

**GUIDELINES for Determining Effectiveness of
Local Source Control Programs
June 1976**

California State Water Resources Control Board
DOC-CA
W730
.L63x
Docx Stacks

TABLE OF CONTENTS	
	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
CONTENTS OF SOURCE CONTROL PROGRAM	2
DEFINITIONS	2
LOCAL SOURCE CONTROL ORDINANCE	4
THE USE PERMIT	6
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM	8
LOCAL AGENCY REPORTING	11

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 76-62

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL SOURCE CONTROL PROGRAMS

WHEREAS:

1. Local source control programs are mandated by Section 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Section 13379(h) of the Water Code;
2. Regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board require local operating entities of publicly owned treatment works to have and enforce an adequate source control program;
3. The State Board wishes to facilitate and assure adequate implementation of such source control programs.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Guidelines for Determining the Effectiveness of Local Source Control Programs, attached hereto, are hereby adopted.
2. Copies of said guidelines shall be made available to any person or entity upon request, free of charge.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Executive Officer of the State Water Resources Control Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on Jun 17 1976.

{signature}

Bill B. Dendy

Acting Executive Officer

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING
EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL SOURCE CONTROL PROGRAMS

I. INTRODUCTION

Local source control programs constitute a vital part of the overall effort to minimize the effect of sewage and other wastes on the environment. Such programs are mandated in Section 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 92-500) and Section 13379(h) of the California Water Code. Also, it is incumbent upon local sewerage entities to protect the environment to the greatest degree possible (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et. seq.) and insure that their sewerage systems are protected and utilized properly. Proper source control programs are necessary if we are to achieve the goal of reducing to a minimum pollutants which are discharged to the State's water. Regulation of waste inputs to local sewerage systems can:

1. Minimize the inputs of toxic or hazardous wastes to sewerage system and consequently to the environment.
2. Protect the treatment facilities from upset caused by noncompatible wastes.
3. Protect the sewer system from damage by deleterious wastes.
4. Protect operation and maintenance personnel.
5. Provide for maximum reclamation of wastewater and waste.

These guidelines are intended to serve as a means of assessing an individual community's efforts in conducting source control programs. The guidelines are intended to be flexible and adaptable for a case-by-case evaluation.

II. CONTENTS OF SOURCE CONTROL PROGRAM

While local source control programs must vary to accommodate differing community conditions, each program should have certain key features. These features are:

1. Adoption of a local source control ordinance (industrial waste ordinance or pretreatment ordinance).
2. A program of issuance of use permits.
3. A program of surveillance.
4. A program of correction including applicable enforcement measures.

III. DEFINITIONS

"Governing Entity" means a city council, board of supervisors, or board of directors.

"Manager" means the principal administrative officer of a local sewerage entity, including a chief engineer or a head of the department of public works or other appropriate department head.

"Discharger" means any person who discharges or causes a discharge to a public sewer.

"Domestic Wastewater" means the wastewater from or equivalent to that which normally results from domestic residency.

"Nondomestic Connection" means the line conveying nondomestic wastewater from the building site to the public sewer.

"Nondomestic Wastewater" means all wastewater of a community excluding domestic wastewater and pollutant free wastewater, and shall include all such wastewater from any producing, manufacturing; processing, institutional, commercial, or other operation which contains characteristics unlike that of domestic wastewater.

"Local Sewerage Agency" means the local governmental subdivision which provides sewerage service and is empowered to regulate discharges to the public sewers.

"Major Contributing Industry" means a discharge of nondomestic wastewater to a publicly owned treatment works that

(a) has a flow of 50,000 gallons or more per average work day, or

(b) has a flow greater than 5 percent of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste, or

(c) has in its waste a toxic pollutant in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or

(d) as found by the local sewerage agency, the Regional Water Quality Control Board or State Water Resources Control Board has a significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the treatment works or upon the quality of the effluent from the treatment works.

"Pollutant Free Wastewater" means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates which are essentially free of pollutants.

"Pretreatment Standards" means requirements for the quality of wastewaters from sources before introduction of such wastewaters into the local sewerage system.

"Public Sewer" means any sewer installed, owned, or maintained through public funds or controlled by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including municipally owned industrial sewers.

"Sewerage System" means those facilities for the collection, treatment, or disposal of wastewaters.

"Source Control Ordinance" means the ordinance and any implementing regulations.

"Should" means a discretionary act.

IV. LOCAL SOURCE CONTROL ORDINANCE

Each local sewerage agency providing sewerage service, where the average dry weather flow is 5 mgd or more, or where the State Board or a Regional Board deems appropriate, should enact a source control ordinance. Such an ordinance should outline the obligations of each discharger using the sewerage system.

Local source control ordinances should be adopted by the governing entity and should be periodically reviewed to determine their effectiveness. In addition to the source control ordinance, local sewerage agencies may wish to specify be regulations detailed procedures regarding their source control programs.

A source control ordinance should:

1. prohibit the disposal of waste into the sewerage system by any person except as in compliance with federal pretreatment standards and any more stringent state and local standards;
2. require approval of nondomestic connections to public sewers;
3. require a use permit for discharge from a major contributing industry into the sewerage system;
4. prohibit the discharge of pollutant-free wastewater to the sewerage system;
5. require nondomestic users to provide information describing wastewater constituents and characteristics,

- and type of processing or manufacturing activity;
6. describe other requirements and procedures for obtaining the authorization for use, the duration of the use permit, and the method of renewal of the use permit, if the use permit contains an expiration date;
 7. allow the local sewerage agency to prescribe self-monitoring requirements for the discharge of nondomestic wastewater;
 8. allow the local sewerage agency to to have the right of entry to the discharger's facilities during reasonable time for the purpose of inspection;
 9. allow the local sewerage agency to include a time schedule in a use permit which notifies the discharger of when to comply with terms and conditions of the use permit.
 10. allow for the administrative sanctions and judicial action to insure compliance with all provisions of the ordinance;
 11. provide for appropriate civil sanctions pursuant to California Government Code Section 54740;
 12. provide for appeal of the Manager's decisions to the governing entity;
 13. establish an equitable bill of charges to users of the system to reimburse the local sewerage agency for the cost of permit issuance, monitoring, and enforcement or provide an alternate equitable system to insure funding of the source control program.

V. THE USE PERMIT

In accordance with the provisions of the source control ordinance, each major contributing industry should be issued a use permit which describes the conditions under which discharge to the sewer system may occur.

The use permit should be issued by the Manager.

If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or amendments thereto, the local sewerage agency may revise and modify the use permit in accordance with such more stringent standards.

The use permit should constitute the performance specification to which each discharger must conform in order to maintain authorization to use the sewerage system. The use permit should contain:

1. any applicable prohibition
2. discharge quality limitations;
3. physical limitations regarding the size of the connection, flow measuring devices, and sampling devices;
4. any necessary time schedule for compliance with the terms of the permit;
5. a self-monitoring and reporting program;
6. a requirement that an amended application must be filed

in any case where the nature of the discharge is significantly modified from that allowed by the permit.

Discharge quality limitations contained in the use permit should at a minimum be adequate to protect the publicly owned treatment works, ensure compliance with appropriate federal pretreatment standards, and ensure compliance with waste discharge requirements. Discharge quality limitations should be calculated to assist in achieving applicable waste discharge requirements or based on applicable federal pretreatment standards. The most stringent limitations should apply and be incorporated in the use permit. Nonetheless, each local sewerage agency should strive to minimize the introduction of toxic or hazardous pollutants.

Application for a use permit should be made to the Manager on a form acceptable to the local sewerage agency. This form should contain at a minimum:

1. name and address of discharger;
2. name and telephone number of discharger's agent;
3. standard industrial classification code;
4. average annual production rate;
5. average daily and peak hourly flow rates; and
6. an analysis of the waste including the level of the following constituents when appropriate:

Oil and Grease

Arsenic

Cadmium

Total Chromium

Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Silver
Zinc
Total Identifiable Chlorinated Hydrocarbons
Radioactivity
Cyanide
Phenols
BOD, COD, TOC
Highly Acid, Alkaline, or Corrosive Materials
(pH, Acidity, Alkalinity)
Other Potentially Toxic Substances or Substances
which are not readily removed by
conventional waste treatment processes.

As permitted by law, the local sewerage agency should protect as confidential information contained in the application.

Use permits should be issued as expeditiously as possible.

VI. SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Each local sewerage agency should have a program of compliance inspection to ensure compliance with the provisions of the ordinance and use permit. Such a program should include:

1. review of self-monitoring reports;
2. field inspection and verification; and

Each use permit for a major contributing industry should contain a self-monitoring program requiring the discharger to monitor and report on the quantity and quality of the wastewater periodically. The frequency of self-monitoring and reporting should take into account the:

1. effect of the wastewater on the treatment facility or sewerage system;
2. degree of toxic materials which may pass through the treatment plant;
3. need to ensure that pretreatment standards are met;
4. size, nature, and type of the nondomestic wastewater discharge; and
5. extent to which the permittee could contribute to violation of the agency's waste discharge requirements.

For facilities which must meet federal pretreatment standards, or may have toxic or hazardous materials in their wastewater in excess of that allowed under Section 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, monthly monitoring and reporting should be required, unless such a frequency imposes unreasonable demands on the discharger. In no case where self-monitoring is required should self-monitoring be required on less than an annual basis. All self-monitoring and field data should be obtained in accordance with those methods outlined in 40 CFR 136 (the federal guidelines establishing test procedures for the analyses of pollutants) or other appropriate method approved for use by the Regional Board.

In order to verify the results of self-monitoring and to check the effectiveness of the source control program, the local sewerage agency should have sufficient manpower available to conduct field inspections. In conducting field inspections, the local sewerage agency should examine the file of the discharger to determine if residual wastes are being handled in accordance with applicable regulations issued by the Department of Health for control of hazardous wastes. The local sewerage agency should, at a minimum, inspect and sample at least annually those discharges which are from a major contributing industry or which contain toxic or hazardous wastes in sufficient quantities to interfere with the operation of the treatment works or pass through such works in sufficient amounts to result in violation of the waste discharge requirements applicable to such treatment works. Other nondomestic discharges should be inspected on a random basis to insure that accurate self-monitoring is occurring and that use permits are being complied with.

The local sewerage agency should have sufficient manpower to review self-monitoring reports for compliance. Self-monitoring reports, summaries thereof, and results of field inspection should be retained by the local sewerage agency for three years or until any unresolved litigation is resolved.

VII. ENFORCEMENT

Each local sewerage agency should have sufficient manpower and funding to conduct any necessary enforcement actions which may be required to obtain compliance with the provisions of the ordinance or use permit.

It is desirable to have a variety of enforcement measures which provide for a range of severity such that any enforcement action may be more or less tailored to the specific violation.

The source control ordinance should give the Manager the authority to issue a corrective order which notifies the discharger to bring the discharge into compliance with all provisions of the use permit or ordinance. Such an order could contain a time schedule which sets forth tasks and respective completion dates for the specified tasks. The ordinance should also empower the local sewerage agency to seek civil monetary remedies and injunctive relief.

VIII. LOCAL AGENCY REPORTING

The local sewerage agency should annually prepare a summary of the source control program. This annual report should include summaries of:

1. Concentrations for the following constituents in the influent of the publicly owned treatment works:

- Arsenic
- Cadmium
- Total Chromium
- Copper
- Lead
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Silver
- Zinc

Cyanide
Phenolic Compounds
Ammonia (N)
Total Identifiable Chlorinated Hydrocarbons
Radioactivity
Toxicity

2. the numbers of inspections made and the numbers of enforcement actions undertaken;
3. the numbers of major contributing industries and other permittees which contribute to the sewerage system;
4. all new discharges to the sewerage system from a source which would be defined as a new source pursuant to Section 306 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act;
5. all new discharges which would constitute a major contributing industry;
6. the manpower and funds including overhead expended in conducting the source control program.

The Regional Water Quality Control Boards should receive a copy of the annual report. In evaluating the efforts of the municipality, the Regional Boards will be concerned with the trends in the effluent concentrations of toxic pollutants to the publicly owned treatment works and the manpower and funds expended by the local agency for source control.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
P. O. Box 100, Sacramento, California 95801

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

NORTH COAST REGION (1)

1000 Coddington Center
Santa Rosa, California 95401
(707)545-2620

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION (2)

111 Jackson Street, Room 6040
Oakland, California 94607
(415)464-1255

CENTRAL COAST REGION (3)

1122-A Laurel Lane
San Luis Obispo, California 93401
(805)549-3147

LOS ANGELES REGION (4)

107 South Broadway, Room 4027
Los Angeles, California 90012
(213)620-4460

CENTRAL VALLEY REGION (5)

3201 S Street
Sacramento, California 95816
(916)445-0270

Fresno Branch Office

3374 East Shields Avenue
Fresno, California 93726
(209)488-5116

Redding Branch Office

1815 Sacramento Street
Redding, California 96001
(916)442-6376

LAHONTAN REGION (6)

2092 Lake Tahoe Boulevard
P.O. Box 14367
South Lake Tahoe, California 95702
(916)544-3481

Bishop Branch Office

633 North Main Street
Bishop, California 93514
(714)873-7111

COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION (7)

73-271 Highway 111, Suite 21
Palm Desert, California 92260
(714)346-7490

SANTA ANA REGION (8)

6833 Indiana Avenue, Suite 1
Riverside, California 92506
(714)684-9330

SAN DIEGO REGION (9)

6154 Mission Gorge Road, Suite 205
San Diego, California 92120
(714)286-5114