

Section 16.2 Rules Governing Discharges into the Public Sanitary Sewerage System

A. General

The public sanitary sewerage system exists to provide for and allow the collection and/or removal of polluted liquid wastes from public and private property. It is in the public interest that reasonable rules and regulations be applied to discharges into the sanitary sewerage system so as to prevent the system from being, (1) unnecessarily burdened, or (2) excessively burdened.

It is in the public interest that sanitary sewage be treated to remove pollutants, to the degree established by those agencies having jurisdiction, prior to discharge into a receiving stream.

The rules and regulations contained in this Section 16.2 relating to discharges into the sanitary sewerage system of Orleans Parish are supplemental to all other rules and regulations of the Sewerage and Water Board which govern said sanitary sewerage system and tie-ins thereto.

In the event such tie-in is not practicable, discharges shall conform to regulations for waste disposal as set forth by the Louisiana State Department of Health, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, the City Board of Health and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

User charges as set forth in the published rate schedule shall be reviewed annually and revised periodically as necessary to reflect actual Operations and Maintenance costs.

B. Definition of Abbreviations

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

BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMR	Baseline Monitoring Report
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIU	Categorical Industrial User
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
gpd	gallons per day
IU	Industrial User
mg/l	milligrams per liter
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSCIU	Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User

POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIU	Significant Industrial User
SNC	Significant Noncompliance
SWBNO	Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
U.S.C.	United States Code

C. Prohibited Discharges: Sanitary Sewer System

No User shall contribute any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such Users of a POTW whether or not the User is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standard of any other National, State, or Local Pretreatment Standards or requirements. The discharge of any of the following liquid wastes into the public sanitary sewerage system is prohibited:

1. Any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, non-contaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process water. These waters shall be discharged into the public storm drainage system, as they would constitute an unnecessary burden upon the sanitary sewerage system.
2. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature greater than 140⁰F at the point of discharge or which will cause the treatment plant's influent to exceed 140⁰F.
3. Any water or wastes which contain wax, grease or oil, plastic or other substance that will solidify or become discernibly viscous.
4. Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to: gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides; and any substances with a closed cup flash point of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees centigrade, or any other substance which the SWBNO, the State or EPA has notified the User is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.
5. Any liquid wastes containing solid or viscous substances in quantities adjudged by the General Superintendent or his designee to be capable of

causing obstruction or retardation to flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewerage collection and/or treatment system, such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshing, entrails, lime slurry, lime residue, slops, chemical residues, paint residues, fiberglass, bulk solids, pulped or shredded paper, etc.

6. Any waters or wastes containing noxious or malodorous substances which can form a gas, which either singularly or by interaction with other wastes, is capable of causing objectionable odors or hazard to life and property, which forms solids in concentration exceeding limits established herein or creates any other condition deleterious to structures or treatment processes; or requires unusual facilities, attention or expense to handle such materials.
7. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other 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/or safety problems; to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW, or to exceed the limitations set forth in the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. A toxic pollutant shall include but not be limited to any pollutant identified by the EPA.
8. Any waters or wastes containing oil and grease exceeding, on analysis, of 100 mg/l per day.
9. Any waters or wastes containing free or emulsified oil and grease when, in the opinion of the General Superintendent, it appears probable that such wastes:
 - a. Can deposit oil or grease in the sewer lines in such manner as to clog the sewers or impede the flow.
 - b. Can overload the sewage treatment facilities skimming and grease handling equipment.
 - c. Are not amenable to biological oxidation and will therefore pass to the receiving stream without being affected by the normal sewage treatment process.

- d. Can have deleterious effects on the sewage treatment process due to excessive quantities or concentrations.
- 10. Any waters or wastes which attack or corrode sewers and sewage disposal equipment.
- 11. Any waters or wastes having a pH higher than 11.0 or lower than 5.0.
- 12. Any waters or wastes containing heavy metals or salts of the heavy metals, in solution or suspension, in concentrations which, in the opinion of the General Superintendent, will interfere with the operation of the POTW.
- 13. Any waters or wastes containing cyanides or cyanogen compounds capable of liberating hydrocyanic acid gas on acidification in excess of one (1) mg/l as CN, in the discharges waters or wastes.
- 14. Any waters or wastes containing radioactive materials exceeding the existing standards of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Affairs, nuclear Division.
- 15. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor producing substances in such concentrations as to affect the taste or odor of the receiving stream after passage through the sewage treatment process.
- 16. Any waters or wastes containing unusual concentration of solids, either suspended or dissolved; as for example, in total suspended solids or inert nature (such as Fuller's Earth) and/or in total dissolved solids (such as sodium chloride or sodium sulfate).
- 17. Any waters or wastes causing excessive discoloration not readily removable by the normal sewage treatment process.
- 18. Any waters or wastes with excessive B.O.D. or an immediate dissolved oxygen demand.
- 19. Any waters or wastes with excessive C.O.D.
- 20. Any waters or wastes with excessive hydrogen sulfide concentration.
- 21. Any waters or wastes with excessive flow and concentration of any substance resulting in excessive loading of the sewerage system.
- 22. Substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment process employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the

requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving system.

23. Any waters or wastes containing pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides.
24. Any substance which may cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations, affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to State or Federal Regulations.
25. Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit.
26. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

D. Provisional Discharges: Sanitary Sewerage System

Liquid Waters or wastes, having a B.O.D. greater than 285 mg/l, having suspended solids greater than 395 mg/l, or having a C.O.D. greater than 400 mg/l, or having combinations thereof, may be allowed discharge into the sanitary sewerage system provided:

1. Payment is rendered (where applicable) in accordance with the “excessive strength formula”, and provided; the waste is proven and continues to prove amenable to treatment by the particular treatment process which will serve the waste. Any waste that requires pretreatment in order to attain the limits for admission to the public sanitary sewerage system will be considered a provisional discharge.
2. It shall be expressly understood that the permit for a provisional discharge may be revoked, and the permitted connection to the sanitary sewer terminated, at any time the General Superintendent adjudges that such revocation is necessary to protect the sewage treatment process.

E. Excessive Strength Surcharges

Any water or waste discharge greater than 10,000 gallons per day shall be subject to an “Excessive Strength Surcharges” computed on excessive B.O.D. and excessive Suspended Solids by the following formula:

$$S = V_s \times 8.34 [\text{BOD Unit Charge (BOD-285)} + \text{SS Unit Charge (SS-395)}]$$

S = Surcharge in dollars

V_s = Sewage volume in million gallons

8.34 = Pounds per gallon of water

BOD = Strength index in milligrams per liter

285 = Allowed BOD strength in milligrams per liter

SS = Suspended solids strength index in milligrams per liter

395 = Allowed SS strength in milligrams per liter

Unit Charge = Unit charge in dollars per pound for BOD and SS

BOD Unit charge is 0.29*

SS Unit charge is 0.17*

*BOD and SS Unit charge are evaluated on annual basis.

Section 16.3 Rules Governing the Pretreatment of Liquid Waste Discharges into the Public Sanitary Sewerage System.

A. General

The pretreatment of liquid waste to attain the limits for admission to the public sanitary sewerage system, may be required.

B. Federal Pretreatment Requirements

Industrial Users shall achieve compliance with all National Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the time limitations specified by the Federal Pretreatment regulations. Any User required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the S&WB shall provide, operate and maintain the pretreatment facilities at the User's expense.

C. Submission of Plans, Specifications and Data of Pretreatment Process

In the event pretreatment of waters and wastes is required, then all plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to proposed treatment, processing facilities or flow equalization facilities, etc., shall be submitted for approval by the Deputy Director prior to the start of construction, if the effluent from such facilities is to be discharged into the public sanitary sewerage system. All such plans shall be prepared by a Registered Professional Engineers and shall bear his signature and seal. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the S&WB prior to the User's initiation of the changes.

D. Compliance Schedule and Report

Industrial Users that need additional pretreatment and/or operation and maintenance to meet pretreatment requirements will supply a schedule providing the earliest completion date as to when the Industrial User will be in compliance. A statement, reviewed by an authorized representative of the Industrial User and certified to by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O and M) and/or additional pretreatment is required for the Industrial User to meet the Pretreatment Standards and requirements must be submitted. The schedule will also contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the Industrial User to meet the applicable pretreatment requirements. No increment in schedule will exceed nine (9) months. The completion date of this schedule will not exceed the compliance dates established by the EPA where applicable. Within two (2) weeks following each date on the schedule, the Industrial User will submit a progress report. The report shall include a minimum, whether or not the Industrial User complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it

expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the Industrial User to return the construction to the schedule established. Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with the applicable pretreatment requirements, the Industrial User will also submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge and the average and maximum daily flows for the discharge. After the compliance date, the Industrial User shall also supply semi-annually, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge and a record of all daily flows which exceeded the average daily flow previously supplied.

E. Monitoring Facilities

The Sewerage and Water Board may require monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage system. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the Industrial User's premises.

F. Public Participation Requirements

To comply with the public participation requirements of 40 CFR Part 25 in the National Pretreatment Standards, the Sewerage and Water Board shall annually publish in the newspaper with the largest circulation a list of the Industrial Users which are significantly violating National Categorical Pretreatment requirements or standards. The notification shall also summarize any enforcement actions taken against the Industrial User(s) during the same 12 months.

G. Dilution Not Acceptable

The alteration of the characteristics of a polluted liquid waste, to attain the limits for admission to either the public sanitary sewerage system or the public storm drainage system (as the case may be), by means of diluting, will not be allowed as an acceptable pretreatment process. The objective of an acceptable pretreatment process shall be the removal of the pollutant from the liquid waste.

H. Minimum Standards

Should there be a difference in requirements and limitations on discharges set by the Sewerage and Water Board, the State or Federal agencies, the most stringent standards shall apply.

Section 16.4 Rules Governing Permits for Discharges into the Public Sanitary Sewerage System

A. General

A connection permit must be obtained from the Sewerage and Water Board for any connection to the POTW (See Section 15)

B. Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit

In addition to the regular connection permit required by Section 15, any person, partnership or corporation desiring discharge of an industrial waste or a combination of Industrial waste with sanitary sewage, shall apply for a specific “Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit” prior to discharge into the POTW. If the Industrial User qualifies as a Significant Industrial User then a permit will be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. The Significant Industrial User shall apply for a permit re-issuance a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit. Where Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requirements apply, all necessary permits must be obtained from these agencies.

Permission for connection to the POTW will not be granted until industry has filed application furnishing an analysis characterizing their waste. A User must submit information on the nature and characteristic of its wastewater within thirty (30) days of the request.

Any person submitting the application shall make the following certification:

“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.”

The analytical procedures, where applicable, shall follow those procedures set forth in **Standard Methods for the Examination of Water Wastewater**, APHA, AWWA, WPCF, latest edition, or the EPA publication, **Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluent for Priority Pollutants**. The application shall also

include pertinent information relating to average flows, peak flows, average loadings, peak loading, etc.

All Users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. All Users shall submit as part of an application the following information:

1. All information required by Section 6.1 (B) of this code;
2. Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally be, discharged to the POTW;
3. Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
4. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
5. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
6. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, the location for monitoring all wastes, and all points of discharge;
7. Time and duration of discharges; and
8. Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division to evaluate the wastewater discharge permit application.

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

All information submitted in reference to this application will, by nature of the administering agency, become public records. Information which is considered by the applicant to constitute trade secrets or information of confidential nature must be so identified should the applicant wish such information to receive confidential treatment. However, in no case will confidential information be construed to include any and all information as to the contents of the waste connection and/or discharge.

Signatory Requirements for Industrial User Reports

All reports submitted in reference to this application shall be signed as follows: By a responsible corporate officer, if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means (i)

a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy, or decisions-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) 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 million (in second quarter 1990 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporation procedures.

Record Keeping Requirements

Any Industrial User and POTW subject to reporting requirements shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities by this section. Such records shall include for all samples:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the person or persons taking the samples;
2. The dates analyses were performed;
3. Who performed the analysis;
4. The analytical techniques/methods use; and
5. The results of such analyses.

Any Industrial User or POTW subject to the reporting requirements established in this section shall be required to retain for a minimum of 3 years any records or monitoring activities and results (whether or not such monitoring activities are required by this section) and shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the POTW. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the Industrial User or POTW. Records shall include, but not limited to, all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recording for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the SIU Wastewater Discharge Permit, records of all data used to complete the application for the SIU Wastewater Discharge Permit, and documentation associated with Best Management Practices under Part 1.C. of the SIU Wastewater Discharge Permit.

Requirements to Develop Slug/Spill Prevention Plans

The POTW will randomly sample and analyze the effluent from significant Industrial Users and conduct surveillance activities in order to identify, independent of information supplied by significant Industrial Users, occasional and continuing noncompliance with pretreatment standards; inspect and sample the effluent from each Significant Industrial

User at least once a year; evaluate at least once whether each such Significant Industrial User needs a plan to control slug discharges. For purposes of this subsection, a slug discharge is any discharge of non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge. The results of such activities shall be available upon request, if the POTW decides that a slug control plan is needed, the plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements:

1. Description of discharge practices; including non-routine batch discharges;
2. Description of stored chemicals;
3. Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW of slug discharges, including any discharge that would violate a prohibition under 40 CFR 403.5(b), with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days;
4. If necessary procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage area, handling inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

Notice of Potential Problems, Including Slug Loading

All categorical and non-categorical Industrial Users shall notify the POTW immediately of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW, including any slug loadings, as defined by 40 CFR 403.5(b), by the Industrial User. The immediate notification shall be followed up with a written notification within five (5) days.

Notification of Changed Discharge

All Industrial Users shall promptly notify the POTW in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge, including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the Industrial User has submitted initial notification under 40 CFR 403.12(p).

Notification of Hazardous Waste Discharge

The Industrial User shall notify the POTW, the EPA and 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 CFR part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the Industrial User discharges more than 100 kilograms

of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the Industrial User: An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste stream discharged during the calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the waste stream expected to be discharged during the following twelve months. Industrial Users who commence discharging after the effective date of this rule shall provide the notification no later than 180 days after the discharge of the listed or characteristic hazardous waste. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed discharges must be submitted under 40 CFR 403.12(j). The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 403.12(b), (d), and (e).

Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Decisions

The Chief of the Environmental Affairs Division will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, the Chief of the Environmental Affairs Division will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater permit. The Chief of the Environmental Affairs Division may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit.

In any case where final determination has been made denying a permit to discharge industrial waste, either after an appeal or because a timely appeal has not been taken, it shall be unlawful for any person so denied a permit to discharge industrial waste into a sanitary sewer.

Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Contents

A wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.

Wastewater discharge permits must contain:

1. A statement that indicates wastewater discharge permit duration, which in no event shall exceed five (5) years;
2. A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans in accordance with Section 16.4D of this Code, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;

3. Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable pretreatment standards;
4. Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law; and
5. Requirements to control slug discharge, if determined by the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division to be necessary.
6. A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal, state, or local law.

Wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:

1. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;
2. Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works;
3. Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges;
4. Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;
5. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment;
6. A statement that compliance with the wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal and state pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the term of the wastewater discharge permit; and
7. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division to ensure compliance with this code, state and federal laws, and/or rules and regulations.

Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Appeals

The Chief of Environmental Affairs Division shall provide the User with a draft of the proposed wastewater discharge permit. The User may petition the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division to reconsider the terms of the proposed wastewater discharge permit within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the draft permit.

Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.

In its appeal, the appealing party must indicate the wastewater discharge permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the wastewater discharge permit.

The effectiveness of the wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.

If the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division fails to act within thirty (30) days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider a wastewater discharge permit, not to issue a wastewater discharge permit, or not to modify a wastewater discharge permit shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.

Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Modification

The Chief of Environmental Affairs Division may modify a wastewater discharge permit for the good cause including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

1. To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
2. To address significant alterations or additions to the User's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;
3. A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
4. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the SWBNO's POTW, SWBNO personnel, or the receiving waters;
5. Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
6. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
7. Revision of, or a grant of, variance from categorical pretreatment standards

pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13.

8. To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit; or
9. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator.

C. Existing Industrial Waste Connections

Existing connection to the POTW, which would be classified under the provisions of this Section 16 as “Industrial Waste Connection,” are not exempt from securing the required permits and must file application for said permit.

D. Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Transfer

Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits are issued to a specific Industrial User for a specific operation. Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least thirty (30) days advance notice to the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division and the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

1. States that the new owner and/or operator have no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
2. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
3. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing wastewater discharge permit.

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

E. Significant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Revocation

The Chief of Environmental Affairs may institute an administrative adjudication proceeding pursuant to the policy of the Sewerage and Water Board, to revoke a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

1. Failure to notify the Chief of Environmental Affairs of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
2. Failure to provide prior notification to the Chief of Environmental Affairs

of changed conditions pursuant to Section 16.4 (H)(5) of this Code;

3. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application and/or any reports required under this code;
4. Falsifying self-monitoring reports;
5. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
6. Refusing to allow the Environmental Affairs Division personnel timely access to the facility premises and records;
7. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
8. Failure to pay fines;
9. Failure to pay sewer charges;
10. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
11. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
12. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility;
13. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this code; or
14. Material or substantial alterations or additions to the discharger's operation that adversely impact the wastewater discharge, and which were not in existence as of the date of the issued permit.

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

F. Wastewater Discharge Permit Reissuance

A User with an expiring wastewater discharge permit shall apply for wastewater discharge permit re-issuance by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with Section 16.4B(3) of this Code, a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the User's existing wastewater discharge permit.

G. Reporting Requirements

Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), existing categorical Users currently discharging to, or scheduled to discharge to the POTW, shall submit to the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical Users, subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

Users described above shall submit the following information:

1. The name and address of the industrial User, including the name of the operator and owners.
2. A list of any environmental control permits held by, or for, the industrial User.
3. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and the North American Industrial Classification System Classification (NAICS) of the operation(s) carried out by such industrial User. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes and the location for monitoring wastes.
4. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, of the discharge from such industrial User to the treatment works from each of the following:
 - a. Regulated process streams; and
 - b. Other streams as necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula.
5. Measurement of pollutants.
 - a. The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process, and any new categorically regulated processes for existing sources.
 - b. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by a standard or by the Chief

of Environmental Affairs Division, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.

- c. Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.
 - d. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in 40 CFR Part 136. Where the standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the industrial User shall submit documentation, as required by the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division, or the applicable standards to determine compliance with the standard.
 - e. All sampling and analysis must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in 40 CFR Part 136.
6. A statement reviewed by an authorized representative of the industrial User and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met consistently and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards.
 7. If additional pretreatment or operations and maintenance will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, then the report shall contain the shortest schedule by which the industrial User will provide such additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard.
 8. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 16.4(B)(5) of this Code.

H. Compliance Schedule Progress Reports

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 16.4(H)(1)(7) of this Code:

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 (9) months;

3. The User shall submit a progress report to the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division no later than fourteen (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 (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division.

I. Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division a report containing the information described in Section 16.4(1)(B)(4-6) of this Code. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For all other Users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit 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 Section 16.4(B)(5) of this Code.

J. Periodic Compliance Reports

All significant industrial Users shall, at a frequency determined by the Chief of Environmental Affairs, but in no case less than twice per year, submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards, and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 16.4(B)(5) of this Code.

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.

If a User, subject to the reporting requirement in this Section, monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division, using the procedures prescribed 40 CFR Part 136, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

At its discretion, the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans Environmental Affairs Division may sample and analyze User discharges in lieu of requiring the Users to

conduct sampling and analysis.

K. Reports of Changed Conditions

Each User must notify the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division 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 ninety (90) days before the change.

The Chief of Environmental Affairs Division may require the User to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under Section 16.4(B)(3) of this Code.

The Chief of Environmental Affairs Division may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 16.4(B)(11) and (12) of this Code, or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 16.4(B)(14) of this Code, in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

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

L. Reports of Potential Problems

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, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the User shall immediately telephone and notify the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division 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.

Within five (5) days following such discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this code.

A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board, or other prominent place, advising employees or its agents who to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph A, above. Users shall insure that all employees and/or agents who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

M. Reports from Unpermitted Users

All Users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Environmental Affairs Division as the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division may require.

N. Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling

If sampling performed by a User indicates a violation, the User must notify the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis, and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation.

O. Penalty for Violation of Rules

Notwithstanding the Administrative Enforcement Remedies as outlined herein, the General Superintendent shall lay before the Special Counsel of the Board any cases of the violation of these or other rules that may be herein provided, and the Special Counsel may cause the proper charges to be made and vigorously prosecute the offenders in such cases to the full extent of the law as he deems appropriate.

P. Penalties

In addition to any other remedy provided for by law or by this Code, any User who is found to have violated or who willfully or negligently failed to comply with an provision of this Section 16, and the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, shall be fined in an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) for each offense. Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans may recover reasonable Attorney's fees, court costs, court reporters fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person found to have violated this Code or the orders, rules, regulations, and permits issued hereunder.

Q. Falsifying Information

Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Section, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Code, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or by both, pursuant to Section 309 of the Clean Water Act.

R. Powers and Authorities of Enforcement

The Sewerage and Water Board's duly authorized agent bearing identification and credentials shall be permitted to gain access to such properties as may be necessary for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurements, sampling, and testing, to determine compliance to the provisions of this Code. Should a violation of this Code be found, the industry shall be served with written notice stating nature of such violation and providing a time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof.

Where an actual or potential threat to health or welfare exists, the Sewerage and Water Board shall immediately and effectively halt all discharges by closing off the water supply and/or terminating the connection receiving the discharge. The Sewerage and Water Board shall have the authority to take the same action against any industry who shall continue to be in non-compliance beyond the prescribed time limit. Any industry in violation of this Code shall become liable to the Sewerage and Water Board by reason of such violation.

S. Administration Enforcement Remedies

Notice of Violation

When the Chief of Environmental Affairs finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules and regulations, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Chief of Environmental Affairs may institute an administrative adjudication proceeding against said User according to the policy of the Sewerage and Water Board, subjecting the User to fines, penalties, a remediation plan or other sanctions as may be applicable. Such fines shall be assessed on a per-violation, per-day basis. In the case of monthly or other long-term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.

The administrative adjudication proceedings as set forth in the policy of the Sewerage and Water Board, including the appeals therefrom, will be held in compliance with the Louisiana Administrative Procedure Act.

Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User. Additionally, nothing in this Section shall limit the authority of the Chief of Environmental Affairs to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a Notice of Violation.

Consent Orders

The Chief of Environmental Affairs may enter into Consent Orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any User responsible for noncompliance. Such documents will include specific action to be

taken by the User to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document.

Emergency Suspensions

The General Superintendent may deem it necessary to take emergency action, which includes, but is not limited to, interruption or termination of service without notice, to stop or prevent any discharge which presents or may present, an imminent threat to the health or welfare of humans, which reasonably appears to threaten environment, which threatens to cause interference, pass through, or sludge contamination and/or which presents substantial endangerment to the SWBNO's treatment works. However, an administrative hearing shall be held within five (5) days of the emergency action taken.

Compliance Orders

When the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules and regulations, an individual wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereinunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Chief of Environmental Affairs Division may issue an order to the User responsible for the discharge directing that the User come into compliance within a specified period of time. If the User does not come into compliance within the time provided, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders also may contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a pretreatment standard or requirement, nor does a compliance order relieve the User of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for taking any other action against the User.

Cease and Desist Orders

When the General Superintendent finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules and regulations, an individual wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the User's past violations are likely to recur, the General Superintendent may issue an order to the User directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the User to:

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

3. A hearing shall be held within fifteen (15) days of the General Superintendent's issuance of a cease and desist order.

Termination of Discharge

In addition to the provision in Section 16.4(B)(14) of this Code, any User who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

1. Violation of individual wastewater discharge permit conditions;
2. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
3. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
4. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
5. Violation of the pretreatment standards in Section 16.2 C and 16.4(B)(12)(c)(1) of this Code.

The Superintendent or his representative may institute an administrative adjudication proceeding against the User, pursuant to Sewerage and Water Board policy, who violates the above conditions seeking the termination of said User's discharge capabilities and privileges, or other sanctions as may be appropriate. Exercise of this option by the Superintendent shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

1.2 Definition of Terms

40 CFR 403 – Part 403 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, entitled, “General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution.”

Act or the Act – The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act.

Administrative Authority – The administrative authority is the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans and its duly authorized representatives.

Air Gap – An air gap in a water-supply system or waste system is the unobstructed vertical distance through the free 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.

Anchors – See supports.

Apprentice Plumber (helper) – An apprentice plumber is a natural person properly identified as such who is undergoing an apprenticeship or course of training for the purpose of learning the trade of plumbing.

Approval Authority – means the Director in an NPDES state with an approved State pretreatment program and the appropriate Regional Administrator in a non-NPDES or NPDES-State without an approved State Pretreatment program.

Approved – Approved means accepted or acceptable under an applicable specification stated or cited in this code, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use under procedures and powers of the Administrative Authority.

Authorized Representative of Industrial User – An authorized representative of an Industrial User may be:

- 1) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the industrial User is a corporation; 2) A general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; 3) A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

Backflow – Backflow if the flow of water and other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than its intended source. (See Back Siphonage-Cross Connection).

Backflow Connection – Backflow connection or condition is any arrangement whereby backflow can occur.

Backflow Preventer – A backflow preventer is a device or means to prevent backflow into the potable water system.

Back-siphonage – Back-siphonage is the flowing back of used, contaminated or polluted water from a plumbing fixture or vessel, into a water-supply pipe due to a negative pressure in such pipe. (See Backflow-Cross Connection).

Battery of Fixtures – A battery of fixtures is any group of two or more similar adjacent fixtures which discharge into a common horizontal waste or soil branch.

Best Management Practices, (BMPs) – means schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 16.2 C of the Plumbing Code and Part 4 A12 of the SIU Wastewater Discharge Permit. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

B.O.D. (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) – The quantity of oxygen consumed in the biochemical oxidation of available organic nutrient under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20 degrees Centigrade, expressed in milligrams per liter.

Boiler Blow-off – A boiler blow-off is an outlet on a boiler to permit emptying or discharge of sediment.

Branch – A branch is any part of the piping system other than a main riser or stack.

Branch Fixture – See Fixture Branch.

Branch Horizontal – See Horizontal Branch.

Branch Interval – A branch interval is a length of soil or waste stack corresponding in general to a story height, but in no case less than 8 feet within which the horizontal branches from one floor or stock of a building are connected to the stack.

Branch Vent – A branch vent is a vent connecting one or more individual vents with a vent stack or stack vent.

Building – A building is a structure built, erected and framed of component structural parts designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure, or support of persons, animals or property of any kind.

Building Sewer – The building (house) sewer is that part of the lowest piping of a sewer system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other sewer pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage-disposal system, or other points of disposal.

Building Site – Land occupied or which may hereafter be occupied by a building and its accessory buildings, together with such open spaces as are required by the New Orleans Building Code, and having its principal frontage upon a street or officially approved place.

Building Sub-Sewer – A building (house) sub-sewer is that portion of a sewer system which cannot drain by gravity into the building sewer, or public sewer.

Bypass – The intentional diversion of wastewater streams from any portion of an industrial User's treatment facility.

Categorical Industrial User – Any industrial User which is subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

C.O.D. (Chemical Oxygen Demand) – The quantity of oxygen consumed in the chemical oxidation of oxidizable material in a sample, under standard laboratory procedure, expressed in milligram per liter.

Color – The true color of the light transmitted through waste solution after removing suspended material, including the pseudo colloidal particles.

Combination Fixture – A combination fixture is a fixture combining one sink and tray, or a two or three compartment sink or tray in one unit, or two, three or more approved plumbing fixtures manufactured as a single unit.

Combination Waste and Vent System – A combination waste and vent system is a specially designated system of waste piping embodying the horizontal wet venting of one or more fixture drains by means of a common waste and vent pipe adequately sized to provide free movement of air above the flow line of the sewer.

Common Vent – A Common vent is a vent connecting at the junction of two fixture drains and serving as a vent for both fixtures.

Composite Sample – A sample collected over time, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples.

Continuous Vent – A continuous vent is a vertical vent that is a continuation of the sewer to which it connects.

Continuous Waste – A continuous waste is a sewer pipe from two or three fixtures connected to a single trap.

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

Control Authority – Shall mean, for the purpose of this provision, the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans.

Cross Connection – A cross-connection is any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other water of unknown or questionable safety, whereby water may flow from one system to the other, the direction of flow depending on the pressure differential between the two systems. (See Back-Siphonage-Backflow).

Daily Maximum Limits - The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

Dead End – A dead end is a branch leading from a soil, waste or vent pipe, or building sewer which is terminated at a developed distance of 2 feet or more by means of a plug or other closed fitting.

Department – The Environmental Affairs Division of the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans.

Developed Length – The developed length of a pipe is its length along the center line of the pipe fittings.

Diameter – Unless specifically stated, the term “diameter” is the nominal diameter as designated commercially.

Discharge – See Indirect Discharge.

Domestic Sewage – Same as Sanitary Sewage.

Double Offset – A double offset is two changes of direction installed in succession or series in continuous pipe.

Drainage System – A storm drainage-system (drainage piping) includes all the piping within public or private premises, which conveys rain water, or other permitted liquid wastes to a legal point of disposal, but does not include the main of a public sewer system or a private or public sewage-treatment or disposal plant.

Dual Vent – See Common Vent.

Durham System – Durham system is a term used to describe soil or waste systems where all piping is of threaded pipe, tubing, or other such rigid construction, using recessed drainage fitting to correspond to the types of piping.

Effective Opening – The effective opening is the minimum cross-sectional area at the point of water-supply discharge, measured or expressed in terms of (1) diameter of a circle, (2) if the opening is not circular, the diameter of a circle of equivalent cross-sectional area. (This is applicable to air gap).

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 said agency.

Existing Source - Any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency of proposed categorical pretreatment standards, which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act (“Act”).

Existing Work – Existing work is a plumbing system or any part thereof which has been installed prior to the effective date of this code.

Fire Resistance Rating – The time in hours that the material or construction will withstand that standard fire exposure as determined by a fire test made in conformity with the “Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials,” (ASTM E 119)

Fixture Branch – A fixture branch is a horizontal pipe connecting several fixtures.

Fixture Drain – A fixture drain is the discharge pipe from the trap of a fixture to the junction of that pipe with any other soil or waste pipe.

Fixture Water Supply – A fixture supply is a water-supply pipe connecting the fixture with the fixture branch or water service pipe.

Fixture Unit – A fixture unit is a quantity in terms of which the load-producing effects on the plumbing system of different kinds of plumbing fixtures are expressed on some arbitrarily chosen scale.

Fixture-Unit Flow Rate – Fixture-unit flow rate is the total discharge flow in g.p.m. of a single fixture divided by 7.5 which provides the flow rate of that particular plumbing fixture as a unit of flow. Fixtures are rated as multiples of this unit of flow.

Flood Level – See Flooded.

Flood Level Rim – The flood-level rim is the top edge of the receptacle from which water overflows.

Flooded – A fixture is flooded when the liquid therein rises to the flood-level rim.

Floor Drain – A floor drain is a drain set level with the floor designated to receive the accumulated waste in a roof covered or enclosed area which is subject to being contaminated.

Flush Valve – A flush valve is a device located at the bottom of the tank for the purpose of flushing water closets and similar fixtures.

Flushometer Valve – A flushometer valve is a device which discharges a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing purposes and is actuated by direct water pressure.

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

General Superintendent – The General Superintendent of the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans or his duly authorized designees, including the Environmental Affairs Chief.

Grab Sample - A single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge system.

Grade – Grade is the slope of fall of a line of pipe in reference to a horizontal plane. In drainage or sewerage it is usually expressed as the fall in a fraction of an inch per foot length of pipe.

Grease Interceptor – See Interceptor.

Grease Trap – See Interceptor.

Hangers – See Supports.

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

Horizontal Branch – A horizontal branch is a drain pipe extending laterally from a soil or waste stack or building sewer, with or without vertical sections or branches, which receives the discharge from one or more fixture drains and conducts it to the soil or waste stack or the building (house) sewer.

Horizontal Pipe – A horizontal pipe is any pipe or fitting which is installed in a horizontal position or which makes an angle of less than 45° with the horizontal.

House Sewer – See Building Sewer.

Hub Drain – A hub drain is a drain designed to receive the waste from a boiler, air-conditioning or refrigeration unit, drinking fountain, swimming pool, etc., which is not subject to being contaminated. A hub drain is a drain, the flood level rim of which is above floor level.

Indirect Discharge – The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source.

Indirect Waste – An indirect waste is a pipe that does not connect directly with the sewer system but conveys liquid wastes by discharging into a plumbing fixture or receptacle which is directly connected to the sewer system.

Individual Vent – An individual vent is a pipe installed to vent a fixture trap and which connects with the vent system above the highest fixture or terminates in the open air above the roof.

Industrial User – Any User which contributes liquid wastes from any industrial process, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

Industrial Wastes – The liquid wastes from any industrial manufacturing process, trade or business, as distinct from domestic sanitary sewage.

Industry – Any individual, partnership or corporation doing business within Orleans Parish or any such establishment outside the limits of Orleans Parish, whose discharges flow into Orleans Parish.

Insanitary – Contrary to sanitary principles-injurious to health.

Interceptor – An interceptor is a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous, or undesirable matter from normal wastes and permit normal sewage or liquid wastes to discharge into the disposal terminal by gravity.

Instantaneous Limit - The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the

duration of the sampling event.

Interference – A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources both:

- 1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use, or disposal: and
- 2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulation): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (Including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protections, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Journeyman Plumber – A journeyman plumber is a natural person who possesses the necessary qualifications and knowledge to install, alter and/or repair plumbing systems and is licensed as such by the Louisiana State Board of Examiners of Journeyman Plumbers.

Liquid Waste – Liquid waste is the discharge from any fixture, device, appliance or appurtenance which flows into either the public storm drainage system or the public sanitary sewerage system, whichever is proper.

Load Factor – Load factor is the percentage of the total connected fixture unit flow rate which is likely to occur at any point in the sewer system. It varies with the type of occupancy, the total flow unit above this point being considered, and with the probability factor of simultaneous use.

Local Ventilating Pipe – A local ventilating pipe is a pipe on the fixture side of the trap through which vapor or foul air is removed from a room or fixture.

Loop Vent – A loop vent is the same as a circuit vent except that it loops back and connects with a stack vent instead of a vent stack.

Main – The main of any system of continuous piping is the principal artery of the system, to which branches may be connected.

Main Sewer – See Public Sewer.

Main Vent – The main vent is the principal artery of the venting system to which vent branches may be connected.

Major Industrial User – See Significant Industrial User.

Master Plumber – A master plumber is a natural person who possesses the necessary qualifications and knowledge to plan, lay out and supervise the installation, alteration and/or repair of plumbing systems and is licensed as such in accordance with the requirements of this code.

May – The work “may” is a permissive term.

Monthly average - The average results of all sampling, either grab samples or 24-hour composite samples, taken during a calendar month.

National Categorical Pretreatment Standards – Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA which apply to specific categories of Industrial Users that discharge to the POTW.

NPDES Permit – A permit issued to a POTW pursuant to Section 402 of the Act.

National Pretreatment Standard – Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307 (b) and (c) of the Act, which applies to Industrial Users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to Section 403.5 of the Act.

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

- 1) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
- 2) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
- 3) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, or 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 same extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.

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 items 2) or 3) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:

- 1) Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program:
 - a) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment;
or
 - b) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
- 2) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which is intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

Non-Contact Cooling Water - Water used for cooling, which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product. The only pollutant contributed from the discharge is heat.

Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User, (NSCIU) - an industrial User that discharges 100 gallons per day (gpd) or less of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and;

- (1) Has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;

(1) Never discharges any untreated categorical process wastewater.

Normal Strength - A wastewater strength determined by the Department to be typical for domestic Users.

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) - Industry coding system designed to facilitate the collection, analysis, and presentation of economic data in the United States (U.S.), Canada, and Mexico, which are all member nations of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). First implemented in 1997, as amended or supplemented, by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), it is the successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Offset – An offset in a line of piping is a combination of elbows or bends which brings one section of the pipe out of line but into a line parallel with the other section.

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

Permit – See NPDES Permit.

Person – Person is a natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and includes a firm, partnership or corporation, its or their successors or assigns. Singular includes plural; male includes female.

pH – The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in moles per liter of solution.

Pitch – See Grade.

Plumber – See Apprentice Plumber, Journeyman Plumber or Master Plumber.

Plumbing – Plumbing is the work or business of installing in buildings and on premises the pipes, fixtures, and other apparatus for supplying water and for removing liquid and water-borne wastes. The term is also used to denote the installed fixtures, sewer, vents and water distribution systems of buildings and premises. The term does not include public supply, public sewer or public drainage systems.

Plumbing Fixtures – Plumbing fixtures are installed receptacles, devices, or appliances which are supplied with water, or which receive or discharge liquids or liquid-borne wastes, with or without discharge into the sewer system with which they may be directly or indirectly connected.

Plumbing Inspector – See Administrative Authority.

Plumbing System – The plumbing system includes the sewer and vent system; the water supply distributing pipes and the fixtures and fixture traps; with their devices, appurtenances and connections. The term does not include the public water supply distributing pipes, or sewer or drainage systems.

Pollutant – Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharge into water.

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

Pool – A pool is a water receptacle used for swimming or as a plunge or other bath, designed to accommodate more than one bather at a time.

POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

POTW Treatment Plant – That portion of a POTW which is designated to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

Potable Water - Potable water is water which is satisfactory for drinking, culinary and domestic purposes, and meets the requirements of the health authority having jurisdiction.

Pretreatment – The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction of alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, process changes or by names, except as prohibited by Section 403.6(d) of the Act.

Pretreatment Requirements – Any substantive or procedural requirement related to Pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard, imposed on an Industrial User.

Pretreatment Standard – See National Pretreatment Standard.

Private or Private Use – In the classification of plumbing fixtures, private applies to fixtures in residences and apartments and to fixtures in private bath rooms of hotels and similar installations where the fixtures are intended for the use of a family or an individual.

Private Sewer – A private sewer is a sewer privately owned and not directly controlled by public authority.

Prohibited Discharge Standards or prohibited discharges - Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 16.2C of this Code.

Properly Shredded Garbage – Garbage that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely in the public sanitary sewer under the flow conditions normally prevailing, with no particle greater than one-fourth (1/4) inch in any dimension.

Public or Public Use – In the classification of plumbing fixtures, public applies to fixtures in general toilet rooms of school, gymnasiums, hotels, railroad stations, public buildings, bars, public comfort stations, or places to which the public is invited or which are frequented by the public without special invitation, and other installations (whether pay or free) where a number of fixtures are installed so that their use is similarly unrestricted.

Public Sewer – A public sewer is a common sewer directly controlled by the Sewerage and Water Board.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works – A treatment works as defined by Section 2.12 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by Section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the 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 a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in Section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment work.

Receiving Stream – Any stream, river, pond, lake or estuary into a liquid waste ultimately flow, irrespective of intervening treatment or conveyance processes.

Relief Vent – A relief vent is a vent the primary function of which is to provide circulation of air between sewer and vent systems.

Return Offset – A return offset is a double offset installed so as to return the pipe to its original alignment.

Revent Pipe – A revent pipe (sometimes called an individual vent) is that part of a vent pipe line which connects directly with an individual waste or group of wastes, underneath or back of the fixture, and extends either to the main or branch vent pipe.

Rim – A rim is the unobstructed open upper edge of a fixture.

Riser – A riser is a water-supply pipe which extends vertically one full story or more to connect to branches or fixtures.

Roughing- In – Roughing-in is the installation of all parts of the plumbing system which can be completed prior to the installation of fixtures. This includes sewer, water-supply and vent piping, and the necessary fixture supports.

Sand Interceptor – See Interceptor.

Sanitary Sewage – The liquid wastes consisting of discharges from sinks, lavatories, water closets, bathtubs, washing machines, dishwashers, residential garbage grinders, etc. Also, called Domestic Sewage.

Sanitary Sewerage System – All facilities for collecting, pumping treating and disposing of sanitary sewage.

Sanitary Sewer – A sanitary sewer is a pipe which carries sewage and excludes storm, surface and groundwater.

Secondhand – Secondhand as applied to material or plumbing equipment is that which has been installed and has been used, removed, and passed to another ownership or possession.

Separator – See Interceptor.

Septic Tank – A septic tank is a water-tight receptacle which receives the discharge of a soil or waste systems, or part thereof, and is designed and constructed so as to separate solids from the liquid, digest organic matter through a period of detention and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through a system of open-joint or perforated piping, or disposal pit.

Sewage – Sewage is any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution, and may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

Sewer – A sewer is any pipe which carries wastewater or water-borne waste into a building sewer system.

Sewer System – A public sewer owned or operated by the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans that carries liquid and waterborne wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions to either the East Bank Wastewater Treatment Plant or the West Bank Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Shall – The work “shall” is a mandatory term.

Side Vent – A side vent is a vent connecting to the sewer pipe through a fitting or an angle not greater than 45⁰ to the vertical.

Significant Industrial User – Significant Industrial Users include:

- 1.) All Categorical Industrial Users; and
- 2.) Any Noncategorical Industrial User which
 - a.) discharges 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater, or
 - b.) contributes a process wastewater which makes up 5-percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of a POTW, or
 - c.) has a reasonable potential in the opinion of the Administrative Authority to adversely affect the POTW Treatment Plant by causing inhibition, pass through, sludge contamination or endangerment of POTW workers.

Significant Industrial User (SIU) Wastewater Discharge Permit – Permit issued to Significant Industrial Users by the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans Environmental Affairs Division to discharge process wastewater to the sanitary sewer system. The permits specify monitoring requirements for SIUs to demonstrate compliance with applicable local, state and federal regulations. If a SIU is required to meet BMPs, Best Management Practices, as required by Pretreatment Standard, state or local law, the following items will be included in the control mechanism, i.e. SIU Wastewater Discharge Permit: Definition of BMP, Effluent Limitation Based on BMP, Periodic Compliance Reports requiring BMP reporting and Recordkeeping of BMPs.

Significant Noncompliance - The criteria for determining significant noncompliance by an industrial User are:

For the purposes of this provision, a Significant Industrial User (or any Industrial User which violates paragraphs (f)(2)(viii)(c), (D), or (H) of this section) is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

(F) Failure to provide, within 45 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self – monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;

(G) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;

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

Size of Pipe and Tubing - See Diameter.

Slug Discharge – means any discharge of a non-routine, or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the Sewerage & Water Board of New Orleans Plumbing Code, or permit conditions.

Slope – See Grade.

Soil Pipe - A soil pipe is any pipe which conveys the discharge of water closets, urinals, or fixtures having similar function, with or without the discharge from other fixtures, to the building sewer.

Soil Vent - See Stack Vent.

Special Waste Pipe – See Section 12.1.

Stack – A stack is the vertical main of a system of soil, waste or vent piping.

Stack Group – Stack group is a term applied to the location of a fixture in relation to the stack so that by means of proper fittings, vents may be reduced to a minimum.

Stack Vent - A stack vent (sometimes called a waste vent or soil vent) is the extension of a soil or waste stack above the highest horizontal sewer connected to the stack.

Stack Venting - Stack venting is a method of venting a fixture or fixtures through the soil or waste stack.

Standard – See National Pretreatment Standard.

State – State of Louisiana.

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

Sump - A sump is a tank or pit which receives sewage or liquid waste, located below the normal grade of the gravity system and which must be emptied by mechanical means.

Supports - Supports, hangers, and anchors are devices for supporting and securing pipe and fixtures to walls, ceilings, floors, or structural members.

Suspended Solids - Those solids in suspension in a waste stream which are removable by normal laboratory filtration procedures, expressed in milligrams per liter.

Toxic Pollutant - Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic, including but not limited to those, in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Trap - A trap is a fitting or device so designed and constructed as to provide, when properly vented, a liquid seal which will prevent the back passage of air without materially affecting the flow of sewage or wastewater through it.

Trap Seal - The trap seal is the maximum vertical depth of liquid that a trap will retain, measured between the crown weir and the top of the dip of the trap.

United States Code (U.S.C.) - The compilation and codification of the general and permanent federal laws of the United States. The U.S.C. is published by the office of the Law Revision Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives. There are two (2) leading annotated versions of the United States Code published by

competing private companies, namely the United States Code Annotated (U.S.C.A.) and the United States Code Service (U.S.C.S.)

User – Any person who directly or indirectly discharges, causes or permits the discharge of wastewater into the POTW.

Vacuum Breaker - A vacuum breaker is a device with a vent opening that is normally opened to atmosphere, installed above overflow level and used to protect the water supply should the water supply develop a sub-atmospheric “siphonage” condition.

Vent Pipe - See Vent System.

Vent Stack - A vent stack is a vertical vent pipe installed primarily for the purpose of providing circulation of air to and from any part of the sewer system.

Vent System - A vent system is a pipe or pipes installed to provide a flow of air within such system to protect trap seals from siphonage and back pressure.

Vertical Pipe - A vertical pipe is any pipe or fitting which is installed in a vertical position or which make an angle of not more than 45⁰ with the vertical.

Waste - See Liquid Waste and Industrial Wastes.

Waste Pipe - A waste pipe is a pipe which conveys liquid wastes to either the public storm drainage system or the public sanitary sewerage system, whichever is proper.

Water-distributing Pipe - A water distributing pipe in a building or premises is a pipe which conveys water from the water-service pipe to the plumbing fixtures and other waste outlets.

Water Main - The water (street) main is a water-supply pipe for public or community use.

Water Outlet - A water outlet, as used in connection with the water distribution system, is the discharge opening for the water (1) to a fixture; (2) to atmospheric pressure (except into an open tank which is part of the water supply system); (3) to a boiler or heating system; (4) to any water-operated device or equipment requiring water to operate, but not a part of the plumbing system.

Water Riser Pipe - See Riser.

Water-Service Pipe - The water-service pipe is the pipe from the water main or other source of water supply to the building served.

Water-Supply System - The water-supply system of a building or premises consists of the water-service pipe, the water-distributing pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves, and all appurtenances in or adjacent to the building or premises.

Wet Vent - A wet vent which received the discharge from wastes other than water closets.

Yoke Vent - A yoke vent is a pipe connecting upward from a soil or waste stack to a vent stack for the purpose of preventing pressure changes in the stacks.