

**ADOPTION BY REFERENCE
Declaring Document a Public Record**

RESOLUTION NO. 11-025

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAFFORD, GRAHAM COUNTY, ARIZONA, DECLARING ORDINANCE NO. 11-010 AMENDING TITLE 13, PUBLIC SERVICES, CHAPTER 13.16, MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEM, SECTION 13.16.040, PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES OF THE CITY OF SAFFORD MUNICIPAL CODE, ADDING SEWAGE PRETREATMENT POLICY TO BE A PUBLIC RECORD.

WHEREAS, *Arizona Revised Statute §9-802* permits the enactment and publication by reference of a code or public record, including statute, rule or regulation of the municipality, in the interest of economy; and,

WHEREAS, amending **Title 13, Public Services** of the Safford Municipal Code is a lengthy recodification of prior ordinances and resolutions enacted by the City, together with additions and amendments, to be adopted by Ordinance 11-010, and would qualify for enactment by reference by law; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Safford, Graham County, Arizona, that Title 13, Public Services, Chapter 13.16 Municipal Sewer System, Section 13.16.040, of the *City of Safford Municipal Code*, be amended as shown in the attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, to be a public record pursuant to *Arizona Revised Statute §9-802*, to be enacted by Ordinance Number 11-010, and that three (3) copies of the ordinance, together with the amendments or additions which are adopted, be permanently filed in the office of the City Clerk and available for public inspection.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL of the City of Safford this 9th day of January, 2012 with an effective date of February 13, 2012.

Chris "Wyn" Gibbs, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Georgia Luster, MMC
City Clerk

William J. Sims, III
Interim City Attorney

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the foregoing Resolution Number 11-025 was duly passed and adopted by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Safford, Graham County, Arizona, at a regular meeting held January 9, 2012 with an effective date of February 13, 2012. A quorum of the Council was present at the meeting.

Date

Georgia Luster, MMC
City Clerk

13.16.040 – Prohibited substances.

It is unlawful for any person to pour petroleum products, or other similar substances which destroy or seriously retard the growth of algae, into the sewer system.

SEWAGE PRETREATMENT POLICY PART 1 – FATS, OILS AND GREASES (FOG)

Purpose and Policy:

This sets forth uniform requirements for users of the City of Safford Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) to capture and dispose of FOG and enables the City of Safford to comply with all applicable state and federal laws, including the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C., § 1251, *et seq.*; and the General Pretreatment Regulations, Title 40 C.F.R. Part 403. The objectives of this Policy are:

- A) To prevent the introduction of FOG into the City of Safford POTW that will interfere with its operation.
- B) To prevent the introduction of FOG into the City of Safford POTW that could pass through the system without adequate treatment and enter receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the local, state, or federal laws.
- C) To prevent sanitary sewer overflow (SSO), where untreated sewage is discharged from the POTW, contaminating the environment.
- D) To promote reuse and recycling of waste grease (FOG).
- E) To enable the City of Safford to comply with Federal, State and local Pollutant Discharge limits.

Section I. Applicability and Prohibitions:

- A) This Policy shall apply to all non-residential users of the POTW, as defined in Section II of this Policy.
- B) Grease interceptors shall not be required for residential users.
- C) Both new and existing facilities generating fats, oils, or greases as a result of food manufacturing, processing, preparation, or food service shall install, use, and maintain appropriate grease interceptors as required in Section III of this Policy. These facilities include but are not limited to restaurants, food manufacturers, food processors, hospitals,

hotels and motels, schools, prisons, nursing homes, and any other facility preparing, serving, or otherwise making any food products available for resale or consumption.

- D) No user may intentionally or unintentionally allow the direct or indirect discharge of any fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin into the POTW in such amounts as to cause interference with the collection and treatment system, or as to cause pollutants to pass through the treatment works into the environment.

Section II. Definitions:

- A) **Act:** Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et. seq.
- B) **BOD:** The value of the 5-day test for Biochemical Oxygen Demand, as described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater."
- C) **COD:** The value of the test for Chemical Oxygen Demand, as described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater."
- D) **EPA:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- E) **Fats, oils, and greases (FOG):** Organic polar compounds derived from animal and/or plant sources that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical test procedures established in 40 CFR 136, as may be amended from time to time. All are sometimes referred to herein as "grease" or "greases."
- F) **Generator:** Any person who owns or operates a grease interceptor, or whose act or process produces a grease trap waste.
- G) **Grease interceptor:** An appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum fats, oils and grease (FOG) from a wastewater. There are two types of Grease interceptors, Gravity Grease Interceptors and Hydromechanical Grease Interceptors
- H) **Gravity Grease Interceptor:** A plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum fats, oils, and greases (FOG) from a wastewater discharge and is identified by volume, 30-minute retention time, baffle(s), a minimum of two compartments, a minimum total volume of 300 gallons, and gravity separation. These interceptors are designed by a registered Professional Engineer. Gravity Grease Interceptors are generally installed outside.
- I) **Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor:** A plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum fats, oils, and grease

(FOG) from a wastewater discharge and is identified by flow rate, and separation and retention efficiency. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling, and/or barriers in combination or separately, and an External flow control, with air intake (vent).

- J) **Grease Removal Device (GRD):** Any hydromechanical grease interceptor that mechanically removes non-petroleum fats, oils and grease (FOG) from the interceptor, the control of which is either automatic or manually initiated.
- K) **Grease Waste:** Material collected in and from a grease interceptor in the sanitary sewer service line of a commercial, institutional, or industrial food service or processing establishment, including the solids resulting from de-watering processes.
- L) **FOG Disposal System:** A grease interceptor that reduces non-petroleum fats, oils, and grease (FOG) in effluent by separation, and mass and volume reduction.
- M) **Indirect Discharge or Discharge:** The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source.
- N) **Interference:** A discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or sludge processes, reuse or disposal, or is a cause of a violation of the city's environmental permits.
- O) **pH:** The measure of the relative acidity or alkalinity of water and is defined as the negative logarithm (base 10) of the hydrogen ion concentration.
- P) **POTW or Publicly Owned Treatment Works:** A treatment works that is owned by a state or municipality as defined by section 502(4) of the Clean Water 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 all sewers, pipes and other conveyances that convey wastewater to a 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. For purposes of this Policy, the terms "sanitary sewer system" and "POTW" may be used interchangeably.
- Q) **Transporter:** A person who is registered with and authorized by ADEQ (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality) to transport sewage sludge, water treatment sludge, domestic septage, chemical toilet waste, grit trap waste, or grease trap waste in accordance with current regulations.
- R) **TSS:** The value of the test for Total Suspended Solids, as described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater."

- S) **User:** Any person, including those located outside the jurisdictional limits of the city, who contributes, causes or permits the contribution or discharge of wastewater into the POTW, including persons who contribute such wastewater from mobile sources.

Section III. Installation and Maintenance Requirements:

A) Installation:

1. **New Facilities.** Food processing or food service facilities which are newly proposed or constructed, or existing facilities which will be expanded or renovated to include a food service facility, where such facility did not previously exist, shall be required to design, install, operate and maintain a grease interceptor in accordance with locally adopted plumbing codes or other applicable ordinances. Grease interceptors shall be installed and inspected prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
2. **Existing Facilities.** Existing grease interceptors must be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with this Policy, unless specified in writing and approved by the City of Safford.
3. All grease interceptor waste shall be properly disposed of at a facility in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

B) Cleaning and Maintenance:

1. Grease interceptors shall be maintained in an efficient operating condition at all times.
2. Each grease interceptor shall be fully evacuated when cleaned.

C) Self-Cleaning: Hydromechanical Grease interceptors only.

1. Grease interceptor self-cleaning operators must receive approval from the City of Safford to remove grease from their own hydromechanical grease interceptors.

The following conditions shall apply:

- 1a) The grease interceptor is no more than 100 GPM size.
- 1b) Proper on-site material disposal methods are implemented (e.g. absorb liquid into solid form and dispose into trash);
- 1c) The local solid waste authority allows such practices;
- 1d) Grease waste is placed in a leak proof, sealable container(s) located on the premises and in an area for the transporter to pump-out; and
- 1e) Detailed records on these activities are maintained.

2. Grease interceptor self-cleaning operators must submit a completed self-cleaning request to the City of Safford for approval. The written request shall include the following information:

- 2a) Business name and street address;
- 2b) Grease interceptor operator name, title, and phone number;
- 2c) Description of maintenance frequency, method of disposal, method of cleaning and size (in gallons) of the grease interceptor; and
- 2d) Signed statement that the operator will maintain records of waste disposal and produce them for compliance inspections.

3. Self-cleaners must adhere to all the requirements; procedures and detailed record keeping outlined in their approved application, to ensure compliance with this Policy. A maintenance log shall be kept by self-cleaning operators that indicates, at a minimum, the following information:

- 3a) Date the grease trap/interceptor was serviced;
- 3b) Name of the person or company servicing the grease trap/interceptor;
- 3c) Waste disposal method used;
- 3d) Gallons of grease removed and disposed of;
- 3e) Waste oil added to grease interceptor waste; and
- 3f) Signature of the operator after each cleaning that certifies that all grease was removed, disposed of properly, grease trap/interceptor was thoroughly cleaned, and that all parts were replaced and in operable condition.

4. Violations incurred by grease interceptor's self-cleaners will be subject to enforcement action including fines and/or removal from the self-cleaner program.

D) Cleaning Schedules:

1. Grease interceptors shall be cleaned as often as necessary to ensure that sediment and floating materials do not accumulate to impair the efficiency of the grease interceptor; to ensure the discharge is in compliance with local discharge limits; and to ensure no visible grease is observed in discharge.

2. Grease interceptors shall be completely evacuated a minimum of every thirty days, or more frequently when:

- 2a) Twenty-five percent or more of the wetted height of the grease trap or grease interceptor, as measured from the bottom of the device to the invert of the outlet pipe, contains floating materials, sediment, oils or greases; or

- 2b) The discharge exceeds BOD, COD, TSS, FOG, pH, or other pollutant levels established by the POTW; or
 - 2c) If there is a history of non-compliance.
3. Any person who owns or operates a grease interceptor may submit a request in writing for an exception to the thirty-day cleaning frequency of their grease interceptor. The City of Safford may grant an extension for required cleaning frequency on a case-by-case basis when:
- 3a) The grease interceptor owner/operator has demonstrated the specific interceptor will produce an effluent, based on defensible analytical results, in consistent compliance with established local discharge limits such as BOD, TSS, FOG, or other parameters as determined by the POTW, or
 - 3b) Less than twenty-five percent of the wetted height of the grease interceptor, as measured from the bottom of the device to the invert of the outlet pipe, contains floating materials, sediment, oils or greases.
4. In any event, a grease interceptor shall be fully evacuated, cleaned, and inspected at least once every 90 days.

E) Manifest Requirements:

- 1. Each pump-out of a grease interceptor must be accompanied by a manifest to be used for record keeping purposes.
- 2. Persons who generate, collect and transport grease waste shall maintain a record of each individual collection and deposit. Such records shall be in the form of a manifest. The manifest shall include:
 - 2a) Name, address, telephone, and registration number of transporter.
 - 2b) Name, signature, address, and phone number of the person who generated the waste and the date collected.
 - 2c) Type and amount(s) of waste collected or transported.
 - 2d) Name(s) and signature(s) of responsible person(s) collecting, transporting, and depositing the waste.
- 3. Manifests shall be divided into three parts and records shall be maintained as follows.
 - 3a) One part of the manifest shall have the generator and transporter information completed and be given to the generator at the time of waste pickup.
 - 3b) The remaining two parts of the manifest shall have all required information completely filled out and signed by the appropriate party before distribution of the manifest.

- 3c) One part shall go to the transporter, who shall retain a copy of all manifests showing the collection and disposition of waste.
- 3d) One part of the manifest shall go to the City of Safford.
- 3e) Copies of manifests returned to the waste generator shall be retained for five years and be readily available for review by the City of Safford.

F) Bioremediation:

Bioremediation media shall only be used with approved Fog Disposal Systems ASME A112.14.4

G) Compliance and Penalties:

All testing designed to satisfy the criteria set forth in Section III(D)(3) shall be scientifically sound and statistically valid. All tests to determine oil and grease, TSS, BOD, COD, pH, and other pollutant levels shall use appropriate tests which have been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency which are defined in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136. Testing shall be open to inspection by the City of Safford, and shall meet the City of Safford's approval.

H) Prohibited Practices:

No person shall introduce, or cause, permit, or suffer the introduction of any surfactant, solvent or emulsifier into a grease interceptor. Surfactants, solvents, and emulsifiers are materials that allow the grease to pass from the grease interceptor into the collection system, and include but are not limited to enzymes, soap, diesel, kerosene, terpene, and other solvents.

PART 2 - Minimum Effluent Quality Standards

This documentation has been copied and amended from:

[Pima County, Arizona, Code of Ordinances](#) >> [Title 13 - PUBLIC SERVICES](#) >> [Division III. - Industrial Waste](#) >> [Chapter 13.36 - INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER*](#) >> [Article III. - Regulated Wastes](#) >>

Section I. General Prohibitions:

- A) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any sewer, which directly or indirectly connects to the POTW, any waste which may have an adverse or harmful effect on the POTW, POTW personnel or equipment, POTW effluent quality, public or private property; or which may otherwise endanger the public, the environment or create a public nuisance, or which exceeds limitations as set by this Policy or the City of Safford or cause

the POTW to violate state or federal regulations or permits. Prohibited wastes described in this section shall not be discharged to the POTW. Included within this prohibition is the discharge of any waste that adversely affects water reclamation, water reuse or sludge disposal or air quality.

- B) The City of Safford, in determining the acceptability of specific wastes, shall consider the nature of the waste and the adequacy and nature of the collection, treatment and disposal system available to accept the waste.
- C) The City of Safford may establish discharge limitations for commercial, industrial or institutional contributors that have a reasonable potential to degrade wastewater quality to the level that it prevents or inhibits the POTW's efforts to reclaim the water, for sludge disposal, or causes any operation or maintenance problems in the POTW.

Section II. Prohibited Wastes:

Except as provided elsewhere in this Policy, prohibited waste shall include:

- A) Commercial, industrial or institutional wastewater that may be adverse or harmful to the POTW, City of Safford personnel, POTW equipment, or POTW effluent quality, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, solvent, fuel oil or any other liquids, solids, or gases which create or tend to create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, or to be injurious in any other way to the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flash point of less than one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit;
 - 2. Any solids or viscous substances of such size or in such quantities that they may cause obstruction to flow in the sewer or be detrimental to POTW operations. These objectionable substances include, but are not limited to, asphalt, dead animals, ashes, sand, mud, straw, industrial process shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, grass clippings, tar, plastic resins, wood, blood, paunch manure, grease, bones, hair, fleshings, entrails, paper cups, paper dishes, milk cartons or other similar paper products, either whole or ground;
 - 3. Any amounts of petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that would cause or tend to cause interference or pass-through;
 - 4. Any biodegradable oils, fats and greases, such as lard, tallow or vegetable oil, in concentrations that may cause adverse effects on the POTW;
 - 5. Any wastes containing a concentration in excess of the discharge limitations specified in Section III or in any permit for the following parameters: arsenic, barium, boron,

cadmium, chlorine, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, manganese, mercury, oil and grease, nickel, phenol (total), selenium, silver, sulfides or zinc;

6. Any waste in such concentration or volume that is toxic to humans, animals, the local environment or to biological wastewater treatment processes; which causes interference, upset or pass-through at the POTW;

7. Any waste having a pH lower than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units; or which causes incrustations or scale, or precipitates on sewer walls; or having any corrosive or detrimental characteristics that may cause injury to the POTW or service and maintenance personnel;

7a) Where a user is required by the City of Safford to continuously monitor its pH discharge over a thirty-day period the user shall maintain the pH of such wastewater within the range set forth by the City of Safford, except that deviations from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:

1. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed six hours in any calendar month, and
2. No individual deviation from the range of pH values shall exceed sixty minutes nor shall the pH be less than 5.0,

7b) Where a user is required by the City of Safford to continuously monitor its pH discharge on any representative day, the user shall maintain the pH of such wastewater within the range set forth by the City of Safford, except that deviations from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:

1. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed ten percent of the duration of discharge,
2. No individual deviation from the range of values shall exceed forty-five minutes, nor shall the pH be less than 5.0,

7c) For purposes of this section, a "deviation" is the time or volume of discharge, from when the range is exceeded until the discharge has returned to compliance;

8. Any waste having a temperature of one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit or higher at the discharge point, or which causes the POTW influent to exceed one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit;

9. Any excessive amounts of chlorinated hydrocarbon or organic phosphorous type compounds;

10. Any waste containing substances that may precipitate, solidify, gel, polymerize or become viscous under conditions normally found in the sewage system;
 11. Any waste producing discoloration of treatment plant effluent;
 12. Any solid waste, other than that normally found in domestic wastewater, that is not ground sufficiently to pass through a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch mesh screen;
 13. Any waste containing detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances, which may cause excessive foaming in the sewage system;
 14. Any sludge from water or wastewater treatment plants not owned and operated by the City of Safford. The City of Safford may permit a user to discharge this substance upon a finding that the discharge will not adversely affect the operation of the POTW and the pollutant concentration does not exceed those in the sludge produced by the POTW. No such permit shall be issued which would violate any other federal, state or local rule, regulation or standard;
 15. Any hazardous wastes discharged to any portion of the POTW by truck, rail or dedicated pipeline;
 16. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated within the POTW by the Utilities Director, or septage receiving station;
 17. Any slug load.
- B) Commercial, industrial, or institutional wastewater which may be dangerous to the public, the environment, or which creates a public nuisance, including, but not limited to:
1. Any excessive quantities of radioactive material wastes;
 2. Any waste containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in such quantities that alone, or in combination with other waste substances, may create a hazard for humans, animals, or the local environment, interfere detrimentally with wastewater treatment processes, cause a public nuisance, or cause any condition requiring emergency response in the POTW;
 3. Any pollutants which can result in the formation or presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW that may cause deterioration of the POTW or tend to cause worker health and safety problems;
 4. Any strongly odorous waste or waste tending to create odors;

5. Any commercial, industrial, or institutional wastewater in such concentration or volume that may cause failure in the effluent toxicity testing;
 6. Any portions of the human anatomy.
- C) Commercial, industrial, or institutional wastewater that may cause dilution or POTW hydraulic loading problems, including, but not limited to:
1. Any water added for the purpose of diluting wastes that would otherwise exceed maximum concentration limits;
 2. Any rainwater, stormwater runoff, groundwater, street drainage, roof drainage, yard drainage, water from yard fountains, ponds, swimming pools, lawn sprays or uncontaminated water except where prior approval for such discharge is given by the Utilities Director;
 3. Any deionized water, steam condensate or distilled water in amounts that cause problems with hydraulic loading;
 4. Any blowdown or bleed water from heating, ventilating, air conditioning or other evaporative systems exceeding one-third of the makeup water in a twenty-four hour period;
 5. Any single pass cooling or heating water.

Section III. Discharge Limits:

The standards for the allowable discharge of commercial, industrial, or institutional wastewaters to the POTW are listed here.

The amount and nature of allowable discharges may be specified in a permit issued by the City of Safford. The characteristics of any discharge shall not exceed those specified in this Section.

A) Maximum Allowable Daily Discharge Limits.

1. Maximum Allowable Daily Discharge Limits for Regulated Substances (mg/l) Composite Sample:

Substance	Limit
a. Arsenic—Total	0.4
b. Barium—Total	10.0
c. Boron—Total	5.0
d. Cadmium—Total	0.10
e. Chromium—Total	1.20
f. Copper—Total	1.2
g. Lead—Total	0.5
h. Manganese—Total	83.0
l. Mercury Total	0.05
j. Nickel—Total	3.98
k. Silver-Total	5.0
l. Zinc Total	2.6
m. Phenols—Total	0.05
n. Cyanide—Total	0.6
o. Selenium—Total	0.5
p. Oil and Grease	200.0*
q. Sulfide—Total	2.0
r. Sulfide—Dissolved	0.5*
s. Chlorine—Total	10.0*

Based on grab sample. *

2. Discharge Limits Based Upon Fume Toxicity (mg/l). The discharge limits for fume toxicity are based on grab samples:

Compound	Limit
a. Acrylonitrile	1.24
b. Benzene	0.13
c. Bromomethane	0.002
d. Carbon disulfide	0.06
e. Carbon tetrachloride	0.03
f. Chlorobenzene	2.35
g. Chloroethane	0.42
h. Chloroform	0.42
i. Chloromethane	0.007
j. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	3.74
k. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3.54
l. Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.04
m. 1,1-Dichloroethane	4.58
n. Trans- 1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.28
o. 1,2-Dichloropropene	3.65
p. 1,3-Dichloropropene	0.09
q. Ethyl benzene	1.59
r. Ethylene dichloride	1.05
s. Heptachlor	0.003
t. Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	0.0002
u. Hexachloroethane	0.96
v. Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	249.0
w. Methylene chloride	4.15
x. Tetrachloroethylene	0.53
y. Toluene	1.35
z. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.43
aa. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.55
bb. Trichloroethylene	0.71
cc. Trichlorofluoromethane	1.22
dd. Vinyl chloride	0.003
ee. Vinylidene chloride	0.003
ff. Aroclor 1242	0.01
gg. Aroclor 1254	0.005

Section IV. Additional Discharge Limits:

When the City of Safford determines that a user is discharging any wastes not previously identified as prohibited in such amounts as may interfere with, pass through, or upset the operation of the POTW, the City of Safford shall: (1) advise the user of the impact of the contribution on the POTW; (2) develop a discharge limitation for such user to correct the interference with the POTW; and (3) require the user to comply with the discharge limits.

Section V. Health Care Related Wastes:

A) Regulated Facilities: Hospitals, clinics, offices of medical doctors, mortuaries, morgues and long-term health care:

1. May discharge through a grinder installation after City of Safford approval. The installation will have inlet size and design features suitable for its intended use and so constructed that all particles pass through a maximum $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch mesh opening;
2. Shall not discharge to the sewer by any means:
 - 2a. Solid wastes generated in the rooms of patients who are isolated because of a suspected or diagnosed communicable disease,
 - 2b. Recognizable portions of the human anatomy,
 - 2c. Equipment, instruments, utensils and other materials of a disposable nature that may harbor or transmit pathogenic organisms and that are used in the rooms of patients having a suspected or diagnosed communicable disease which by the nature of the disease is required to be isolated by public health agencies,
 - 2d. Wastes excluded by other provisions of this chapter.

B) Limit of Authority. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Graham County Health Department or other health authorities to define wastes as being infectious and, with the concurrence of the director, to require that they will not be discharged to the POTW.

C) Exempted Facilities: Dental facilities are exempted from the requirements of this Section.

Section VI. Septage Disposal:

A) Approval to Discharge.

1. No hauler shall discharge septage to the POTW without first obtaining City of Safford approval. This approval may be demonstrated by the issuance of a commercial, industrial, or institutional wastewater discharge permit.
2. Haulers of septage shall discharge to the POTW only at site(s) designated by the City of Safford.

B) General Requirements and Applicability.

1. Any hauler is responsible for protecting the POTW by ensuring that the hauled septage is from a domestic source.
2. All requirements listed herein are in addition to any other rule or regulation established by the Graham County Health Department, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, or state or federal regulatory agencies.

PART 3 - Enforcement Standards

Section I. Responsibility for Compliance:

It shall be the user's responsibility to comply, and document and prove compliance with this Policy. All users shall be in compliance with this Policy no later than one hundred eighty days from the effective date of the Ordinance adopting this Policy.

Section II. Compliance Monitoring:

1. **Right of Entry.** The City of Safford shall have the right to enter the premises of any user or potential user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this Policy and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the City of Safford ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.
 - 1a. Where a user has security measures in force that require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the City of Safford will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of this section.
 - a. The City of Safford shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's operations.

- b. The City of Safford may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary such as sensing and alarm devices complying with City of Safford requirements. The facility's monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the user at its own expense.
- c. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the City of Safford and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.
- d. Unreasonable delays in allowing the City of Safford access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this Policy.

2. **Search Warrants.** If the City of Safford has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this Policy, then the City of Safford may seek issuance of a search warrant.

Section III. Schedule of Penalties:

- A) If the City of Safford determines that a generator is responsible for a blockage of a collection system line the generator shall owe a civil penalty of \$1,000 for the first violation, \$1,500 for a second violation, and \$2,000 for the third violation within a two-year period. Continuous violations shall result in an increase in penalty by \$500 per occurrence and may also result in termination of service.
- B) Any person violating any of the provisions of this Policy shall be subject to a written warning for the first violation, a \$1,000 civil penalty for the second violation, a \$1,500 civil penalty for the third violation, and a \$2,000 civil penalty for the fourth violation within a two-year period. Consistent violations will result in a \$500 increase in civil penalty per occurrence and may result in termination of service.

Section IV. Judicial Enforcement Remedies:

Injunctive Relief. When the City of Safford finds that a user has violated or continues to violate any provision of this Policy, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the City of Safford may petition the Graham County Superior Court for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this Policy on activities of the user. The City of Safford may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against or a prerequisite for taking any other action against a user.