

PART 2: ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1: ABBREVIATIONS: The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
FOG	Fats, Oils and Grease
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
NCPS	National Categorical Pretreatment Standards
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PSES	Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources
PSNS	Pretreatment Standards for New Sources
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 USC 6901 et seq)
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTO	Total Toxic Organics
USC	United States Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

ARTICLE 2: DEFINITIONS:

"A" as in "Cyanide-A" means amenable to alkaline chlorination.

"Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended. (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq)

"Authorized Representative of Industrial User" is (I) a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, if the Industrial User is a corporation; (II) a general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; (III) a duly authorized representative of the individual designated above. A person is a duly authorized representative only if the authorization is made in writing to the POTW by a person described above.

"Baseline Report" means that report required by 40 CFR Section 403.12 (b) (1-7).

"Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)" means the quantity of oxygen, expressed in mg/l, utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures as described in Standard Methods.

"Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)" means the quantity of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant (standard potassium dichromate solution) under standard laboratory procedures as described in Standard Methods.

"Combined Waste Stream Formula" means the formula as found in 40 CFR Section 403.6(e).

"Composite Sample" means a sample of wastewater based on a flow proportional or time proportional method.

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

"Compatible Pollutant" means biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, FOG, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria.

"Consistent POTW Treatment Works Removal, Pollutant Removal or Removal" means reduction in the amount of a pollutant or alteration of the nature or concentration of a pollutant in the influent of the POTW to a less incompatible or concentrated state in the effluent. Consistent POTW removal efficiency shall be the difference between the average concentration of the pollutant in the influent of the treatment plant and the average concentration of the pollutant in the effluent of the treatment plant divided by the average concentration of the pollutant in the influent.

"Director" means the Director of IEPA.

"Existing Source" means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge, which is not a New Source.

"Fecal Coliform" means any number of organisms common to the intestinal tract of man and animals whose presence in sanitary sewage is an indicator of pollution.

"Fats, Oil, or Grease (FOG)" means any hydrocarbons, fatty acids, soaps, fats, waxes, oils, and any other material that is extracted by trichlorotrifluoroethane solvent.

"Flow" means volume of wastewater per unit of time.

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

"Grab Sample" means a sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis without regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.

"Incompatible Pollutant" means all pollutants other than compatible pollutants as defined in this Article.

"Indirect Discharge or Discharge" means the introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.

"Industrial User" means a source of Indirect Discharge, including but not limited to, a manufacturing, commercial or process facility, or other facility engaged in the purchase or sale of goods, transaction of business or who otherwise renders services to the public.

"Interference" means an inhibition or disruption of the POTW, its treatment process or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal which is a cause of or significantly contributes to either a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES Permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or to the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or Local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (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, and the Toxic Substances Control Act.

An Industrial User significantly contributes to such a permit violation or prevention of sludge use or disposal in accordance with above-cited authorities whenever such User:

- (A) Discharges a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by permit with the POTW or by Federal, State or Local law;

- (B) Discharges wastewater which substantially differs in nature or constituents from the User's average discharge; or
- (C) Knows or has reason to know that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would result in a POTW permit violation or prevent sewage sludge use or disposal in accordance with the above-cited authorities as they apply to the POTW's selected method of sludge management.

"National Categorical Pretreatment Standard" means any pretreatment standard specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants which may be discharged to a POTW by Industrial Users in specific industrial subcategories as established in regulations promulgated from time to time by the USEPA in 40 CRF Chapter I, Subchapter N.

"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES Permit)" means a permit issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for discharge of wastewaters to the navigable waters of the United States pursuant to the Act.

"New Source" means 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 Act which will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section.

If National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are not applicable, "New Source" shall mean any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a Discharge of pollutants, the remodeling (if that remodeling could result in the assigning by the POTW of a new Standard Industrial Classification code) or the construction of which commences after the effective date of this Chapter.

"Pass Through" means the discharge of pollutants through the POTW into navigable waters in quantities or concentrations which are a cause of or significantly contribute to a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation). An Industrial User significantly contributes to such permit violation where it:

- (A) Discharges a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by permit with the POTW or by Federal, state, or Local law;

- (B) Discharges wastewater which substantially differs in nature and constituents from the User's average discharge;
- (C) Knows or has reason to know that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would result in a permit violation; or
- (D) Knows or has reason to know that the POTW is, for any reason, violating its final effluent limitations in its permit and that such Industrial User's discharge either alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, increases the magnitude or duration of the POTW's violations.

"Permitted Wastewater Hauler Vehicle" means a vehicle used for hauling wastewater, which has been granted a permit under the requirements of this Chapter.

"Person" means any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group.

"pH" means the intensity of the acid or base condition of a solution, calculated by taking the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration.

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

"POTW Treatment Plant" means that portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

"Pretreatment" means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of the pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the POTW.

"Pretreatment Requirements" means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard, imposed on an Industrial User.

"Pretreatment Standards" means for any specified pollutant, prohibitive discharge standards are set forth in Part 3, Article 2, specific limitations on discharge as set forth in Part 3, Article 3, the State of Illinois pretreatment standards or the applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, whichever standard is most stringent.

"Publicly owned treatment works (POTW)" means a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, owned by the Village of Arthur, Illinois. 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 that convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant regardless of ownership, but does not include sewers, pipes, and other conveyances not connected to the jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

"Sanitary Sewer" means a sewer which is designed to carry sanitary and Industrial wastewater, and to which storm, surface and ground water are not intentionally admitted.

"Shall" is mandatory. "May" is permissive.

"Significant Industrial User" shall mean any Industrial User of the POTW's wastewater disposal system who (I) has a discharge flow of 10,000 (10,000) gallons or more per average work day, or (II) has a discharge flow greater than 15 percent (15%) of the flow in the POTW's wastewater treatment system, or (III) has in its wastewater incompatible pollutants as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act, or by State Statutes, or by applicable federal and state rules and regulations, or (IV) is found by the POTW, IEPA, or USEPA to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system, or (V) is subject to any National Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

"Significant Violation" means a violation of this Chapter which remains uncorrected forty-five (45) days after notification of such noncompliance; which is part of a pattern of noncompliance over a twelve (12) month period; which involves failure to accurately report noncompliance; or which resulted in the POTW exercising its emergency authority under Article 4, Article 5 or Article 7 of Part 5.

"Sludge" means the settleable solids separated from the liquids during the wastewater treatment processes.

"Slug" means any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given pollutant, as measured by a grab sample, exceeds more than five (5) times the allowable concentrations as set forth in Part 3 of this Chapter or any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a Discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW.

"Superintendent of Public Works" means the chief administrator of the POTW Treatment Works.

"T" as in "Cyanide-T" means total.

"Total Solids" means the sum of suspended and dissolved solids.

"Total Suspended Solids (TSS)" means total suspended matter, expressed in milligrams per liter, that either floats on the surface or, is in suspension in water, wastewater and other liquids and is removable by laboratory filtration using a Reeve Angel type 934A or 984H glass fiber filter disc as prescribed in Standard Methods.

"Total Toxic Organics" means the summation of all quantified values greater than 0.01 milligrams per liter for the toxic organics as specified in the applicable regulation.

"Unpolluted Water" means water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria set forth in 35 I. Adm. Code Part 304 or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 302 and 303 and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial User. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

"User" means any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the POTW treatment plant.

"Wastewater" means the combination of the liquid and water carrying wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions including polluted cooling water.

- (A) Sanitary Wastewater means the combination of liquid and water carried wastes discharged from toilet and other sanitary plumbing facilities.
- (B) Industrial Wastewater means a combination of liquid and water carried waste, discharged from any industrial User including the wastewater from pretreatment facilities and polluted cooling water.

"Wastewater Discharge Permit" means the document or documents allowing discharge to the POTW issued to a user by the POTW in accordance with the terms of this Chapter.

"Wastewater Hauler" means any person, partnership or corporation engaged in transporting sanitary wastewater as a commercial venture.

"Waters of the State of Illinois" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State of Illinois or any portion thereof.

PART 3: WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 1: USE OF WASTEWATER FACILITIES:

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or discharge, or to cause to be deposited or discharged, to any POTW Treatment Plant, any solid, liquid or gaseous waste unless through a connection approved by the POTW.
- (B) It shall be unlawful to discharge wastewater, without an NPDES permit, to any natural outlet within POTW or in any area under its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 2: PROHIBITIVE DISCHARGE STANDARDS:

- (A) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, foundation drainwater, groundwater, roof runoff,