be paid by the facility to the City. The direct costs of all labor, equipment and materials incurred in rectifying the Interference or damage, including reasonable attorney's fees, shall be billed directly to the owner or the facility by the City, and such costs shall become part of the total charges due and owing to the City and shall constitute a lien on the facility until paid in full.

VIII. REFERENCES

- A. Grand Junction Municipal Code Chapter 13.04
- B. CDPHE Compliance Bulletin, Solid Waste, Medical Waste Generators, February 2012
- C. CDPHE 6 CCR 1007-1 Part 04 Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control, Standards for Protection Against Radiation, effective 04/14/2013
- D. 40 CFR Part 261
- E. 42 CFR Part 73.3



Photographic Processing Facility Sector Control Policy

Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant
Industrial Pretreatment Division
2145 River Road
Grand Junction, CO 81505
970-256-4180

I. INTRODUCTION

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the City of Grand Junction (City) / Mesa County Persigo Wastewater Treatment Facility (Persigo) to have an Industrial Pretreatment Program (Pretreatment) to prevent certain pollutants from entering the wastewater system. The pollutants of concern are those that can interfere with the operation of the wastewater treatment process, pass through the wastewater treatment system without adequate treatment or contaminate treatment plant biosolids.

The Photographic Processing Facility Sector Control Policy (Policy) establishes City requirements for any Photographic Processing Facility (PPF or facility) that has the potential to discharge silver and associated pollutants related to the photographic processing sector into the sanitary sewer system. Such wastes can contribute to wastewater treatment plant process interference, pass-through of pollutants into the environment, contaminate biosolids and impact sewer worker health and safety.

The purpose of this Policy is to minimize the loading of wastes and associated pollutants related to the photographic processing sector from entering the sewer system at the source. The Policy encompasses the entire service area of the Persigo 201 sewer boundary, which includes the City of Grand Junction and portions of Mesa County.

Definitions of the terms used in this Policy are found in Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC) Sections 13.04.010 and 13.04.360.

II. AUTHORITY

The BMPs in this Policy are authorized by Sections 13.04.370 and 13.04.460 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC).

GJMC Section 13.04.370 specifically prohibits the discharge of the materials that may cause harm to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), which includes the sewer collection system and the Persigo facility. Some of these materials may be found in the discharge from a PPF.

All facilities to which this Policy applies shall comply with all the requirements in this Policy. Facilities shall permit inspections by the City with or without notice for the purpose of determining applicability and/or compliance with this Policy and requirements. Applicable facilities shall inform the City prior to sale or transfer of ownership of the business; or change in the trade name under which the business is operated; or change in the nature of the services provided that affect the potential to discharge pollutants; or remodeling of the facilities that may result in an increase in the pollutant loading.

The City's Industrial Pretreatment Division staff is responsible for implementing this Policy. Duties include but are not limited to reviewing building plans, inspecting applicable facilities for compliance and enforcing Policy requirements.

III. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this policy is to minimize the loading of silver and associated pollutants related to the photographic processing sector from entering the sewer collection system and the wastewater treatment plant from the PPF source.

Silver has a very high toxicity to aquatic life and accumulates in the tissue of aquatic organisms. Processing photographic film, x-rays and photographic prints can produce wastes containing high levels of silver. Such photo processing wastes may contain silver concentrations as high as 15,000 parts per million (ppm) before pre-treatment. Wastes containing more than 5 ppm of silver are classified by the EPA as hazardous waste.

Photo processors can help avoid the generation of silver waste through waste reduction, reuse or recycling. Silver recovery systems collect and recycle the silver that would be sent to the sewer. Businesses can minimize the amount of wastes sent to the sanitary sewer through proper waste management.

IV. APPLICABILITY

Any facility that has the potential to discharge silver and associated pollutants related to the photographic processing sector into the wastewater system is required to install a City-approved silver recovery system (recovery system) to remove silver from process wastewaters and to use the BMPs described in this Policy. Silver recovery units must be approved by the City prior to installation.

This includes:

- New facilities, including the new ownership or lessee of existing facilities;
- Existing facilities closed for a period of one year or longer;
- Existing facilities undergoing remodeling with a change to plumbing and drainage fixtures; and
- Existing facilities changing from a conditionally exempt facility to one where wastes and associated pollutants related to the photographic processing sector are used or discharged in amounts that could hinder sewage disposal.

All PPFs are required to complete an Industrial Pretreatment Application to determine applicability of BMP requirements.

V. SILVER RECOVERY SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

A recovery system is a plumbing treatment device that is installed between the PPF drainage and the sanitary sewer system. It is designed to remove silver from the facility wastewater discharge prior to sanitary sewer discharge.

All spent chemicals, including fixer, bleach-fix, stabilizer and wash water must be treated in the recovery system prior to discharge. Developer from photo and x-ray film processing operations is not required to be treated.

For optimum recovery system treatment:

- Keep facility wastes segregated to facilitate reuse, recycling or treatment;
- Ensure the treatment system is serviced at the recommended intervals and keep records of all servicing;
- Ensure a person knowledgeable about the treatment system is present whenever it is in operation; and
- Test the system for recovery of silver in order to determine optimum times for cartridge replacements. Future cartridge replacements may then be based on flow, square footage of film & paper processed or time-in-service

All recovery systems must be approved by the City prior to installation. Proper maintenance is required to ensure the recovery system operates properly.

A. City Requirements

1. **Plan Review.** All PPFs are required to complete a City Industrial Pretreatment Application to determine applicability of recovery system requirements. The City requires a recovery system be installed at applicable facilities. If a recovery system is required it shall be installed at the expense of the facility owner or lessee prior to opening for business.
 - a. The facility property owner or lessee or authorized representative is responsible for contacting the City for the purpose of obtaining a site plan review. The site plan review shall determine the need of recovery system requirements necessary to control facility discharges into the sanitary sewer system. The review of such plans shall in no way relieve the facility from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the City in accordance with GJMC. The type of a required recovery system shall be approved by the City prior to installation. Written approval from the City must be obtained prior to installation of a recovery system.

b. Plans shall be submitted for approval prior to any of the following:

- Construction of a new building;
- Change in the building use or nature of the services provided that affects the potential to discharge wastes and associated pollutants related to the photographic processing sector;
- Remodeling of the facility that may result in an increase in flow or loading of wastes and associated pollutants related to the photographic processing sector; and
- Any other reason that otherwise requires the facility to submit plans or specifications for approval through the City or Mesa County Building Department (Building Department).

c. All plans submitted to the City must clearly show:

- Location of the recovery system;
- Type of the recovery system;
- Recovery system detail showing internal plumbing and dimensions;
- All building water and sewer plumbing;
- All plumbing and plumbing fixtures that connect to the recovery system;
- Size of plumbing and plumbing fixtures that connect to the recovery system;
- A table or schedule identifying all plumbing fixtures; and
- All chemical storage areas.

d. The installed recovery system and associated plumbing shall be inspected and approved by the Building Department prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy. Plans shall not be deviated from once a City Planning Clearance has been issued. If a situation warrants the change of an approved plan, an amended copy must be resubmitted to the City and Building Department for approval.

e. Upon change of ownership of any existing facility which is required to have a recovery system, the applicant for sanitary sewer service shall have the burden to demonstrate that a properly sized and properly functioning recovery system is installed to the satisfaction of the City.

2. Plumbing Criteria

a. Recovery systems are required to have a 95% minimum silver removal efficiency.

b. The recovery system and associated plumbing should only be installed by a licensed plumber or experienced contractor. The plumbing drainage from each process that has the potential to contain silver must be connected to the recovery system. Toilets, water closets, urinals, hand washing sinks and other plumbing fixtures conveying human waste shall not drain into or through the recovery system.

3. Location. The facility must ensure recovery systems are installed and connected to be easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, pumping and maintenance at all times.

4. Variances. A variance from the requirements of this policy may be granted by the City for good cause. The facility has the burden of proof of demonstrating through data and other information why a variance should be granted. In no case shall a variance result in a violation of any City requirement or effluent limit specified in GJMC. The granting of any variance shall be at the sole discretion of the City. If a variance is granted for a specific Pretreatment requirement, the facility is still required to institute BMPs and other mitigation measures as determined by the City. If a variance is granted, and if the City determines there have been changes to the facility or to the facility's operation that occurred after the time of granting the variance that would have required a specific Pretreatment requirement, the facility will be required to install such Pretreatment.

B. Operation and Maintenance Requirements

1. A facility shall properly maintain and clean a recovery system at its own expense in order to keep it in efficient operating condition at all times. All facilities are required to structurally maintain all components of their recovery system per manufacturer's requirements.
2. Recovery systems shall be maintained by regularly scheduled cleaning so it will properly operate as intended to efficiently intercept the silver from the facility's wastewater and prevent the discharge of materials into the City's sanitary sewer system.
3. Facilities are responsible for the maintenance, servicing and proper waste disposal of the recovery system and cannot abrogate this responsibility to a contractor or any other agent. After servicing, all recovery system contents must be properly disposed of at an approved waste facility in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Under no circumstances shall recovery system contents be reintroduced to the sanitary sewer system.
4. A facility should ensure that the company used for the removal and transportation of silver waste is properly certified.
5. The waste hauler must provide a certification of proper disposal on a waste manifest for each recovery system servicing to the facility. All records, receipts, and manifests of recovery system maintenance, removal of recovery system contents, and off-site hauling of recovery system waste shall remain on-site and accessible for review by the City for a minimum of three (3) years.

VI. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- A. The purpose of Best Management Practices (BMPs) is to minimize the discharge of silver and other prohibited materials into the sanitary sewer system. The following BMPs shall be implemented by applicable facilities:
1. Chemical identification. Facilities are required to maintain an inventory of chemicals used.
 2. Chemical disposal. Excess chemicals, including expired or otherwise unwanted chemicals, shall not be disposed to the sanitary sewer.
 3. Drains. All floor drains connected to the sanitary sewer in photographic production areas shall be sealed. Machine drains shall be labeled to indicate if they flow to a silver treatment system or directly to the sewer.
 4. Signage. Signs shall be posted above sinks and similar devices located in process areas prohibiting the discharge any waste in violation of this Policy down the drains. Signs shall be posted on faucets reminding employees not to use water to clean up spills.
 5. Employee training. Employee training shall be provided as part of the normal orientation process and annually thereafter and shall include, at a minimum, the following subjects:
 - This Policy;
 - How to properly dispose of wastes; and
 - The location, use, and disposal of absorption products to clean any spills.

Training shall be documented and employee signatures retained indicating each employee's attendance and understanding of the practices reviewed. Training records shall be retained for a period of three (3) years and made available for review at any time by the City.

- B. Spill Prevention and Secondary Containment. All facilities are required to have measures in place and take proper precautions necessary to control unwanted discharges to the sanitary sewer. Chemicals, liquid products and wastes must be stored away from drains or within adequate containment to reduce the potential for spills reaching the

sanitary sewer and/or storm drainage system. All chemical and waste storage areas must be properly maintained.

- C. Prohibitions. A facility may not introduce into the POTW any pollutant(s) which cause(s) pass-through or interference. A list of general and specific prohibitions is contained in GJMC Chapter 13.04.
- D. Hazardous Wastes. Hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261 and/or as determined by CDPHE shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer system unless specifically authorized by the City. A user may request approval from the City for the discharge of a hazardous waste. Such a request must be made in writing; no such discharge is allowed until written approval by the City is obtained.
- E. Recordkeeping. Records, including waste manifests, training forms, logs, maintenance on wastewater treatment equipment, or any other records that document compliance with the requirements of this policy, shall remain on site and accessible for review by the City for a minimum of three (3) years. The City may require a user that falls under the provisions of this policy to submit copies of all records, receipts, manifests, or other documentation.
- F. Discharge Request. A completed Request to Discharge Industrial Process Wastewater (Discharge Request) form shall be submitted for approval by the City for any non-domestic wastewater discharge that is non-routine or unique. Any such discharge must include the Safety Data Sheet and/or lab analysis results for all parameters requested to be discharged. No discharge may occur without written City approval.

VII. ENFORCEMENT

- A. The City is required under federal regulation to enforce against violations pursuant to its Enforcement Response Plan. The City has the authority to seek and assess civil and/or criminal penalties for each violation for noncompliance by all industrial users of the publicly owned sewer system and has the authority to enforce the requirements in this Policy.
- B. If an inspection of a facility shows non-compliance with any of the Policy requirements or any violation of the GJMC the facility will be issued a Notice of Violation to correct the violation. Inspection results will be provided in writing to the facility upon request.
- C. Corrective deadlines for violations are as follows:
 - Spills or leaks shall be cleaned-up within 24 hours;
 - Records, receipts, and/or manifests of BMP maintenance not available for review upon inspection must be provided to the City within five (5) calendar days;
 - Recovery system cleaning must be completed within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Chemical storage/ secondary containment issues must be resolved within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Missing signage must be replaced within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Violations involving improper employee BMP adherence shall require retraining of the employee with documentation of such training to be provided to the City within ten (10) calendar days; and
 - Recovery system repairs must be completed within fifteen (15) calendar days.
- D. If a facility fails to make the corrections within the allotted timeframe or as designated on the NOV, the facility will be subject to further enforcement including but not limited to increased fines and penalties.
- E. The City has the authority to perform work or hire a contractor to perform work necessary to bring a facility into compliance with this Policy. Any extraordinary costs incurred by the City due to Interference, damage, Pass through, or maintenance necessary in the treatment and/or collection system shall be paid by the facility to the City. The direct costs of all labor, equipment and materials incurred in rectifying the Interference or damage, including reasonable attorney's fees, shall be billed directly to the owner or the facility by the City, and such costs shall become part of the total charges due and owing to the City and shall constitute a lien on the facility until paid in full.

VIII. REFERENCES

- A. Grand Junction Municipal Code Chapter 13.04
- B. 40 CFR Part 261



Petroleum, Oils, Grease and Sand Sector Control Policy

Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant
Industrial Pretreatment Division
2145 River Road
Grand Junction, CO 81505
970-256-4180

I. INTRODUCTION

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the City of Grand Junction (City) / Mesa County Persigo Wastewater Treatment Facility (Persigo) to have an Industrial Pretreatment Program (Pretreatment) to prevent certain pollutants from entering the wastewater system. The pollutants of concern are those that can interfere with the operation of the wastewater treatment process, pass through the wastewater treatment system without adequate treatment or contaminate treatment plant biosolids.

The Petroleum, Oil, Grease and Sand Sector Control Policy (Policy) establishes City requirements for any facility that has the potential to discharge Petroleum, Oil, Grease and Sand (POGS) into the sanitary sewer system. POGS pollutants can contribute to sewer blockages causing sanitary sewer overflows and backups into homes and businesses and can interfere with equipment and processes in the sewer collection system and at the wastewater treatment plant.

The purpose of this Policy is to minimize the loading of POGS from entering the sewer system at the source. The Policy encompasses the entire service area of the Persigo 201 sewer boundary, which includes the City of Grand Junction and portions of Mesa County.

Definitions of the terms used in this Policy are found in Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC) Sections 13.04.010 and 13.04.360.

II. AUTHORITY

The BMPs in this Policy are authorized by Sections 13.04.370 and 13.04.460 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code (GJMC).

GJMC Section 13.04.370, in addition to other materials, specifically prohibits the discharge of the following materials to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), which includes the sewer collection system and the Persigo facility:

- Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard;
- Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage;
- Any solid or viscous pollutant in amounts which will cause obstructions;
- Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in large amounts;
- Pollutants that will result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes.

GJMC Section 13.04.370 also establishes a discharge limitation of 50 mg/L for Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPH); 50 ug/L for Benzene; and 750 ug/L for BTEX (aggregate of benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene and xylene). These materials may be commonly found in the discharge from a facility that services vehicles and/or equipment or has an elevator. The sand/oil interceptor (interceptor) BMP described in this Policy is required for treatment of an applicable facility's discharge in lieu of requiring a facility to routinely sample and monitor the facility discharge in order to determine compliance with the City's TRPH, Benzene and BTEX limits.

All facilities to which this Policy applies shall comply with all the requirements in this Policy. Facilities shall permit inspections by the City with or without notice for the purpose of determining applicability and/or compliance with this Policy and requirements. Applicable facilities shall inform the City prior to sale or transfer of ownership of the business; or change in the trade name under which the business is operated; or change in the nature of the services provided that affect the potential to discharge pollutants; or remodeling of the facilities that may result in an increase in the pollutant loading.

The City's Industrial Pretreatment Division staff is responsible for implementing this Policy. Duties include but are not limited to reviewing building plans, inspecting applicable facilities for compliance and enforcing Policy requirements.

III. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this policy is to minimize the loading of excess POGS entering the sewer collection system and the wastewater treatment plant from the facility source. POGS includes any hydrocarbon or petroleum product, oils and grease and/or sand, grit, gravel or any other aggregate. POGS can contribute to pass-through of pollutants into the Colorado River and municipal sewage sludge and create a volatile atmosphere within the sewer collection system. Sand can restrict sewer flow and cause blockages and damage in sewer collection lines, wet wells and pumping stations, potentially resulting in a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) that can be a health risk to the public and the environment.

POGS blockages in the sanitary sewer system are very costly to the City and to its sewer customers. POGS blockages can result in emergency sewer call-outs to clean sewer lines, incurring additional costs to sewer customers.

IV. APPLICABILITY

All facilities that service vehicles and/or equipment or have an elevator are required to complete a City POGS Service Facility Application to determine applicability of interceptor and/or elevator requirements and to determine proper interceptor sizing.

Any facility that has the potential to discharge wastes containing sand, grit, and/or petroleum by-products into the wastewater system is required to install and maintain a City-approved sand/oil interceptor (interceptor) and to use the BMPs described in this Policy. This requirement applies to any non-domestic (i.e. commercial or industrial) facility and includes, but is not limited to, vehicle service stations, fleet maintenance stations, mechanical repair shops, car or truck washes, machine shops, garden nurseries, warehouses and parking garages.

This includes:

- New facilities, including the new ownership or lessee of existing facilities;
- Existing facilities closed for a period of one year or longer;
- Existing facilities undergoing remodeling with a change to plumbing and drainage fixtures; and
- Existing facilities changing from a conditionally exempt facility to one where POGS are used or discharged in amounts that could hinder sewage disposal.

This Policy does not apply to domestic residential users; however, the BMPs in Section VI of this Policy are recommended for domestic use to assist in keeping the sewer collection system and private sewer lines flowing freely.

V. SAND/OIL INTERCEPTOR REQUIREMENTS

An interceptor is a plumbing treatment device that is installed between the facility shop drainage and the sanitary sewer system. It is designed to remove POGS from the facility wastewater discharge prior to sanitary sewer discharge. An interceptor is located in the ground outside of the facility, is typically located in the parking lot and can be recognized by the two manhole lids that cover the accesses to the interceptor.

A properly sized and maintained interceptor provides the necessary retention, or holding time, for wastewater to separate into three basic layers. POG floats to the top, sand and solids sink to the bottom, and the clearer mid-water flows out to the sanitary sewer.

The interceptor shall be installed, maintained and operated so as to accomplish their intended purpose of intercepting pollutants from the facility's wastewater and preventing the discharge of such pollutants to the City's wastewater collection system.

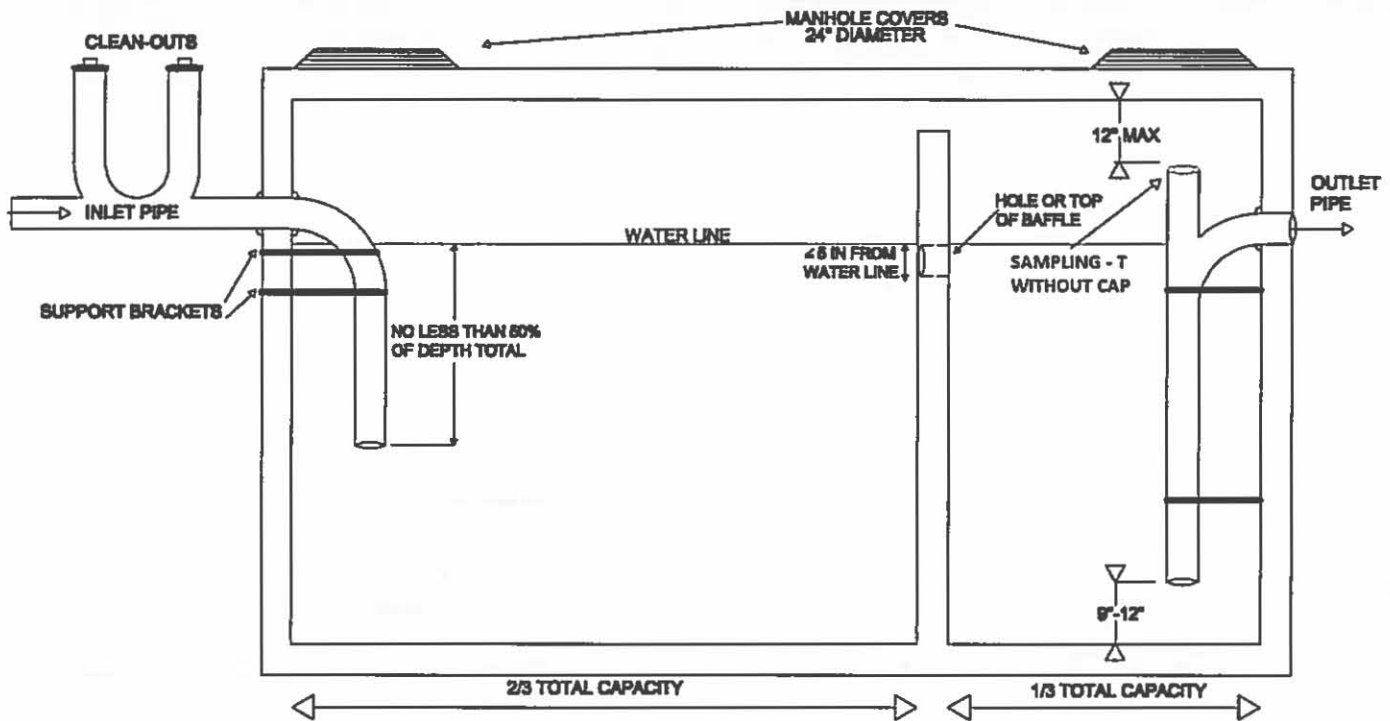


Figure 1. Sand/Oil Interceptor Diagram

A. City Requirements

1. Plan Review. All facilities are required to complete a City POGS Application to determine applicability of interceptor requirements and to determine proper interceptor sizing. The City requires an interceptor be installed at applicable facilities. If an interceptor is required it shall be installed at the expense of the facility owner or lessee prior to opening for business.
 - a. The facility property owner or lessee or authorized representative is responsible for contacting the City for the purpose of obtaining a site plan review. The site plan review shall determine the need, size, location, and other interceptor requirements necessary to control facility discharges into the sanitary sewer system. The review of such plans shall in no way relieve the facility from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the City in accordance with GJMC. The type and capacity of a required interceptor shall be approved by the City prior to installation. Written approval from the City must be obtained prior to installation of an interceptor.
 - b. Plans shall be submitted for approval prior to any of the following:
 - Construction of a new building;
 - Change in the building use or nature of the services provided that affects the potential to discharge POGS;
 - Remodeling of the facility that may result in an increase in flow or POGS loading; and
 - Any other reason that otherwise requires the facility to submit plans or specifications for approval through the City or Mesa County Building Department (Building Department).
 - c. All plans submitted to the City must clearly show:
 - Location of the interceptor;
 - Proposed interceptor size in accordance with the sizing criteria in Section V.A.3;
 - Interceptor detail showing internal plumbing, dimensions, cleanouts and vent piping;
 - All building water and sewer plumbing;

- All plumbing and plumbing fixtures that connect to the interceptor;
 - Size of plumbing and plumbing fixtures that connect to the interceptor;
 - A table or schedule identifying all plumbing fixtures; and
 - All chemical storage areas.
- d. The installed interceptor and associated plumbing shall be inspected and approved by the Building Department prior to backfilling. Plans shall not be deviated from once a Planning Clearance has been issued. If a situation warrants the change of an approved plan, an amended copy must be resubmitted to the City and Building Department for approval.
- e. Upon change of ownership of any existing facility which would be required to have an interceptor, the applicant for sanitary sewer service shall have the burden to demonstrate that a properly sized and properly functioning interceptor is installed to the satisfaction of the City. The interceptor shall be cleaned by an approved waste hauler prior to use.
2. Plumbing Criteria. The City requires a properly sized gravity interceptor with two compartments separated by a baffle wall be installed.
- a. The interceptor and associated plumbing should only be installed by a licensed plumber or experienced contractor. Drains from shop areas, storage areas, wash bays, auto storage areas, and/or potential spill areas shall be connected to an interceptor. If an oil or chemical storage room is too small for all oil and chemicals to be kept in containment or away from any floor drain, a floor drain shall not be placed in that room. Fixtures to be connected include, but are not limited to, floor drains, hand sinks and wash bays located in areas where sand and petroleum-based liquid waste materials may enter the collection system. Toilets, water closets, urinals, hand washing sinks and other plumbing fixtures conveying only human waste shall not drain into or through the interceptor.
- b. The interceptor's primary compartment shall have a volume equal to two-thirds of the total capacity and the secondary compartment shall have a volume equal to one-third of the total capacity. Each compartment shall be accessible by a traffic-rated manhole above the inlet and outlet piping with a minimum diameter of 24 inches. Manhole covers shall not be locked, or otherwise fastened in place such that access is restricted.
- c. All plumbing shall be compatible with wastewater containing POGS, such as PVC. The bottom of the inlet piping shall extend down no less than 50% of the total water depth in order to maximize retention time in the primary compartment. Flow from the primary to secondary compartment shall be through a baffle pass-through (hole) or over the top of the baffle. The baffle pass-through or top of the baffle shall be no more than 5 inches below water line. If a pass-through is used, the cross sectional area shall be at least equivalent to the cross sectional area of the inlet piping into the interceptor. A sampling-T shall be placed at the outlet end of the interceptor to allow sampling of effluent. The top of the sampling-T shall be no more than one foot below grade. An outlet tee-fitting, or downturn with a sight tube, and extension is required in order for City staff to visually inspect the interceptor. The bottom of the outlet piping in the second compartment must extend down between 9 and 12 inches above the floor of the interceptor. Support brackets are required for the inlet and outlet piping. Cleanouts and venting shall be PVC pipes. Interceptors shall be vented in accordance with local building codes.
- d. Car washes with individual wash bays shall have a catch basin located directly below the drain of each bay. The catch basin(s) shall be connected to the interceptor.
- e. Each facility for which an interceptor is required shall install an interceptor serving only that facility. Common interceptors are not permitted for newly constructed facilities. The City may grant a variance for a common interceptor only if it is pre-existing and if the resulting discharge does not exceed the 50 mg/L concentration for TRPH as required by GJMC. A common interceptor may be reevaluated for proper sizing and capacity when a facility changes business operations, practices, owners or tenants.

3. Sizing. A City POGS Application is required to be completed to determine proper interceptor sizing. The design of an interceptor shall be in accordance with City sizing requirements and the Mesa County Building Code. The capacity of an interceptor is calculated based on the maximum process water discharge flow rate for each facility with a minimum detention/treatment time of 120 minutes. The minimum required interceptor size capacity is 500 gallons.
4. Location. An interceptor shall be located outside the facility between the shop drainage plumbing and the sanitary sewer system. The facility must ensure interceptors are installed and connected to be easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, pumping and maintenance at all times. Each manhole cover shall be readily accessible and safely removable for servicing and maintenance. Vehicles or equipment are not allowed to be parked or stored on top of the interceptor.
5. Closure. The City may determine that an interceptor is no longer necessary. This may occur when the wastewater flow through the interceptor is significantly lower due to changes in facility practices or if an interceptor is over-sized. A lack of flow through the interceptor can cause it to become septic, producing sulfide gases, odor problems and other potential health and safety hazards.
 - a. Inactive interceptors shall be closed by:
 - Complete removal of all interceptor contents (oil, grease, solids, water, etc.) by a professional service company;
 - Submittal of plans or a narrative to the City detailing the proposed scope of work;
 - Sealing of all floor drains and fixtures plumbed to the interceptor;
 - Capping of inlet and outlet pipes, or installing a direct pipe connection from the inlet to the outlet;
 - Filling the empty interceptor with an appropriate fill material such as sand or concrete; and
 - Securing the opening(s) to the interceptor by cementing or welding.
 - b. The City must receive plans detailing the closure activity and written approval must be received by the facility prior to beginning work. Inspections of closure activities may be required by the City prior to securing the interceptor opening.
6. Facilities with an Existing Interceptor. An existing interceptor may be undersized for a new facility according to the sizing requirements of Section V.A.3. The City may approve the new facility, which is required to submit plans for review under Section V.A.1., to use the existing interceptor only if the City determines the existing interceptor can adequately protect the sanitary sewer from POGS. The existing interceptor must have two chambers and be retrofitted to meet the requirements of Section V.A.2.
7. Variances. A variance from the requirements of this policy may be granted by the City for good cause. The facility has the burden of proof of demonstrating through data and other information why a variance should be granted. In no case shall a variance result in a violation of any City requirement or effluent limit specified in GJMC. The granting of any variance shall be at the sole discretion of the City. If a variance is granted for a specific Pretreatment requirement, the facility is still required to institute BMPs and other mitigation measures as determined by the City. If a variance is granted, and if the City determines there have been changes to the facility or to the facility's operation that occurred after the time of granting the variance that would have required a specific Pretreatment requirement, the facility will be required to install such Pretreatment.

B. Operation and Maintenance Requirements

1. A facility shall properly maintain and clean an interceptor at its own expense in order to keep it in efficient operating condition at all times. All facilities are required to structurally maintain all components of their interceptor per design requirements in Section V.A.2. Maintenance of interceptors shall be done only by a licensed plumber or business professional normally engaged in the servicing of such fixtures.

2. The addition of biological or bacterial treatments, enzyme treatments or the use of additives or emulsifiers are prohibited and shall not be a substitute for the pumping of interceptors at the frequency specified by the City.
3. The facility will be directed by the City to perform regularly scheduled required interceptor pumping by an approved waste hauler. The City will require an interceptor to be pumped out if POGS are observed being discharged from the interceptor outlet. The total accumulation of solids, debris, and oil shall not exceed 25% of either the total capacity of the interceptor or 25% of the capacity of any one chamber.

An interceptor shall be serviced at a minimum of every 90 days for truck washes, heavy equipment washes and commercial car washes. For all other facilities an interceptor shall be serviced at a minimum of once per year yet may be required to be serviced more frequently.

A variance from the required pumping schedule may be obtained if the facility can demonstrate that less frequent pumping is sufficient and receives City approval. Facilities seeking a reduced pumping schedule shall submit a written request demonstrating a less frequent pumping schedule is adequate. The request shall be reviewed by the City and written approval issued before a reduction in a pumping schedule will be allowed.

4. The City requires that approved waste haulers completely pump and remove the entire interceptor contents each time. Partial removal of contents (i.e., removal of POG layer, liquid, water or sludge layer only) is prohibited.
5. Facilities are responsible for the maintenance, servicing, and proper waste disposal and cannot abrogate this responsibility to a contractor, pumping service, or any other agent. After pumping, all interceptor contents must be properly disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Under no circumstances shall interceptor contents be reintroduced to the sanitary sewer system.
6. The waste hauler must provide a certification of proper disposal on a waste manifest for each load pumped to the facility. All records, receipts, and manifests of interceptor maintenance, removal of interceptor contents, and off-site hauling of POGS waste shall remain on-site and accessible for review by the City for a minimum of three (3) years.

VI. ELEVATOR REQUIREMENTS

A. Discharge Prohibitions and Options

Elevators shall be properly designed so the elevator pit does not accumulate groundwater; GJMC prohibits the discharge of groundwater to the sanitary sewer system. New facilities with elevator pits shall not have drains or be connected directly to the sanitary sewer system. Sump pumps may be installed in elevator pits. The requirement for a sump pump to be installed is to be determined by the building engineer, architect, or equivalent and/or as required by the Building Department.

If an elevator sump pump is installed the options to manage the discharge of accumulated wastewater from the sump are:

1. If a sand/oil interceptor (interceptor) is already required in the facility (e.g., a parking garage, maintenance garage, or warehouse with floor drains), then the sump pump outlet shall be plumbed to the interceptor. An interceptor shall not be installed for the sole purpose of draining the elevator pit because not enough wastewater will pass through the interceptor to allow it to function as designed; or
2. If a sump pump is to be plumbed directly to the sanitary sewer and an interceptor based on other infrastructure is not required, an oil detector shall be installed to shut-off the flow of wastewater and sound an alarm in the event that oil is detected in the wastewater. In the event the oil detector shuts off wastewater flow and the

alarm sounds, the oil and wastewater in the elevator pit shall be properly disposed of using an appropriate waste hauler. Discharge to the sanitary sewer is not allowed; or

3. If the sump pump is not plumbed directly to the sanitary sewer, it may be plumbed to a holding reservoir and properly disposed of using an appropriate waste hauler. Discharge to the sanitary sewer is not allowed.

B. Operation and Maintenance

1. A facility shall properly maintain and clean the oil detector or interceptor at its own expense in order to keep it in efficient operating condition at all times. Maintenance of oil detectors or interceptors shall be done only by a licensed plumber or business professional normally engaged in the servicing of such fixtures.
2. Oil detector operation and maintenance requirements shall follow the manufacturer's requirements. The City will require an elevator pit to be pumped out if oil, grease and petroleum by-products are observed being discharged.
3. For interceptor operation and maintenance requirements refer to Section V.B.
4. The City requires that approved waste haulers completely clean, pump and remove the entire elevator pit or interceptor contents each time. Partial removal of contents (i.e., removal of oil or grease layer, liquid, water or sludge layer only) is prohibited.
5. A facility with an oil detector or interceptor is responsible for the maintenance, servicing, and proper waste disposal and cannot abrogate this responsibility to a contractor, pumping service, or any other agent. After cleaning or pumping, all oil detector or interceptor contents must be properly disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Under no circumstances shall oil detector or interceptor contents be reintroduced to the sanitary sewer system.
6. The waste hauler must provide a certification of proper disposal on a waste manifest for each load pumped to the facility. All records, receipts, and manifests of oil detector or interceptor maintenance, removal of oil detector or interceptor contents, and off-site hauling of oil, grease and petroleum by-product wastes shall remain on-site and accessible for review by the City for a minimum of three (3) years.

VII. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- A. The purpose of Best Management Practices (BMPs) is to minimize the discharge of POGS and other prohibited materials into the interceptor and the sanitary sewer system. The following BMPs shall be implemented by applicable facilities:
 1. Chemical identification. Facilities are required to maintain an inventory of all chemicals used. The use of bulk or concentrated detergents or products containing nonylphenol is prohibited.
 2. Installation of mesh screens. Facilities with the potential to discharge debris greater than 1/2" in any dimension shall install a mesh screen or similar device to prevent such debris from entering the interceptor.
 3. Storage and disposal of wastes and raw materials. Interceptors shall not be used as a means for disposal of spent or spilled chemicals, automotive or other commercial/industrial fluids, sludge, or other substances. All chemical and waste storage areas must be properly maintained. All spent or spilled chemicals, automotive or other commercial/industrial fluids, sludge, oils, or other substances shall be collected and stored properly in appropriate containers for proper disposal. Such containers shall be maintained to ensure that they do not leak. Raw materials, chemicals and wastes shall be stored per Section VII.B of this policy.
 4. Signage. Signs shall be posted above sinks and similar devices located in process areas prohibiting the

discharge of oil and other chemical waste in violation of this Policy down the drains. Signs shall be posted on faucets reminding employees not to use water to clean up spills.

5. Employee training. Employee training shall be provided as part of the normal orientation process and annually thereafter and shall include, at a minimum, the following subjects:

- This Policy;
- How to sweep floors prior to floor wash down to ensure no excessive wastes or POGS enters the sanitary sewer;
- The location, use, and disposal of absorption products to clean spills;
- Proper clean-up techniques of cleaning products or other chemical spills; and
- How to properly dispose of oils and other wastes into designated containers without spilling.

Training shall be documented and employee signatures retained indicating each employee's attendance and understanding of the practices reviewed. Training records shall be retained for a period of three (3) years and made available for review at any time by the City.

B. Spill Prevention and Secondary Containment. All facilities are required to have measures in place and take proper precautions necessary to control unwanted discharges to the sanitary sewer. Chemicals, waste oils, liquid products and wastes must be stored away from drains or within adequate containment to reduce the potential for spills reaching the sanitary sewer and/or storm drainage system. All chemical and waste storage areas must be properly maintained.

A Spill Response Plan shall be developed, updated and available at all times. Spill cleanup materials, such as absorbents, shall be readily available at all times. The washing of oils or spills into drains is prohibited. Water shall not be used to clean up spills.

C. Prohibitions. A facility may not introduce into the POTW any pollutant(s) which cause(s) pass-through or interference. A list of general and specific prohibitions is contained in GJMC Chapter 13.04.

D. Hazardous Wastes. Hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261 and/or as determined by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer system unless specifically authorized by the City. A facility may request approval from the City for the discharge of a hazardous waste. Such a request must be made in writing; no such discharge is allowed until written approval by the Division is obtained.

E. Discharge Request. A completed Request to Discharge Industrial Process Wastewater (Discharge Request) form shall be submitted for approval by the City for any non-domestic wastewater discharge that is non-routine or unique. Any such discharge must include the Safety Data Sheet and/or lab analysis results for all parameters requested to be discharged. No discharge may occur without written City approval.

VIII. ENFORCEMENT

A. The City is required under federal regulation to enforce against violations pursuant to its Enforcement Response Plan. The City has the authority to seek and assess civil and/or criminal penalties for each violation for noncompliance by all industrial users of the publicly owned sewer system and has the authority to enforce the requirements in this Policy.

B. If an inspection of a facility shows non-compliance with any of the Policy requirements or any violation of the GJMC the facility will be issued a Notice of Violation to correct the violation. Inspection results will be provided in writing to the facility upon request.

C. Corrective deadlines for violations are as follows:

- Spills or leaks shall be cleaned-up within 24 hours;
 - Records, receipts, and/or manifests of interceptor maintenance not available for review upon inspection must be provided to the City within five (5) calendar days;
 - Chemical storage/ secondary containment issues must be resolved within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Interceptor or elevator sump pumping must be completed within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Missing mesh screens must be replaced within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Missing signage must be replaced within ten (10) calendar days;
 - Violations involving improper employee BMP adherence shall require retraining of the employee with documentation of such training to be provided to the City within ten (10) calendar days; and
 - Interceptor repairs must be completed within fifteen (15) calendar days.
- D. If a facility fails to make the corrections within the allotted timeframe or as designated on the NOV, the facility will be subject to further enforcement including but not limited to increased fines and penalties and revocation of water and sewer service.
- E. The City has the authority to perform work or hire a contractor to perform work necessary to bring a facility into compliance with this Policy. Any extraordinary costs incurred by the City due to Interference, damage, Pass through, or maintenance necessary in the treatment and/or collection system shall be paid by the facility to the City. The direct costs of all labor, equipment and materials incurred in rectifying the Interference or damage, including reasonable attorney's fees, shall be billed directly to the owner or the facility by the City, and such costs shall become part of the total charges due and owing to the City and shall constitute a lien on the facility until paid in full.

IX. REFERENCES

- A. Grand Junction Municipal Code Chapter 13.04
- B. 40 CFR Part 261