

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

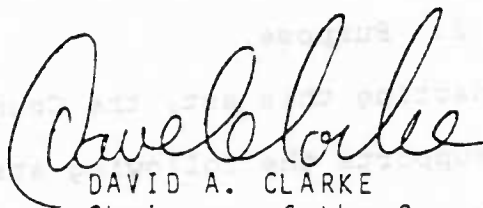
NOTICE

D.C. LAW 6-95

"Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 1985".

Pursuant to Section 412 of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, P. L. 93-198, "the Act", the Council of the District of Columbia adopted Bill No. 6-189 on first and second readings, December 3, 1985, and December 17, 1985, respectively. Following the signature of the Mayor on January 15, 1986, this legislation was assigned Act No. 6-124, published in the January 31, 1986, edition of the D.C. Register, (Vol. 33 page 577) and transmitted to Congress on January 21, 1986 for a 30-day review, in accordance with Section 602 (c)(1) of the Act.

The Council of the District of Columbia hereby gives notice that the 30-day Congressional Review Period has expired, and therefore, cites this enactment as D.C. Law 6-95, effective March 12, 1986.



DAVID A. CLARKE
Chairman of the Council

Dates Counted During the 30-day Congressional Review Period:

January 21,22,23,24,27,28,29,30,31

February 3,4,5,6,7,18,19,20,21,24,25,26,27,28

March 3,4,5,6,7,10,11

D.C. LAW 6 - 95 ' :

~~RECEIVED~~ MAR 12 1986

AN ACT

D.C. ACT 6 - 124

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JAN 15 1986

To establish uniform requirements for discharges into the District of Columbia's wastewater system and to enable the District to protect public health in conformity with federal statutes and regulations and to amend Commissioner's Order 300,417/2 to modify regulation of these discharges.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this act may be cited as the "Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 1985".

Sec. 2. Purpose.

In enacting this act, the Council of the District of Columbia supports the following statutory purposes and objectives:

D.C. Code,
sec. 6-951
(1986 supp

- (1) To provide for the maximum possible beneficial public use of the District's wastewater system;
- (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater system which will interfere with the operation of the system or the use or disposal of sludge and

residue;

(3) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater system which will pass through the system inadequately treated and into receiving waters or into the atmosphere or will otherwise be incompatible with the system;

(4) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewater and sludge from the system;

(5) To prevent tampering or misuse of the wastewater system; and

(6) To provide procedures for complying with the requirements contained in this statute.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

For the purposes of this act, the term:

D.C. Code
sec. 6-95
(1986 sup

(1) "Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, approved October 18, 1972 (86 Stat. 816; 33 U.S.C. sec. 1251 et seq.).

(2) "Discharge" means any solid, liquid, or gas introduced into the wastewater system.

(3) "District" means the District of Columbia.

(4) "Interference" means the inhibition or disruption of the District's wastewater system processes or operations which causes, may cause, or contributes to a violation of any requirement of the District's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, or which threatens life, property, or environment. Interference includes inhibition or prevention of legitimate sludge use

or disposal.

(5) "Mayor" means the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(6) "Objectionable color" means a color inappropriate for the normal characteristics of the receiving water.

(7) "NPDES" means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

(8) "Person" means any natural person, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns.

(9) "Pollutant" means any substance which induces or may induce an alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of water, which has or may have a detrimental effect on a subsequent use of that water, or which interferes or may interfere with the wastewater system.

(10) "Pretreatment" means the elimination of or reduction in the amount of pollutants or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less detrimental state prior to discharge into the District's wastewater system.

(11) "Septic tank" means a watertight receptacle which receives the discharge from a drainage system or a part of the drainage system, and is designed and constructed to separate solids from the liquid, decompose organic matter

through a period of detention, and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank.

(12) "Sludge and residue" means the accumulated solids, grease, liquids, and scum separated from wastewater during the wastewater treatment process.

(13) "Slug load" means pollutant, including pollutants which use oxygen.

(14) "User" means any person who discharges, causes, or permits the discharge of wastewater into the District's wastewater system.

(15) "Wastewater" means the liquid and water-carried wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, institutions, and swimming pools.

(16) "Wastewater system" means the devices, facilities, structures, equipment, or works owned, operated, maintained, or used by the District for the purpose of the transmission, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of wastewater or to recycle or reuse water, including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, wastewater collection systems, treatment, pumping, power, and other equipment and their appurtenances, extensions, improvements, remodeling of improvements, additions, and alterations to the additions, elements essential to provide a reliable recycled water supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities, and any works, including land, that are or may be an integral part of the treatment process or that are or may be used for disposal of sludge and residue resulting from such treatment, and sewers designated as storm sewers

shall be considered a part of the wastewater system for purposes of this act.

Sec. 4. Separate agreements.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any agreement between the District and any user of the wastewater system under which wastewater of specific strength or character is accepted into the wastewater system and treated subject to any payments or fees as may be applicable, except that national pretreatment standards shall not be waived.

D.C. Code
sec. 6-95
(1986 sup

Sec. 5. Falsifying information.

Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any information or data submitted to, or required by, the District under this act, or the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this act, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method, upon conviction, shall be liable for the penalties provided in section 15.

D.C. Code
sec. 6-95
Note,
D.C. Code
sec. 22-2
(1986 sup

Sec. 6. Tampering and misuse.

No person shall break, alter, damage, tamper with, or otherwise interfere with or impair the wastewater system.

D.C. Code
sec. 6-95
Note,
D.C. Code
sec. 22-
3112.1
(1986 sup

Sec. 7. Regulation.

(a) The Mayor is authorized to establish a system of wastewater treatment allocation.

D.C. Code
sec. 6-95
(1986 sup

(b) No user shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described substances into the District's wastewater system:

- (1) 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 to injure in any other way the wastewater system or the processes or operation and maintenance of the system. No 2 successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, whether at the point of discharge into the wastewater system or at any other point in the system, shall exceed 5% nor shall any single reading be over 10% of the lower explosive limit of an explosion hazard meter. 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.

(2) Solid or viscous substances with a specific gravity greater than 2.50, or having any linear dimension greater than 1 inch, or which will or may cause, or contribute to obstruction of the flow in a sewer or otherwise interfere with the operation of the wastewater system including, but not limited to, grease, incompletely shredded garbage, animal remains, blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, waste paper, wood, plastic, gas tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

(3) Any wastewater having a pH (that is, a base 10 logarithm of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions stated in grams per liter) of less than 5, or

greater than 10, or having any other corrosive property capable of damaging or creating a hazard to structures, equipment, processes, and personnel of the wastewater system.

(4) Any wastewater containing a toxic pollutant, or other pollutant described in section 307(a) of the Act, in sufficient quantity to inhibit or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constituting a hazard to humans or animals, or creating a toxic effect in the receiving water, either alone or by interaction with other pollutants.

(5) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either alone or by interaction with other wastes are capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life, or are sufficient to prevent entry by District personnel into the sewers, to perform maintenance or repair.

(6) Any wastewater of objectionable color or tint not removed in the treatment process, including, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning wastes.

(7) Any wastewater of a temperature greater than 66 degrees Celsius, which causes individually or in combination with other wastewater, the influent at the wastewater treatment plant to have a temperature exceeding 40 degrees Celsius.

(8) Any slug load released in a discharge of such volume or strength as to cause interference in the wastewater system. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate or contain concentrations or quantities of pollutants

that exceed, for any time period longer than 30 minutes, more than 5 times the average 24-hour concentrations, quantities, or flow of the user during normal operation.

(9) Any wastewater containing fats, wax, grease, or oils of animal or vegetable origin, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 milligrams for each liter, or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 0 degrees Celsius and 66 degrees Celsius, and any wastes containing oil or grease of petroleum origin.

(10) Wastewater containing inert suspended solids including, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries and lime residues, or dissolved solids including, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate, in such quantities that they interfere or may interfere with the operation of the wastewater system.

(11) Any substance which causes or may cause the District to violate its NPDES permit, issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act, or the water quality standards of the receiving water.

(12) Any substance which causes or may cause the District's effluent or any other product of the wastewater system, such as sludge and residue, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse, or which interferes or may interfere with the reclamation process, or which causes or may cause the District to violate sludge use or disposal regulations developed under section 405 of the Act, other federal regulations, or sludge regulations of Maryland and Virginia