

## CHAPTER VI: MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES

### Article

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2. SEWER USE
3. SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
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CHAPTER VI: MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES  
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' 6-1.1 BOARD TO REGULATE WATER SYSTEM.

The water system of the town shall be under the control of, and the duty of prescribing and enforcing a full compliance with all rules and regulations governing all connections with the water system shall be vested in, the Board or its authorized agent.

(1989 Code, ' 10-20; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.1)

' 6-1.2 WATER SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board may select some competent person to supervise under its general control the entire water system of the town. The Board may from time to time prescribe the duties and responsibilities of the Water Superintendent.

(1989 Code, ' 10-21; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.2)

' 6-1.3 ACCESS TO PROPERTY.

The designated municipal employee shall, at all reasonable hours, have free access to all premises for the purpose of examining hydrants, fixtures or connections on which municipal water pressure is maintained.

(1989 Code, ' 10-22; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.3)

' 6-1.4 CONNECTIONcWHEN REQUIRED.

Every person owning improved property in the town, which is located within 300 feet of a municipal water line, shall connect the property with the water line within 30 days after receiving written notice from the town.

(1989 Code, ' 10-23; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.4)

**' 6-1.5 SAMECPERMIT.**

No person shall connect with the water system of the town until the person shall have made application for permission to so connect in writing to the Clerk, which application shall be made before any part of the drainage system of the structure or other connection shall have been laid or constructed. The application shall be accompanied with a plan or drawing showing the location of the structure and the entire proposed connection from the public sewerage line through the structure to its terminus, showing the location of all the fixtures, traps, ventilating pipes and the like and shall state the name and number of the street and the name of the person.

(1989 Code, ' 10-24; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.5)

**' 6-1.6 SAMECSEPARATE FOR EACH STRUCTURE.**

Each individual business or residential building or structure shall install a separate water connection.

(1989 Code, ' 10-25; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.6)

**' 6-1.7 UTILITY CHARGES RATES ON FILE; CUTTING OFF WATER.**

(A) Water rates, deposits and connection and reconnection charges shall be determined from time to time by the Board and shall be kept on file in the office of the Clerk.

(B) A policy for cutting off water service to delinquent water and sewer customers shall be adopted by the Board and kept on file.

(1989 Code, ' 10-26; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.7)

**' 6-1.8 RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNERS OF MORE THAN ONE FACILITY.**

Any property owner having more than one facility using water from the same water tap shall be responsible for water bills for all the facilities.

(1989 Code, ' 10-27; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.8)

**' 6-1.9 METER ACCURACY AND TEST RATES.**

The town shall test or cause to be tested and make a thorough examination of water meters and all fixtures where so desired by the consumer under the following conditions.

(A) Should the test of meter and inspection prove the excessive bill to be caused by negligence of the town, or inaccuracy of the meter, the expense of that investigation shall be borne by the town.

(B) Should the test and inspection prove to be the fault of the consumer or any person not connected with or in the employ of the town, the actual cost of that investigation is to be borne by the consumer making the protest and asking for the inspection, the actual cost to be fixed by the Board.

(1989 Code, ' 10-28; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.9)

**' 6-1.10 ADJUSTMENT OF BILLS FOR METER ERROR.**

The town may adjust and settle inequitable and abnormal water bills due to meter error.

(1989 Code, ' 10-29; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.10)

**' 6-1.11 TURNING ON WATER CUT OFF FOR NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS.**

When the water that is being used by any person has been cut off because of the non-payment of the water account, that person shall pay a fee fixed by the Board and kept on file in the office of the Clerk before the water shall be turned back on.

(1989 Code, ' 10-30; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.11)

*Statutory reference:*

*Discontinuance of service for delinquency, see G.S. ' 160A-314*

**' 6-1.12 RESALE OF WATER.**

No person shall furnish water from the person=s premises for any other premises through any one meter by way of piping or tubing. Each additional premise must have its own separate water meter, if it is to be served by the town.

(1989 Code, ' 10-31; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.12)

**' 6-1.13 FIRE HYDRANTS.**

No person, except employees of the town, or other persons authorized by the Manager, shall take water from any public hydrant, plug, street washer, draw cock, hose, pipe or fountain, nor shall anyone in any way use or take water for private use unless that person shall pay for the privilege and receive a permit from the town.

(1989 Code, ' 10-32; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.13)

**' 6-1.14 BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIRED.**

See Article 5 of this chapter for provisions concerning backflow prevention devices.

(2003 Code, ' 6-1.14)

**' 6-1.15 TAMPERING WITH OR OBSTRUCTING WATER LINES.**

No person shall touch, tamper with or, in any manner, manipulate or turn the cut-offs on the water mains forming a part of the water system of the town, nor shall any person tamper with or harm in any manner whatsoever any water line, main or any appurtenance thereto. No person shall throw or deposit any material or substance into any water line that will in any manner obstruct the line.

(1989 Code, ' 10-33; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.15)

**' 6-1.16 WORK ON WATER SYSTEM.**

All work on the water system and all connections or disconnections thereto shall be performed by the authorized employees of the town or its representatives or plumbers approved by the town. All work shall be performed in accordance with the Plumbing Code of the town.

(1989 Code, ' 10-34; 2003 Code, ' 6-1.16)

CHAPTER VI: MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES  
ARTICLE 2: SEWER USE

Section

- 6-2.1 General provisions
- 6-2.2 General sewer use requirements
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- 6-2.4 Wastewater discharge permit application and issuance
- 6-2.5 Reporting requirements
- 6-2.6 Compliance monitoring
- 6-2.7 Confidential information
- 6-2.8 Enforcement
- 6-2.9 Annual publication of significant non-compliance
- 6-2.10 Affirmative defenses to discharge violations
- 6-2.11 Severability
- 6-2.12 Conflict

' 6-2.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

*(A) Purpose and policy*

(1) This article sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the wastewater collection and treatment system for the town and enables the town to comply with all

applicable state and federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. ' ' 1251 et seq.) and the general pretreatment regulations (40 C.F.R. part 403).

(2) The objectives of this article are:

(a) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater system which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;

(b) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater system which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into any waters of the state or otherwise be incompatible with the system;

(c) To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludges from the municipal system;

(d) To protect both municipal personnel who may be affected by sewage, sludge and effluent in the course of their employment as well as protecting the general public;

(e) To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance and improvement of the municipal wastewater system; and

(f) To ensure that the municipality complies with its NPDES or non-discharge permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements and any other federal or state laws to which the municipal wastewater system is subject.

(3) This article provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the municipal wastewater system, through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users; and through enforcement of general requirements for the other users, authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires user reporting and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of

costs resulting from the program established herein.

(4) This article shall apply to all users of the municipal wastewater system, as authorized by G.S. ' ' 160A-312 and/or 153A-275. The town shall designate an administrator of the POTW and pretreatment program hereafter referred to as the POTW Director. Except as otherwise provided herein, the POTW Director shall administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this article. Any powers granted to or imposed upon the POTW Director may be delegated by the POTW Director to other town personnel. By discharging wastewater into the municipal wastewater system, industrial users located outside the town limits agree to comply with the terms and conditions established in this article, as well as any permits, enforcement actions or orders issued hereunder.

*(B) Definitions and abbreviations.*

(1) Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this article, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

*ACT* or *THE ACT*. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. ' ' 1251 et seq.

*APPROVAL AUTHORITY*. The Director of the Division of Water Quality of the State Department of Environment and Natural Resources or his or her designee.

*AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDUSTRIAL USER.*

1. If the industrial user is a corporation, *AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE* shall mean:

a. The president, secretary or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making

functions for the corporation; or

b. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operation facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25,000,000 (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

2. If the industrial user is a partnership or sole proprietorship, an *AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE* shall mean a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

3. If the industrial user is a federal, state or local government facility, an *AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE* shall mean a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility or his or her designee.

4. The individuals described in subsections 1. through 3. above may designate another *AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE* if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company and the written authorization is submitted to the town.

5. If the designation of an *AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE* is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of this section must be submitted to POTW Director prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

*BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD)*. The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five days at 20°C,

usually expressed as a concentration (e.g. mg/l).

***BUILDING SEWER.*** A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to the POTW.

***BYPASS.*** The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user=s treatment facility.

***CATEGORICAL STANDARDS.*** National categorical pretreatment standards or pretreatment standard.

***DIRECTOR.*** The person designated by the town to supervise the operation of the publicly owned treatment works and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this article or his or her duly authorized representative.

***ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY*** or ***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 the agency.

***GRAB SAMPLE.*** A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.

***HOLDING TANK WASTE.*** Any waste from holding tanks, including, but not limited to, such holding tanks as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

***INDIRECT DISCHARGE*** or ***DISCHARGE.*** The discharge or the introduction from any non-domestic source regulated under ' 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. ' 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

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***INDUSTRIAL USER*** or ***USER***. Any person which is a source of indirect discharge.

***INTERFERENCE***. The inhibition, or disruption of the POTW treatment processes, operations or its sludge process, use or disposal, which causes or contributes to a violation of any requirement of the POTW=s NPDES or non-discharge permit or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with specified applicable state and federal statutes, regulations or permits. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with ' 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. ' 1345) or any criteria, guidelines or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA)(42 U.S.C. ' ' 6901 et seq.), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuary Act (MPRSA) or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.

***MEDICAL WASTE***. Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes and dialysis wastes.

***NATIONAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARD*** or ***CATEGORICAL STANDARD***. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with ' 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. ' 1317) which applies to a specific category of industrial users, and which appears in 40 C.F.R. Ch. 3, Subch. N, parts 405 through 471.

***NATIONAL PROHIBITIVE DISCHARGE STANDARD*** or ***PROHIBITIVE DISCHARGE STANDARD***. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in ' 6-2.2(A) and are developed under the authority of ' 307(b) of the Act and 40 C.F.R. ' 403.5.

***NEW SOURCE***.

1. Any building, structure, facility or installation from which there may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed categorical pretreatment standards under ' 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to the source if the standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with ' 307(c); provided that:

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

b. The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or

c. The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.

2. Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a *NEW SOURCE* if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of subsections 1.b. or c. above, but otherwise alters, replaces or adds to existing process or production equipment.

3. For purposes of this definition, construction of a *NEW SOURCE* has commenced if the owner or operator has:

a. Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous on-site construction program:

i. Any placement, assembly or installation of facilities or equipment; or

ii. Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation or removal of existing buildings, structures or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly or installation of new source facilities or equipment.

b. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this definition.

*NON-CONTACT COOLING WATER.* Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product or finished product.

*NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM OR NPDES PERMIT.* A permit issued pursuant to ' 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. ' 1342), or pursuant to G.S. ' 143-215.1 by the state under delegation from EPA.

*NON-DISCHARGE PERMIT.* A disposal system permit issued by the state pursuant to G.S. ' 143-215.1.

*PASS THROUGH.* A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or with discharges from other sources, causes a violation, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation, of the POTW=s NPDES or non-discharge permit, or a downstream water quality standard.

*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. This definition includes all federal, state and local

government entities.

*pH.* A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance, expressed as standard units, and calculated as the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.

*POLLUTANT.* Any waste, as defined in G.S. ' 143-213(18) and dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity or odor).

*POTW DIRECTOR.* The Town Administrator designated with the responsibility for the pretreatment program and enforcement of this article.

*POTW TREATMENT PLANT.* The portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.

*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 prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing the pollution into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changes or other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

*PRETREATMENT PROGRAM.* The program for the control of pollutants introduced into the POTW from non-domestic sources which was developed by the town in compliance with 40 C.F.R. ' 403.8 and approved by the approval authority as authorized by G.S. ' 143-215.3(a)(14) in accordance with 40 C.F.R. ' 403.11.

***PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS.*** Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard.

***PRETREATMENT STANDARDS.*** Prohibited discharge standards, categorical standards and local limits.

***PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW) or MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM.*** A treatment works, as defined by ' 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. ' 1292), which is owned in this instance by the town. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to the *POTW* treatment plant. For the purposes of this article, *POTW* shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the *POTW* from persons outside the town who are, by contract or agreement with the town, or in any other way, users of the *POTW* of the town.

***SEVERE PROPERTY DAMAGE.*** Substantial physical damage to property, damage to the user=s treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. *SEVERE PROPERTY DAMAGE* does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

***SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER.*** Any industrial user of the wastewater disposal system who:

1. Has an average daily process wastewater flow of 25,000 gallons or more;
2. Contributes more than 5% of any design or treatment capacity (i.e., allowable pollutant load) of the wastewater treatment plant receiving the indirect discharge;

3. Is required to meet a national categorical pretreatment standard; or

4. Is found by the town, the Division of Water Quality or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to have the potential for impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industrial users, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality or compliance with any pretreatment standards or requirements.

*SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE OR REPORTABLE NON-COMPLIANCE.* A status of non-compliance defined as follows:

1. Violations of wastewater discharge limits:

a. Chronic violations: 66% or more of the measurements exceed (by any magnitude) the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit in a six-month period;

b. Technical review criteria (TRC) violations: 33% or more of the measurements equal or exceed the TRC times the limit (maximum or average) in a six-month period.

There are two groups of TRCs:

i. For the conventional pollutants; BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease: TRC = 1.4; and

ii. For all other pollutants: TRC = 1.2.

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c. Any other violation(s) of an effluent limit (average or daily maximum) that the control authority believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass-through; or endangered the health of the sewage treatment plant personnel or the public.

d. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW=s exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent a discharge.

2. Violations of compliance schedule milestones, contained in a pretreatment permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction and attaining final compliance by 90 days or more after the schedule date;

3. Failure to provide reports for compliance schedule, self-monitoring data, baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports and periodic compliance reports within 30 days from the due date;

4. Failure to accurately report non-compliance; and

5. Any other violation or group of violations that the control authority considers to be *SIGNIFICANT*.

***SLUG LOAD OR DISCHARGE.*** Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass-through, or in any other way violates the POTW=s regulations, local limits or industrial user permit conditions. This can include, but is not limited to, spills and other accidental discharges; discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature; a non-customary batch discharge; or any other discharges that can cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in ' 6-2.2(A).

***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, 1987.

*STORM WATER.* Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

*SUSPENDED SOLIDS.* The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.

*UPSET.* An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An *UPSET* does not include 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.

*WASTEWATER.* The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, mobile sources, treatment facilities and institutions, together with any ground water, surface water and storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.

*WASTEWATER PERMIT.* As set forth in ' 6-2.4(B).

*WATERS OF THE STATE.* All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourse, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

(2) This article is gender neutral and the masculine gender shall include the feminine and vice-versa.

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(3) ~~A~~Shall~~@~~ is mandatory; ~~A~~may~~@~~ is permissive or discretionary.

(4) The use of the singular shall be construed to include the plural and the plural shall include the singular as indicated by the context of its use.

(5) The following abbreviations when used in this article, shall have the designated meanings.

*BOD.* Biochemical oxygen demand.

*C.F.R.* Code of Federal Regulations.

*COD.* Chemical oxygen demand.

*EPA.* Environmental Protection Agency.

*gpd.* Gallons per day.

*G.S.* North Carolina General Statutes.

*l.* Liter.

*mg.* Milligrams.

*mg/l.* Milligrams per liter.

*NPDES.* National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.

*O&M.* Operation and maintenance.

*POTW.* Publicly owned treatment works.

*RCRA.* Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

*SIC.* Standard industrial classification.

*SWDA.* Solid Waste Disposal Act.

*TSS.* Total suspended solids.

*TKN.* Total kjeldahl nitrogen.

*U.S.C.* United States Code.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.1) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

' 6-2.2 GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS.

(A) *Prohibited discharge standards.*

(1) *General prohibitions.* No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed into the POTW, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which causes interference or pass through. These general prohibitions apply to all users of a POTW whether or not the user is a significant industrial user or subject to any national, state or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

(2) *Specific prohibitions.* No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed into the POTW the following pollutants, substances or wastewater:

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(a) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 C.F.R. ' 261.21;

(b) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case solids greater than one-half inch in any dimension;

(c) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

(d) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 12.0 or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage to the POTW or equipment;

(e) Any wastewater containing pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants, (BOD and the like) in sufficient quantity, (flow or concentration) either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to cause interference with the POTW;

(f) Any wastewater having a temperature greater than 150° F (66° C), or which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C);

(g) Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

(h) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW Director in accordance with subsection (I) below;

(i) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases or solids or other wastewater which, either

singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair;

(j) 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 sludge use or disposal regulations or permits issued under ' 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used;

(k) Any wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, including, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts sufficient color to the treatment plant=s effluent to render the waters injurious to public health or secondary recreation or to aquatic life and wildlife or to adversely affect the palatability of fish or aesthetic quality or impair the receiving waters for any designated uses;

(l) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except as specifically approved by the POTW Director in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;

(m) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, non-contact cooling water and unpolluted industrial wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the POTW Director;

(n) Fats, oils or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 100 mg/l;

(o) Any sludges, screenings or other residue from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;

(p) Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the POTW Director in a

wastewater discharge permit;

(q) Any material containing ammonia, ammonia salts or other chelating agents which will produce metallic complexes that interfere with the municipal wastewater system;

(r) Any material that would be identified as hazardous waste according to 40 C.F.R. part 261, if not disposed of in a sewer, except as may be specifically authorized by the POTW Director;

(s) Any wastewater causing the treatment plant effluent to violate state water quality standards for toxic substances as described in 15A NCAC 2B.0200;

(t) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;

(u) Recognizable portions of the human or animal anatomy;

(v) Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the municipal wastewater system;

(x) At no time, shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than 5%, nor any single reading over 10%, of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter;

(y) Pollutants, substances, wastewater or other wastes prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in a manner that they could be discharged to the municipal wastewater system. All floor drains located in process or materials storage areas must discharge to the industrial user's pretreatment facility before connecting with the system; and

(z) When the POTW Director determines that a user(s) is contributing to the POTW, any of the above enumerated substances in amounts which may cause or contribute to interference

of POTW operation or pass through, the POTW Director shall:

1. Advise the user(s) of the potential impact of the contribution on the POTW in accordance with ' 6-2.8(A); and
2. Take appropriate actions in accordance with ' 6-2.4 for the user to protect the POTW from interference or pass through.

(B) *National categorical pretreatment standards.* Users subject to categorical pretreatment standards are required to comply with applicable standards as set out in 40 C.F.R. Ch. 1, Subch. N, parts 405 through 471 and incorporated herein.

(1) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the POTW Director may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. ' 403.6(c).

(2) When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the POTW Director shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream formula in 40 C.F.R. ' 403.6(e).

(3) A user may obtain a variance from a categorical pretreatment standard if the user can prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 C.F.R. ' 403.13, that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when developing the categorical pretreatment standard.

(4) A user may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 C.F.R. ' 403.15.

(C) *Local limits.*

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(1) An industrial waste survey is required prior to a user discharging wastewater containing in excess of the following average discharge limits.

BOD	250 mg/l
TSS	250 mg/l
NH3	25 mg/l
Arsenic	0.003 mg/l
Cadmium	0.003 mg/l
Chromium	0.05 mg/l (total chromium)
Copper	0.061 mg/l
Cyanide	0.015 mg/l
Lead	0.049 mg/l
Mercury	0.0003 mg/l
Nickel	0.021 mg/l
Silver	0.005 mg/l
Zinc	0.175 mg/l

(2) Industrial waste survey information will be used to develop user-specific local limits when necessary to ensure that the POTW=s maximum allowable headworks loading are not exceeded for particular pollutants of concern. User-specific local limits for appropriate pollutants of concern shall be included in wastewater permits. The POTW Director may impose mass based limits in addition to, or in place of concentration based limits.

(D) *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 in this article.

(E) *Right of revision.* The town reserves the right to establish limitations and requirements which are more stringent than those required by either state or federal regulation if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in ' 6-2.1(A) or the general and specific prohibitions in ' 6-2.2(A), as is allowed by 40 C.F.R. ' 403.4.

(F) *Dilution.* No user shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the national categorical pretreatment standards, unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the town or state.

(G) *Pretreatment of wastewater.*

(1) *Pretreatment facilities.* Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this article and wastewater permits issued under ' 6-2.4(B) and shall achieve compliance with all National categorical pretreatment standards, local limits and the prohibitions set out in ' 6-2.1(A) within the time limitations as specified by EPA, the state or the POTW Director, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user=s expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the town for review, and shall be approved by the POTW Director before construction of the facility. The review of the plans and operating procedures shall, in no way, relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the town under the provisions of this article. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be approved by the POTW Director prior to the user=s initiation of the changes.

(2) *Additional pretreatment measures.*

(a) Whenever deemed necessary, the POTW Director may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams and other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user=s compliance with the requirements of this article.

(b) The POTW Director may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on his or her property and at his or her expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

(c) Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the POTW Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that, the interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of type and capacity approved by the POTW Director and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. The interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned and repaired regularly, as needed, by the user at his, her or their expense.

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

*(H) Accidental discharge/slug control plans.*

(1) The POTW Director shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs a plan or other action to control and prevent slug discharges and accidental discharges as defined in ' 6-2.1(B). All SIUs must be evaluated within one year of being designated an SIU. The POTW Director may require any user to develop, submit for approval and implement a plan or other specific action. Alternatively, the POTW Director may develop a plan for any user.

(2) All SIUs are required to notify the POTW immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for spills and other accidental discharge, discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge or a slug load. Also, see ' ' 6-2.5 and 6-2.6.

(3) An accidental discharge/slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

(a) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;

(b) Description of stored chemicals;

(c) Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW Director of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by ' 6-2.5(F); and

(d) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. The procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

(l) *Hauled wastewater.*

(1) Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the POTW Director, and at such times as are established by the POTW Director. The waste shall not violate this section or any other requirements established by the town. The POTW Director may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.

(2) The POTW Director shall require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The POTW Director may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain

wastewater discharge permits. The POTW Director also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this article.

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

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

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.2) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

### ' 6-2.3 FEES.

(A) *Purpose.* It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the recovery of costs from users of the wastewater disposal system of the town for the implementation of the program established herein. The applicable charges or fees shall be set forth in a schedule of sewer use charges and fees by the POTW Director and approved by the Town Board. A copy of these charges and fees will be made available from the POTW Director.

(B) *User charges.* A user charge shall be levied on all users including, but not limited to, persons, firms, corporations or governmental entities that discharge, cause or permit the discharge of sewage into the POTW.

(1) The user charge shall reflect, at least, the cost of debt service, operation and maintenance (including replacement) of the POTW.

(2) Each user shall pay its proportionate cost based on volume of flow.

(3) The Manager of the town shall review annually the sewage contributions of users, the total costs of debt service, operation and maintenance of the POTW and will make recommendations to the Board serving the town for adjustments in the schedule of charges and fees as necessary.

(4) Charges for flow to the POTW not directly attributable to the users shall be distributed among all users of the POTW based upon the volume of flow of the users.

(C) *Surcharges.* The amount of the surcharges will be based upon the volume of flow and the character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater:

(1) The volume of flow used in determining the total discharge of wastewater for payment of user charges and surcharges shall be based on the following:

(a) Metered water consumption as shown in the records of meter readings maintained by the town; or

(b) If required by the town or at the individual dischargers option, other flow monitoring devices which measure the actual volume of wastewater discharged to the sewer. The devices shall be accessible and safely located, and the measuring system shall be installed in accordance with plans approved by the town. The metering system shall be installed and maintained at the user=s expense according to arrangements that may be made with the town.

(c) Where any user procures all or part of his or her water supply from sources other than the town, the user shall install and maintain at his or her own expense a flow measuring device

of a type approved by the town.

(2) The character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater used in determining surcharges shall be determined by samples collected and analyzed by the town. Samples shall be collected in a manner as to be representative of the actual discharge and shall be analyzed using procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

(3) The determination of the character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater discharge by the POTW Director or his or her duly appointed representatives shall be binding as a basis for charges.

(D) *Pretreatment program administration charges.* The schedule of charges and fees adopted by the town may include charges and fees for:

(1) Reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the pretreatment program;

(2) Monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures;

(3) Reviewing slug control plans, including accidental and/or slug load discharge procedures and construction plans and specifications;

(4) Permitting; and

(5) Other fees as the town may deem necessary to carry out the requirements of the pretreatment program.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.3) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

' 6-2.4 WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE.

(A) *Wastewater dischargers.* It shall be unlawful for any person to connect or discharge to the POTW without first obtaining the permission of the town. When requested by the POTW Director, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within 30 days of the request. The POTW Director is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information.

(B) *Wastewater permits.* All significant industrial users shall obtain a significant industrial user permit prior to the commencement of discharge to the POTW. Existing industrial users who are determined by the POTW Director to be significant industrial users shall obtain a significant industrial user permit within 180 days of receiving notification of the POTW Director's determination. Industrial users who do not fit the significant industrial user criteria may at the discretion of the POTW Director be required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit for non-significant industrial users.

(1) *Significant industrial user determination.* All persons proposing to discharge non-domestic wastewater, or proposing to change the volume or characteristics of an existing discharge of non-domestic wastewater shall request from the POTW Director a significant industrial user determination. If the POTW Director determines or suspects that the proposed discharge fits the significant industrial user criteria, he or she will require that a significant industrial user permit application be filed.

(2) *Significant industrial user permit application.* Users required to obtain a significant industrial user permit shall complete and file with the town, an application in the form prescribed by the POTW Director, and accompanied by an application fee in the amount prescribed in the schedule of charges and fees. Significant industrial users shall apply for a significant industrial user permit within 90 days after notification of the POTW Director's determination in subsection (B)(1) above. In support of the application, the user shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information:

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(a) Name, address and location, (if different from the address);

(b) Standard industrial classification (SIC) codes for pretreatment, the industry as a whole, and any processes for which categorical pretreatment standards have been promulgated;

(c) Analytical data on wastewater constituents and characteristics including but not limited to those mentioned in ' 6-2.2, any of the priority pollutants ( ' 307(a) of the Act) which the applicant knows or suspects are present in the discharge as determined by a reliable analytical laboratory, and any other pollutant of concern to the POTW; sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to ' 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 C.F.R. part 136, as amended and as required in ' 6-2.5(J) and (K);

(d) Time and duration of the indirect discharge;

(e) Average daily and 30-minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations if any;

(f) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, floor drains, sewer connections, direction of flow and appurtenances by the size, location and elevation;

(g) Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises including all materials which are or could be accidentally or intentionally discharged;

(h) Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by any town, state or federal 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 (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required for the user to meet applicable pretreatment standards;

(i) If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards; the shortest schedule by which the user will provide the additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be longer than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. The following conditions apply to this schedule.

1. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards. No increment in the schedule shall exceed nine months.

2. No later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the user shall submit a progress report to the POTW Director including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule. In no event shall more than nine months elapse between the progress reports to the POTW Director.

(j) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes and rate of production;

(k) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);

(l) Number and type of employees, and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment system;

(m) If subject to a categorical standard, a baseline monitoring report in accordance with 40 C.F.R. ' 403.12(b) and 15A NCAC 2H.0908(a), as outlined in ' 6-2.5(A); and

(n) Any other information as may be deemed by the POTW Director to be necessary

to evaluate the permit application.

(3) *Application signatories and certification.* All wastewater discharge permit applications and user reports must be signed by the current authorized representative of the user on file with the control authority and/or municipality, as defined in ' 6-2.1(B) and contain the following 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.©

(4) *Application review and evaluation.* The POTW Director will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information.

(a) The POTW Director is authorized to accept applications for the town and shall refer all applications to the POTW staff for review and evaluation.

(b) Within 30 days of receipt, the POTW Director shall acknowledge and accept the complete application; or, if not complete, shall return the application to the applicant with a statement of what additional information is required.

(5) *Tentative determination and draft permit.*

(a) The POTW staff shall conduct a review of the application and an on-site inspection of the significant industrial user, including any pretreatment facilities, and shall prepare a written

evaluation and tentative determination to issue or deny the significant industrial user permit.

(b) If the staff=s tentative determination in subsection (B)(5)(a) above is to issue the permit, the following additional determinations shall be made in writing:

1. Proposed discharge limitations for those pollutants proposed to be limited;
2. A proposed schedule of compliance, including interim dates and requirements, for meeting the proposed limitations; and
3. A brief description of any other proposed special conditions which will have significant impact upon the discharge described in the application.

(c) The staff shall organize the determinations made pursuant to subsections (B)(5)(a) and (b) above and the general permit conditions of the town into a significant industrial user permit.

(6) *Permit synopsis.* A fact sheet providing a brief synopsis of the application shall be prepared by the POTW staff for submission to the applicant and the approval authority and shall be made available to the public upon request. The contents of the fact sheets shall include at least the following information:

(a) A sketch and detailed description of the industrial facilities and pretreatment facilities including the location of all points of discharge to the POTW and all established compliance monitoring points;

(b) A quantitative description of the discharge described in the application which includes at least the following:

1. The rate or frequency of the proposed discharge; if the discharge is continuous,

the average daily flow;

2. The actual average daily discharge in pounds per day of any limited pollutant and any pollutant identified in the application as known or suspected present; and

3. The basis for the pretreatment limitations including the documentation of any calculations in applying categorical pretreatment standards.

*(7) Final action on significant industrial user permit applications.*

(a) The POTW Director shall take final action on all applications not later than 90 days following receipt of a complete application.

(b) The POTW Director is authorized to:

1. Issue a significant industrial user permit containing conditions as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of this article and G.S. ' 143-215.1;

2. Issue a significant industrial user permit containing time schedules for achieving compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;

3. Modify any permit upon not less than 60 days notice and pursuant to subsection (B)(9) below;

4. Revoke any permit pursuant to ' 6-2.8(A);

5. Suspend a permit pursuant to ' 6-2.8(A); and

6. Deny a permit application when, in the opinion of the POTW Director, the

discharge may cause or contribute to pass-through or interference of the wastewater treatment plant or where necessary to effectuate the purposes of G.S. ' 143-215.1.

(8) *Hearings.* The local government may conduct hearings in accordance with its regular hearing procedure.

(a) *Initial adjudicatory hearing.* An applicant whose permit is denied, or is granted subject to conditions he or she deems unacceptable, a permittee/user assessed a civil penalty under ' 6-2.8(B), or one issued an administrative order under ' 6-2.8(A) shall have the right to an adjudicatory hearing before a hearing officer designated by the POTW Director upon making written demand, identifying the specific issues to be contested, to the POTW Director within 30 days following receipt of the significant industrial user permit, civil penalty assessment or administrative order. Unless the written demand is made within the time specified herein, the action shall be final and binding. The hearing officer shall make a final decision on the contested permit, penalty or order within 45 days of the receipt of the written demand for a hearing. The POTW Director shall transmit a copy of the hearing officer=s decision by registered or certified mail.

1. *New permits.* Upon appeal, including judicial review in the general courts of justice, of the terms or conditions of a newly issued permit, the terms and conditions of the entire permit are stayed and the permit is not in effect until either the conclusion of judicial review or until the parties reach a mutual resolution.

2. *Renewed permits.* Upon appeal, including judicial review in the general courts of justice, of the terms or conditions of a renewed permit, the terms and conditions of the existing permit remain in effect until either the conclusion of judicial review or until the parties reach a mutual resolution.

(b) *Final appeal hearing.* Any decision of a hearing officer made as a result of an adjudicatory hearing held under subsection (B)(8)(a) above may be appealed, to the Board serving

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the town upon filing a written demand within ten days of receipt of notice of the decision. Hearings held under this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with local hearing procedures. Failure to make written demand within the time specified herein shall bar further appeal. The Board serving the town shall make a final decision on the appeal within 90 days of the date the appeal was filed and shall transmit a written copy of its decision by registered or certified mail.

(c) *Official record.* When a final decision is issued under subsection (B)(8)(b) above, the Board serving the town shall prepare an official record of the case that includes:

1. All notices, motions and other like pleadings;
2. A copy of all documentary evidence introduced;
3. A certified transcript of all testimony taken, if testimony is transcribed. If testimony is taken and not transcribed, then a narrative summary of any testimony taken; and
4. A copy of the final decision of the Board serving the town.

(d) *Judicial review.* Any person against whom a final order or decision of the Board serving the town is entered, pursuant to the hearing conducted under subsection (B)(8)(b) above, may seek judicial review of the order or decision by filing a written petition within 30 days after receipt of notice by registered or certified mail of the order or decision, but not thereafter, with the Superior Court of the county along with a copy to the town. Within 30 days after receipt of the copy of the petition of judicial review, the Board serving the town shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the official record.

(9) *Permit modification.*

(a) Modifications of permits shall be subject to the same procedural requirements as the issuance of permits, except as listed below. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance:

1. Changes in the ownership of the discharge when no other change in the permit is indicated;
2. A single modification of any compliance schedule not in excess of four months; and
3. Modification of compliance schedules (construction schedules) in permits for new sources where the new source will not begin to discharge until control facilities are operational.

(b) Within nine months of the promulgation of a national categorical pretreatment standard, the wastewater discharge permit of users subject to the standards shall be revised to require compliance with the standard within the time frame prescribed by the standard. Where a user, subject to a national categorical pretreatment standard, has not previously submitted an application for a wastewater discharge permit as required by subsection (B)(2) above, the user shall apply for a wastewater discharge permit within 180 days after the promulgation of the applicable national categorical pretreatment standard.

(c) A request for a modification by the permittee shall constitute a waiver of the 60-day notice required by G.S. ' 143-215.1(b) for modifications.

(10) *Permit conditions.*

(a) The POTW Director shall have the authority to grant a permit with conditions attached as he or she believes necessary to achieve the purpose of this article and G.S. ' 143-215.1. Wastewater permits shall contain, but be not limited to, the following:

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1. A statement of duration (in no case more than five years);
2. A statement of non-transferability;
3. Applicable effluent limits based on categorical standards or local limits or both;
4. Applicable monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and record keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency and sample type based on federal, state and local law;
5. Requirements for notifying the POTW in the event of an accidental discharge or slug load as defined in ' 6-2.1(B);
6. Requirements to implement a plan or other controls for prevention of accidental discharges and/or slug loads, as defined in ' 6-2.1(B), if determined by the POTW Director to be necessary for the user;
7. Requirements for immediately notifying the POTW of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for spills and other accidental discharges, or slug load as defined in ' 6-2.1(B). Also, see ' 6-2.5(E) and (F); and
8. A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements and any applicable compliance schedule.

(b) In addition, permits may contain, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;

2. Limits on the instantaneous, daily and monthly average and/or maximum concentration, mass or other measure of identified wastewater pollutants or properties;
3. Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology or construction of appropriate containment devices and the like designed to reduce, eliminate or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works;
4. Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the municipal wastewater system;
5. The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the system;
6. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment;
7. Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types and standards for tests, and reporting schedules;
8. Requirements for immediate reporting of any instance of non-compliance and for automatic resampling and reporting within 30 days where self-monitoring indicates a violation(s);
9. Compliance schedules for meeting pretreatment standards and requirements;
10. Requirements for submission of periodic self-monitoring or special notification reports;
11. Requirements for maintaining and retaining plans and records relating to wastewater discharges, as specified in subsection (M) below, and affording the POTW Director, or

his or her representatives, access thereto;

12. Requirements for prior notification and approval by the POTW Director of any new introduction of wastewater pollutants or of any significant change in the volume or character of the wastewater prior to introduction in the system;

13. Requirements for the prior notification and approval by the POTW Director of any change in the manufacturing and/or pretreatment process used by the permittee;

14. A statement that compliance with the permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal and state pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the terms of the permit; and

15. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the POTW Director to ensure compliance with this article, and state and federal laws, rules and regulations.

(11) *Permit duration.* Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five years. A permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date.

(12) *Permit transfer.* Wastewater permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises or a new or changed operation.

(13) *Permit reissuance.* A significant industrial user shall apply for permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application in accordance with subsection (B) a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.4) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

6-2.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(A) *Baseline monitoring reports.*

(1) Within either 180 days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 C.F.R. ' 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing categorical users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the POTW Director a report which contains the information listed in subsection (A)(2) below. At least 90 days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources and sources that become categorical users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the POTW Director a report which contains the information listed in subsection (A)(2) below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

(2) Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.

(a) *Identifying information.* The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner;

(b) *Environmental permits.* A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility;

(c) *Description of operations.* A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by the user. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes;

(d) *Flow measurement.* Information showing the measured average daily and maximum

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daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined waste stream formula set out in 40 C.F.R. ' 403.6(e);

(e) *Measurement of pollutants.*

1. The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process;

2. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the POTW Director, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process. Instantaneous, daily maximum and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in subsection (J) below; and

3. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in subsection (K) below and 40 C.F.R. ' 403.12(b) and (g), including 40 C.F.R. ' 403.12(g)(4).

(f) *Certification.* A statement, reviewed by the user=s current authorized representative, as defined in ' 6-2.1(B), and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements;

(g) *Compliance schedule.* If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide additional pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in subsection (B) below; and

(h) *Signature and certification.* All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with ' 6-2.4(B)(3).

(B) *Compliance schedule progress reports.* The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by subsection (A)(2)(g) above.

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

(2) No increment referred to above shall exceed nine months;

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

(4) In no event shall more than nine months elapse between the progress reports to the POTW Director.

(C) *Reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard, deadline.* Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to the pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the POTW Director a report containing the information described in subsections (A)(2)(d) through (f) of this article. For users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures

in 40 C.F.R. ' 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user=s long-term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user=s actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with ' 6-2.4(B)(3).

(D) *Periodic compliance reports.* Municipalities may sample and analyze user discharges in lieu of requiring the users to conduct sampling and analysis.

(1) All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the POTW Director, but in no case less than once every six months, submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the applicable flows for the reporting period. Sampling and analysis must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in subsections (J) and (K) below. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with ' 6-2.4(B)(3).

(2) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the POTW Director, using the procedures prescribed in subsections (J) and (K) below, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

(E) *Reports of changed conditions.* Each user must notify the POTW Director of any planned significant changes to the user=s operations or system which might alter the nature, quality or volume of its wastewater at least 30 days before the change. See subsection (F)(4) below for other reporting requirements.

(1) The POTW Director may require the user to submit information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under ' 6-2.4(B).

(2) The POTW Director may issue a wastewater discharge permit under ' 6-2.4(B) or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under ' 6-2.4(B) in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

(3) For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of 20% or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.

*(F) Reports of potential problems.*

(1) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug load, as defined in ' 6-2.1(B), that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the POTW Director of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the user.

(2) Within five days following the discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the POTW Director, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. The 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, natural resources or any other damage to person or property; nor shall the notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this article.

(3) 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 a discharge described in subsection (F)(1) above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

(4) All SIUs are required to notify the POTW immediately of any changes at its facility

affecting the potential for spills and other accidental discharge, discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge or a slug load, as defined in ' 6-2.1(B).

(G) *Reports from unpermitted users.* All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the POTW Director as the POTW Director may require.

(H) *Notice of violation/repeat sampling and reporting.*

(1) If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the POTW Director within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the POTW Director within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation. If allowed by the POTW Director, the user is not required to resample:

(a) If the POTW Director monitors at the user=s facility at least once a month; or

(b) If the POTW Director samples between the user=s initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.

(2) If the POTW Director does not require the user to perform any self-monitoring and the POTW sampling of the user indicates a violation, the POTW Director shall repeat the sampling and obtain the results of the repeat analysis within 30 days after becoming aware of the violations, unless one of the following occurs:

(a) The POTW Director monitors at the user=s facility at least once a month;

(b) The POTW Director samples the user between their initial sampling and when the POTW receives the results of this initial sampling; or

(c) The POTW Director requires the user to perform sampling and submit the results

to the POTW Director within the 30-day deadline of the POTW becoming aware of the violation.

(l) *Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste.* The town prohibits the discharge of any hazardous wastes without notification and approval of the POTW Director.

(1) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director and state hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 C.F.R. part 261. The notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 C.F.R. part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number and the type of discharge (continuous, batch or other). If the user discharges more than 100 kilograms of the waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent the information is known and readily available to the user an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of the constituents in the wastestream discharge during the calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following 12 months. All notifications must take place no later than 180 days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this subsection need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharge. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under subsection (E) above. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under the self-monitoring requirements of subsections (A), (C) and (D) above.

(2) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of subsection (l)(1) above, during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than 15 kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specific in 40 C.F.R. ' ' 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than 15 kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 C.F.R. ' ' 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the user discharges more than the quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

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(3) In the case of any new regulation under ' 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the user must notify the POTW Director, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director and state hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of the substance within 90 days of the effective date of the regulations.

(4) In the case of any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

(5) This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this article, a permit issued thereunder or any applicable federal or state law.

(J) *Analytical requirements.* All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 C.F.R. part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 C.F.R. part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved by EPA.

(K) *Grab and composite sample collection.*

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

(2) Grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide,

volatile organic compounds and any other pollutants as required by 40 C.F.R. part 136. The POTW shall determine the number of grabs necessary to be representative of the user=s discharge. See 40 C.F.R. ' 403.12(g)(5) for additional grab sample number requirements for BMR and 90-day compliance reports. Additionally, the POTW Director may allow collection of multiple grabs during a 24-hour period which are composited prior to analysts as allowed under 40 C.F.R. part 136.

(3) Composite samples: all wastewater composite samples shall be collected with a minimum of hourly aliquots or grabs for each hour that there is a discharge. All wastewater composite samples shall be collected using flow proportional composite collection techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the POTW Director. When authorizing time-proportional composites or grabs, the samples must be representative and the decision to allow the alternative sampling must be documented.

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

(M) *Record keeping.* Users subject to the reporting requirements of this article shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this article and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of the requirements. Records shall include the date, exact place, method and time of sampling and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of the analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the town, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the POTW Director.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.5) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

' 6-2.6 COMPLIANCE MONITORING.

(A) *Monitoring facilities.*

(1) The town requires the user to provide and operate at the user=s own expense, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the user=s premises, but the town may, when a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the 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.

(2) There shall be ample room in or near the sampling 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 user.

(3) Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of the town and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within 90 days following written notification by the town.

(B) *Inspection and sampling.* The town will inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this article is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the town, approval authority and EPA or its representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying or in the performance of any of their duties. The town, approval authority and EPA shall have the right to set up on the user=s property 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 his, her or their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the town, approval authority and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities. Denial of the POTW Director=s approval authority=s, or EPA=s access to the user=s premises shall be a violation of this article. Unreasonable delays may constitute denial of access.

(C) *Search warrants.* If the POTW Director, approval authority or EPA has been refused access to a building, structure or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this article, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the town designed to verify compliance with this article or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the POTW Director, approval authority or EPA may seek issuance of a search warrant from the court having jurisdiction within the town.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.6) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

#### ' 6-2.7 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

(A) Information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaires, 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 the POTW Director that the release of the information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user. Any request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data.

(B) When requested by the person 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 to this article, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, non-discharge permit and/or the pretreatment programs; provided, however, that, the portions of a report shall be available for use by the state or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

(C) All records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to officials of the approval authority and EPA upon request.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.7) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

#### ' 6-2.8 ENFORCEMENT.

##### (A) *Administrative remedies.*

(1) *Notification of violation.* Whenever the POTW Director finds that any industrial user has violated or is violating this article, wastewater permit or any prohibition, limitation or requirements contained therein or any other pretreatment requirement the POTW Director may serve upon a person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within 30 days from the date of this notice, an explanation for the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the town by the user. Submission of this plan does not relieve the discharger of liability for any

violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation.

(2) *Consent orders.* The POTW Director is hereby empowered to enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the person responsible for the non-compliance. The orders will include specific action to be taken by the discharger to correct the non-compliance within a time period also specified by the order. Consent orders shall have the same force and effect as an administrative order issued pursuant to subsection (A)(4) below.

(3) *Show cause hearing.*

(a) The POTW Director may order any industrial user who causes or is responsible for an unauthorized discharge, has violated this article or is in non-compliance with a wastewater discharge permit to show cause why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken. In the event the POTW Director determines that a show cause order should be issued, a notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the hearing, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for the action and a request that the user show cause why this proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent or officer of a corporation.

(b) The POTW Director shall review the evidence presented at the hearing and determine whether the proposed enforcement action is appropriate.

(c) A show cause hearing under this section is not a prerequisite to the assessment of a civil penalty under subsection (B) below, nor is any action or inaction taken by the POTW Director under this section subject to an administrative appeal under ' 6-2.4(B)(8).

(4) *Administrative orders.* When the POTW Director finds that an industrial user has violated

or continues to violate this article, permits or orders issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment requirement the POTW Director may issue an order to cease and desist all violations and direct those persons in non-compliance to do any of the following:

(a) Immediately comply with all requirements;

(b) Comply in accordance with a compliance time schedule set forth in the order;

(c) Take appropriate remedial or preventive action in the event of a continuing or threatened violation; and

(d) Disconnect unless adequate treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated within a specified time period.

(5) *Emergency suspensions.*

(a) The POTW Director may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or wastewater permit when the suspension is necessary 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 or the environment, interferes with the POTW or causes the POTW to violate any condition of its NPDES or non-discharge permit.

(b) Any user notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. A hearing will be held within 15 days of the notice of suspension to determine whether the suspension may be lifted or the user's waste discharge permit terminated. In the event of a failure to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the POTW Director shall take steps as deemed necessary including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment to any individuals. The POTW Director shall reinstate the wastewater permit and the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the non-compliant discharge. The industrial user shall submit

a detailed written statement describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence to the POTW Director prior to the date of the above-described hearing.

*(6) Termination of permit or permission to discharge.*

(a) The POTW Director may revoke a wastewater discharge permit or permission to discharge for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

1. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his or her discharge;
2. Failure 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; or
4. Violation of conditions of the permit or permission to discharge, conditions of this article or any applicable state and federal regulations.

(b) Non-compliant industrial users will be notified of the proposed termination of their wastewater permits and will be offered an opportunity to show cause under this subsection (A) why the proposed action should not be taken.

*(B) Civil penalties.*

(1) Any user who is found to have failed to comply with any provision of this article, or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, may be fined up to \$25,000 per day per

violation.

(a) Penalties between \$10,000 and \$25,000 per day per violation may be assessed against a violator only if:

1. For any class of violation, only if a civil penalty has been imposed against the violator within the five years preceding the violation; or

2. In the case of failure to file, submit or make available, as the case may be, any documents, data or reports required by this article, or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, only if the POTW Director determines that the violation was intentional and a civil penalty has been imposed against the violator within the five years preceding the violation.

(b) In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the POTW Director shall consider the following:

1. The degree and extent of the harm to the natural resources, to the public health or to public or private property resulting from the violation;

2. The duration and gravity of the violation;

3. The effect on ground or surface water quantity or quality or on air quality;

4. The cost of rectifying the damage;

5. The amount of money saved by non-compliance;

6. Whether the violation was committed willfully or intentionally;

7. The prior record of the violator in complying or failing to comply with the pretreatment program; and

8. The costs of enforcement to the town.

(2) Appeals of civil penalties assessed in accordance with this section shall be as provided in ' 6-2.4(B)(8).

(C) *Other available remedies.* Remedies, in addition to those previously mentioned in this article, are available to the POTW Director who may use any single one or combination against a non-compliant user. Additional available remedies include, but are not limited to:

(1) *Criminal violations.* The District Attorney for the applicable judicial district may, at the request of the town, prosecute non-compliant users who violate the provisions of G.S. ' 143-215.6B. (Note: Under state law, it is a crime to negligently violate any term, condition or requirement of a pretreatment permit, or negligently fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, issued by local governments (G.S. ' 143-215.6B(f)), to knowingly and willfully violate any term, condition or requirement of a pretreatment permit, or knowingly and willfully fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, issued by local governments (G.S. ' 143-215.6B(g)), to knowingly violate any term, condition or requirement of a pretreatment permit issued by local governments, or knowingly fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, knowing at the time that a person is placed in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury (G.S. ' 143-215.6B(h)), and to falsify information required under G.S. Ch. 143, Art. 21 (G.S. ' 143-215.6B(i)).)

(2) *Injunctive relief.* Whenever a user is in violation of the provisions of this article or an order or permit issued hereunder, the POTW Director, through the Town Attorney, may petition the superior court of justice for the issuance of a restraining order or a preliminary and permanent injunction which restrains or compels the activities in question.

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(3) *Water supply severance.* Whenever an industrial user is in violation of the provisions of this article or an order or permit issued hereunder, water service to the industrial user may be severed and service will only recommence, at the user=s expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated ability to comply.

(4) *Public nuisances.* Any violation of the prohibitions or effluent limitations of this article or of a permit or order issued hereunder, is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the POTW Director. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of the appropriate ordinances of the town governing the nuisances, including reimbursing the POTW for any costs incurred in removing, abating or remedying the nuisance.

(D) *Remedies non-exclusive.* The remedies provided for in this article are not exclusive. The POTW Director may take any, all or any combination of these actions against a non-compliant user. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the town=s enforcement response plan. However, the POTW Director may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the POTW Director is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any non-compliant user.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.8) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

**' 6-2.9 ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE.**

At least annually, the POTW Director shall publish in the largest daily newspaper circulated in the service area, a list of those industrial users which were found to be in significant non-compliance, also referred to as reportable non-compliance in 15A NCAC 2H.0903(b)(10), with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, during the previous 12 months.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.9) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

6-2.10 AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS.

(A) *Upset.*

(1) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for non-compliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of subsection (A)(2) below, are met.

(2) A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:

(a) An upset occurred and the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(b) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and

(c) The user has submitted the following information to the POTW Director within 24 hours of becoming aware of the upset; if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five days:

1. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of non-compliance;

2. The period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue; and

3. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.

(3) In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.

(4) Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for non-compliance with categorical pretreatment standards.

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

(B) *Prohibited discharge standards defense.* A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for non-compliance with the general prohibitions in ' 6-2.2(A)(1) of this article or the specific prohibitions in ' 6-2.2(A)(2)(b), (c) and (e) through (g) if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and that either:

(1) A local limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the user was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the pass through or interference; or

(2) No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user=s prior discharge when the town was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance; with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

(C) *Bypass.*

(1) A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient

operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of subsections (C)(2) and (3) below.

(2) (a) If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the POTW Director, at least ten days before the date of the bypass, if possible.

(b) A user shall submit oral notice to the POTW Director of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within 24 hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The POTW Director may waive the written report on a case by case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(3) (a) Bypass is prohibited, and the POTW Director may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless:

1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage;

2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

3. The user submitted notices as required under subsection (C)(2) above.

(b) The POTW Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its

adverse effects, if the POTW Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in subsection (C)(3)(a) above.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.10) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

**' 6-2.11 SEVERABILITY.**

If any provision, paragraph, word, section or article of this article is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.11) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)

**' 6-2.12 CONFLICT.**

All other ordinances and parts of other ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this article are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency or conflict.

(2003 Code, ' 6-2.12) (Adopted 4-26-1994; Amended 7-3-2007)



CHAPTER VI: MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES  
ARTICLE 3: SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Section

- 6-3.1 Definitions
- 6-3.2 Containers required; specifications
- 6-3.3 Same failure to use
- 6-3.4 Pre-collection practices
- 6-3.5 Placement of garbage and refuse; collection; removal of container after collection
- 6-3.6 Scrap building materials, tree trunks not to be collected
- 6-3.7 Disposal of industrial refuse
- 6-3.8 Burning or burying garbage and refuse
- 6-3.9 Rates, schedules and frequency of pickup

' 6-3.1 DEFINITIONS.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the respective meanings ascribed to them.

***BUILDING MATERIAL SCRAPS.*** Scrap building material from the construction, reconstruction, remodeling or repair of a building, walkway, driveway, sign or other structure, including, but not limited to, excavated earth, tree stumps, rocks, gravel, bricks, plaster, concrete, lumber or any other similar material used in construction or the containers or wrappings therefor.

*GARBAGE.* All animal, fruit and vegetable matter, and all cans, glassware, crockery, bags and other containers in which any matter has been kept or stored.

*INDUSTRIAL REFUSE.* Sawdust, shavings, feathers, excelsior, cartons, boxes, metal, glass, paper, wood, textiles, chemicals, plastic or other waste materials from processing plants, factories or manufacturing operations.

*REFUSE.* All trash, debris, floor sweepings, ashes, cinders or other matter, except garbage, industrial refuse, building material scraps and tree trimmings as defined in this section.

*TREE TRIMMINGS.* Tree limbs, leaves, shrubbery trimmings and cuttings and all other trimmings from the natural growth of trees, shrubbery, weeds, plants or grass.

(1989 Code, ' 10-90; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.1)

#### ' 6-3.2 CONTAINERS REQUIRED; SPECIFICATIONS.

(A) The occupant of every residential building or premises where garbage or refuse does or may exist shall provide containers made of substantial galvanized iron, plastic, rubber or other non-rusting material in which shall be deposited all garbage and refuse existing at the building or premises. Each container shall be provided with handles or bails and with a tight fitting cover made of the same material as the container. All containers shall be watertight and shall be of a size that can be conveniently handled by the collectors; no container shall exceed 30-gallons in capacity. All containers shall be kept in a reasonably clean manner by the use of lye or other effective cleaner. Plastic bags properly tied and secured may be used in lieu of 30-gallon containers, but in no event shall containers or bags weigh more than 75 pounds when full.

(B) Containers which fail to have a top as required in this section or which become rusted or broken and therefor are unable to contain garbage and refuse in a satisfactory manner will not be

used.

(C) Each commercial establishment shall provide an eight-yard dumpster as approved by the town.

(1989 Code, ' 10-91; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.2)

' 6-3.3 SAMECFAILURE TO USE.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, place or deposit any garbage or refuse of any kind in any place or on any public or private property, except in approved containers or as otherwise provided in this article.

(B) All garbage and refuse shall be collected and placed in containers as required by this article and it shall be unlawful for any person to permit garbage or refuse to accumulate or remain on any premises longer than is reasonably necessary to remove and deposit same in approved containers as required herein.

(1989 Code, ' 10-92; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.3)

*Cross-reference:*

*Littering, see ' 5-5.4*

' 6-3.4 PRE-COLLECTION PRACTICES.

(A) All garbage shall have the liquid drained therefrom and shall be wrapped in paper or other material before it is placed in the container for collection on the curb.

(B) Ashes and cinders shall be placed in a separate container and no ashes shall be deposited in any container until they are cold.

(C) Refuse which cannot reasonably be placed in a container because of its size and bulk shall be stacked or tied in bundles in a manner which will permit the collector to remove the refuse in a reasonably efficient manner. Refuse which is not stacked, tied in bundles and cannot be reasonably collected by the collector will not be collected at the time the service is provided to any building or premises.

(1989 Code, ' 10-93; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.4)

**' 6-3.5 PLACEMENT OF GARBAGE AND REFUSE; COLLECTION; REMOVAL OF CONTAINER AFTER COLLECTION.**

(A) Containers, as required in this article, shall be placed on the premises as designated by the Municipal Engineer or other official of the town.

(B) Garbage and refuse will be collected and removed from approved containers in accordance with the published schedule in the residential districts.

(C) Garbage and refuse will be removed from the business districts pursuant to the published schedule.

(D) On the days designated for collection, containers shall be in place prior to 6:00 a.m. When required, containers after they have been emptied shall be returned to the place designated if the containers are to be emptied from a place on the public streets. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner or occupant to return the container after it has been emptied to the designated place.

(1989 Code, ' 10-94; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.5)

**' 6-3.6 SCRAP BUILDING MATERIALS, TREE TRUNKS NOT TO BE COLLECTED.**

Scrap building materials and tree trunks will not, under any circumstances, be collected by the town. Removal and disposal of these items is the responsibility of the property owner.

(1989 Code, ' 10-96; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.7)

' 6-3.7 DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRIAL REFUSE.

(A) Industrial refuse will not be collected by the town, unless a special contract therefor is entered into by the town and the property owner.

(B) The contracts shall specify the charges for collection and specify in detail the type wastes to be collected and disposed of.

(1989 Code, ' 10-97; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.8)

' 6-3.8 BURNING OR BURYING GARBAGE AND REFUSE.

It shall be unlawful to burn or set fire to or bury any garbage for the purpose of disposal.

(1989 Code, ' 10-98; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.9)

*Cross-reference:*

*Open burning generally, see ' ' 5-2.1. et seq.*

' 6-3.9 RATES, SCHEDULES AND FREQUENCY OF PICKUP.

The town shall determine rates, fees, schedules and frequency of pickup from time to time.

(1989 Code, ' 10-99; 2003 Code, ' 6-3.10)

CHAPTER VI: MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES  
ARTICLE 4: GREASE INTERCEPTORS

Section

- 6-4.1 Objective
- 6-4.2 Definitions
- 6-4.3 Grease interceptor installation; maintenance; record keeping and grease removal
- 6-4.4 Existing facilities
- 6-4.5 Violations and penalties

' 6-4.1 OBJECTIVE.

This article is intended to aid in the prevention of sanitary sewer blockages and obstructions caused by the discharge and contribution of fats, oils and grease into the town=s wastewater collection system from industrial, commercial and institutional establishments, particularly food preparation and serving facilities.

(Ord. passed 12-7-2010)

' 6-4.2 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

**COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL GREASE AND OIL GENERATING ESTABLISHMENT.** Any user that has the potential to use, contribute to or otherwise impact the town=s wastewater collection system with oil bearing, grease bearing or flammable production and discharge. Such establishments include, but are not limited to, maintenance facilities, repair facilities and equipment cleaning facilities.

**COOKING ESTABLISHMENT.** Those establishments primarily engaged in the activities of cooking, preparing, serving or otherwise making available for consumption of foodstuffs, and which uses one or more of the following cooking or preparation activities: cooking or preparation by frying (all methods), baking (all methods), grilling, sauteing, rotisserie cooking, broiling, boiling, blanching, roasting, toasting or poaching. Also included are infrared heating, searing, barbecuing and any other food preparation activity that produces hot, non-drinkable food product in or on a receptacle that requires washing, rinsing or other form of cleaning.

**DIRECTOR.** The Director of the Town of Mocksville Public Utilities Department.

**GREASE.** All grease including; grease complexes, fats, oils, derived from animal and/or plant sources.

**GREASE INTERCEPTOR.** A plumbing device designed to intercept most grease and solids before they enter a wastewater disposal system. **GREASE INTERCEPTOR** shall be of type and capacity approved by Utility Director or his or her designee and meet State Plumbing Codes.

**NON-COOKING ESTABLISHMENT.** Those establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of precooked foodstuffs that do not require or involve any form of cooking. The establishments include, but are not limited to, establishments that are primarily engaged in the rendering preparation of cold dairy and frozen foodstuffs.

**TOWN OF MOCKSVILLE PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT.** The authority having the jurisdiction of the town water and sewer system.

*USER.* Any person primarily engaged in any commercial, industrial, institutional or other nonresidential activity who introduces, contributes or discharges (or causes or permits the introduction, contribution or discharge of) wastewater into the town=s wastewater collection system including, but not limited to, any person who introduces, contributes or discharges wastewater into the wastewater collection system.

*WASTEWATER.* Any substance introduced, contributed to or discharged into the town=s waste water/sewer collection system.

(Ord. passed 12-7-2010)

**6-4.3 GREASE INTERCEPTOR INSTALLATION; MAINTENANCE; RECORD KEEPING AND GREASE REMOVAL.**

(A) Grease interceptors shall be installed by users as required by this article. Grease interceptors shall be installed at the user=s expense, when the user operates a cooking establishment and or a commercial/industrial grease and oil generating establishment grease interceptors may also be required in non-cooking or cold dairy and frozen foodstuffs establishments and other industrial, commercial or institutional establishments when they are deemed necessary by the Director or his or her designee for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease.

(B) All grease interceptors shall be of a type, design and capacity approved by the Director or his or her designee and shall be readily and easily accessible for user cleaning and town inspection. No grease interceptors shall be less than 1,000-gallon capacity unless otherwise approved by the Town Manager.

(C) All grease interceptors shall be subject to review, evaluation and inspection by the Director or designee during normal working hours. Results of inspections will be made available to the user.

The Director or designee may make recommendations for correction and improvement.

(D) All grease interceptors shall be serviced and emptied of accumulated waste contents as required in order to maintain minimum design capacity or effective volume of the grease interceptor, but not less than every 30 days. Waste removed from grease interceptors shall not be discharged into the town=s sanitary sewer system. The user shall be responsible for the disposal of such waste.

(E) The user shall maintain a written record of the grease interceptor for three years. All records will be available for inspection by the Director or his or her designee on site at all times. The user shall also submit written reports of the maintenance when requested by the town.

(F) No non-grease laden sources are allowed to be connected to sewer lines intended for grease interceptor service.

(G) Access manholes, with a minimum diameter of 24 inches, shall be provided over each chamber and sanitary tee. The access manholes shall extend at least to finished grade and be designed and maintained to prevent water inflow and infiltration. The manholes shall also have readily removable covers to facilitate inspection, grease removal and wastewater sampling activities.

(Ord. passed 12-7-2010)

#### ' 6-4.4 EXISTING FACILITIES.

(A) All existing facilities shall have grease interceptors approved by the Town Manager or designee. In the event an existing cooking establishment=s and or commercial/industrial grease and oil generating establishment=s grease interceptor is either less than or of a substandard design in accordance with this article, the user will be notified in writing by certified mail of the deficiencies and required improvements with a compliance deadline not to exceed 90 days from notification date.

(B) Failure to comply will be considered a violation of this article, subject to penalties and corrective actions including discontinuance of services with the Town Public Utilities Department.  
(Ord. passed 12-7-2010)

**' 6-4.5 VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.**

(A) Any user found to be in violation shall be notified in writing through certified mail of any noncompliance and will be required to provide a schedule where by corrections will be completed. User=s known to be in violation may be subject to fines up to \$500, per day until actions are taken to prevent the violations from recurring.

(B) Users whose operations cause or allow excessive grease to discharge or accumulate in the town wastewater collection and treatment system may be liable for costs incurred by the town including, but not limited to, service calls for sewer line blockages, line cleaning, line and pump repairs including all labor, materials and equipment. Failure to pay all service related charges may also be grounds for additional fines and /or discontinuance of services from the Town Public Utilities Department.

(Ord. passed 12-7-2010)

CHAPTER VI: MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AND SERVICES  
ARTICLE 5: BACKFLOW PREVENTION

Section

- 6-5.1 Objectives
- 6-5.2 Definitions
- 6-5.3 Elimination of cross-connections
- 6-5.4 Installation, testing and maintenance of backflow prevention assemblies
- 6-5.5 New commercial and industrial facilities and methods of correction
- 6-5.6 Existing commercial and industrial facilities and methods of correction
- 6-5.7 New residential lawn irrigation systems
- 6-5.8 Existing residential lawn irrigation systems
- 6-5.9 Imminent hazards
- 6-5.10 Right of entry
- 6-5.11 Responsibility of customer
- 6-5.12 Unapproved source of supply
- 6-5.13 Violations

' 6-5.1 OBJECTIVES.

(A) It is the intent of this article to recognize that there are varying degrees of hazard to potable water within the public water system. It is also the intent to insure the degree of protection be the same as the degree of hazard.

(B) The purpose of this article is:

(1) To protect the town=s public water supply against actual or potential cross-connections, backflow and back-siphonage by isolating, within the premises or private property, contamination or pollution that has occurred or may occur because of an undiscovered or unauthorized cross-connection on the premises or private property;

(2) To eliminate or control cross-connections, backflow and back-siphonage or any other source of water or process water used for any purpose whatsoever which may jeopardize the safety of the town=s public water supply; and

(3) To provide a continuing inspection program of cross-connection control which will systematically and effectively control all actual or potential cross-connections, that may occur in the future.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

#### ' 6-5.2 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this article, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

***AIR GAP SEPARATION.*** The unobstructed vertical distance through the atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, plumbing fixture or other device and the flood level rim of the receptacle. An ***APPROVED AIR-GAP SEPARATION*** shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe. In no case shall the air gap separation be less than one inch.

***APPROVED.*** In reference to backflow prevention assemblies or methods: assemblies or methods

which have been accepted by the Director or his or her designee as an effective means or method to prevent backflow.

*BACKFLOW.* Any flow of water, liquid, gas or other substances, or any combination thereof, into the distribution piping of a potable water supply from any source or sources.

*BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY.* An approved assembly or method used to prevent backflow from occurring in the potable water supply.

*BACK-PRESSURE BACKFLOW.* Backflow caused by a pump, elevated tank, boiler or other means that could create pressure with the system greater than the supply pressure.

*BACK-SIPHONAGE BACKFLOW.* A reversal of the normal direction flow in the pipeline due to a negative pressure (vacuum) being created in the supply line with the backflow source subject atmospheric pressure.

*CERTIFIED TESTER.* A person who has proven his or her competency to test, repair, overhaul and prepare reports on backflow prevention assemblies as evidenced by certification of successful completion of a training program approved by the state. Each person who is certified to make competent tests, or to repair, overhaul and make reports on backflow prevention assemblies shall be knowledgeable of applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Town Public Utilities Department must approve all *CERTIFIED TESTERS* prior to use of their services.

*CONSUMER/CUSTOMER.* Any person, firm or corporation using or receiving water from Town Public Utilities Department.

**CONTAINMENT.** Prevention of possible contamination from a private water system by installing an approved backflow prevention assembly.

**CONTAMINATION.** The degradation of the quality of water so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness of water.

**CROSS-CONNECTION.** Any physical connection between the town=s water supply system and any other source. This includes piping systems, sewer fixtures, containers or devices whereby water or other liquids, mixtures or substances may flow into or enter the county=s water supply system.

**CROSS-CONNECTION INSPECTOR/ORC.** An employee of the Town Public Utilities Department designated by the Director to administer and enforce the provisions of this article.

**DEGREE OF HAZARD.** Derived from an evaluation of the health, hazard, system, plumbing or pollution hazards.

**DIRECTOR.** The Director of the Town Public Utilities Department.

**DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY.** An assembly composed of two single, independently acting approved check valves, including tightly closing shut-off valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the water-tightness of each check valve.

**DOUBLE CHECK-DETECTOR CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY.** An assembly composed of an approved double check valve assembly with a bypass water meter and a meter-sized approved double check valve device. The meter shall register accurately for very low flow rates and shall register all flow rates.

**HIGH HAZARD.** An actual or potential threat of contamination to the public water system or to a private water system to a degree or intensity that there could be a danger to health.

***IMM1NENT HAZARD.*** An actual threat of contamination that presents a danger to the public health with consequences of serious illness or death.

***LOW HAZARD.*** One that presents foreseeable and significant potential for pollution, nuisance aesthetically objectionable or other undesirable alterations of the drinking water supply.

***POINT OF DELIVERY.*** The terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system (i.e. where the Public Utilities Department loses sole jurisdiction over the water); the point where water leaves the public water system and enters a private water system.

***POTABLE WATER.*** Water from any source which has been approved for human consumption by the appropriate agency of the state.

***PRIVATE WATER SYSTEM.*** A system of pipes or other associated facilities that is not part of the town=s public water system and is used to move or receive water, regardless of the source of water in the system.

***REDUCED PRESSURE PRINCIPLE ASSEMBLY.*** Also referred to as RP or RPZ. A mechanical assembly consisting of four test cocks, two shut-off valves, two independently operating, spring loaded check valves with a reduced pressure zone between the checks. The zone contains a relief port that will open to atmosphere if the pressure in the zone falls within two psi of the supply pressure. The assembly provides protection against both back-pressure and back-siphonage.

***REDUCED PRESSURE PRINCIPLE-DETECTOR ASSEMBLY.*** An assembly composed of an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly with a bypass water meter and a meter-sized approved reduced pressure principle device. The meter shall register accurately for very low flow rates and shall register all flow rates.

*TOWN OF MOCKSVILLE PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT.* The authority having the jurisdiction of the town water and sewer system.

*WATER SUPPLY (APPROVED).* Any public potable water supply which has been investigated and approved by the appropriate agency of the state. The system must be operating under a valid health permit.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.3 ELIMINATION OF CROSS-CONNECTIONS.**

(A) No private water system may be connected in any manner to the public water system unless the requirements of this article and other applicable laws have been satisfied.

(B) Only an approved device can be installed to meet the requirements of this article. The installation of any backflow prevention assembly which is not approved must be replaced with an approved backflow prevention assembly.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.4 INSTALLATION, TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES.**

(A) All backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Only backflow preventers approved by Town Public Utilities Department and meeting the State Plumbing Code shall be installed.

(B) All backflow prevention assemblies required by this article must be installed and maintained above ground on the customer's premises as part of the customer's water system.

(C) Ownership, testing and maintenance of the backflow prevention assembly will be the responsibility of the customer. Each assembly required in this article must be functioning properly at all times.

(D) Testing of backflow prevention assemblies shall be conducted by a certified tester (approved by Town Public Utilities Department) at the customer=s expense. Tests shall be conducted upon installation and annually thereafter with a record of all testing and repairs retained by the customer on site. A copy of the certified record for each test or repair must be sent to the Town Public Utilities Department by such customer within 30 days after the completion of each test or repair. The records must be maintained on forms provided by the Town Public Utilities Department.

(E) Each backflow prevention assembly required under this article must be accessible (above ground) to the Town Public Utilities Department.

(F) When it is not possible to interrupt water service, the customer shall provide for the parallel installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly, the Director or his or her designee will not accept an unprotected bypass around a backflow preventer when the assembly is in need of testing, repair or replacement.

(G) Any time that repairs to backflow assemblies are deemed necessary, through annual testing or routine inspection by the owner, the repairs must be completed within a time specified in accordance with the degree of hazard. Repairs on a private water system considered to be an imminent hazard shall be completed within 24 hours, a high hazard shall be completed within ten days, and all other repairs within 20 days for any other private water system. Failure to comply can result in termination of a customer=s water service.

(H) Upon determination that a backflow prevention assembly is required to be installed on a customer=s private water system, the customer will be notified in writing of the approved backflow

prevention assembly which is required. On existing systems, the customer will have the following time periods within which to install the specified backflow prevention assembly:

- (1) Air-gap separation: 30 days;
- (2) Reduced pressure principle assembly (three-fourths-inch by two inches): 30 days;
- (3) Reduced pressure principle assembly (two and one-half-inch and larger): 60 days; and
- (4) Other approved backflow prevention assembly: 30 days.

(I) The Director or his or her designee may require the installation of the required backflow prevention assembly immediately or within a shorter time period than specified above if he determines that any condition poses an unreasonable threat of contamination to the public water supply system. All devices required for new construction shall be inspected by the Director or his or her designee prior to occupancy. All new construction plans and specifications shall be made available to the Director for approval and to determine the degree of hazard.

(J) The Director shall be notified by the customer when the nature of the use of property changes so as to change the hazard classification of the property if necessary.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

#### **' 6-5.5 NEW COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND METHODS OF CORRECTION.**

All new commercial or industrial facilities are required to install a RP as a minimum containment device on all connections to the public water supply.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.6 EXISTING COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND METHODS OF CORRECTION.**

(A) All existing commercial or industrial facilities with no cross-connection protection will install an RP as a minimum containment device on all connections to the public water supply.

(B) All existing commercial or industrial facilities with inadequate cross-connection protection will install an RP as a minimum containment device on all connections to the public water supply.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.7 NEW RESIDENTIAL LAWN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.**

All new residential irrigation systems are required to install a RP as a minimum containment device.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.8 EXISTING RESIDENTIAL LAWN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.**

All existing residential irrigation systems with inadequate cross-connection protection will install an RP as a minimum containment device.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.9 IMMINENT HAZARDS.**

If the Director and/or Cross-Connection ORC determines that a customer=s private water system constitutes an imminent hazard, the customer shall install a backflow prevention assembly as may be specified by the Town Public Utilities Department within 24 hours after notice of the determination. If the customer fails to take corrective measures in a timely manner, or refuses to install the specified assembly, water service to the customer=s private water system may be terminated. If the Director or his or her designee is unable to give notice to the customer or his or her representative within 24 hours after the determination that an imminent hazard exists, despite reasonable efforts to provide the notice, the Town Public Utilities Department may terminate water service to the private water system until the specified corrected measures are taken. Upon correction of the existing problem and with the inspector=s approval, water service will be continued.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

' 6-5.10 RIGHT OF ENTRY.

(A) The Director or his or her designee shall have the right to enter any building, structure or premises during normal working hours to perform any duty imposed upon him or her by this article.

(B) Duties may include sampling and testing water, or inspections and observations of all piping systems connected to the public water supply. Prior notice will be given unless an imminent hazard has been reported. Refusal to allow entry for these purposes may result in termination of the water service.

(C) At the request of the Director or his or her designee, the customer shall furnish any pertinent information regarding the piping and chemical storage on the property where cross-connections are deemed possible.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.11 RESPONSIBILITY OF CUSTOMER.**

(A) The customer shall be responsible for the elimination of or protection against all cross-connections on his or her premises.

(B) The customer shall maintain any backflow prevention assembly within his or her premise in good operating condition. The customer shall correct any malfunction of the backflow prevention which is revealed by periodic testing.

(C) The customer shall be responsible for the payment of all fees for initial testing, annual testing, re-testing in the case that the assembly fails to operate correctly, and repairs.

(D) A customer must immediately notify the Town Public Utilities Department if the customer has reason to believe that backflow has occurred from the customer's private water system to the public water system.

(E) A customer shall send a copy of all test results within thirty days to Town Public Utilities.  
(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.12 UNAPPROVED SOURCE OF SUPPLY.**

(A) No person shall connect or cause to be connected any supply of water not approved by the state to the public water supply system.

(B) Where a connection to a town water line is made, and the property owner continues to have a well or other source of water, it shall be unlawful for the plumbing servicing any building upon the property to be so connected that any water outlet within the building may be served with water from any source other than the town connection, and it shall also be unlawful to have plumbing

cross-connected or so installed that water from the town water system or the private water system may in any way become intermingled.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

**' 6-5.13 VIOLATIONS**

(A) A written notice of violation shall be given to any person who is determined to be in violation of any provision of this article.

(B) The notice shall set forth the violation and the time period within which the violation must be corrected. The violation must be corrected within a reasonable time, as specified in the notice, not to exceed 30 days from receipt of the violation notice. If the Director and/or Cross-Connection ORC determine that the violation is occurring on a customer=s private water system and that the violation has created or contributed to the existence of an imminent hazard, the customer may be required to correct the violation immediately.

(C) Water service may be terminated to a customer if the customer fails to correct a violation or to pay any civil penalty or expense assessed under this article. Termination of water service will be without prejudice to the town=s ability to assert any other remedy available to the town against the customer or any other person responsible for the violation.

(D) Each violation to be considered a onetime violation subject to the following schedule:

(1) Any tester who falsifies records will lose his or her approved tester status and/or be subject to a \$500 penalty;

(2) Submitting incomplete records or failing to submit records may cause the tester to be removed from the approved tester list and/or \$250 penalty;

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(3) Failing to test backflow prevention assemblies as required is \$100 per day;

(4) Failing to maintain backflow prevention assemblies as required is \$100 per day; and

(5) Any other violation of this article is \$100.

(E) The Director may increase any civil penalty assessed under this article by \$100 or 50% of the maximum civil penalty associated with the violation, whichever is greater for a second violation of the same provision within a two-year period. Water service may be terminated after a third violation of the same provision within a two-year period. Any person violating any provision of this article shall pay to the town all expenses incurred by the town in repairing any damage to the public water system caused in whole or in part by the violation and any expense incurred by the town in investigating the violation. All expenses are deemed to be a part of the civil penalty assessed with the violation.

(Ord. passed 10-5-2010)

