

Article 4: Sewers

Division 2: Definitions

(“Definitions” added 6-6-1983 by O-15984 N.S.)

§64.0200 Definitions

Unless otherwise defined herein, terms relating to water and wastewater shall be as adopted in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation. Terms related to Industrial Wastewater and to General Provisions when applied in relation to industrial wastewater shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] at 40 C.F.R. 401.11 and 403.3.

The meaning of other various terms as used in this ordinance shall be as follows:

- (a) “Act” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92-500.
- (b) “Applicant” means any person, firm or corporation who applies for connections to a public sewer.
- (c) “BMP” or Best Management Practice” means any procedure or measure designed to reduce, eliminate, or control the generation or discharge of pollutants in lieu of a numeric limit.
- (d) “C.F.R.” means the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (e) “Discharger” means any person that discharges or causes a discharge of wastewater directly or indirectly to a public sewer.
- (f) “Discharge Authorization” means any written authorization granted by the City Manager authorizing the discharge of Industrial Wastewater to the public sewer that is not an Industrial User Discharge Permit.

(11-2000)

- (g) “Domestic Wastewater” means the liquid and waterborne wastes derived from the ordinary living processes in a dwelling unit, said wastes being of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into a public sewer or by means of a private disposal system.
- (h) “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (i) “Industrial Wastewater” means all wastewater, excluding domestic wastewater, and shall include all wastewater from any producing, manufacturing, processing, institutional, commercial, service, agricultural, or other operation. These may also include wastes of human origin similar to domestic wastewater.
- (j) “Industrial User” means a discharger of Industrial Wastewater to a Public Sewer.
- (k) “Interference” means 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 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of 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 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, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
- (l) “Local Limit” means a limit established by the POTW to implement the general and specific prohibitions set forth at San Diego Municipal Code section 64.0512. Such limits shall be technically based and shall require EPA approval prior to implementation.

(11-2000)

- (m) “Mass Emission Rate” means the weight of material discharged to a public sewer during a given time interval.
- (n) “National Pretreatment Standard,” “Categorical Pretreatment Standard,” “Federal Pretreatment Standard Pretreatment Standard,” or “Standard” means the regulations set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 C.F.R. Chapter I, Subchapter N, parts 405 -499, containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA, which apply to Industrial Users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.5 and San Diego Municipal Code section 64.0200(k).
- (o) “New Source” has the same meaning as in 40 C.F.R. 403.3 (k)(1).
- (p) “Pass Through” means a non-domestic discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States 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).
- (q) “Process wastewater” means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.
- (r) “Publicly Owned Treatment Works” or POTW means treatment works as defined by section 212 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 works.
- (s) “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.
- (t) “Pretreatment” means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such

(11-2000)

pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except as prohibited by 40 C.F.R. 403.6 (d). Appropriate pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities, for protection against surges or slug loadings that might interfere with or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW. However, where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed in an equalization facility with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e).

- (u) “Pretreatment requirement” means any substantive or procedural requirement related to Pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard, imposed on an Industrial User.
- (v) “Significant Industrial User” means:
 - (i) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 C.F.R. 403.6 and 40 C.F.R chapter I, subchapter N; and
 - (ii) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority as defined in 40 C.F.R. 03.12 (a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW’s operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(6)).
- (w) “Significant Non-Compliance” or “SNC” has the same meaning as in 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(2)(vii).

(Amended 11-14-2000 by O-18880 N.S.)