



CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Article 1. General Provisions	3
Article 2. General Regulations	19
Article 3. Fees and Charges.....	24
Article 4. General User Obligations	28
Article 5. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits	31
Article 6. Enforcement and Penalties.....	39
Article 7. Limitations on Discharge	42
Article 8. Authorized Haulers	43
Article 9. Discharges from Leaking Underground Storage Tank Remediation Projects	45
Article 10. Miscellaneous	47
Appendix A.....	48
Food Grade Oil and Grease Policies and Procedures	48
Appendix B.....	52
General Specifications and Sizing for Food Grade Oil/Grease Interceptors (OGIs).....	52
Appendix C.....	55
Fats, Oils and Grease Hauler Registration	55
Appendix D.....	59
Petroleum, Oil, Grease and Sand (POGS) Policies and Procedures	59
Appendix E.....	62
General Specifications for Sand/Oil Interceptors (SOIs)	62

Article 1. General Provisions

- A.** Purpose: It is necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the public to regulate the collection of wastewater and treatment thereof to provide for maximum public benefit. This Code sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the wastewater collection and treatment system of Plum Creek Water Reclamation Authority (PCWRA) and enables it to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws.

The objectives are:

1. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), which will interfere with the operation of the system, cause non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, or interfere with the use and disposal of the resulting sludge;
2. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system;
3. To provide for equitable distribution among users of the cost of the POTW; and
4. To provide for and promote the general health, safety and welfare of the citizens residing within the service area and downstream users.

- B.** Definitions: Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this Code, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

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

Administrator. The Regional Administrator of Region VIII of the U.S. EPA.

Application. Those forms required for PCWRA's review and record-keeping purposes.

Approval Authority. The Administrator or, upon delegation of State Pretreatment Authority of Colorado, the Director of the Water Quality Control Division, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Authorization. See "Permit."

Authorized Premises. The land area and improvements thereto to which sewer service is limited under any particular Tap Authorization.

Authority. Plum Creek Water Reclamation Authority (PCWRA) (formerly "Plum Creek Wastewater Authority").

Authority Manager. The person designated by PCWRA to manage and direct the overall operations and business of PCWRA, subject to the direction and control of the Board.

Authorized Representative of Industrial User. An authorized representative of an industrial user may be: (a) a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, if the industrial user is a corporation; (b) a general partner or proprietor if the industrial user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; and (c) a duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees (20°) C., expressed in milligrams per liter.

Best Management Practices (BMPs). Schedule of activities, prohibitions or practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices; it also includes treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

BMP Inspection – Facility inspection to ensure BMPs are properly implemented.

Board. PCWRA Board of Directors.

Business Classification Code (BCC). A classification of dischargers based on the 1987 Standards Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget of the United States of America.

Categorical Industrial User. A categorical industrial user is an industrial user that is subject to a categorical standard promulgated by the U.S. EPA.

Categorical Standards. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). The measure of the oxygen equivalent of that portion of organic matter in a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant under laboratory procedures.

Chlorine Demand. The amount of chlorine required to produce a free chlorine residual of 0.1 mg/L after a contact time of fifteen (15) minutes as measured by the DPD (N, N, Diethyl-P-Phenylene-Diamine) Method on a sample at a temperature of twenty degrees (20°) C in conformance with Standard Methods.

Clean Water Act (CWA). In 1972, the United States Congress passed the “Water Pollution Control Act” for the purpose to “restore and maintain” the quality of our nation’s water. The Water Pollution Control Act was amended in 1977 and renamed the “Clean Water Act”. Amendments to the Clean Water Act included requirements limiting the

types and concentrations of pollutants that industries are allowed to discharge into the sanitary sewer.

Code. This Code of Rules and Regulations.

Commercial. For purposes of these Rules and Regulations, the term “commercial” refers to any governmental, industrial, for-profit, or nonprofit usage. Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, commercial facilities include restaurants, bars, schools, churches, offices, hotels and motels, hospitals, laundries, dry cleaners, retail stores and sales centers, wholesale outlets, theaters, service stations, factories, plants, warehouses, public and private service centers, indoor grow facilities, home business dischargers, and any and all other uses, except that the term “commercial” does not apply to any unit, structure, building or facility that is used solely and exclusively as a private residence.

Composite Sample. A representative flow proportioned sample collected within a twenty-four (24) hour period constituting a minimum of four (4) individual samples collected at equally spaced two-hour intervals and combined according to flow.

Connector. A public entity, which has Dischargers within its legal boundaries. The term “Connector” includes both Members of PCWRA and Special Connectors.

Conventional Pollutant. Biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, FOG, ammonia, pH and fecal coliform bacteria; plus any additional pollutants identified in the POTW's NPDES permit.

Cooling Water. The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

County Health Department, Health Officer. Any reference in this Code to the "Department of Health" or the "Health Department" shall mean the Tri-County Health Department. Any reference in this Code to the "health officer" shall mean the Health Officer of the Tri-County Health Department, or his designated representative.

Department. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Direct Discharge. The discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State of Colorado.

Discharge Permit. See National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.

Discharge Rate. That volume of effluent from the plant, which has been determined by PCWRA to be representative of the process effluent from the plant. Such effluent will be based upon metered water usage unless, in the opinion of the Board, significant amounts of water are diverted and not discharged into the wastewater treatment system.

Discharger. Any person who discharges or causes the discharge of wastewater to the POTW.

Dissolved Solids. That concentration of matter in the wastewater consisting of colloidal particulate matter one micron in diameter or less, and both organic and inorganic molecules and ions present in solution.

Division. Water Quality Control Division, within Department.

Domestic (Sanitary) Wastes. Liquid wastes (a) from the residential, non-commercial preparation, cooking and handling of food or (b) containing human excrement and similar matter from the sanitary conveniences of residential dwellings and commercial buildings and facilities.

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

Establishing Agreement (EA). Plum Creek Water Reclamation Authority Establishing Agreement dated December 14, 1989, by and among the Town of Castle Rock, Castle Pines Metropolitan District, and Castle Pines North Metropolitan District.

Existing User. An industrial user which is in operation at the time of promulgation of Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Fats, Oil or Grease (FOG). Organic polar compounds derived from animal and/or plant sources that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical test procedures established in the United States Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR 136, as may be amended from time to time. All are sometimes referred to herein as "grease" or "greases".

Fecal Coliform. Any number of organisms common to the intestinal tract of humans and animals whose presence in sanitary sewage is an indicator of pollution.

Flex space. A building or a part of a building providing use flexibility among a range of uses. (I.e. office, retail, food service)

Flow. Volume of wastewater per unit of time.

Food Service Establishment (FSE). Any non-residential facility that includes a kitchen for the preparation of food, including, but not limited to restaurants, cafeterias, cafes, bakeries, commercial kitchens, delicatessens, meat shops (or any business in which meat-processing occurs), pizza and fast food outlets, sandwich shops, school cafeterias, fraternal organization meeting houses, churches, hospitals, and daycare centers. Also included are any private living quarters, dwelling unit or other residential facility where

such premises include a kitchen that is used for any type of commercial, nonprofit, or governmental food preparation.

Garbage. Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the commercial handling, storage and sale of produce.

Garbage, Properly Ground or Shredded. The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods that have been ground to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension.

General Pretreatment Program Regulations (40 CFR Part 403). In 1978, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the "General Pretreatment Program Regulations". These regulations and amendments require States and local wastewater districts to enforce national pretreatment regulations.

Grab Sample. A sample, which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.

Grease/Greases. See "Fats, Oil or Grease (FOG)".

Holding Tank Sewage. Any wastewater from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, sealed vaults, and vacuum-pump trucks.

Incompatible (Non-Conventional) Pollutant. Any non-treatable waste product, including non-biodegradable dissolved solids.

Indirect Discharge. The discharge or the introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source regulated under section 307(b) or (c) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

Individual (Private) Wastewater Disposal System. A septic tank, cesspool or similar self-contained receptacle or facility which collects and/or treats or otherwise disposes of wastewater and which is not connected to the POTW.

Industrial. The term "industrial" refers to a subcategory of commercial use that results in waste material that because of its type, volume, or concentration requires some form of pre-treatment before discharge to the sanitary sewer system.

Industrial Surcharge. That charge calculated annually in accordance with the PCWRA rate model and assessed against industrial customers based upon the amount that the strength of their discharged wastewater exceeds normal domestic strength in the parameters of BOD, COD, or TSS.

Industrial User. Any user that discharges wastewater from industrial processes not to include sanitary wastes.

Industrial Wastes. The liquid wastes from the industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary wastewater.

Interceptor. The Lower East Plum Creek Interceptor; the major trunk line conveying wastewater to the PCWRA plant.

Interference. The inhibition or disruption of the POTW treatment processes or operations which contribute to a violation of any requirements of the POTW's NPDES permit. The term includes prevention of sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with the Act, or any criteria, guidelines or regulations developed pursuant to the SWDA, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, RCRA, or more stringent State criteria applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL). Lowest concentration of a gas or vapor in air capable of producing a flash or fire in presence of an ignition source (arc, flame, heat).

Member. Any public entity originally signatory to the EA, or subsequently granted member status by Board action.

National Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard or Pretreatment Standard (NCPS). Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 307(b) and (c) of the Act which applies to a specific category of industrial users.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The program for issuing, conditioning and denying permits for the discharge of pollutants from point sources into the navigable waters of the contiguous zone and the oceans pursuant to section 402 of the Act.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. A permit issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for Discharge of Wastewaters to the Navigable Waters of the United States pursuant to the Act.

National Prohibitive Discharge Standards or Prohibitive Discharge Standard. Any regulation developed under the authority of 307(b) of the Act and 40 CFR, section 403.5.

Natural Outlet. Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU). The measure of the optical properties of a sample which causes light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines.

New Source. Any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a Discharge of pollutants. [403.3(m)].

Nonresidential Facility. Any structure or building used for commercial purposes, and any private living quarters, dwelling unit or other residential facility where such premises accommodate or include a business or commercial usage that is licensed, registered, or otherwise authorized by the Town of Castle Rock, City of Castle Pines, or Douglas County.

Normal Domestic Strength Wastewater. Wastewater, when analyzed by Standard Methods, contains no more than two hundred fifty (250) mg/L of TSS, three hundred (300) mg/L of COD, and/or two hundred (200) mg/L of BOD.

Notice of Violation (NOV). Whenever PCWRA finds that any person has violated or is violating this Code, or any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained herein, it may serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty (30) days, for the satisfactory correction thereof.

Oil/Grease Interceptor (OGI). Plumbing device designed to intercept oil, grease and food solids before they enter the wastewater collections system.

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

PCWRA. See "Authority."

pH. The intensity of the acid or base condition of a solution, calculated by taking the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in moles per liter of solution.

Permit. Any official Authorization or permission issued by PCWRA.

Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine; the singular shall include the plural.

Plant. As used in this Code, "plant" refers to the existing wastewater treatment facilities owned and operated by PCWRA, and to any future such facilities that may be added.

Platinum Cobalt Scale. The standard by which samples shall be compared. A standard unit of color is produced by one milligram per liter of platinum in the form of chloroplatinate ion in solution.

Pollutant. Dredged spoil, dirt, slurry, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, sewage sludge, garbage, trash, chemical waste, biological nutrient, biological material,

radioactive material, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, or any industrial, Municipal, or agricultural waste.

Pollution. The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.

Pretreatment or Treatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes or process changes by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR section 403.6(d).

Pretreatment Device. A structure designed to intercept or trap prohibited material before it enters the sanitary sewer, including without limitation the following examples:

- Oil/grease interceptor. See Oil/Grease Interceptor.
- Sand/oil interceptor. See Sand/Oil Interceptor.

Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a national pretreatment standard imposed on an industrial user.

Pretreatment Standards. All applicable Federal rules and regulations implementing section 307 of the Act, as well as any non-conflicting State or local standards. In cases of conflicting standards or regulations, the more stringent thereof shall be applied.

Prior Agreements. Agreements listed in Exhibit 8 to the EA that may affect PCWRA.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). The wastewater system owned by PCWRA. This definition includes any sewer that conveys wastewater to the POTW treatment plants, except private sewers. For the purposes of this Code, POTW shall also include any sewers that convey wastewater to the POTW from persons outside the POTW boundaries who are by contract or agreement with the POTW actual users of the POTW.

Questionnaire. A form that must be completed and submitted to PCWRA as part of the Tap Application process for any Nonresidential Facility.

Radiological Control. Disposal by release into sanitary sewer systems in accordance with Rules and Regulations published by Colorado Department of Health and the State of Colorado.

Receiving Water. Lakes, rivers, streams or other watercourses which receive treated or untreated wastewater.

Receiving Water Quality Requirements. Requirements for the wastewater treatment plant effluent established by applicable State or Federal regulatory agencies for the protection of receiving water quality. Such requirements shall include effluent limitations,

and waste discharge standards, requirements, limitations, or prohibitions, which may be established or adopted from time to time by State or Federal laws or regulatory agencies.

Sand/Oil Interceptor. A plumbing device that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept petroleum, oil, grease and sand (POGS) from a wastewater discharge and is identified by capacity volume and number of compartments.

Sanitary Sewer. A sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted, including the pipe or conduit system and appurtenances, for the collection, transportation, pumping and treatment of sewage. This definition shall also include the terms "public sewer", "sewer system", "sewer", and "collection line".

Sanitary Waste. See Domestic Waste.

Service Area. The geographic area in which wastewater is generated and discharged to the POTW. Location within the service area does not create an entitlement to service.

Service Line/Customer Line. The wastewater collector line extending from the wastewater disposal facilities of the premises up to and including the connection to the sanitary sewer.

Shall, Will, May. "Shall" and "will" are mandatory; "may" is permissive.

Significant Industrial User. Any industrial user of PCWRA wastewater treatment system whose flow (a) exceeds twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day, or (b) exceeds five percent (5%) of the daily treatment capacity of the treatment system for any pollutant, or (c) has toxic material in its waste stream in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under section 307(a) of the Act, or (d) is determined by PCWRA, the Department or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the treatment works which could cause the quality of the effluent, or sludges, from the treatment works to deviate from the requirements set forth in the NPDES permit issued to PCWRA, or such that interference with the treatment process or facilities may result.

Significant Violator. A person who remains in non-compliance with conditions of this Code forty five (45) days after notification of such non-compliance and which is part of a pattern of non-compliance over a twelve-month period or which involves a failure to accurately report non-compliance, or which resulted in the POTW having to exercise its emergency authority to halt or prevent the user's discharge of pollutants.

Single-Family Equivalent (SFE). This term is used to describe the basic unit of measurement for treatment capacity fee determination. The unit is based upon the size of a sewer tap used for a single-family residence. However, each residential unit within a

multi-family residential structure is classified as a single-family unit, and therefore, represents one SFE.

Sludge. The accumulated solids separated from liquids, such as water or wastewater, during processing, or deposits on bottoms of streams or other bodies of water, or the precipitate resulting from chemical treatment, coagulation, or sedimentation of water or wastewater.

Slug or Slugload. Any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any one period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than three (3) times the average twenty four (24) hour concentration of flows during the normal operation.

Special Connector. A Connector that has signed a Special Connector's Agreement with PCWRA.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972, as amended from time to time.

Standard Methods. Procedures described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" as published by the American Public Health Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation. Elements of wastewater strength shall be measured by "Standard Methods" unless otherwise expressly stated.

Standard Specifications. The current specifications used by PCWRA.

State. State of Colorado.

State Waters. Any and all surface and subsurface waters which are contained in or flow in or through this State, except waters in sewage systems, waters in treatment works or disposal systems, waters in potable water distribution systems, and all waters withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed.

Storm Sewer. A sewer that carries only storm, surface and ground water drainage.

Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

Subdivider (Developer). Any person who plats and improves undeveloped land for the purpose of commercial or residential use.

Subdivision. Any undeveloped land, which has been platted and is improved for the purpose of commercial or residential use.

Suspended Solids or Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The total suspended matter, expressed in milligrams per liter, that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".

System. The plant, the interceptor, and all publicly owned transmission and appurtenant facilities connected to same.

Tap Application. Before any connection of any kind is made to the sanitary sewer, a Tap Application must be filed with the Connector in which the premises to be served is located. Additionally, for Nonresidential Facilities an Application must be filed with PCWRA, pursuant to Article 4, section B. Such Applications shall be in a form approved and supplied by PCWRA and shall contain such information and data as may be required from PCWRA.

Tap Authorization. Official written permission to make a physical connection to the System.

Total Metals. The sum of the concentrations of copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), total chromium (Cr), zinc (Zn) and cadmium (Cd).

Total Solids. The sum of suspended and dissolved solids.

Toxic Pollutants. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed in Schedule A as toxic or in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA 307(a) (33 U.S.C. 1317(a)(1)) or other applicable and binding laws, regulations, or requirements.

Unpolluted Water. Water of quality equal to or better than the State or Federal effluent criteria in effect, or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

Upset. An exceptional incident in which a discharger unintentionally and temporarily is in a state of non-compliance with the standards set forth herein due to factors beyond the reasonable control of the discharger, and excluding non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation thereof.

User. Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the POTW.

User Classification. A classification of users based on the 1987 (or subsequent) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual prepared by the Federal Office of Management and Budget.

Variance. An official authorization to deviate from a provision of the Code.

Violation. To be out of compliance with PCWRA's Code of Rules & Regulations.

Viscosity. The property of a fluid that resists internal flow by releasing counteracting forces.

Wastewater (Sewage). The combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences and commercial buildings, structures and facilities including polluted cooling water.

1. Sanitary Wastewater. The combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from toilet and other sanitary plumbing facilities.
2. Industrial Wastewater. A combination of liquid and water-carried waste discharged from any industrial establishment and resulting from any trade process carried on in that establishment including the wastewater from pretreatment facilities and polluted cooling water.
3. Combined Wastewater. Wastewater including sanitary and industrial wastewater, storm water, infiltration and inflow carried to the POTW.

Wastewater Discharge Permit. The document or documents issued to a user by PCWRA in accordance with the terms of this Code.

Wastewater Pretreatment Facility. Any arrangement of devices or structures used for treating wastewater before it is discharged into the POTW.

Wastewater Strength. The quality of wastewater discharged as measured by its elements, including its constituents and characteristics.

Wastewater Treatment System, Wastewater Utility, or Wastewater System. (a) Any devices, facilities, structures, equipment or works used for the purpose of the transmission, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of industrial and domestic wastes within the service area, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the system, including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, collection lines, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances, and excluding service line/customer line; (b) extensions, improvements, additions, alterations or any remodeling thereof; (c) elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and (d) any works, including the land and sites that may be acquired, that will be an integral part of the treatment process or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.

Watercourse. Any channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

Terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings adopted in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation, and in applicable State and Federal regulations.

C. Abbreviations: The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BAT	-	Best Available Technologies
BDL	-	Below Detectable Limits (per Department or EPA Standards)
BMP	-	Best Management Practices
BOD	-	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPT	-	Best Practical Technologies
CDPHE	-	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	-	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CWA	-	Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 <u>et seq.</u>), as amended
EA	-	Establishing Agreement
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	-	Fats, Oils and Grease
L	-	Liter
LEL	-	Lower Explosive Limit
mg	-	Milligrams
mg/L	-	Milligrams per Liter
NCPS	-	National Categorical Pretreatment Standards
NOV	-	Notice of Violation
NPDES	-	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OGI	-	Oil/Grease Interceptor
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
PCWRA	-	Plum Creek Water Reclamation Authority
PIF	-	Plant Investment Fee
POGS	-	Petroleum, Oil, Grease and Sand
POTW	-	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
RCRA	-	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
SFE	-	Single Family Equivalent
SIC	-	Standard Industrial Classification
SICM	-	Standard Industrial Classification Manual
SOI	-	Sand/Oil Interceptor
SWDA	-	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, <u>et seq.</u>
TS	-	Total Solids
TSS	-	Total Suspended Solids
USC	-	United States Code
USEPA	-	United States Environmental Protection Agency

D. Incorporation of Establishing Agreement and Discharge Permits: PCWRA was formed by an agreement among the Town of Castle Rock, Castle Pines Metropolitan District, and Castle Pines North Metropolitan District (hereinafter referred to as "Members"), in

December, 1989, by a written agreement entitled "Plum Creek Wastewater Authority Establishing Agreement" (EA). The provisions of the EA, and the discharge permits issued to PCWRA, as now constituted and hereafter amended from time to time, are incorporated into this Code by reference, and made a part hereof, to the extent that the provisions of the same may apply to or affect the use of the POTW and system.

- E. Amendments, Repeal, Additions, and Distribution:** This Code was originally adopted May 7, 1991, and revised on August 19, 2014, July 28, 2015, April 25, 2017, August 22, 2017, and May 19, 2020. Additions and amendments to and repeals and re-enactments of any of the provisions of this Code shall be made by resolution of the Board taking such action by specific reference to the Article and section number hereof. Upon the effective date of any such resolution, PCWRA shall prepare new or reprinted pages incorporating herein the changes so enacted, and such new or reprinted pages shall bear such effective date, and shall be prima facie evidence of such action until such time as this Code, as subsequently amended, is readopted in its entirety.

The distribution and updating of this Code shall be done as follows:

1. The Authority Manager shall store and distribute the Code.
2. A reasonable charge shall be made for each copy of the Code, as set from time to time by the Board.
3. All revisions of the Code will be inserted on a continuing basis, so that, at the time of purchase, the purchaser will receive the most up-to-date version of the Code. Pages containing amendments and revisions will be maintained in the Authority Manager's office or other appropriate place, and provided upon request to any owner of a copy of the Code, at a reasonable copying charge.

- F. Special Connectors:** Except as provided in the EA or Prior Agreements, PCWRA has no obligation whatever to provide any service. The Board may, at its sole discretion, permit connection to the system by persons or entities located outside the members' legal boundaries, but such permission shall be in the form of a written Special Connector's Agreement, which shall provide, without limitation, for the payment of a Special Connector's Fee as set from time to time by the Board, and for limitation on service to whatever extent may be necessary to enable PCWRA to meet its primary obligation to provide service to its members. All Special Connector's Agreements shall be subject to this Code, and shall contain payment terms sufficient for PCWRA to be fully reimbursed for the costs of furnishing service, with an additional amount to be determined by the Board to offset PCWRA's legal and administrative costs in connection with such Agreement.

- G. Connector Responsibilities:** The provisions and requirements herein shall apply to all users, and each Connector shall have responsibility to enforce such provisions and requirements as to all users within its legal boundaries, in accordance with the following:

1. In the operation of a Connector's sanitary sewer system, all applicable Code provisions and rules and regulations of PCWRA, and the discharge permits issued to PCWRA, including amendments thereto from time to time, shall be the minimum

standards for the Connector's system. Each Connector shall abide by all applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations, standards or permits, including but not limited to those of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and the Denver Regional Council of Governments Clean Water Plan, as they are or become effective or implemented. Connectors shall inform all users, contractors and subcontractors of such laws, standards, rules and regulations upon inquiry from such persons, and shall not furnish any information inconsistent therewith. It shall be the responsibility of each Connector to obtain from the appropriate governing body the applicable requirements.

2. To the extent possible, the provisions of this Code shall be interpreted in such a way as to remain consistent with all applicable laws, standards, rules, regulations, and permits, including but not limited to those of the agencies or entities mentioned specifically in the preceding section G.1; provided however, that no provision or requirement of any other agency or entity shall be, by reason of this subsection 2, dispositive of any conflict or controversy between PCWRA and such agency or entity, or binding upon PCWRA except in accordance with applicable law or a valid agreement to which PCWRA is a party, or which is a Prior Agreement as herein defined. In the event of a perceived conflict or inconsistency between this Code and other laws, standards, rules, regulations, permits, or agreements, the Board shall determine the proper interpretation of this Code, and the proper resolution of any such conflict or inconsistency.
3. Prior to the issuance of further tap or connection permits by a Connector, all rules, regulations, specifications, laws or ordinances governing sewer connections within each Connector's legal boundaries, including but not limited to construction and technical requirements and methods of work, shall be submitted to PCWRA in written form for review and approval by PCWRA. Once approved, no changes or amendments to such rules, regulations, specifications, laws or ordinances shall be made or effective unless and until PCWRA has given prior written approval of such change or amendment.
4. It is not necessary for PCWRA to review the plans or issue a separate permit for each residential sewer service connection. However, Non-residential Facility connections must have PCWRA Tap Authorization based upon submittal of a completed Tap Application. All applications must be submitted in completed form. To obtain a Tap Authorization from PCWRA, the applicant shall submit all plans, drawings, specifications and methods of work, together with a completed Application provided by PCWRA, and payment of PCWRA's plan review and inspection fees and administrative charges, prior to any construction, tap or connection within a Connector's legal boundaries. It may be determined that more or less information and/or review fees are needed for efficient review based on the facility type and what will be produced, subject to PCWRA's approval. All drawings submitted pursuant to this paragraph 4 must be prepared and stamped by a licensed engineer. No tap permit issued by a Connector for a Nonresidential Facility shall be final, and no service shall be provided to the property, until the PCWRA permit is issued.
5. Each Connector shall, at all times, properly maintain its sewer system and shall rectify any problems or conditions which have been determined by the Connector or

- PCWRA to be detrimental to PCWRA's treatment process. Should PCWRA determine that any discharge enters the sewer system contrary to governing laws, ordinances, statutes, rules, regulations, or permits, upon written notice of same, the Connector shall proceed at once, or as determined by PCWRA, to take whatever lawful means may be necessary to rectify any such problem or condition.
6. Each Connector shall maintain, at its own expense, all of its lines, or those lines now owned and operated by a Connector, or within its legal boundaries, and PCWRA assumes no responsibility should any of a Connector's lines become blocked, damaged, or require maintenance. Each Connector shall maintain twenty four (24) hour service to remedy disruption in service. Each Connector shall notify its users of the Connector's procedure to remedy service.
 7. Any Connector shall refuse to serve a user or potential user, disconnect the service of any user pursuant to appropriate law, or take other appropriate action in the event of violation of or non-compliance by such user with this Code, rules, permits or regulations of PCWRA.

Article 2. General Regulations

A. Supervision:

1. If wastewater containing any substance described in the following sections of this Code are discharged or proposed to be discharged into the wastewater system of PCWRA or to any tributary thereto, PCWRA may take any action necessary to:
 - a. Prohibit the discharge of such wastewater;
 - b. Require a discharger to demonstrate that in-plant modifications will reduce or eliminate the discharge of such substances so that the discharge does not exceed the limits set in Article 7 herein;
 - c. Ensure pretreatment, including storage facilities or flow equalization necessary to reduce or eliminate the objectionable characteristics or substances so that the discharge will not violate this Code;
 - d. Ensure that the person making, causing, or allowing the discharge pays any additional cost or expense incurred by PCWRA; or
 - e. Take such other or further remedial action as may be deemed to be desirable or necessary to achieve the purpose of this Code.
2. Any actual or threatened discharge of wastewater containing substances limited or prohibited by this Code into the wastewater treatment system which, by the determination of PCWRA, presents an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or to the environment, or which causes interference with the normal operation of the wastewater treatment system, or wastewater re-use system, or sludge management system, may be immediately halted or eliminated by either the Board or the Authority Manager, using any procedure or measure authorized by this Code for enforcement of discharge limitations and prohibitions, or by means of physical disconnection from the wastewater treatment service. Such discharges may be halted or eliminated without regard to the compliance of the discharge with other provisions of this Code.

B. General Prohibitions:

1. No person shall cause to be discharged to the POTW any polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this Code and local, State and Federal laws.
2. No person shall cause to be discharged or make a connection to the POTW which would allow any storm water, surface drainage, ground water, water from unroofed drains, roof run-off, cooling water or other water into any sanitary sewer. No person shall cause any of the above-mentioned water to be mixed with that person's sewage in order to dilute said sewage. This shall not be construed to prohibit ordinary, normal and incidental infiltration of groundwater and storm run-off into facilities owned and operated by any Connector, as long as such Connector is paying the

treatment costs on a flow-volume basis, and the treatment plant and process is not negatively affected by such infiltration.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person, in any way, to damage any property, equipment or appliance constituting or being a part of the wastewater utility or for any person to trespass upon the property of PCWRA, to tap any sewer main or to make any connections therewith, to deposit any type of refuse into manholes or in any manner to interfere with the wastewater utility or the property, equipment, manholes, piping or appliances of the wastewater collection system and treatment facilities.

C. Specific Prohibitions:

1. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater causing interference or pass-through, which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a POTW, whether or not the user is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, State or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A user may not contribute the following substances to any POTW:
 - a. Any liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time shall two (2) successive readings on any explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to: gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides, and any other substances which the POTW, the State, or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.
 - b. Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshing's, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, ashes, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass, grinding or polishing wastes, and other like or similar materials.
 - c. Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 9.0 or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the POTW.
 - d. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals,

create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW, to contaminate the sludge of any POTW systems, or to exceed the limitation set forth in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard. A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to section 307(a) of the Act, as amended from time to time or State law or regulation.

- e. Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids, which either singly or by interaction with other wastes is sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
- f. Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW, such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with the sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal.
- g. Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit or the receiving water quality standards.
- h. Any wastewater with objectionable color not removable in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
- i. Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD etc.) which a user knows or has reason to know will cause interference to the POTW. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate or contain concentrations or quantities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty four (24) hour concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation.
- j. Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half- life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the PCWRA in compliance with applicable State Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiological Control, published by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, State of Colorado.
- k. Any wastewater, which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance and is not contained in the wastewater system.
- l. Any wastewater having a temperature which will cause the temperature of the influent to the wastewater treatment plant to exceed one hundred four degrees (104°) F and/or inhibit the biological activity in the POTW.
- m. Any water or waste which contains grease or oil or any other substances that will solidify or become discernibly viscous at temperatures between thirty two degrees (32°) F (0°C) and one hundred fifty degrees (150°) F (65.5° C).
- n. Any water or waste containing free, floating or insoluble oil.
- o. Wastes from septic tank pumpage or vaults
- p. Waters containing garbage that has not been ground or comminuted to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under conditions normally prevailing in public sewers. Solid particles shall be no more than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension.
- q. Unusual concentrations of dissolved solids.

- r. Any wastewater containing BOD, TS, or TSS of such character or quantity that unusual attention or expense is required to handle such materials at the wastewater treatment plant; provided, however, that a user may be permitted by specific, written agreement with the POTW which agreement to discharge such BOD or TSS may provide for special charges, surcharges, payments or provisions for treating and testing equipment. BOD shall not exceed 300 mg/L by weight. TSS shall not exceed 350 mg/L.
 - s. Ammonia nitrogen or substances readily converted thereto, in amounts that would cause the POTW to fail to comply with its NPDES permit.
 - t. Any materials which would present a health risk to plant personnel or cause the need for unusual protective equipment or precautions under normal work conditions.
 - u. Any material or substance not specifically mentioned in this Article, which in itself is corrosive, irritating, or noxious to human beings and animals, or which by interaction with other water or waste in the public sewer system could produce undesirable effects or create any other condition deleterious to structures, treatment processes, and quantity of the receiving stream, is hereby prohibited.
 - v. Any material or substance entering into the public sewer which interferes with the treatment may be prohibited upon written notice by PCWRA.
- D. Federal or State Categorical Pretreatment Standards:** Upon the promulgation of the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal Standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed herein for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed herein.
- E. State Requirements:** State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations or those contained herein.
- F. POTW's Right of Revision:** PCWRA reserves the right to establish more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the POTW if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in Article 1, Section A of this Code.
- G. Excessive Discharge:** No user shall increase the use of process water or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with any applicable limitations.
- H. Accidental Discharges:** Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated herein. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the user's own cost and expense. In the case of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately notify PCWRA and the POTW of the incident. The user shall be deemed to have notified PCWRA "immediately" if such notice is received by PCWRA within thirty (30) minutes after the accidental discharge was first discovered. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration, volume, and corrective actions. Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the user shall

submit to PCWRA a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to persons or property, and such user shall be liable therefore, nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this Code or other applicable law. Failure to report accidental discharges may, in addition to any other remedies, result in termination of service. If the POTW is fined by the State or Federal governments for violation of the POTW's NPDES permit or violation of Water Quality Standards as the result of a spill or intentional slug discharge of a toxic pollutant, then the fine, including all POTW legal, sampling, analytical testing costs and any other related costs shall be charged to the responsible user.

- I. **Notice to Employees:** A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of an accidental discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause or suffer such an accidental discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- J. **Manhole Covers:** No person shall open any sewer manhole owned or controlled by PCWRA without the permission of the Authority Manager.
- K. **Prohibited Connections:** No person, corporation, or other business entity, either in person or through an agent, employee, or contractor shall make, allow or cause to be made any connection to the POTW for the purpose of servicing property that lies outside the legal boundaries of a Connector.

Article 3. Fees and Charges

- A.** Summary: PCWRA charges to its Connectors a wholesale rate for wastewater treatment services, set from time to time by the Board, to fund its budgeted operations costs. To ensure that its members and customers are not unfairly charged for costs and expenses incurred in addition to the budgeted operations costs of PCWRA, it is necessary to assess certain charges and to provide for the reimbursement of PCWRA expenses in certain circumstances.

Unless expressly prohibited by the EA by which PCWRA was formed, or by any Prior Agreements as identified in Exhibit 8 to said EA, PCWRA has the general authority to collect monies and make charges as determined necessary by the PCWRA Board of Directors to recover all actual costs of operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, and expanding the system, such costs including, but without limitation, a reasonable contingency fund. The charges provided below are the personal, joint and several obligations of the persons or entities for which the applicable service is furnished, and of any person who orders or requests PCWRA to perform such service, even though such person may have acted in a representative capacity when doing so.

- B.** Septic Tank Wastes: See Article 8.
- C.** Plan Review: Whenever plans or designs are required to be submitted to PCWRA for review, the person or entity obligated to submit plans or designs shall pay to PCWRA the assigned amount that is appropriate to the type of facility that is stated below. Plans or any portion thereof requiring revision will be subject to an additional \$100 fee for each revision. At the time that the plans or designs are submitted for review, the person or entity required to submit them shall pay with a check (NO CASH) the appropriate fee payable to PCWRA.
1. Plan Reviews for Industrial Users: A fee of \$100 is required per submittal, per facility. Plan review fees include the initial review and follow-up inspections of the facility. If the Industrial User is determined to be classified as a Significant Industrial User, the fee may be adjusted as determined by PCWRA.
 2. Plan Reviews for Food Service Establishments: A flat fee of \$200 is required per submittal, per Oil/Grease Interceptor (OGI). Plan review fees include the initial review and follow-up inspections of the OGI.
 3. Plan Reviews for Petroleum, Oil, Grease and Sand Establishments: A flat fee of \$200 is required per submittal, per pretreatment device. Plan review fees include the initial review and follow-up of the Sand/Oil Interceptor (SOI).
 4. Plan Reviews for Dental Facilities: A flat fee of \$100 is required per submittal. Plan review fees include the initial review and follow-up inspections of pretreatment devices (i.e. amalgam separators).

- D. Inspection:** All Nonresidential Facilities are subject to periodic inspection at such times and intervals as are reasonably deemed necessary by PCWRA to ensure compliance with this Code.
- E. Civil Penalties and Legal Fees Pass-through:** Any person who, by act or omission, causes PCWRA to incur any fine or penalty assessment imposed by State, Federal or other governmental authorities shall be fully liable to PCWRA for the total amount of the fine and/or penalty so assessed, in addition to any and all legal expenses and fees incurred by PCWRA in connection therewith.
- F. Miscellaneous Costs and Expenses:** All costs and expenses of service incident to any request, petition or application to PCWRA, and not otherwise addressed in this Code, the Establishing Agreement, or any Prior Agreement as hereinabove defined, shall be reimbursed to PCWRA by the person or entity making the request, petition, or application.
- G. Delinquency Charges, Collection Costs, Liens:** Full payment of any and all charges imposed or assessed by PCWRA is due upon presentation of PCWRA's invoice, unless any resolution or regulation of PCWRA, or the EA, or any Prior Agreement as hereinabove defined provide otherwise for notice or payment of any specific charge. The invoice shall be conclusively deemed presented to any person or entity if personally served, or if mailed postage prepaid by first class mail addressed to any address for such person or entity known to PCWRA. Any amount so invoiced or otherwise due and payable will become delinquent thirty (30) days thereafter, and the full amount of any delinquent balance shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of one and one-half percent (1 1/2%) per month, compounded monthly. Further, PCWRA may impose ten dollars (\$10.00) per day penalty and add the same to any unpaid indebtedness after sixty (60) days from the invoice or due date. Any person or entity liable for such fees and charges shall also be obligated to pay any and all costs of collection, including reasonable attorney fees and court costs, actually incurred by PCWRA. Until paid, all rates, tolls, fees, charges, interest, penalties, and costs of collection shall constitute a perpetual lien on or against any property held in the name of the liable person or entity that is served by PCWRA.
- H. Treatment Capacity Fee:** When a user obtains treatment capacity directly from PCWRA, a treatment capacity fee, as set from time to time by the Board, shall be charged for each SFE, and payment of such charge shall be a condition of the issuance of a tap authorization to such user. PCWRA is under no obligation to provide treatment capacity to any user. Any user obtaining treatment capacity directly from PCWRA shall remain obligated to pay any service charges imposed by the Connector in which such user is located, and to comply with all ordinances, rules and regulations of such Connector, as well as this Code, as applicable.
- I. Industrial User Permit Fee:** PCWRA shall impose such fees and charges as are necessary to recover its costs in the administration of the Industrial Wastewater

Discharge Permit System set forth in Article 5 hereof. Such fees and charges shall be set from time to time by the Board.

J. Withholding Approvals, Acceptances, and Permits; Revocation of Service:

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this Code, the EA, or any Prior Agreement as hereinabove defined, PCWRA may withhold permits, approvals, acceptances or other authorizations from any person or entity until all sums then due PCWRA from such person or entity are paid in full.
2. Service shall be revocable by PCWRA upon non-payment of valid charges, or upon failure to comply with any provision of this Code.

K. Industrial Waste Cost Formula: If any water or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics stated in Article 2(E) above and, in the judgment of the Board, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, PCWRA shall also charge the following fees:

Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes considered as “industrial wastes”, by imposing the following formula:

SC	$QM \times 8.34 [UCo (AOD) + UCs (ASS)].$
SC	surcharge in dollars and cents.
QM	volume of sewage in million gallons per year discharged to the public sewer
8.34	conversion factor; 1 gallon of water to pounds
UCo	unit charge for AOD (additional oxygen demand) in dollars per pound as calculated in PCWRA’s current year rate model
AOD	(COD-normal COD Strength)
COD	chemical oxygen demand strength in milligrams per liter
UCs	unit charge for SS in dollars per pound as calculated in PCWRA’s current year rate model
SS	suspended solids strength in milligrams per liter
ASS	additional suspended solids = SS – normal SS strength
Normal SS Strength	prior calendar years annual influent average in milligrams per liter
Normal COD Strength	prior calendar years annual influent average in milligrams per liter

The application of the above formula provides for a surcharge for BOD, COD and for SS. If the strength index of BOD, COD or SS is less than the base number that is being subtracted from it, then there shall be no surcharge for that particular category, nor shall there be a credit given to the total surcharge.

L. Industrial Cost Recovery (ICR): Industries affected shall be those identified in the Standard

Industrial Classification Manual, (SICM) 1987 as revised, Divisions A through I, with the specific exception of those industries which discharge only non-process, segregated domestic wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences. Significant industrial users shall be monitored to determine strength levels. This shall be accomplished according to a pretreatment program established by PCWRA. The results of sampling and analysis will be recorded, reported to the affected industry and reported to regulatory agencies per their current directive. Adjustments to individual rates will be made annually or more frequently, whenever evidence is received that a major change in wastewater volume and/or characteristics has occurred. Payment will commence within one year of the date of initiation of service.

Article 4. General User Obligations

- A. Responsibility of Use:** Any user connecting to the POTW shall be responsible for the maintenance of the service line from the public sewer to the structure to be served. The user shall keep the service line for which he is responsible in good condition and shall replace at his expense any portions thereof which have become damaged or disintegrated as to be unfit for further use, or is in such condition to permit infiltration into the system. All repairs shall be completed within thirty (30) days, or as determined by PCWRA, after notification and shall be completed by a bonded contractor.
- B. Tap Authorizations:** Connectors shall require that all users proposing to connect to the wastewater system shall obtain a tap authorization from Connector before connecting to and/or discharging to the system. When the premises to be served are not exclusively residential, the user shall complete and file with the Connector an application in the form prescribed by PCWRA, and such application must be submitted to and approved by PCWRA before a tap authorization is issued to user. Special requirements for food service establishments (FSE) are set forth in Appendix A. In support of the application, the user shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information:
1. Name, address, location of discharge (if different from the address);
 2. SIC number according to the SICM, Bureau of the Budget, 1987 as amended;
 3. Time(s) and duration of discharge;
 4. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, connections, and appurtenances by size, location and elevation. If deemed necessary by the Connector or to comply with this Code, such plans shall provide for separate systems for OGI and SOIs, and handling sanitary and industrial wastewater. Nonresidential Facilities may be required to have installed a sewer sampling manhole for access to its wastewater being discharged, to be installed per PCWRA engineering requirements;
 5. Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises, including all materials, which are or could be discharged;
 6. Each product produced by type, amount, and rate of production;
 7. Number and type of employees and hours of work;
 8. Any other information deemed by Connector to be necessary to evaluate the permit application; and
 9. If the facility is an FSE, the information required by Appendix A; or
 10. If the facility is a POGS producing facility, the information required by Appendix D.
- C. Connection Approval by PCWRA:** It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or discharge, or to cause to be deposited or discharged, to any wastewater collection facilities any solid or liquid waste unless through a connection approved by PCWRA.
- D. Damage to POTW:** Any person who maliciously, willfully, or negligently breaks, damages, destroys, uncovers, defaces, or tampers with any structure, appurtenance or

equipment which is part of the POTW shall be subject to such action and penalty as provided in Article 6 of this Code.

- E. Permitting: The user shall have a valid permit posted on-site in a conspicuous location. Each permit is non-transferable. A new permit will be required if there is a change in ownership, plumbing, or service provided. Users without an OGI or that have an approved OGI variance must also notify PCWRA with any planned menu changes to maintain valid permitting and variance compliance.
- F. Oil/Grease Interceptors (OGI) and Sand/Oil Interceptors (SOI): Such interceptors are required for all industrial processes that deal with organic waste, all premises where commercial automotive servicing is performed, and all facilities other than those used exclusively as private residences, the use and operation of which includes the preparation of food. Additional requirements for food service establishments (FSE) are set forth in Appendix A and additional requirements for POGS in Appendix D.
 - 1. Location and Stub-outs: All OGIs and SOIs shall be located outside the building served, on private property, and shall be so installed and connected as to be at all times easily accessible for inspection and cleaning. All new commercial buildings are required to provide a stub-out for a separate waste line for future OGI installation. New commercial multi-tenant buildings are required to provide the same for each individual speculative or “flex” space therein. Owners of all such buildings shall consider suitable physical property space and necessary minimum sewer gradients conducive to the proper future installation of exterior, in-ground OGI(s) and sample port(s) for all such speculative or “flex” spaces. Physical property limitations or improper sewer gradients shall not later constitute a defense for failure to install exterior, in-ground OGIs and/or sample ports of proper design.
 - 2. Installation and Maintenance: The user shall have a licensed contractor install the OGI or SOI in accordance with drawings and specifications issued by PCWRA, at the user's sole cost, and at all times use, maintain, clean and ensure the effective operation of any and all OGI or SOI. If the user fails to meet these requirements PCWRA shall affect the necessary cleaning, maintenance or repairs and may charge the user the cost thereof.
 - 3. Plan Review/Pre-installation Inspection: The plans, specifications and drawings must be submitted to PCWRA for review prior to installation, and the OGI or SOI itself must be inspected by PCWRA at the time of the delivery and prior to back fill. It is the user's responsibility to schedule this with a PCWRA inspector.
 - 4. Inspection: PCWRA may inspect the equipment and facilities of any user at any time during normal business hours to ascertain whether the facility is complying with this Code. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow PCWRA representatives ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection, sampling, records examination, or the performance of other duties. The user may be liable for the inspection fees. Persons or occupants of premises where an OGI or SOIs installed shall allow PCWRA representatives ready and unimpeded access at all times during normal business hours to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection of the OGI or SOI and the performance of other duties in connection therewith.

5. Grease Hauler Registration: PCWRA requires that grease haulers operating within the service area(s) of any Connector must be registered in accordance with Appendix C of this Code. A grease hauler is any individual or company that collects, pumps, or hauls grease generated by food service establishments (FSE). It shall be a violation of this Code for any owner of an FSE to use or engage any grease hauler to collect, pump, and/or haul grease from an OGI or as otherwise generated by an FSE if such grease hauler has not met the registration requirements of the said Appendix C. PCWRA will provide a current list of registered grease haulers upon request.

Article 5. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits

A. Wastewater Discharger:

1. There shall be no discharge of wastewater into the POTW, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said POTW, without a tap authorization.
2. Tap Approval: PCWRA shall approve a tap authorization to the applicant if it finds that all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The proposed discharge is in compliance with the prohibitions and limitations of Article 2 of this Code;
 - b. The proposed discharge would permit the normal and efficient operation of the wastewater treatment system; and
 - c. The proposed discharge would not result in a violation by PCWRA of the terms and conditions in its NPDES permit.

3. Tap Authorization Denial and Appeal:

- a. In the event an application for a tap authorization is denied, PCWRA shall notify the applicant in writing of such denial. Such notification shall state the grounds for denial with a degree of specificity, which will inform the applicant of the measures, or actions, which must be taken by the applicant prior to issuance of a tap authorization.
- b. Upon notification of denial of a tap authorization, the applicant shall have fifteen (15) business days from the date of such notice to request an appeal to the PCWRA Board of Directors. Such appeal shall be submitted in writing at the administrative offices of PCWRA located at 4255 N. US Hwy 85, Castle Rock, CO 80108, and shall contain a concise statement of the applicant's basis for believing that applicant has met the conditions of this Code. At such hearing the applicant shall have the burden of establishing that the applicant has met the conditions set out in this Code and that a tap authorization should be issued. The hearing shall be held within thirty (30) days of the applicant's request but may be continued upon a showing of good cause to do so by either PCWRA or the applicant.
- c. Upon review of the evidence by the Board, it shall make findings of fact and issue an order directing that a tap authorization be issued, or directing that such tap authorization shall not be issued, or give such other or further orders and directives as are necessary and appropriate.

B. Tap Authorization: Tap authorization shall be issued as provided in Article 4, section B, subject to the additional provisions of this Article 5.

C. Industrial Permits:

1. All significant industrial users must obtain an industrial permit and shall apply at least ninety (90) days prior to connecting to or contributing to the POTW. Users shall

complete and file with PCWRA an application in the form prescribed by the Department and accompanied by a fee as may be required, containing information, in addition to that required for a general permit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, as follows:

- a. Wastewater Quantity and Quality: Quality characteristics include, but are not limited to, those mentioned in Article 2 of this Code as determined by a reliable analytical laboratory; sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, part 136, as amended.
 - b. Average daily and thirty (30) minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations, if any.
 - c. Where known, the quantity and specific nature of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by any pretreatment standards, and a statement regarding whether or not the pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance and/or additional pretreatment is required for the user to meet applicable pretreatment standards.
 - d. Written description and diagram of existing pretreatment equipment, if any, including, but not limited to, treatment processes, treatment tank dimensions and retention time, chemical supplies, operating personnel and certification, and plumbing diagram of treatment system.
 - e. If additional pretreatment and/or O and M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the application of pretreatment requirements. The following conditions shall apply to this schedule:
 - i. The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment requirements.
 - ii. No increment referred to in section C.1.a. shall exceed nine (9) months.
 - iii. Not later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the user shall submit a progress report to PCWRA including as a minimum, whether or not the user complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay and the steps being taken by the user to return the construction to the schedule established.
 - f. Any other information deemed by PCWRA to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.
2. Permit Modifications: Upon enactment of an NCPS and within the time prescribed thereby, the industrial permit of users subject to such standards shall be revised to

require compliance therewith. Where a user, subject to an NCPS, has not previously submitted an application for a permit, the user shall apply for a permit within thirty (30) days after notice of the enactment of the applicable NCPS. The user with an existing wastewater discharge permit shall submit to PCWRA, within thirty (30) days after such notice, the information required pursuant to this section. The terms and conditions of the permit shall be subject to modification by the POTW during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements are modified or other just cause exists. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance, as determined by PCWRA.

- 3. Permit Conditions:** Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Code and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by PCWRA. Permits may contain, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a.** The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to the system.
 - b.** Limits on the average and maximum mass and/or concentration of wastewater constituents and characteristics.
 - c.** Limits on average and maximum rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulations and equalizations.
 - d.** Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities.
 - e.** Specifications for monitoring programs, which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types and standards for tests and reporting schedule.
 - f.** Compliance schedules.
 - g.** Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports.
 - h.** Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to wastewater discharge as specified by PCWRA and affording PCWRA access thereto.
 - i.** Requirements for notification of PCWRA of any new introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system.
 - j.** Daily average and daily maximum discharge rates, or other appropriate conditions, when substances subject to limitation and prohibition are proposed or present in the user's wastewater discharge.
 - k.** Requirements for notification of slug discharges.
 - l.** Requirements for separate systems to handle sanitary and industrial wastewater, such that in the event the user's industrial wastewater is causing or could cause an interference or a potential interference with the POTW, the industrial wastewater could be severed, preventing discharge into the POTW and still allowing the user's sanitary wastewater to discharge into the POTW.
 - m.** Requirements for OGI and SOIs when the Board determines they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease, or any flammable wastes, sand and other harmful ingredients; except, that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units

unless such premises are used for any type of food preparation for commercial purposes.

- i. Construction Specifications: OGI and SOIs shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature. They shall be of substantial construction, watertight, and equipped with easily removable covers which, when bolted in place shall be gastight and watertight. All OGIs and SOIs shall be of a type and capacity approved by PCWRA and shall be located so as to readily and easily be accessible for cleaning and inspection. All OGI and SOIs shall be installed by a licensed contractor only.
 - ii. Maintenance by Owner: Where installed, all OGI and SOIs shall be maintained by the owner at his expense in continuously efficient operation at all times.
 - n. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by PCWRA.
 - o. In the event the type or volume of materials from the property for which a discharge permit was previously granted shall materially and substantially change as determined by the Division, the person previously granted such permit shall make a new application to PCWRA, in the same manner and form as originally made.
4. Permit Duration: Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed three (3) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specified date. The user shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by PCWRA during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements are modified or other just causes exist. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in his permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance. Any permit may be cancelled or terminated for failure to comply with the requirements hereof.
5. Permit Transfer Prohibited: Permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A permit shall not be sold, traded, assigned, transferred or sublet.

D. Monitoring Facilities:

- 1. The industrial user shall provide and operate, at its expense, monitoring equipment and facilities sufficient to allow inspection, sampling and flow measurements of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the industrial user's premises, but PCWRA may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the industrial user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles. The facility should be capped with watertight lid and that facility shall not be located in a street or gutter.

2. There shall be ample room in or near such monitoring manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the industrial user.
3. Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring equipment and facilities shall be provided in accordance with the POTW's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within sixty (60) days following written notification by PCWRA.
4. Whenever required by PCWRA, the owner of any property serviced by a private sewer carrying wastewater from any Nonresidential Facility shall install a monitoring manhole for each separate discharge in the private sewer in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Division's engineer, installed and maintained at all times at the industrial user's expense, which shall have ample room in each sampling chamber to take accurate flow proportioned composite samples for analysis. The monitoring manhole shall be safely, easily and independently accessible to an authorized representative of the POTW during normal business hours.
 - a. Each monitoring manhole shall contain a Palmer-Bowlus flume or similar device approved by the Board with a recording and totalizing register for measurement of the liquid quantity; or at the discretion of the Board the metered water supply to the industrial plan may be used as the liquid quantity, or where a measurable adjustment agreed to by the Board is made in the metered water supply to determine the liquid waste quantity.
 - b. Samples shall be taken and properly preserved in accordance with "Standard Methods" and shall be a representative twenty four (24) hour sample. Such sampling shall be done as prescribed by PCWRA to ensure representative quantities for the entire reporting period. Certain pollutant parameters such as, but not limited to, oil, grease, and/or chlorine demand which cannot be collected by using a twenty four (24) hour sample may be collected by the use of a "grab" sample.
 - c. The frequency of sampling, the monitoring manhole, the metering device, sampling methods and analysis of samples shall be subject, at any time, to inspection and verification.
 - d. All metering and sample collection shall be done by PCWRA or a private entity and shall have a split flow sample and shall be available to the POTW laboratory for optional analysis.
 - e. The industrial user is required to analyze the sample in accordance with the requirements established in the permit. All testing is at the expense of the industrial user.
5. PCWRA may require that the monitoring facilities be installed in a permanently fixed, above ground enclosure.
6. Any user has the option to contract through PCWRA to provide such services as deemed necessary, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following:

- a. Monitoring facilities
- b. Inspection and sampling
- c. Laboratory analysis

E. Inspection:

1. PCWRA may inspect the equipment and facilities of any user at any time during normal business hours to ascertain whether such equipment and facilities are in compliance with the Code. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow PCWRA representatives ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection, sampling, records examination, or the performance of other duties. PCWRA, State and EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the POTW, State, and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.
2. While performing the necessary work on private properties, PCWRA agents or employees shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the business.

F. Failure to Permit Inspection: In the event a duly authorized officer or agent of the POTW is refused admission for any purpose, PCWRA may cause sewer service to the premises in question to be discontinued until the PCWRA agents have been afforded reasonable access to the premises and sewer system to accomplish the inspection and/or sampling.

G. Sampling: All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, part 136, and amendments thereto, or with any other test procedures approved by the Administrator. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the Administrator.

H. Confidential Information Provisions:

1. Information and data on an industrial user obtained from reports, Applications, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of PCWRA that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of such user. When requested by such user furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related hereto, the NPDES permit, and/or the pretreatment requirements; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the State or any State agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the user

furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information. Information accepted by PCWRA as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency excepting PCWRA members, or to the general public until and unless a ten (10) day written notification is given to the user by certified mail or personal service.

2. All records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to officials of EPA, or the approval authority upon request.

I. Reporting Requirements for Industrial Users:

1. Notification Requirements: PCWRA shall notify all affected industrial users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR, section 403.12 of the Federal General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources.
2. Baseline Report: All existing significant industrial users are required to submit a report, which contains the information listed in sections (b) (1)-(7) of section 403.12 of the Federal General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources. New significant industrial users are required to submit to PCWRA a report which contains the information listed in sections (b) (1)-(5) of section 403.12 of the Federal General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources.
3. Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to PCWRA a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated processes which are limited by pretreatment standards and requirements, and the average and maximum daily flow for those process units in the user's facility which are limited by such pretreatment standards and requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards and requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional O&M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the user into compliance with the applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user and certified to be a qualified professional.

4. Periodic Compliance Reports:

- a. Any user subject to a pretreatment standard, after the compliance date of such pretreatment standard, or, in the case of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to PCWRA during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or by PCWRA, a report covering the preceding six (6) months and indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such pretreatment standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period for all regulated processes. At the discretion of the Board and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., PCWRA may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.
- b. PCWRA may impose mass limitations on users which are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements or in other cases

where the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate. In such cases, the report required by subsection (a) of this section shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by pretreatment standards in the effluent of the user. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by PCWRA of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the Administrator. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the Administrator.

Article 6. Enforcement and Penalties

- A. Notification of Violation: Whenever PCWRA finds that any person has violated or is violating this Code, or any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained herein, it may serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty (30) days, for the satisfactory correction thereof. A meeting with the Authority Manager may be scheduled at the request of the violating person or the Authority Manager to discuss the violation and/or satisfactory correction schedule.
- B. Methods of Notification: Any notification required herein shall be served either personally, by email or certified mail.
- C. Suspension of Service: In accordance with the individual agreements between PCWRA and the Town of Castle Rock, Castle Pines Metropolitan District, and Castle Pines North Metropolitan District, and the Special Connector's Agreements between PCWRA and, respectively, Castleton Center Water and Sanitation District and Silver Heights Water and Sanitation District, PCWRA may suspend the water and/or wastewater treatment service and/or a tap authorization when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the Authority Manager, or Board, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, to the environment, causes interference to the POTW, or causes the POTW to violate any condition of its NPDES permit.

Any person notified of suspension of the water and/or wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater discharge permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the discharge. In the event of a failure of the user to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, PCWRA may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW or endangerment to any individuals. The Connector in which the non-complying user is located shall give full support and such assistance as requested by PCWRA. PCWRA shall reinstate the wastewater discharge permit and/or the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the non-complying discharge. The user shall pay all POTW costs and expenses for any such suspension and restoration of service. A detailed written statement submitted describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted by the user to PCWRA within fifteen (15) days or as determined by PCWRA, of the date of occurrence.

In all cases which PCWRA has ordered a suspension of service under this Section C, PCWRA will conduct a post review and issue a written report. Such report will describe the non-complying discharge and indicate why the suspension was deemed necessary and will include a response to any written statement submitted by the user.

- D. Industrial Permit Revocation:** Any industrial user who violates the following conditions hereof, or applicable State and Federal regulations, is subject to having its permit revoked:
1. Failure of a user to report accurately the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharges;
 2. Failure of the user to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
 3. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring;
 4. Violation of conditions of the permit or this Code or any final judicial order entered with respect thereto;
 5. Failure to pay any fees or charges;
 6. Tampering with, disrupting, or destroying PCWRA equipment as determined by PCWRA, which determination shall be conclusive;
 7. Failure to report an accidental discharge.
- E. Legal Action Authorized:** If any user discharges into the POTW contrary to the provisions of this Code, Federal or State pretreatment requirements, or any order of PCWRA. PCWRA may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief, including a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary restraining order, preliminary and permanent injunction against the violation.
- F. Termination of Service:** PCWRA may terminate or cause to be terminated water and/or wastewater treatment service to any user for a violation of any provisions herein.
- G. Civil Liability for Expenses:** Any person violating the provisions herein shall be liable for any expense, loss or damage caused PCWRA by reason of such violation, including the increased costs, if any, for managing effluent and/or sludge, when such increases are the result of the user's discharge of toxic pollutants. PCWRA shall add such charge to the discharger's treatment charge. PCWRA shall have all statutory lien and assessment rights as conferred by law.
- H. Civil Fine Pass Through:** In the event that a person discharges such pollutants which cause PCWRA to violate any condition of its NPDES permit and PCWRA is fined by EPA or the State for such violation, then such person shall be fully liable for the total amount of the fine assessed against PCWRA by EPA and/or the State.
- I. Appropriate Civil Penalties:** In addition to the penalties provided herein, PCWRA may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporters' fees, and other expenses of litigation by appropriate legal action against the user found to have violated any provisions herein, or the orders, rules, regulations, and permits issued hereunder.
- J. Appeal Procedure and Order:** Any permit applicant, permit holder, or other user affected by any decision, action, or determination, including cease and desist orders, made by the Board or the Authority Manager may file with PCWRA a written request for reconsideration and a stay of the decision within ten (10) days of such decision, action, or determination, setting forth in detail the facts supporting the request, whereupon the

Board shall hold a hearing. The request for reconsideration shall be acted upon by the Board no later than the next regularly scheduled Board meeting. The decision, action or determination may be stayed during such period of review.

After the Board has reviewed the evidence, it may issue an order to cease and desist to the user responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, the sewer service be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances are properly operated. Further orders and directives as are necessary and appropriate may be issued. The decision of the Board shall be binding on all entities and the user until and unless ruled otherwise by an appropriate court.

- K. Falsifying Information:** No user shall knowingly make false statements, representations or certifications in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant hereto, or pursuant to its wastewater discharge permit, or falsify, tamper with, or knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required herein.

Article 7. Limitations on Discharge

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Article 8. Authorized Haulers

Public, private and unlawful deposits; fees for certain authorized deposits

- A.** It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or discharge, or to permit the placement, deposit or discharge, of any domestic or industrial waste, discharge, garbage, human or animal excrement or other unsanitary substances in or upon any public or private party within the sewer district served by Plum Creek Water Reclamation Authority (PCWRA), or in any area under the jurisdiction of PCWRA except in such a manner as may be specifically authorized.
- B.** It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or discharge into any accommodation for domestic sewage, such as public restrooms or recreational vehicle sewage hookups or drops, any waste or substances other than the type and manner of domestic sewage discharge for which such accommodations are provided and designed.
- C.** No person may discharge or otherwise introduce any combination of liquid/debris waste mixtures residential, industrial, or manufacturing waste into the sanitary sewer system in any manner other than through an authorized connection or at a location specifically identified and approved for such discharge, and only by payment of the applicable fees or charges thereof. Discharge of such liquid/debris waste mixture may be approved under the following conditions and requirements:
1. Equipment used to transport liquid/debris waste mixtures shall be inspected before usage to ensure there is not any residual liquid or debris from prior usage. Additionally, periodic field inspections may be completed to confirm the equipment used has not been replaced after the initial inspection.
 2. Permitted hauled liquid/debris waste mixture must be transported to the PCWRA facility in a known volume closed tank of metal, fiberglass, or plastic of watertight construction used for the containment and transportation of liquid wastes. All openings of the tank must be kept closed except when waste is being unloaded.
 3. Liquid/debris mixture waste authorized to be discharged shall be limited to domestic sewerage strictly collected within the area serviced by PCWRA unless advanced arrangements have been made with the Authority Manager.
 4. The discharge of non-permitted hauled liquid/debris mixture wastes, including but not limited to the following are prohibited.
 - a. Industrial wastes and sludges;
 - b. Chemical wastes;
 - c. Sand or mud traps;
 - d. Grease traps; either food service, nonpetroleum or petroleum;
 - e. Oils and lubricants, either new, used or waste;
 - f. Hazardous or toxic wastes;
 - g. Storm drain sludges; or
 - h. Any waste which may cause interference or pass-through at the wastewater treatment facility or may pose a health threat to workers at the facility.

5. Prior to discharge of each load of hauled waste, the hauler shall provide PCWRA personnel with information pertaining to the origin of the hauled waste and the volume of waste discharged. The hauler will then sign a haul ticket generated by PCWRA personnel. A copy of the ticket will be given to the hauler.
 6. Discharge of permitted wastes may be performed at the designated site within the PCWRA facility between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.
- D.** Fees may apply for the discharge of liquid waste pursuant to section C.c. Fees may include a base charge plus analysis fees as determined by PCWRA and shall be based upon the current year's fee schedule. The current year's fee schedule is available upon request.
- E.** Prior to being permitted under section C.c. to discharge any wastes into the sanitary sewer system, the party seeking such permission must have on file with PCWRA the following information, and must continuously update such information as there are changes therein, doing so within seven days of any such change, to wit:
1. Name of the party, mailing address, phone number, and principal contact person at such address;
 2. The principal owners of any such business entity;
 3. The nature of the business operations as such may affect the hauled waste characteristics;
 4. Average tank capacity of the devices or vehicles by which such waste will be hauled for disposal; and
 5. Any other information deemed significant by the Authority Manager.
- F.** All vehicles or equipment discharging liquid wastes pursuant to permission granted under section C.c. shall be subject to sampling by wastewater personnel at any time.
- G.** Septic tank wastes: Discharge of liquid or solid septic tank wastes into the system, directly or indirectly, is prohibited unless provided in a special permit issued by PCWRA. Discharge of such wastes under such a permit will be allowed only at authorized points in the system.

Article 9. Discharges from Leaking Underground Storage Tank Remediation Projects

- A.** Policy: In general, PCWRA discourages discharges to the sanitary sewer from leaking underground storage tank remediation projects. PCWRA prefers that potential dischargers apply to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for a general permit to discharge to surface water or to the municipal storm sewer.

PCWRA may issue or approve issuance of a permit to discharge to the sanitary sewer system, however, if:

1. Direct discharge access to surface water is unavailable, or for any other reason the Permittee is unable to obtain a CDPHE general discharge permit;
2. The municipality will not allow the groundwater to be discharged to the storm sewer system, or storm sewer access is not readily available;
3. The costs of alternative disposal methods are prohibitive.

In some cases, temporary discharge permits may be issued to dischargers while a CDPHE general permit is being obtained.

- B.** Procedures: A discharger wishing to obtain a permit to discharge to the sanitary sewer must, at least ninety (90) days prior to the anticipated date of discharge, contact its local municipality, special district, or PCWRA to obtain a permit application. (Municipalities and special districts may have additional application requirements.) A copy of the completed application must be provided to both the local authority and PCWRA.

Once the application has been reviewed by the local authority and PCWRA, a decision will be made whether to permit the discharge, issue a temporary permit, or reject the discharge. If the decision is made to issue a permit, either on a temporary or long-term basis, the following minimum requirements will be contained in the permit:

1. The groundwater recovery system must be designed so as to prevent the discharge of free product to the sanitary sewer.
2. A continuously recording explosion hazard (LEL) meter must be installed no more than eighteen inches (18") above the discharge outfall or above the flow in the manhole. The meter must be properly calibrated and operational any time there is discharge to the sewer. The meter must interface with the pumping system so that discharge will automatically cease in the event of an LEL reading of five percent (5%) or higher. The pumping system must remain off until the cause of the high reading is determined and remedied and permission has been granted by the local authority and PCWRA to resume discharge.
3. Prior to commencement of discharge, the permittee must collect at least one five hundred (500) gallon batch of treated groundwater. For gasoline remediation, a sample from the batch must be analyzed for BTEX (benzene, ethyl benzene,

toluene, and xylene) and flash point. For diesel and jet fuel remediation, a sample must be analyzed for total-petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and flash point. Other analyses may be required for other substances. The results of these analyses must be provided to the local authority and PCWRA, and permission must be granted before normal discharge may commence.

4. The discharger must collect daily samples for BTEX and flash point (or TPH and flash point for diesel and jet fuel cleanups) for the first five (5) days of continuous discharge. If the sample results indicate compliance with permit requirements, sampling may be reduced to once per month.
5. The permittee must comply at all times with the specific discharge standards contained in the permit.

*BTEX and benzene limits are generally applied only to gasoline remediation projects. The limits may be applied to other types of petroleum product remediations if preliminary analytical results indicate the presence of these compounds. The limit for total petroleum hydrocarbon is applied only to diesel fuel, jet fuel or other high molecular weight fuel remediations.

6. If at any time an LEL reading traceable to the discharge exceeds ten percent (10%) or two (2) successive readings exceed five percent (5%); the discharge has a flash point lower than the one hundred eighty seven degree (187°) flash point limitation; or the discharge exceeds seven and five-tenths (7.5) mg/L BTEX, the permittee must cease discharge and either install additional pretreatment or find an alternative disposal option.

If no minimal pretreatment was originally installed because of expected low concentrations of gasoline constituents in the recovered groundwater, the permittee has the option of installing a pretreatment system (e.g., air stripping) or of finding an alternative disposal option. In no case may discharge to the sanitary sewer be resumed until pretreatment is installed and permission has been granted by the local authority and PCWRA.

The permittee may also be required to cease discharge and either install additional pretreatment or find an alternative disposal option if the LEL exceeds five percent (5%), three (3) or more times during any monthly monitoring period or if any three (3) samples of the discharge exceed the seven hundred fifty (750) ug/L BTEX limitation.

7. Dischargers will be required to submit monthly compliance reports on or before the last day of the following month. The information that must be included in the report will be detailed in the permit.

- C. Suspension: Permits will generally be issued for a three (3) year period. PCWRA has the right to suspend sewer service or revoke the permit during that three (3) year period to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or the environment, threatens to interfere with the operation of the publicly-owned treatment works, or causes PCWRA to violate any conditions of its EPA or State-issued discharge permits.

Article 10. Miscellaneous

- A.** Conflict: All other resolutions and parts of other resolutions inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this Code are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.
- B.** Severability: If any provision, paragraph, word, or section of this Code is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, and sections shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.
- C.** No Damages for Failure to Enforce: The purposes and provisions of this Code are for the exclusive benefit of PCWRA. Nothing herein shall create any right to damages against PCWRA, its directors, officers, agents, or employees for PCWRA's failure to enforce this Code of Rules and Regulations.

Appendix A.

Food Grade Oil and Grease Policies and Procedures

- A. Summary:** Food grade oil/grease interceptors (OGI) shall be required for food service establishments (FSE) which would contribute any water or wastewater that contains food grade oil or grease to the sanitary sewer. Inline interior grease traps shall not be allowed in lieu of an exterior OGI. The food grade OGI design shall adhere to the requirements established by the Authority and shall be subject to approval by the Authority. The sizing criteria shall be in accordance with the Authority's Rules and Regulations for OGI sizing (Appendix B). Those food grade OGIs not able to achieve compliance with the Authority's standards shall be subject to modification and/or replacement.
- B. Food Service Application:** A food service application as well as OGI and plumbing plans shall be submitted for approval prior to any of the following:
1. Sale or transfer of ownership of the business;
 2. Modification or installation of a new OGI;
 3. Construction of a new building;
 4. Change in the trade name under which the business is operated;
 5. Change in the nature of the services provided or building use that affects the potential to discharge FOG; and/or
 6. Remodeling of the FSE that may result in an increase in flow or FOG loading or that otherwise requires the FSE to submit plans or specifications for approval through a building or zoning department, or any other formal approval process of a city, county, or other jurisdiction.
- C. Approval:** The following information must be submitted to the Authority to obtain approval:
1. Detailed plans of OGI and piping;
 2. Number, type, and size of fixtures and drains connected;
 3. Proposed OGI location;
 4. Proposed OGI size;
 5. Sizing calculations;
 6. Manufacturer and model no. of OGI (existing or to be installed); and
 7. Diagram 1 set forth in Appendix B shall be used as a guideline for design and construction/installation of the OGI.
- D. Plan Reviews:** PCWRA will process all plan reviews in the order received and will issue findings as soon as practicable, based on time and staff available. Submittals with omissions and deficiencies will be returned for correction, and resubmittals will be processed the same as new submittals. Staff can usually provide an approximate review time expectation at the time of submittal. A flat fee of \$200 is required per submittal, per OGI. Plan review fees include the initial review and follow-up inspections of the OGI.

- E. Oil/Grease Interceptors (OGIs):**
1. All OGIs must be inspected by PCWRA at the time of the delivery prior to installation, and before the OGI is buried. It is the user's responsibility to schedule this with a PCWRA inspector.
 2. Such inspection is for PCWRA purposes only, and ultimate ownership, maintenance, and responsibility for the proper functioning of the OGI shall be the responsibility of the property owner.
- F. Maintenance:** Maintenance of food grade OGIs is ultimately the responsibility of the record owner of the property to which the sanitary sewer tap has been issued, and the property owner must ensure that any tenant business owner or operator maintains the OGI in accordance with this Appendix A. The food grade OGI must be evacuated entirely when the depth of combined solids and oil accumulation reaches 25 percent or more volume in secondary/discharge chamber (e. g. if the operating depth is 30 inches, the OGI must be pumped when grease layer is 7.5 inches). All food grade OGIs must be evacuated at a minimum of every 3 months unless grease accumulation (25% of depth) requires more frequent evacuation or, subject to approval by the Authority, it is determined that less frequent pumping is sufficient. Contents shall be hauled and disposed of properly, and legally, off-site and in accordance with Appendix C and all Federal and Local laws and ordinances.
- G. Recordkeeping:** All service receipts, cleaning logs, and maintenance records must be kept on site for a minimum of three years. These records must be made available to the Authority upon request. Maintenance records shall contain the following information:
1. Date of maintenance;
 2. Person performing maintenance;
 3. Estimated volume removed;
 4. Final destination/disposal location; and
 5. Signature of person performing maintenance.
- H. Inspections:** The Authority shall inspect all food grade OGIs to ensure compliance with the Authority's requirements. The inspection frequency shall be, at a minimum, every 3 months, unless the Authority determines, at its discretion, more or less frequent inspections are required. The inspection criteria shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:
1. Location and accessibility;
 2. Approximate capacity;
 3. Identification of inlet and outlet compartments, where applicable;
 4. Identification of inlet and outlet piping systems;
 5. Identification of bacterial or enzymatic uses; and
 6. Approximate depth of accumulated solids and grease layer.
- I. Chemical and Biological Additives:** The Authority prohibits the use of chemical and biological additives. Chemical and biological additives are ineffective in food grade OGI where retention time is inadequate, where there are surges in flow volume, where there are changes in grease volumes or where there are changes in the temperature of the

wastewater. Use of these products can cause grease to pass through the OGI and re-accumulate downstream causing costly sewer main blockages.

J. Best Management Practices: All FSE's shall be required to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs).

1. The purpose of BMPs is to minimize the discharge of FOG into the sanitary sewer system. The following BMPs shall be implemented by Food Service Establishments (FSEs) to whom this policy applies in addition to installation and maintenance of a PCWRA approved pretreatment device. This includes employee training and kitchen practices that are essential in minimizing FOG discharges:

- a.** 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.

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 (WGBs) or similar devices, automated grease separation and collection systems are allowed. WGBs shall be maintained to ensure that they do not leak 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. Waste hauling manifests shall be retained onsite for three (3) years.

- b.** Kitchen signage: Signs shall be posted above all sinks prohibiting the discharge of oil, grease, and food waste down the drains.
- c.** Dishes: Dishes shall be scraped into the garbage and pots, pans; dishware and work areas "dry wiped" before washing to remove grease.
- d.** Disposal of food waste: Food wastes shall be disposed of directly into the trash or garbage and not in the drain.

2. BMP inspections shall include, however are not limited to, the following:

- a.** Identification and description of plumbing fixtures;
- b.** Identification of FSE grease reduction procedures;
- c.** Identification of FSE grease rendering container, where applicable;
- d.** Identification of bacterial or enzymatic users;
- e.** FSE seating capacity;
- f.** FSE hours of operation;
- g.** FSE schedule of routine drain line maintenance;
- h.** Verification of employee training in BMP use; and
- i.** Verification of BMP use.

NOTE: Private homes wherein commercial food preparation is conducted are within the definition of FSE under PCWRA's Code. Food Service businesses operating out of a

house will be subject to PCWRA's Code of Rules and Regulations and may be subject to an inspection by PCWRA at any time.

- K.** Violations: Those dischargers determined to be in violation of the Authority's requirements shall be provided a written notice of non-compliance. Follow-up inspections shall be completed to ensure compliance. Failure to comply may result in penalties or may cause the sewer service to the premises in question to be terminated (PCWRA Rules & Regulations, Article 6 Enforcement and Penalties). If an OGI remains in violation after notification and a second inspection, PCWRA may impose a penalty upon the discharger in accordance with said Article 6. Penalties may also be levied for failure to maintain the required records. The property owner is ultimately responsible for payment of all penalties and reimbursement charges assessed against a business.
- L.** Variance: Businesses eligible for a variance may include facilities in which, other than the heating of precooked meals, limited or no cooking will take place at any time, and where food is served only in disposable containers, i.e. no dish washing will occur at any time. New FSE constructions are not eligible for a variance. A cost-benefit analysis will be conducted for every variance request and will be reviewed by the PCWRA Board prior to the decision whether to issue a variance. The requesting party will bear the cost of such cost-benefit analysis. Variances must be renewed annually in the form of an annual BMP Inspection. Any changes in operation must be reported to PCWRA. A cost-benefit analysis will not be required prior to renewal unless a change has occurred that may increase the organic strength of the effluent. The variance is not transferrable. The variance will be terminated if the business no longer adheres to the criteria above, or if an accumulation of FOG is detected in the wastewater collection system immediately downstream from the FSE. The property owner and the business owner will be jointly and severally responsible for any penalties and for the cost of installing an exterior OGI. The following must be submitted prior to consideration of a variance request:
1. Written letter of request describing the operations at the FSE on a company letterhead with the owner's signature. Include the type of food, methods of cooking, and scope of equipment maintenance and cleaning. Clearly state your justifications for a variance;
 2. Dated copy of a menu and/or proposed menu changes;
 3. Stamped plumbing plans, specifications and drawings from a licensed engineer, including those of the OGI which follows PCWRA's design and specifications of an approved OGI;
 4. Itemized quote from a licensed engineer or contractor describing the construction, OGI purchase and installation, and any other relevant costs that contribute to the variance request;
 5. Completed and signed Variance Application;
 6. Non-refundable Variance application fee of \$200, **each time** the application is submitted. Incomplete applications will be returned.

Appendix B.

General Specifications and Sizing for Food Grade Oil/Grease Interceptors (OGIs)

- A.** Pre-cast Concrete OGIs: Pre-cast OGIs shall conform to the size, shape, form, and details shown on Diagram 1. Concrete for pre-cast units shall be Class A concrete defined in the following specifications.
1. All units shall be adequate to withstand AASHTO H-20 (44.30% impact, soil weight = 130 pcf, equivalent fluid pressure = 55 pcf) loading and shall be designed in accordance with ACI 301 and ASTM C-858.
 2. All structures not specified in the standard detail shall be submitted to the Authority for approval as a shop drawing at least 3 weeks prior to installation.
 3. A flexible plastic joint sealing compound shall be used for any tongue and the groove joints to provide a watertight joint. The performing flexible plastic joint sealing compound shall meet Federal Specifications SS-S-210 and AASHTO M198 75 1, Type B.
 4. The sealing compound shall show no visible deterioration when immersed separately in a solution of acid, alkali and saturated hydrogen sulfide for a period of 30 days.
 5. All piping within these OGIs shall be solvent weld PVC — SCH 40DWV.
 6. Vertical influent and effluent piping shall be secured to the OGI walls with non-corroding support brackets.
 7. OGIs installed in a parking lot or a roadway shall have manhole rings and covers raised to grade by using pre-cast concrete riser rings that are a minimum of 6" wide.
 8. Cast-in-place Concrete OGIs: All cast-in-place OGIs shall be designed using the same loading criteria as for pre-cast OGIs. Each OGI shall be designed by a Colorado registered Professional Engineer. For each cast-in-place OGI, there shall be three sets of wet stamped structural plans submitted to the Authority for approval.
 9. Manhole Rings and Covers: Manhole rings and covers shall be cast iron in accordance with ASTM A-48, Class 35 B. Twenty-four inch diameter assemblies shall be Neenah-1706, or approved equal, style with a combined weight of not less than 400 pounds (approx. distribution: Frame 235 lbs., Lid 165lbs.) Covers shall be checkered with letters designating "sewer". All bearing surfaces shall be machined. Manhole lids shall be manufactured with a 1" wide elongated oval lifting hole. Manhole lids with more than one lifting hole shall not be accepted. Rim elevation shall be 2" to 4" above grade in open space and shall be 0" to 1/2" below grade of any finished surface.
 10. Concrete: Class A concrete shall be used for all cast-in-place and pre-cast concrete OGIs. The concrete shall have a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3,000 psi for cast-in-place structure and a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 4,000 psi for pre-cast structures. Class B concrete shall be used for all thrust blocks, protective pads, and encasements. Class B concrete shall have a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 2000 psi.
 11. The sizing of the OGI shall be determined using Tables 1-3 (2009UPC)

Table 1. Drainage Fixture Units (DFUs)

Fixture Type	Drain Size	Drainage Fixture Units (DFUs)	Quantity	TOTAL
Floor Drain	2.0-3.0"	2.0		
Floor Sink	2.0"	4.0		
	3.0"	6.0		
	4.0"	8.0		
Mop Sink	2.0-3.0"	3.0		
Hand/Bar Sink	1.5-2.0"	2.0		
Additional Fixture(s) (direct connection)	1.5"	3.0		
	2.0"	4.0		
	3.0"	6.0		
	4.0"	8.0		
TOTAL DFUs				

Table 2. Oil/Grease Interceptor (OGI) Sizing

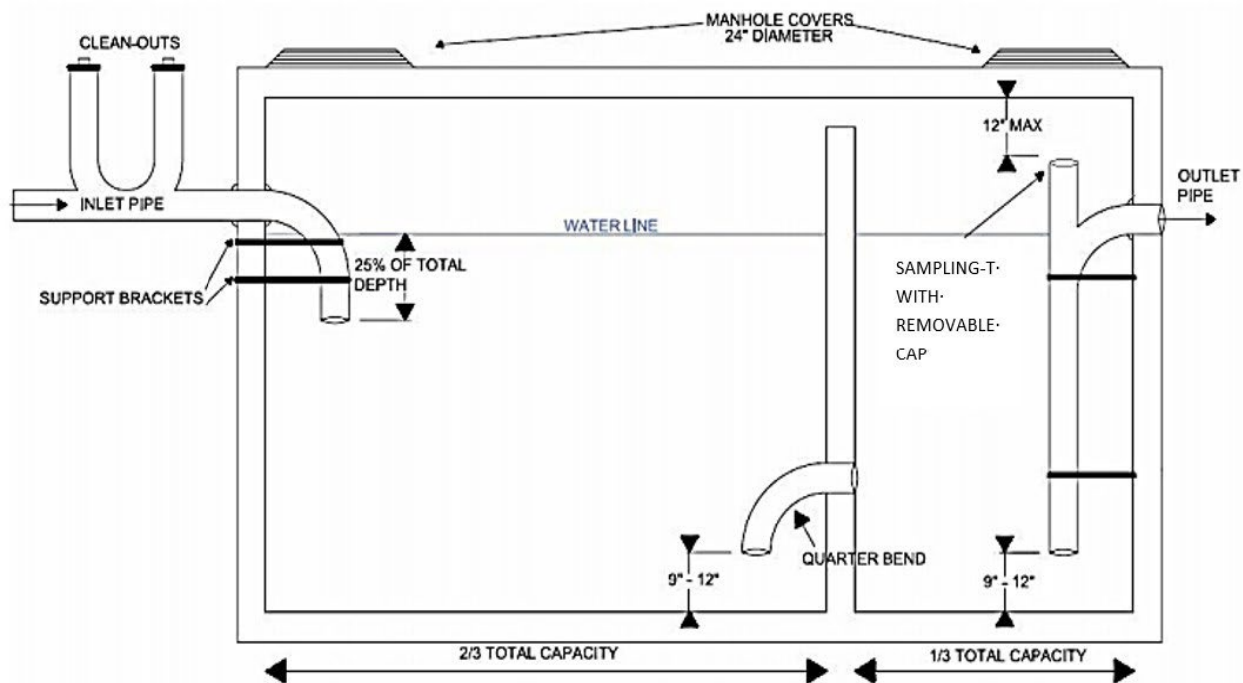
Total DFU's (from Table 1)	OGI Volume (gallons)
2-21	750
22-35	1000
36-90	1250
91-172	1500
173-216	2000
217-307	2500
308-342	3000
343-428	4000
429-576	5000
577-720	7500
721-2112	10000
2113-2640	15000

Table 3. Core and Shell OGI Sizing

GCI Inlet Pipe Size (inches)	Interceptor Size (gallons)
2	750
3	1000
4	2000
5	4000
6	7500

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM OF AN APPROVED OIL/GREASE INTERCEPTOR (OGI)



OGI DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- A. Concrete lid and base of OGI shall be a minimum of 8" thick. Sidewalls shall be a minimum of 5" thick. Baffle wall shall be a minimum of 3" thick.
- B. Baffle wall shall extend a minimum of 10" above water level.
- C. PVC screw plug clean outs shall be taken to grade and protected by a cast iron lamp hole cover with a locking lid marked "sewer". Lamp hole covers shall be secured in a square concrete pad. The concrete pad shall extend 12" beyond the center of each cleanout and have a depth equal to the lamp hole cover. Concrete pad to be poured at time of final grade.
- D. Inlet invert shall be a minimum of 2" higher than outlet invert.
- E. Vent must be PVC, schedule 40, taken to 6" above roof line or grade depending on location.
- F. OGI shall be bedded in a minimum of 6" of 3/4" crushed rock.
- G. Grease capacity rated for large compartment only. Secondary compartment has volume equal to 1/3 of total capacity.
- H. No bolt down covers allowed without permission from the Authority.
- I. Within trap, all pipe and fittings shall be solvent welded schedule 40 PVC min. 3" diameters.
- J. Grey water use only; black water shall be carried by separate sewer.
- K. Recommendation for clean out(s) on outlet.

Appendix C.

Fats, Oils and Grease Hauler Registration

- A.** Statement of Purpose: The build-up of food-related fats, oils, and grease (“FOG”) in wastewater collection pipes and treatment facilities is a matter of significant public concern. FOG when not properly handled, creates a costly public nuisance, health hazard, and contamination of public water supplies.

Disposal of FOG is often mismanaged when removed from Food Service Establishment’s (FSE’s). The purpose of this document is to control, monitor and ensure FOG is collected and disposed in a legal and environmentally appropriate practice.

The terms “FOG” and “Grease” are used interchangeably and includes all fats, oils, and grease generated in or attributable in the preparation, processing, and disposal of foods discharged to the sanitary sewer.

- B.** Grease Hauler Registration Requirements: Any person collecting, pumping or hauling FOG generated at FSE’s located within the treatment basin of Plum Creek Water Reclamation Authority, (PCWRA) is referred to as a "hauler" and shall apply for and obtain a “Grease Hauler Registration” from PCWRA before engaging in that activity. PCWRA shall approve, deny, or approve with special conditions all applications for Grease Hauler Registration. It shall be a violation of this Article for any hauler to operate within the treatment basin of PCWRA without a current Grease Hauler Registration, and for any FSE within the treatment basin of PCWRA to contract with or utilize any hauler that does not have a current Grease Hauler Registration. The PCWRA treatment basin includes all areas within the Town of Castle Rock, Castle Pines Metropolitan District, and Castle Pines North Metropolitan District.
- C.** Grease Hauler Registration Application: All Grease Haulers are required to have a Grease Hauler Registration and must submit a complete application. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the Grease Hauler for revision.
- D.** Application signatories and certification: All Grease Hauler Registration applications and Grease Hauler reports must contain the “Authorized Representative Certification Statement,” in substantially the form and content set forth, and be signed by an authorized representative of the Grease Hauler.

Authorized Representative Certification Statement:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the

information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

PCWRA will evaluate the data furnished by the Grease Hauler and may require additional information. Within 30 days of receipt of a complete Grease Hauler Registration application, PCWRA will determine whether or not to issue a Grease Hauler Registration. If no determination is made within this time period, the application will be deemed denied. PCWRA may deny any application for a Grease Hauler Registration based on insufficient information or information indicating a risk to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) and/or the collection system.

- E. Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements:** The registered Grease Hauler shall provide PCWRA a copy of all Uniform Grease Manifests (CDPHE Form WG-2).

Produced Uniform Waste Manifests shall be submitted to PCWRA on a frequency of once every 30 days. If Waste Manifests are not submitted to PCWRA by the 15th of the following month for two consecutive months, the Grease Hauler's application will be terminated. Those customers of the corresponding Grease Hauler will receive a notice to select an alternative Grease Hauler from PCWRA's approved Grease Hauler list.

All Uniform Waste Grease Manifests shall be kept on file by the Grease Hauler according to section 18 of the Colorado Solid Waste regulations (6 CCR-1007-2, Part, 1).

- F. Grease Hauler Registration Renewal:** Grease Hauler Registrations shall be valid for a period of one (1) year and will expire on March 1 of the year of issuance and are thereafter renewable for each calendar year.

A Grease Hauler shall apply for registration renewal by submitting a complete Grease Hauler Registration application in accordance with this Article a minimum of 45 days prior to the expiration of the grease waste hauler existing Grease Hauler Registration.

- G. Grease Hauler Registration Contents:** Grease Hauler Registrations shall include such conditions as are reasonably deemed necessary by PCWRA to ensure that the collection of FOG within PCWRA's collection basin is being conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws. At a minimum, the Grease Hauler Registrations shall contain the following conditions:

1. A statement that indicates Grease Hauler Registration issuance and expiration date;
2. Uniform Waste Grease Manifests reporting and record keeping requirements; and
3. The Grease Hauler must have a valid State of Colorado issued Waste Grease Certificate and Registration Number; or provide proof of exemption, such as an approved program to haul grease for conversion to biofuel.

- H. Grease Hauler Registration Appeals:** Any Grease Hauler, may petition PCWRA to reconsider the terms of, or the denial of a Grease Hauler Registration within ten days of its denial or issuance subject to the following conditions:
1. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal;
 2. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the Grease Hauler Registration provisions objected to, the reason for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the Grease Hauler Registration;
 3. The Grease Hauler Registration shall remain in effect, as issued, while any appeal is pending;
 4. The appeal will be decided by the Authority Manager or designee;
 5. If PCWRA's Authority Manager or designee fails to act within thirty (30) days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied;
 6. If the ruling made by PCWRA's Authority Manager or designee is unsatisfactory to the person requesting reconsideration, such person may, within ten (10) days after notification of such action, file a written appeal to the Plum Creek Water Reclamation Authority Board. The written appeal shall be heard by the Board within 45 days after the date of filing. The PCWRA Board will issue a written ruling on the appeal within ten (10) days after the close of the hearing on the appeal. The Board's ruling shall be final.
- I. Grease Hauler Registration Modification:** PCWRA may modify the terms and conditions of any Grease Hauler Registration at any time, based on reasonable cause, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
1. To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
 2. To add conditions if there has been a violation of any terms or conditions of the Grease Hauler Registration;
 3. To correct or address any factual inaccuracies in the existing Registration application or process or in any required reporting;
 4. To correct typographical or other errors in the Grease Hauler Registration;
 5. The Grease Hauler Registration shall remain in effect as issued while consideration of any modification is pending.
- J. Revocation of Registration:** Grease Hauler Registrations may be revoked for the following reasons:
1. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Grease Hauler Registration application;
 2. Falsifying reports;
 3. Failure to pay fines;
 4. Failure to meet reporting schedules;
 5. Failure to complete a Grease Hauler survey or the Grease Hauler Registration application;
 6. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of a Registration facility;

7. Violation of any state requirements resulting in imposition of a fine, or suspension or cancellation of the Grease Hauler's state Waste Grease Certificate or equivalent license;
8. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms, requirements, conditions of any Grease Hauler Registration, this Article, or any provision of the PCWRA Code pertaining to grease or FOG; and
9. Grease Hauler Registrations are nontransferable, and shall be voidable upon nonuse, cessation of operations, or transfer of business ownership. All Grease Hauler Registrations are void upon the issuance of a new Grease Hauler Registration.

Appendix D.

Petroleum, Oil, Grease and Sand (POGS) Policies and Procedures

- A.** Summary: Sand/Oil interceptors (SOI) shall be required for all POGS producing facilities which would contribute any water or wastewater that contains POGS to the sanitary sewer. Inline interior sand and oil traps shall not be allowed in lieu of an exterior SOI. The SOI design shall adhere to the requirements established by the Authority, and shall be subject to approval by the Authority. The sizing criteria shall be in accordance with the Authority's Rules and Regulations for SOI sizing (Appendix E). Those SOIs not able to achieve compliance with the Authority's standards shall be subject to modification and/or replacement.
- B.** Petroleum, Oil, Grease and Sand Application: A petroleum, oil, grease and sand application as well as SOI and plumbing plans shall be submitted for approval prior to any of the following:
1. Sale or transfer of ownership of the business;
 2. Modification or installation of a new SOI;
 3. Construction of a new building;
 4. Change in the trade name under which the business is operated;
 5. Change in the nature of the services provided or building use that affects the potential to discharge POGS; and/or
 6. Remodeling of the business building or facility that may result in an increase in flow or POGS loading or that otherwise requires the business building or facility owner to submit plans or specifications for approval through a building or zoning department, or any other formal approval process of a city, county, or other jurisdiction.
- C.** Approval: The following information must be submitted to the Authority to obtain approval:
1. Detailed plans of SOI and piping;
 2. Number, type, and size of fixtures and drains connected;
 3. Proposed SOI location;
 4. Proposed SOI size;
 5. Sizing calculations;
 6. Manufacturer and model no. of SOI (existing or to be installed); and
 7. Diagram 2 set forth in Appendix E shall be used as a guideline for design and construction/installation of the SOI.
- D.** Plan Reviews: PCWRA will process all plan reviews in the order received and will issue findings as soon as practicable, based on time and staff available. Submittals with omissions and deficiencies will be returned for correction, and resubmittals will be processed the same as new submittals. Staff can usually provide an approximate review time expectation at the time of submittal. A flat fee of \$200 is required per submittal, per SOI. Plan review fees include the initial review and follow-up inspections of the SOI.

E. Sand/Oil Interceptors (SOIs):

1. All SOIs must be inspected by PCWRA at the time of the delivery prior to installation, and before the SOI is buried. It is the user's responsibility to schedule this with a PCWRA inspector.
2. Such inspection is for PCWRA purposes only, and ultimate ownership, maintenance, and responsibility for the proper functioning of the SOI shall be the responsibility of the property owner.

F. Maintenance: Maintenance of SOI is ultimately the responsibility of the record owner of the property to which the sanitary sewer tap has been issued, and the property owner must ensure that any tenant business owner or operator maintains the SOI in accordance with this Appendix C. The SOI must be evacuated entirely when the depth of combined solids and oil accumulation reaches 25 percent or more volume in secondary/discharge chamber OGI (e. g. if the operating depth is 30 inches, the SOI must be pumped when grease layer is 7.5 inches). All SOIs must be evacuated at a minimum of every 3 months unless sand and oil accumulation (25% of depth) requires more frequent evacuation or, subject to approval by the Authority, it is determined that less frequent pumping is sufficient. Contents shall be hauled and disposed of properly, and legally, off-site and in accordance with all Federal and Local laws and ordinances.

G. Recordkeeping: All service receipts, cleaning logs, and maintenance records must be kept on site for a minimum of three years. These records must be made available to the Authority upon request. Maintenance records shall contain the following information:

1. Date of maintenance;
2. Person performing maintenance;
3. Estimated volume removed;
4. Final destination/disposal location; and
5. Signature of person performing maintenance.

H. Inspections: The Authority shall inspect all SOIs to ensure compliance with the Authority's requirements. The inspection frequency shall be, at a minimum, every three months, unless the Authority determines, at its discretion, more or less frequent inspections are required. The inspection criteria shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

1. Location and accessibility;
2. Approximate capacity;
3. Identification of inlet and outlet compartments, where applicable;
4. Identification of inlet and outlet piping systems;
5. Identification of bacterial or enzymatic uses; and
6. Approximate depth of accumulated solids and grease layer.

I. Best Management Practices: All POGS facilities shall be required to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs).

1. In the event BMPs do not successfully reduce quantities of POGS wastes being introduced to the collection system, those sources shall be subject to installation of

approved SOIs. The purpose of BMPs is to minimize the discharge of POGS into the sanitary sewer system. The following BMPs shall be implemented by POGS facilities to whom this policy applies in addition to installation and maintenance of a PCWRA approved pretreatment device. This includes employee training and facility practices that are essential in minimizing POGS discharges:

- a. Installation of mesh screens: Mesh screens or a similar device shall be installed for facilities with the potential to discharge debris greater than ½” in any dimension.
- b. Proper storage and disposal of wastes and raw materials: SOIs shall not be used as a means for disposal of unused, spent or spilled chemicals, automotive waste fluids, hazardous wastes or sludges. Such wastes shall be stored in appropriate containers in volumes consistent with local and state environmental regulations until collected for recycling and/or disposal by a professional waste hauler.
- c. Employee training
- d. Facility signage: Signs shall be posted above all sinks, drains and similar devices located in process areas prohibiting the discharge of oil and other chemical waste down the drains.

2. BMP inspections shall include, however are not limited to, the following:

- a. Identification and description of plumbing fixtures;
- b. Identification of POGS reduction procedures;
- c. Identification of POGS rendering container, where applicable;
- d. Identification of bacterial or enzymatic uses;
- e. POGS Facility hours of operation;
- f. POGS Facility schedule of routine drain line maintenance;
- g. Verification of employee training in BMP use; and
- h. Verification of BMP use.

NOTE: This policy does not apply to domestic users. However, the BMPs set forth in this policy are recommended for domestic users to assist in keeping the collection system and private sewer lines flowing freely.

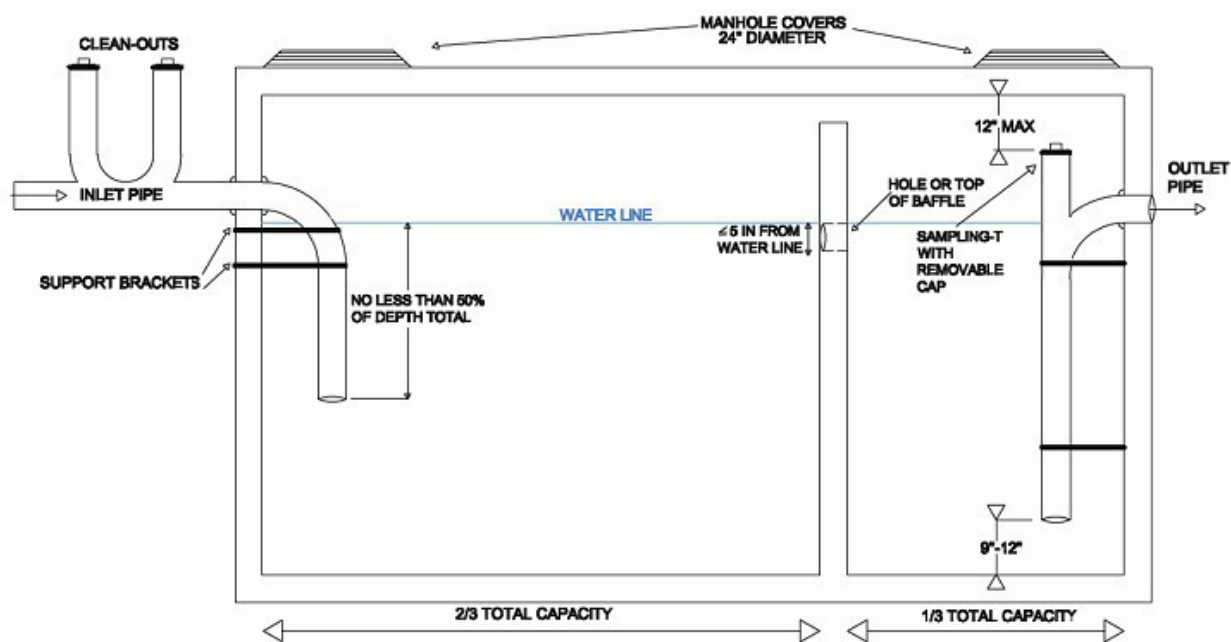
- J. Violations: Those dischargers determined to be in violation of the Authority’s requirements shall be provided a written notice of non-compliance. Follow-up inspections shall be completed to ensure compliance. Failure to comply may result in penalties or may cause the sewer service to the premises in question to be terminated (PCWRA Rules & Regulations, Article 6 Enforcement and Penalties). If a SOI remains in violation after notification and a second inspection, PCWRA may impose a penalty upon the discharger in accordance with said Article 6. Penalties may also be levied for failure to maintain the required records. The property owner is ultimately responsible for payment of all penalties and reimbursement charges assessed against a business.

Appendix E.

General Specifications for Sand/Oil Interceptors (SOIs)

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM OF AN APPROVED SOI



SOI DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- A. Concrete lid and base of SOI shall be a minimum of 8" thick. Sidewalls shall be a minimum of 5" thick. Baffle wall shall be a minimum of 3" thick.
- B. Baffle wall shall extend a minimum of 10" above water level.
- C. PVC screw plug clean outs shall be taken to grade and protected by a cast iron lamp hole cover with a locking lid marked "sewer". Lamp hole covers shall be secured in a square concrete pad. The concrete pad shall extend 12" beyond the center of each cleanout and have a depth equal to the lamp hole cover. Concrete pad to be poured at time of final grade.
- D. Inlet invert shall be a minimum of 2" higher than outlet invert.
- E. Vent must be PVC, schedule 40, taken to 6" above roof line or grade depending on location.
- F. SOI shall be bedded in a minimum of 6" of 3/4" crushed rock.

- G. Grease capacity rated for large compartment only. Secondary compartment has volume equal to 1/3 of total capacity.
- H. No bolt down covers allowed without permission from the Authority.
- I. Within trap, all pipe and fittings shall be solvent welded schedule 40 PVC min. 3" diameters.
- J. Grey water use only; black water shall be carried by separate sewer.

Table 1. Drainage Fixture Units (DFUs)

Fixture Type	Drain Size	Drainage Fixture Units (DFUs)	Quantity	TOTAL
Floor Drain	2.0-3.0"	2.0		
Floor Sink	2.0"	4.0		
	3.0"	6.0		
	4.0"	8.0		
Mop Sink	2.0-3.0"	3.0		
Hand/Bar Sink	1.5-2.0"	2.0		
Additional Fixture(s) (direct connection)	1.5"	3.0		
	2.0"	4.0		
	3.0"	6.0		
	4.0"	8.0		
TOTAL DFUs				

Table 2. Sand/Oil Interceptor Sizing

Total DFU's (from Table 1)	OGI Volume (gallons)
2-21	750
22-35	1000
36-90	1250
91-172	1500
173-216	2000
217-307	2500
308-342	3000
343-428	4000
429-576	5000
577-720	7500
721-2112	10000
2113-2640	15000

Table 3. Core and Shell SOI Sizing

GCI Inlet Pipe Size (inches)	Interceptor Size (gallons)
2	750
3	1000
4	2000
5	4000
6	7500