



Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority

623 Return Church Road
Seneca, South Carolina 29678
Phone (864) 972-3900
www.ojrsa.org

OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY

Commission Meeting

May 4, 2026

The Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority Commission meeting was held at the Coneross Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Commissioners that were present:

- Seat 2 (Seneca): Scott Moulder, Board Vice-Chair
- Seat 1 (Seneca): Josh Riches
- Seat 3 (Seneca): Scott McLane
- Seat 4 (Seneca At-Large): Marty McKee
- Seat 5 (Walhalla): Celia Myers
- Seat 6 (Walhalla): Zane Thompson
- Seat 7 (Westminster): Scott Parris
- Seat 9 (Walhalla-Westminster At-Large): David Dial

Commissioners that were not present:

- Seat 8 (Westminster): Kevin Bronson, Board Chair.

OJRSA appointments and staff present were:

- Lynn Stephens, Secretary/Treasurer to the Board and Office Manager
- Chris Eleazer, Executive Director
- Kyle Lindsay, Operations Director

Others present were:

- Alexis Lindsay, Attorney, Pope Flynn Law Firm (*via Microsoft Teams*)
- Carrie Cavanaugh, Finding Good People
- Jason Gillespie, Weston & Sampson
- Dick Mangrum, WGOG Radio
- Robert Royer, AQD
- Brad Davin, Cross Creek Resident
- Kathy Lambert, Cross Creek Resident
- Ralph Lambert, Cross Creek Resident

A) Call to Order – In Mr. Bronson’s absence today, Mr. Moulder called the meeting to order at 4:01 p.m.

B) Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance – By Mr. McLane.

Mr. Moulder welcomed all visitors to the meeting, and Ms. Lindsay introduced herself to the board.

C) Public Session – Mr. Eleazer read an e-mail from Ms. Suzanne Luna, a resident of Cross Creek Subdivision in Seneca, to the board (*made a part of these minutes*).

D) Approval of Minutes:

- **Board of Commissioners Meeting of April 6, 2026**
Mr. Dial made a motion, seconded by Ms. Myers, to approve the April 6, 2026 Board Meeting minutes as presented. The motion carried.

E) Committee and Other Meeting Reports:

- **Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee Meeting of March 12, 2026 as Approved by Committee on April 9, 2026** – Mr. Eleazer presented the report to the Commission. **See attached minutes. Acceptance of the April 9, 2026 Meeting to be Considered at the Board Meeting Following Committee Approval.*

Mr. Dial made a motion, seconded by Mr. McLane, to accept the March 12, 2026 Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee Meeting minutes as presented. The motion carried.

- **Operations & Planning Committee Meeting of April 23, 2026** – Mr. Moulder presented the report to the Commission. **See attached minutes.*

Mr. Moulder made a motion, seconded by Mr. Dial, to approve the April 23, 2026 Operations & Planning Meeting minutes as presented. The motion carried.

- **Finance & Administration Committee Meeting of April 28, 2026** – Ms. Myers presented the report to the Commission. **See attached minutes.*

Ms. Myers made a motion, seconded by Mr. Riches, to approve the April 28, 2026 Finance & Administration Meeting minutes as presented. The motion carried.

F) Secretary/Treasurer's Report *(Provided at the Meeting and Made a Part of These Minutes)* – Ms. Stephens presented the Secretary/Treasurer's Report to the board.

Mr. Dial made a motion, seconded by Ms. Myers, to approve the Secretary/Treasurer's Report as presented. The motion carried.

G) Presentation and Discussion Items:

1. **Compensation and Benefits Study Presentation and Recommendations** – Ms. Cavanaugh said she is one of the few certified compensation consultants in the area and specializes in compensation. She has done a lot of work with water and wastewater and understands the roles and responsibilities. She has worked with ReWa and Anderson Water doing their compensation studies. She handed a summary of her report to the board *(made a part of these minutes)*.

Ms. Cavanaugh said the study is typically performed every few years. The goal of this study was to determine if the organization is competitive in attracting and retaining talent and to identify what roles could be lost due to compensation and what roles are relatively flat.

Ms. Cavanaugh stated that the market is different today than it was ten (10) years ago. The current unemployment rate in the state is 4.3% (incredibly low), and there are currently 6.8 million jobs open nationwide. The current prime labor participation rate is 86% of all individuals aged 25-54 are working or seeking work. In addition, the fertility rate is at -9%, so this will affect future employment.

Ms. Cavanaugh said these issues are causing labor costs to rise, positions at the OJRSA are not glamorous, and people are not moving into these technical fields. The OJRSA needed to check into other solutions, including making sure it is paying competitive rates. The OJRSA has great benefits, but so many of the employees at the OJRSA could work in the private sector.

Ms. Cavanaugh said she looks at the private and public market for each of the jobs involved and the American Water Works Association (AWWA)'s compensation data. During the survey, she found that the biggest concern with pay rates were for the instrumentation and electronics technician, maintenance supervisor, lab analyst, and certain operators.

Ms. Cavanaugh said she recommends increasing the salary bands. She said there is no need to rush to the middle of the band or the end of the band. The person should start at the minimum and work their way up the band. The goal is for the employees to be within 5% above or below the minimum of the pay bands.

Ms. Cavanaugh noted that all OJRSA employees were in some degree competitive and are not being paid less than their respective minimum salary band, and there were no employees who were at the top of their respective salary band. The ranges will stay in place until the next survey is done in a few years.

Mr. Eleazer stated that Bob DiAntonio originally did the compensation study, changing the way raises were given to merit based. He added that Mr. DiAntonio's philosophy was that the employer does the merit pay increase in the years the compensation study isn't done, and the employees get a cost-of-living raise in the year of the study. Mr. Eleazer stated that employees have questioned

him about this, as they are being held to the evaluations on their work performance every year. He stated he asked Ms. Cavanaugh to address this.

Ms. Cavanaugh said that merit raises should be done on a regular basis to recognize the work of the employees and those that are doing a better job, and it should not stop the years the OJRSA is updating the compensation study. When the study is performed, all that is being done is adjusting the pay scale for each position, and the only employees that should get a bump up in pay from it would be those who fall below the new pay scale.

Mr. Dial asked how often a survey is recommended. Ms. Cavanaugh said it is recommended every eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) months; however, if there is a problem with rapid turnover for a certain position, it can be investigated at that time. Mr. Dial said when he was in the corporate world, he noticed that younger employees didn't have much loyalty to their employers, and he asked if that is accelerating; Ms. Cavanaugh replied that the average tenure is about four (4) years nationwide.

Ms. Cavanaugh finished by stating she can be contacted by the board members with any individual questions, and she also stated that the Employee Handbook is being reviewed and updated, and she distributed a handout to the board with some suggested changes (*made a part of these minutes*). She added they are looking at getting rid of two (2) policies: 1) paying for retiree insurance for new hires and 2) the donated leave policy.

Mr. Moulder asked if the board needs to review for approval in June. Mr. Eleazer replied he would like consideration to adopt this as the standard moving forward, since it will affect the budget. He is currently using the numbers Ms. Cavanaugh gave him to work on the budget and will need to adjust it accordingly if something else is approved.

Mr. Moulder asked if Mr. Eleazer could provide the changes in the scales to the board. Mr. Eleazer replied that the OJRSA currently has twenty-two (22) employees, and the lab analyst would be the twenty-third (23rd). The OJRSA contracted the lab analyst position out when Mr. Louis Carver retired three (3) years ago. The financial impact for the twenty-two (22) employees compared to the current year's budget is as follows:

- \$65,000 for wages
- \$12,000 for retirement
- \$ 5,000 for FICA
- \$82,000 TOTAL INCREASE (including a merit increase)

Mr. Moulder asked how many bands had a significant change. Ms. Cavanaugh replied that all the bands went up by an average of 7%. Mr. Moulder said he would like to see what the current bands are. Mr. Eleazer said he would provide that. Mr. Moulder asked if the merit increase was already calculated or if it was a pool; Mr. Eleazer replied that it was a pool.

2. Updated Cost Estimates for the Expansion of the Treatment Plant and Conveyance System to Accommodate Future Growth – Mr. Gillespie distributed a handout and gave a PowerPoint presentation to the board (*both made a part of these minutes*).

Mr. Gillespie said he has been working with the OJRSA on system expansion costs for the OJRSA for the past couple of years. It was decided a month ago to separate the sewer expansion costs (to upgrade infrastructure on a gallons per day (GPD) basis) and the impact fees (assessing developers to account for costs to upgrade on a gallons per day (GPD) basis). Mr. Gillespie said there are many different reasons to keep these fees separate; one being, if the impact fee is too high, it could put the community at a disadvantage to other communities with development.

The fee is calculated by determining the market for building a new treatment plant. That number at dollars per GPD and add 20% for soft costs (design, permitting, construction administration, inspection, legal, etc.) and then add 25% for the conveyance system (treatment) costs. Mr. Gillespie explained some factors that make it difficult to estimate treatment costs (including upgrades, age of plant, permit requirements, equipment costs, code changes, etc.).

Mr. Gillespie showed a graph of construction costs from an analysis done in 2023. The cost was approximately \$14 per gallon for treatment plant construction in 2023. The cost was updated by 5% in 2025 based on the Clemson Pendleton project. Then after speaking to a utility contractor (who gave a range estimate of \$20-40 per GPD) and a consulting engineer (who had a planning estimate of \$30-35 per GPD), it is estimated that the OJRSA construction cost should be at \$26 per GPD in 2027 with the total costs as follows:

- \$26.00/GPD - Treatment Plant Construction Costs
- \$ 5.20/GPD – 20% Soft Costs
- \$ 7.80/GPD – 25% Conveyance System (Treatment) Costs
- \$39.00/GPD TOTAL SYSTEM EXPANSION COST

Mr. Eleazer said he was shocked to see that number; however, at a conference, another firm recommended \$35 for planning purposes (\$20-50 per gallon with \$15 grace either way), and he didn't understand why it was so high. Mr. Lindsay added that it can vary widely due to types of design.

3. Consider User Rates and Impact Fees for FY 2027 Budget (Exhibit A) – Mr. Eleazer stated this was discussed at the last board meeting as well as in the committee meetings. He said he needs to know what rate will be tolerated to base the FY 2027 budget on and determine what projects need to be cut out. The rate sheet gives a range of increases to the base fee, the volumetric fee, and the base + volumetric fees in 1%, 3%, 5%, 10%, 12.50%, and 15% increments. There are also user data tables to review. The Director said he is looking for guidance on what the rate will be effective July 1, 2026.

Mr. McLane asked what the rate increase was last year. Mr. Eleazer replied 5%. Mr. Dial spoke about an \$8 million project that was mentioned in the O&P Committee meeting that the OJRSA didn't have funds on hand for and asked what that was for. Mr. Eleazer said that was to rehabilitate a large diameter trunk sewer from the plant to the connection point where the Richland flow meter ties into the Coneross flow meter and where southern Westminster trunk sewer connects. That was approximately twenty-nine (29) manholes. Mr. Dial asked what rate that would take to fund that. The Director replied he didn't know, but he also didn't think it was justified to raise the rates to that high of a point at this time.

Mr. Eleazer stated that Mr. Riches asked him earlier today what the history of increases has been. When the OJRSA was doing the pro rata share structure, there was a 5% increase in Fiscal Year 2013. There were no new increases until January 2022 when it went up 20%. There was no increase in FY 2023. Then in FY 2024, the OJRSA converted to the base + volumetric rate structure (based on individual water meter usage); there was 0% increase, and the numbers from the previous year were used as a base for the new rate structure. More revenue was expected as growth occurred. There was no increase in FY 2025, and the feasibility consultants advised the OJRSA to have a professional rate assessment (which the OJRSA is going through now with Raftelis and First Tryon). Finally, there was a 5% increase in FY 2026.

Mr. Dial asked if 5% is enough to cover inflation. Mr. Eleazer replied that it would allow the OJRSA to do what it needs to do operationally. Money will be rolled over from this fiscal year to next fiscal year to fix the clarifier and to get the plant back up to 100% of its capacity. The Speeds Creek force main will be a multi-year project, and Mr. Moulder suggested in committee that there be a dedicated capital fee for this; so, this will either be brought in as a capital fee, or be a part of operating budget, that will be moved to the restricted account for capital projects.

Mr. Riches made a motion, seconded by Ms. Myers, to approve a 5% volumetric only rate increase. The motion carried.

Mr. Eleazer said he realizes this is one of the toughest decisions that the board must make and thanked them. He also said he is not going to suggest any changes to the impact fees, as there is a built-in increase in the Schedule of Fees already: The current impact fee for FY 2026 is \$13.66 per

gallon, FY 2027 is \$19.70 per gallon, and FY 2028 is \$25.73 per gallon. Mr. Eleazer said he will present a Schedule of Fees at the June board meeting, and it can be modified at that time.

H) Action Items:

- **Approve Resolution 2026-01 Special Exemption of OJRSA Procurement Policy for Odor Control Equipment (Exhibit B)** – The Director stated this is for the misting system that will not just mask, but will neutralize, the agent causing the odors. The OJRSA is planning on putting this in the FY 2027 budget. The device is in excess of what the current procurement policy allows for cost through the bidding process. The OJRSA has not been able to find anything else out there that has been comparable to it, so legal counsel was consulted.

Mr. Lindsay said he met with the sales representative from EcoSorb here at the plant. The rep walked the plant and looked at two (2) targeted locations that have the potential for odor: the headworks and the solids control area of the digester area. The plant drawings were given to him for his engineers to come up with a design for their equipment. The equipment is a skid that has a direct connection to 480V voltage. It has a blower system on it with a pump that would be attached to a "Product 806" odor neutralizer tote.

OJRSA personnel would run PVC pipe with holes around the headworks or digester area. Then EcoSorb would install the equipment to the PVC pipe. The product would be blown through the PVC pipe and out the holes. Then it neutralizes the odor molecules in the air.

The sales rep gave references for a few companies that use it. Mr. Lindsay said he contacted these references, and they all said this system works for them.

EcoSorb has different sized equipment/skids depending on the area to be neutralized. It was determined that a 1,200 CFM unit would take care of the OJRSA. The digester area will be targeted in lieu of the headworks at this time, as that is where it is felt the odor to be coming from. It will cost \$93,000 to purchase this unit outright. EcoSorb will allow a \$17,000 per month rental cost (which will be applied to the purchase of the unit) to try it out first and make sure it works. The chemical will cost \$12,000 for each 300-gallon tote, and it is estimated the usage will be 5-8 gallons per day usage (a 300-gallon tote used every two (2) months). Mr. Moulder said that will be approximately \$72,000 per year just for the chemical.

Mr. Riches stated he would rather do the rental/demo, because if it doesn't work, the OJRSA would be purchasing some really expensive PVC pipe.

Mr. Eleazer stated Ms. Alexis Lindsay can speak about this further; he stated that Pope Flynn was contacted since the OJRSA wants to treat this as a sole source procurement and there are no other comparable neutralizing systems out there that could be found.

Mr. Lindsay added there is another company in California that isn't as good as EcoSorb, and EcoSorb is also located in Georgia, so there would be more local support.

Mr. Moulder asked Ms. Lindsay if she was comfortable with this being a sole source procurement; Ms. Lindsay said she and Mr. Flynn spoke to Mr. Lindsay about this. Mr. Lindsay felt confident this was the way to go, so they are good with it.

Mr. Davin (citizen) said that Mr. Lindsay had previously spoken about having the mister near the headworks, and now he is switching it to the digester and asked why. Mr. Lindsay replied that the OJRSA did more testing, and the line coming from the Golden Corner only has a minimal amount of odor compared to the digester area.

Mr. Moulder asked if the OJRSA would have to purchase a second unit for the headworks if one was needed there. Mr. Lindsay replied yes, a second one could be purchased; however, the one being purchased has the ability to be mobile and get moved to the headworks if odor is determined to be coming from there.

Mr. Lambert (citizen) asked if the digester were the round tanks. Mr. Lindsay replied that the OJRSA has two (2) digesters, and odor from wastewater plants usually comes from there. Mr. Davin asked if the system would handle both digesters; Mr. Lindsay replied yes. Mr. Davin asked, if this is approved by the board and installed, would it be reviewed within a couple of months to determine

if this is fixing the odor. Mr. Lindsay replied with the help of the Cross Creek residents. Mr. Lambert asked if this was in the budget; Mr. Eleazer replied it is in the budget, but it will need to be approved by the board. Mr. Davin asked if the rental required board approval. Mr. Eleazer replied it would, as the amount would still require three (3) quotes per the procurement policy. This is why the OJRSA is asking for this special request.

Mr. Moulder asked what the lead time is on the equipment. Mr. Lindsay replied it would be four (4) to six (6) weeks after they receive the go-ahead. Mr. Moulder said the OJRSA has clarifier money that cannot be used until October when the equipment comes in, and asked if the board approves this, could the clarifier money be utilized for this now. The Director replied that the OJRSA also has some contingency funds and funds for the generator project that was dismissed that can be used. Mr. Moulder said the OJRSA only needs \$17,000 for a one-month demo (or possibly \$34,000 for two-month demo) that would get it through the end of the current fiscal year.

Mr. Moulder asked for a 5-minute break in the meeting at this time.

Mr. Dial asked how many references Mr. Lindsay spoke with. Mr. Lindsay replied he spoke with two (2) other companies.

Mr. Riches asked if the odors were worse during the cooler months. Mr. Eleazer replied that he questioned the same thing and had OJRSA Records Clerk, Ms. Amanda Kelley, look up the complaint logs. Within a small radius of the plant, the OJRSA had 100 complaints going back to 2017. The bulk of the complaints from Cross Creek had been in the springtime (0 in January; 2 in February; 7 in March; 16 in April; 27 in May (of which 24 were when the product was brought in last year); 7 in June; 5 in July; 1 in August; 1 in September; 2 in October; 1 in November; and 4 in December).

Mr. Lambert asked if this matches with the odor loggers. Mr. Eleazer replied that odor loggers only register hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas. If it is methane or other types of gas, the odor loggers won't register that. The loggers are a helpful tool but are not the end-all, be-all.

Mr. Lindsay said the odor loggers are downloaded every Friday. There was only one (1) hit on one (1) day. He stated that an odor logger is behind Ms. Luna's house; what Ms. Luna was smelling is not H₂S from what the data shows. There is no doubt she is smelling something, but the odor loggers are not picking it up.

Mr. Lindsay added that a line of three (3) odor loggers had been installed outside the plant towards Cross Creek. He is curious to see if they show anything. The odor logger on the digester is consistent as expected. The OJRSA ran sulfide tests on the line from the Golden Corner Commerce Park. Any reading over a 2 starts the trend of producing H₂S, but it doesn't know it's really producing until it hits 3-5. The reading was 2.3, which is why he doesn't think this line is the cause.

Ms. Myers made a motion, seconded by Mr. Dial, to approve Resolution 2026-01 Special Exemption for the odor equipment.

Mr. Moulder stated this is for a sole source procurement in an amount up to \$120,000 from EcoSorb. He asked if the motion should be amended for a trial run first at \$17,000 per month which will be applied to the purchase price of the equipment. Mr. Eleazer replied that, as long as the OJRSA is guaranteed that the rental cost will be applied to the purchase price of the equipment, he would like to do the trial first anyway. He had Pope Flynn do the resolution with a "not to exceed" amount to cover this.

Mr. Parris asked if the "not to exceed" cost includes the trial, the purchase, and the chemical. Mr. Eleazer replied yes and said chemicals are exempt from bidding after the device is procured.

Mr. Lambert asked what the OJRSA is going to cost the OJRSA if this doesn't work; Mr. Lindsay said it will cost \$17,000 per month plus the chemical costs.

Ms. Myers added the trial/demo to her motion. The motion carried.

- I) **Executive Director's Discussion and Compliance Matters** – Mr. Eleazer reported on the following:
1. **Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Matters:**

Odor Issue – In continuation of today’s earlier odor discussion, Mr. Eleazer stated he received a notification from a Cross Creek resident about the smell at a certain time at night, and on April 23, 2026, he went over there around 10:00-10:30 p.m. to investigate himself. He had his window down on the vehicle. With previous permission from the owner, he said he also got out and walked around the property, sniffed around the line and manhole, and there was no smell. He also went to the bridge, and there was no smell there as well. It was a sixty-degree night with no wind. The next morning, the Director stated he saw an email from the same resident that was sent at 11:30 p.m. (around an hour after the Director left the subdivision) saying the smell was awful.

Mr. Eleazer reported that OJRSA Operations Supervisor, Mr. Johnny McCall, drives to Cross Creek every morning to check on smells, and there has been no smell. There was a complaint after Mr. McCall got back last week, so thinking Mr. McCall wasn’t able to smell it, another OJRSA employee was sent over there to double-check, and they didn’t smell anything either.

Mr. Lindsay said he and Mr. McCall went over there and walked around their house (which is under construction). There was no smell. The owner saw them and came out and said they had just missed the smell; it just went away.

Mr. Eleazer said he spoke to Anderson Landfill (who takes the OJRSA biosolids) and spoke to the operations supervisor. She gave the OJRSA the name of a geotechnical and scientist firm that they work with for odors, BLE Engineering.

The OJRSA reached out to BLE, and they are going to assist the OJRSA to do some odor investigation. They will interview folks at Cross Creek who are experiencing this. Hopefully they will find out if there is anything else out there (environmental) that could be causing these odor issues (methane generated from swamp gas or decay of organic materials). The OJRSA wants to find out what the cause of the problem is and not be the “bad neighbor.”

Mr. Lambert said the investigator needs to look at what direction the wind blows. Mr. Eleazer said he spoke to the engineer about getting a portable meter of some sort to measure wind speed. Seneca Creek Force Main – The OJRSA received the permit to operate that pipeline today. The OJRSA will switch that flow over soon and abandon the line that is there now.

2. **SCDES Coneross Creek Water Reclamation Facility Inspection** – The SC Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) came to the treatment plant on March 26, 2026 and did a thorough inspection of the facility and looked over reports. The recent odor complaints advanced this inspection schedule. The OJRSA received the inspection report on April 27, 2026, and there were no deficiencies noted.
3. **FY 2027 Budget** – The budget will be presented to the F&A Committee this month in a preliminary draft form. There will also be a narrative sent out in advance as has been done in the past. Mr. Eleazer requested the committee members review this information in advance. If approved, it will go to the full board for consideration at the June board meeting.
4. **Regional Feasibility and Reconstitution Quarterly Report No. 3 (Exhibit C)** – This is the report that the Ad Hoc Committee requires to be sent to the Rural Infrastructure Authority quarterly (*made a part of these meeting minutes*).
5. **Miscellaneous (If Any)** – Mr. Eleazer stated his daughter graduated from the University of Alabama this past week. “Roll Tide.”

J) **Commissioners’ Discussion** – None.

K) **Executive Session:**

1. **Negotiations Incident to Contractual Arrangements and Receipt of Legal Advice – Operating Agreement with Oconee County [Section 30-4-70(a)(2)]**
2. **Receipt of Legal Advice Regarding a Contract with Bio-Nomic Services, Inc. [Section 30-4-70(a)(2)]**
At 6:00 p.m., Mr. Dial made a motion, seconded by Ms. Myers, to enter an Executive Session to receive legal advice on contractual arrangements. The motion carried.

At 6:15 p.m., Mr. Parris made a motion, seconded by Ms. Myers, to go back into Regular Session. The motion carried.

Mr. Moulder stated the items on the agenda were discussed in Executive Session with no action taken during the Executive Session.

Ms. Myers made a motion, seconded by Mr. Parris, to approve the agreement with Bio-Nomic Services, as discussed in Executive Session, so long as no substantive changes are made to the agreement and no additional costs are charged to the OJRSA. The motion carried.

L) Adjourn – Mr. Moulder adjourned the meeting at 6:15 p.m.

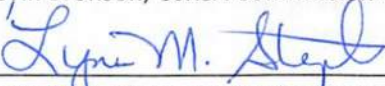
Upcoming Meetings:

1. Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee – Thursday, May 14, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.
2. Operations & Planning Committee – Thursday, May 21, 2026 at 8:30 a.m.
3. Finance & Administration Committee – Tuesday, May 26, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.
4. Board of Commissioners – Monday, June 1, 2026 at 4:00 p.m.

Approved By:


Kevin Bronson, OJRSA Commission Chair

Approved By:


Lynn M. Stephens, OJRSA Secretary/Treasurer

Approved By:


Christopher R. Eleazer, OJRSA Executive Director

Notification of the meeting was distributed on April 9, 2026 to *Upstate Today*, *Anderson Independent-Mail*, *Westminster News*, *Keowee Courier*, WGOG Radio, WSNW Radio, City of Seneca Council, City of Walhalla Council, City of Westminster Council, Oconee County Council, SCDES, www.ojrsa.org, and posted at the OJRSA Administration Building.

***ATTACHMENTS STARTING NEXT PAGE**



Board of Commissioners Meeting
OJRSA Operations & Administration Building
Lamar Bailes Board Room
May 4, 2026 at 4:00 PM

OJRSA commission and committee meetings may be attended in person at the address listed above. The OJRSA will also broadcast meetings live on its YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/@OconeeJRSA (if there is a technical issue preventing the livestreaming of the meeting, then a recording will be published on the channel as soon as possible). For those not able to attend in person, then the OJRSA Board or Committee Chair will accept public comments by mail (623 Return Church Rd, Seneca, SC 29678) or at info@ojrsa.org. Comments must comply with the public session instructions as stated on the meeting agenda and will be received up until one hour prior to the scheduled meeting. If there is not a public session scheduled for a meeting, then comments shall not be accepted.

Agenda

- A. Call to Order** – Kevin Bronson, Board Chair
- B. Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance** – Led by Commissioner Scott McLane
- C. Public Session** – Receive comments relating to topics that may or may not be on this agenda. Session is limited to a maximum of 30 minutes with no more than 5 minutes per speaker.
- D. Approval of Minutes**
 - Board of Commissioners Meeting of April 6, 2026
- E. Committee and Other Meeting Reports**
 - Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee Meeting of March 12, 2026 as approved by committee on April 9, 2026 – Kevin Bronson, Committee Chair *Acceptance of the April 9, 2026 meeting minutes to be considered at the board meeting following committee approval*
 - Operations & Planning Committee Meeting of April 23, 2026 – Scott Moulder, Committee Chair
 - Finance & Administration Committee Meeting of April 28, 2026 – Celia Myers, Committee Chair
- F. Secretary/Treasurer's Report** (to be provided at meeting) – Lynn Stephens, Secretary/Treasurer
- G. Presentation and Discussion Items** *[May include vote and/or action on matters brought up for discussion]*
 - 1. Compensation and benefits study presentation and recommendations – Carrie Cavanaugh, Find Great People
 - 2. Updated cost estimates for the expansion of the treatment plant and conveyance system to accommodate future growth – Jason Gillespie, Weston & Sampson
 - 3. Consider user rates and impact fees for FY 2027 Budget (Exhibit A) – Chris Eleazer, Director
- H. Action Items**
 - Approve Resolution 2026-01 Special Exemption of OJRSA Procurement Policy for Odor Control Equipment (Exhibit B) – Chris Eleazer, Director
- I. Executive Director's Discussion and Compliance Matters** – Chris Eleazer, Director
 - 1. Environmental and regulatory compliance matters
 - 2. SCDES Coneross Creek Water Reclamation Facility inspection
 - 3. FY 2027 Budget
 - 4. Regional Feasibility and Reconstitution Quarterly Report No. 3 (Exhibit C)
 - 5. Miscellaneous *(if any)*
- J. Commissioners' Discussion** – Led by Kevin Bronson, Board Chair
Discussion can be related to matters addressed in this meeting or for future consideration by the Board or Committee. Voting is not permitted during this session.
- K. Executive Session ACTIONS MAY BE TAKEN ON ITEMS DISCUSSED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION**
 - 1. Negotiations incident to contractual arrangements and receipt of legal advice – Operating agreement with Oconee County [Section 30-4-70(a)(2)]
 - 2. Receipt of legal advice regarding a contract with Bio-Nomic Services, Inc. [Section 30-4-70(a)(2)]
- L. Adjourn**

Upcoming Meetings

All meetings to be held in the Lamar Bailes Board Room unless noted otherwise.

- Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee – May 14, 2026 at 9:00 AM
- Operations & Planning Committee – May 21, 2026 at 8:30 AM
- Finance & Administration Committee – May 26, 2026 at 9:00 AM
- Board of Commissioners – June 1, 2026 at 4:00 PM



Committee Meeting Public Comment Sign-in Sheet

The Public Comment session(s) at this meeting is limited to topics on the meeting agenda. The session is limited to a maximum of 30 minutes with no more than 5 minutes per speaker.

Date: May 4, 2026 Time: 4pm

	PRINT Name	Address	Purpose Of Comment
1	JASON GILLESPIE	Neston Simpson, Greenville SC	Present on System Expansion
2	Carrie Cavanaugh	FGP Greenville SC	Present Comp. study
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Fee Considerations for Fiscal Year 2027

User Data

NOTE: The tables below use the average number of customers and flow billed per month during the periods disclosed.

Count of Customers by Type

Customer Type	Mar 2025-Feb 2026 Avg #/Month	Mar 2024-Feb 2025 Avg #/Month	Changes From Year-to-Year	
			Avg #/Month	Percent
Residential Users	8,269	8,027	242	3.015%
Nonresidential Users	1,543	1,527	16	1.031%
Combined Customers	9,812	9,554	258	2.698%

Volume by Customer Type

Customer Type	Mar 2025-Feb 2026 Avg Gal/Month	Mar 2024-Feb 2025 Avg Gal/Month	Changes From Year-to-Year	
			Avg Gal/Month	Percent
Residential Volume	30,998,281	31,030,274	-31,993	-0.103%
Nonresidential Volume	27,717,957	30,190,749	-2,472,793	-8.191%
Combined Volume	58,716,238	61,221,023	-2,504,786	-4.091%

Revenue by Customer Type

Customer Type	Mar 2025-Feb 2026 Avg Revenue/Month	Mar 2024-Feb 2025 Avg Revenue/Month	Changes From Year-to-Year	
			Avg Revenue/Month	Percent
Residential Revenue	\$255,506.98	\$247,513.18	\$7,993.80	3.230%
Nonresidential Revenue	\$234,186.23	\$245,412.07	-\$11,225.84	-4.574%
Combined Revenue	\$489,693.21	\$492,925.25	-\$3,232.04	-0.656%

Rates: Increase to **Base** Fees Only

Fee Item	CURRENT	1.0%	3.0%	5.0%	10.0%	12.5%	15.0%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.10</u>	<u>\$10.30</u>	<u>\$10.50</u>	<u>\$11.00</u>	<u>\$11.25</u>	<u>\$11.50</u>
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.66</u>
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.15</u>	<u>\$15.45</u>	<u>\$15.75</u>	<u>\$16.50</u>	<u>\$16.88</u>	<u>\$17.25</u>
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.74</u>
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	\$5,864,280	\$5,942,165	\$5,967,514	\$5,992,864	\$6,056,238	\$6,087,924	\$6,119,611
Revenue Above Current	0	\$12,675	\$38,024	\$63,374	\$126,747	\$158,434	\$190,121
Residential 5,000 gal/month	\$38.30	\$38.40	\$38.60	\$38.80	\$39.30	\$39.55	\$39.80
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50

Rates: Increase to **Volumetric** Fees Only

Fee Item	CURRENT	1.0%	3.0%	5.0%	10.0%	12.5%	15.0%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.72</u>	<u>\$5.83</u>	<u>\$5.94</u>	<u>\$6.23</u>	<u>\$6.37</u>	<u>\$6.51</u>
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.00</u>
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.82</u>	<u>\$7.97</u>	<u>\$8.13</u>	<u>\$8.51</u>	<u>\$8.71</u>	<u>\$8.90</u>
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	\$5,864,280	\$5,975,692	\$6,068,932	\$6,162,173	\$6,395,274	\$6,511,824	\$6,628,374
Revenue Above Current	0	\$46,202	\$139,442	\$232,683	\$465,783	\$582,334	\$698,884
Residential 5,000 gal/month	\$38.30	\$38.58	\$39.15	\$39.72	\$41.13	\$41.84	\$42.55
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.28	\$0.85	\$1.42	\$2.83	\$3.54	\$4.25

Rates: Increase to **Base** and **Volumetric** Fees

Fee Item	CURRENT	1.0%	3.0%	5.0%	10.0%	12.5%	15.0%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.10</u>	<u>\$10.30</u>	<u>\$10.50</u>	<u>\$11.00</u>	<u>\$11.25</u>	<u>\$11.50</u>
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.72</u>	<u>\$5.83</u>	<u>\$5.94</u>	<u>\$6.23</u>	<u>\$6.37</u>	<u>\$6.51</u>
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.15</u>	<u>\$15.45</u>	<u>\$15.75</u>	<u>\$16.50</u>	<u>\$16.88</u>	<u>\$17.25</u>
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.82</u>	<u>\$7.97</u>	<u>\$8.13</u>	<u>\$8.51</u>	<u>\$8.71</u>	<u>\$8.90</u>
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	\$5,864,280	\$5,988,785	\$6,107,375	\$6,225,965	\$6,522,439	\$6,670,676	\$6,818,914
Revenue Above Current	0	\$59,295	\$177,885	\$296,475	\$592,949	\$741,186	\$889,424
Residential 5,000 gal/month	\$38.30	\$38.68	\$39.45	\$40.22	\$42.13	\$43.09	\$44.05
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.38	\$1.15	\$1.92	\$3.83	\$4.79	\$5.75



RESOLUTION 2026-01

Special Exemption of OJRSA Procurement Policy for Odor Control Equipment

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN EXEMPTION FROM OJRSA PROCUREMENT AND PROPERTY DISPOSAL POLICY REQUIREMENTS FOR ODOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT DEMONSTRATION AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY ECOSORB INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners of the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority (the "**Board**"), the governing body of the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority, South Carolina ("**OJRSA**"), as follows:

WHEREAS, OJRSA operates wastewater treatment facilities that require effective odor control to maintain regulatory compliance and community relations; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 11-35-5320 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, require that OJRSA adopt "procedures embodying sound principles of appropriately competitive procurement," suitable for the unique needs of OJRSA; and

WHEREAS, in keeping with such statutory directive, the Board adopted OJRSA's Procurement and Property Disposal Policy (as amended) (the "**Policy**"), the terms of which set forth the policies and procedures for procuring good and service; and

WHEREAS, OJRSA staff have identified the need to evaluate and implement odor control solutions in a timely manner to address ongoing operational concerns (the "**Project**"); and

WHEREAS, the time required to solicit, procure, and coordinate multiple vendors to perform site evaluations for the Project would result in delays that are not in the best interest of OJRSA operations; and

WHEREAS, OJRSA staff have identified EcoSorb Industrial as a qualified vendor capable of completing the Project in a timely and efficient manner for an amount not to exceed \$120,000 (the "**Project Amount**"); and

WHEREAS, EcoSorb Industrial's proximity to the OJRSA facility will facilitate prompt response times and ongoing operational support during both the evaluation and implementation phases of the Project; and

WHEREAS, EcoSorb Industrial has furnished verifiable written references, which OJRSA staff have independently reviewed and confirmed through direct communication, demonstrating the vendor's successful performance of comparable odor control systems under similar conditions and its ability to meet the represented performance standards; and

WHEREAS, in lieu of formal compliance with the Policy, staff has advised the Project be awarded to EcoSorb Industrial for an amount not exceeding the Project Amount; and

WHEREAS, the waiver of the Policy and the award of the Project to the Contractor for an amount not exceeding the Project Amount, as authorized and contemplated by this Resolution, is in keeping with the findings of the South Carolina Court of Appeals in *Glasscock Co., Inc. v. Sumter Cnty.*, 361 S.C. 483 (2004 Ct. App.), wherein the court validated a procurement exception for contracts approved by ordinance.¹

¹ OJRSA, as a joint agency under South Carolina law, takes official action by resolution instead of an ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board authorizes an exemption from the standard procurement requirements of the Policy for the limited purpose of securing odor control equipment demonstration and related services from EcoSorb Industrial; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board has determined that it is in the best interest of OJRSA for the Project to be completed by the vendor. To the extent the award of the Project does not conform to the particular terms of the Policy, particularly the purchase thresholds, competitive bidding requirements, and any further requirements therein, the Board expressly exempts the award of the Project to the vendor from the terms of the Policy. In making such exemption, the Board declares that the award of the Project for an amount not exceeding the Project Amount shall not be subject to the provisions of the Policy. To the extent of any conflict between this Resolution on the one hand and the Policy on the other, this Resolution shall control and constitute the Policy for purposes of the Project.² The authorizations provided herein are explicitly found to embody sound principles of appropriately competitive procurement and the Board believes that such actions are in the best interest of OJRSA and its constituents.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Executive Director of OJRSA (the “**Executive Director**”) and legal counsel for OJRSA are authorized to negotiate and finalize the terms of any agreement related to the Project (the “**Agreement**”). The Agreement shall be executed and delivered on behalf of OJRSA by the Executive Director, or his assigns. In connection with the execution and delivery of the Agreement, the Executive Director is additionally authorized to prepare, review, negotiate, execute, deliver, and agree to such additional agreements (to include any necessary amendments or extensions), certifications, documents, closing proofs, and undertakings as he shall deem necessary or advisable.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, all prior actions of the Board, the Executive Director and any other officers of OJRSA in furtherance of the purposes of this Resolution are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all records related to this action shall be maintained in accordance with OJRSA procurement recordkeeping requirements.

Done and adopted this 4th day of May 2026.

Kevin Bronson, Chairman
OJRSA Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Lynn Stephens, Secretary/Treasurer
OJRSA Board of Commissioners -and-
OJRSA Office Manager

<seal>

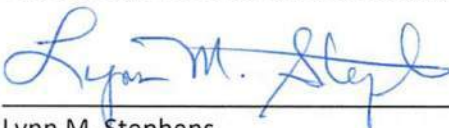
² See *Glasscock Co., Inc. v. Sumter Cnty.*, 361 S.C. at 491, (allowing “local governments needed flexibility to determine what is ‘appropriately competitive’ in light of the public business they must transact”).

Quarterly Progress Report: OJRSA Regional Feasibility and Reconstitution
Report No. 3
April 10, 2026

Submittal Statement

This report is provided to the South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority, Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority ("OJRSA") Board of Commissioners, and Oconee County Council in accordance with the recommendations provided by the Ad Hoc Regional Feasibility Study Implementation Committee and as accepted by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners on July 15, 2025.



Christopher R. Eleazer
OJRSA Executive Director, and
OJRSA Ad Hoc Reconstitution Committee Member

Lynn M. Stephens
OJRSA Secretary/Treasurer

Quarterly Progress Report: OJRSA Regional Feasibility and Reconstitution
Report No. 3
 April 10, 2026

Background

In 2022, the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority (“OJRSA” or “Authority”) was awarded a Regional Feasibility Planning Grant¹ by the South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority (“RIA”). OJRSA subsequently procured the services of W.K. Dickson (now, Ardurra) to develop a comprehensive Regional Feasibility Planning Study (“Planning Study”) to determine if regionalizing sewer collection, conveyance, and treatment in Oconee County, South Carolina (“County”) will streamline service delivery and enhance the success of the community and its quality of life. The Planning Study² included the analysis and recommendations in the following core areas: (1) governance structure; (2) revenues and finance; (3) environmental compliance, (4) utility resources, and (5) efficiency in operations and service.

The Planning Study was completed in August 2024 and adopted by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners (“Board”) in September 2024. A special Ad Hoc Regional Feasibility Study Implementation Committee (“Feasibility Committee”) was established by the Board in November 2024 to review, discuss, and evaluate the Planning Study’s primary recommendations and to provide independent recommendations for implementing this restructuring.

The Feasibility Committee established five major recommendations to reorganize/reconstitute the OJRSA under the South Carolina Joint Authority Water and Sewer Systems Act (the “Act”), as follows:

1. The collection systems of current Authority members and Oconee County should be consolidated into one combined system – owned, operated, and maintained by the reconstituted Authority.
2. The Authority should be reconstituted with a new five-member Board of Commissioners (the “New Board”).
3. The governance documents of the reconstituted Authority will be drafted and supersede all existing Authority governance documents and contracts, which must be dissolved as a part of this process. These documents will also provide that the reconstituted Authority will have the power to provide retail sewer services within its service area as necessary to support the operation of the consolidated collection systems. This should be finalized upon completion of the consolidation but can be drafted during the consolidation process.
4. The current Board will dissolve the Feasibility Committee and then establish a working group or smaller ad hoc committee to oversee and guide the initial implementation steps outlined above (the “Reconstitution Committee”³).
5. It is recommended that a communications plan for the reorganization be developed, which should be used by all entities involved. This plan will ensure clear and consistent messaging while also allowing for input from residents and customers of the Authority. Maintaining an open process is crucial to maximize the chances of success in consolidating the collection systems and establishing the reconstituted Authority with the New Board.

The Feasibility Committee noted the recommendations were vital to the long-term success of the Authority, and in the absence of the implementation of these recommendations, the OJRSA runs the risk of significant regulatory compliance matters, lack of funding, and restrictions on growth and development of the County as a whole.

The final Feasibility Committee recommendations, which were presented to and accepted by the Board at a joint meeting with Oconee County Council in July 2025, included a list of specific tasks which were established by the Feasibility Committee with timelines associated with each function. These included:

1. Within 45 days (August 29, 2025)⁴, the current Board will dissolve the Feasibility Committee and

¹ RIA Grant Number RGRG-23-5006

² *Regional Feasibility Planning Study 2024* by W.K. Dickson, Bolton & Menk, and Willdan Financial Services. (www.ojrsa.org/info)

³ This committee was identified in the recommendations as the “Implementation Committee”

⁴ Target dates are included for each based on date the recommendations were accepted by the Board

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April 10, 2026

establish the Reconstitution Committee for further implementation oversight.

2. On a quarterly basis, the Reconstitution Committee will provide an update to RIA, the current Board, and Oconee County on the progress of the implementation of these initial recommendations.
3. Within 45 days (August 29, 2025), the legislative revisions to the Act will be finalized and provided to the Oconee County Delegation ("Delegation"). Consultation shall be made with the Delegation on whether lobbyist support will be needed.
4. Within 90 days (October 13, 2025), resolutions of support for system consolidation/Authority reorganization will be provided to and adopted by each governing body affected by the recommendations, including the Board, Seneca City Council, Walhalla City Council, Westminster City Council, West Union Town Council, and Oconee County Council.
5. Within 120 days (November 12, 2025), consultants shall be engaged, and the process of collection system evaluation (technical) and valuation (financial) will be initiated, including identification of potential funding for this effort and immediate rehabilitation projects that may be identified or on current Capital Improvement Plans ("CIP"). Additionally, a rate consultant will be engaged.
6. Within 120 days (November 12, 2025), a Communications Plan will be developed under the guidance of the Implementation Committee and provided to all entities involved.
7. Within 60 days of the approved changes to Act being approved (likely July/August 2026), the list of recommendations for the initial commissioners for the reconstituted Authority ("New Commission") will be provided to the Delegation.
8. Within 15 months (February 27, 2027), the evaluation and valuation of collection systems will be completed.
9. Within 18 months (May 12, 2027), the determination of a timeline for developing a unified, equitable rate structure will be provided as a part of the initial terms for collection system consolidation.
10. Within 24 months (July 15, 2027), legal documents to transfer collection system assets to the Authority will be executed, as well as all necessary reconstitution documents.
11. Within 25 months (August 16, 2027), if the legislative amendments have not been approved, plans for consolidation under the amended Act will be abandoned. Thereupon, the Authority will proceed to consolidate the member system and implement the reconstitution under the existing Act, with such process to be finalized by no later than 36 months (July 17, 2028). Additionally, all members shall be issued permits in compliance with the OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation ("SUR") and added as co-permittees under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit.

Summary of Current Actions

This section separately addresses each of the specific tasks identified in the Background section above.

Committee Members

The following are members of the Ad Hoc Reconstitution Committee (also referred to herein as the "Committee"):

- Appalachian Council of Governments – Chip Bentley
- Oconee County – Glenn Hart
- OJRSA – Chris Eleazer
- OJRSA Legal Counsel – Lawrence Flynn
- Seneca – Scott Moulder⁵
- Walhalla – Celia Myers⁵
- Westminster – Kevin Bronson⁵

⁵ Also a member of OJRSA Executive Committee

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- Facilitator⁶ – Katherine Amidon
- Facilitator⁶ – Joel Jones
- Facilitator⁶ – Angie Mettlen

Town of West Union Mayor Linda Oliver has also participated in the meetings as a nonvoting member.

Committee Meetings

The following events and meetings occurred during the reporting period:

- January 8, 2026 – *Meeting cancelled*
- February 12, 2026 – Ad Hoc Reconstitution Committee and OJRSA Executive Committee meeting
- March 12, 2026 – Ad Hoc Reconstitution Committee and OJRSA Executive Committee meeting

Recommendation Item 1: Dissolve Feasibility Committee and Create New Committee

Target Date: August 29, 2025

Status: Complete

See Report No. 1 for information.

Recommendation Item 2: Submit Quarterly Report

Target Date: Within 14 days after completion of each calendar quarter

Status: Report #3 complete

This quarterly report has been prepared and submitted in accordance with Recommendation Item 2. Best efforts will be made to submit quarterly reports to RIA within two (2) weeks of the conclusion of each calendar quarter⁷ until the conclusion of this program.

Recommendation Item 3: Submit Joint Authority Water and Sewer System Act Draft to Oconee County Delegation

Target Date: August 29, 2025

Status: Target date of submittal In Progress

Senate Bill 829 was introduced by Senator Thomas Alexander on January 20, 2026, and was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary that same day. The committee adopted the amendment on March 17, and it received unanimous approval (40-0) on third reading by the Senate on March 19. The proposed legislation was then referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary on March 24.

Although out of the control of the OJRSA, the organization believes it is in a good position to see the pill passed into law before *Sine Die* on May 14, 2026.

Recommendation Item 4: Adoption of Resolutions of Support

Target Date: October 13, 2025

Status: Complete

The following resolutions of support for wastewater system consolidation/Authority reorganization have been adopted by the following as of December 31, 2025:

- Seneca – August 26, 2025
- OJRSA – September 8, 2025
- Westminster – September 9, 2025
- Walhalla – September 16, 2025
- West Union – December 9, 2025
- Oconee County – March 3, 2026

⁶ Facilitators are nonvoting members

⁷ The end of March, June, September, and December of each year

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Recommendation Item 5: Initiate Collection System Technical Evaluation and Financial Valuation

Target Date: November 12, 2025

Status: In process

The Committee was presented with proposals from Raftelis Financial Consultants and First Tryon Advisors on February 12, 2026. After review, the body unanimously approved recommending to the OJRSA Board of Commissioners that they execute agreements with both financial firms to conduct the following (summarized):

- Phase 1: Raftelis Financial Consultants
 - Gather and analyze current financial information for the OJRSA and member entities (OJRSA, Oconee County, City of Seneca, City of Walhalla, City of Westminster, and Town of West Union), hereafter referred to as “Member Entities.”
 - Project revenue requirements needed for operation and maintenance costs, capital costs (to include debt service payments and cash-financed capital), and reserve requirements for the consolidated system to include the Member Entities.
 - Examine billing records to determine customer demand for wastewater service and forecast billable units for next five-to-ten years.
 - Determine a retail rate for a combined sewer system for each year of the forecast period.
 - Develop a model for revenue requirements and perform operational and capital financial planning.
- Phase 2: First Tryon Advisors
 - Analyze the existing financial condition, credit profile, and debt portfolio of the OJRSA, and
 - Build a comprehensive financial planning model to assist in evaluating and establishing the consolidated system’s debt capacity for various capital projects.

Phase 1 of the project is projected to be completed by September 2026. The second phase does not yet have a projected completion date, as this phase is predicated on information from Phase 1 and an ultimate determination that consolidation is feasible and what entities remain open to it.

The OJRSA Board unanimously approved the execution of both proposals on March 2, 2026. All entities except the Town of West Union are contributing financially to cover the cost of these studies based on an agreed upon formula.

Recommendation Item 6: Develop Communications Plan

Target Date: November 12, 2025

Status: Ongoing

The following Reconstitution Progress Communication Memorandums were disseminated to the councils and leadership of the Member Cities, Oconee County, Town of West Union, and key stakeholders:

- January 19, 2026 – Memo #2 summarized frequently asked stakeholder questions and responses from the Committee.
- Memo #3 and #4 are being prepared for review by the Committee.

Recommendation Item 7: Consider Initial Commissioners for New Authority

Target Date: Within 60 days of approved changes to Act (likely July/August 2026)

Status: Contingent on legislative approval

If the recommended amendments to the Act are approved by the South Carolina Legislature and signed into law by the Governor, then the list of possible candidates for the New Commission will be provided to

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the Delegation soon thereafter (assuming the proper filing and reconstitution of the Authority).

Recommendation Item 8: Complete Technical Evaluation and Valuation of Collection Systems

Target Date: February 27, 2027

Status: Study underway

As noted in Recommendation Item 5, this study is underway.

Recommendation Item 9: Develop Unified, Equitable Rate Structure

Target Date: May 12, 2027

Status: Not started

Recommendation Item 8 must be completed prior to beginning this task.

Recommendation Item 10: Execute Transfer of Wastewater Collection System Assets and Reconstitution Documents

Target Date: July 15, 2027

Status: Not started

This task will begin much later in the process.

Recommendation Item 11 (contingency): Abandon Consolidation and Reconstitution Plan

Target Date: August 16, 2027

Status: Not applicable at this time

This contingency item will only apply if legislative amendments are not approved or if the Reconstitution Committee cannot reach consensus. That said, there are some questions from some of the entities regarding the proposed Board appointment process and voting allocations with the reduced number of members. The facilitators recognize that these issues are ones that could derail the process. As such, they are working to clarify the process/voting allocations and address other concerns from the entities as they arise to keep this effort moving forward. The importance of transparent and open communication has been conveyed to the committee as the facilitators feel this to be a key factor in successfully completing the reconstitution of the authority.

Past Actions

See previous submittals for previous actions performed by the Reconstitution Committee.



Secretary/Treasurer's Report for Board of Commissioners

Prepared for the May 4, 2026 OJRSA Board of Commissioners Meeting

Cash and investment information stated herein come from bank and other financial records as of: April 30, 2026

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS CASH AND INVESTMENTS SUMMARY

Account/Fund Name	Cash (\$)	Investments (\$)	Total (\$)
Wholesale Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	388,357	3,185,000	3,573,357
Retail Operations & Maintenance (RO&M)	97,570	0	97,570
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	485,927	3,185,000	3,670,927

RESTRICTED FUNDS CASH AND INVESTMENTS SUMMARY

Account/Fund Name	Cash (\$)	Investments (\$)	Total (\$)
Capital Projects Fund (CPF)	1,021,248	980,000	2,001,248
Wholesale Impact Fund (WIF)	703,983	7,105,000	7,808,983
Retail Impact Fund (RIF)	3,400	0	3,400
TOTAL RESTRICTED FUNDS	1,728,631	8,085,000	9,813,631

Combined Total for All Funds

Cash 2,214,558 Investments 11,270,000 Combined 13,484,558

Account Notes:

DAYS CASH ON HAND

Financial & Accounting Policy Section 2.10(H) states the minimum balances established for OJRSA Wholesale O&M and Retail O&M funds are 120 Days Operating Cash on Hand.

$$\text{Formula for Cash on Hand} = \frac{\text{Cash} + \text{Cash Equivalents}}{(\text{Annual Operating Expense} - \text{Depreciation}) \div 365 \text{ Days}}$$

	Cash on Hand (Days)	Annual Operating Expense minus Depreciation (\$)	Budget Amended During Fiscal Year?
O&M Fund	195.9	6,657,488	NO X YES
RO&M Fund	2.7	13,390,177	NO X YES

INDEPENDENT RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTS

All transactions for all funds have been satisfactorily reconciled by an independent accounting firm for the month of March 2026 (mark with an "X" on appropriate line): X YES NO See attached document(s) from accountant.

Reconciliation Notes:

See next page for more information

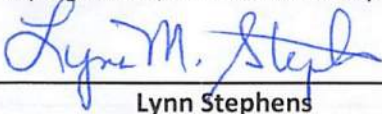
INVESTMENTS UPDATE

Maturing Investment	%age Rate	Fund Code	Maturity Date	Amount (\$)	To Be Reinvested?	
No CDs maturing until end of June 2026.					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO
					YES	NO

Investment Notes:

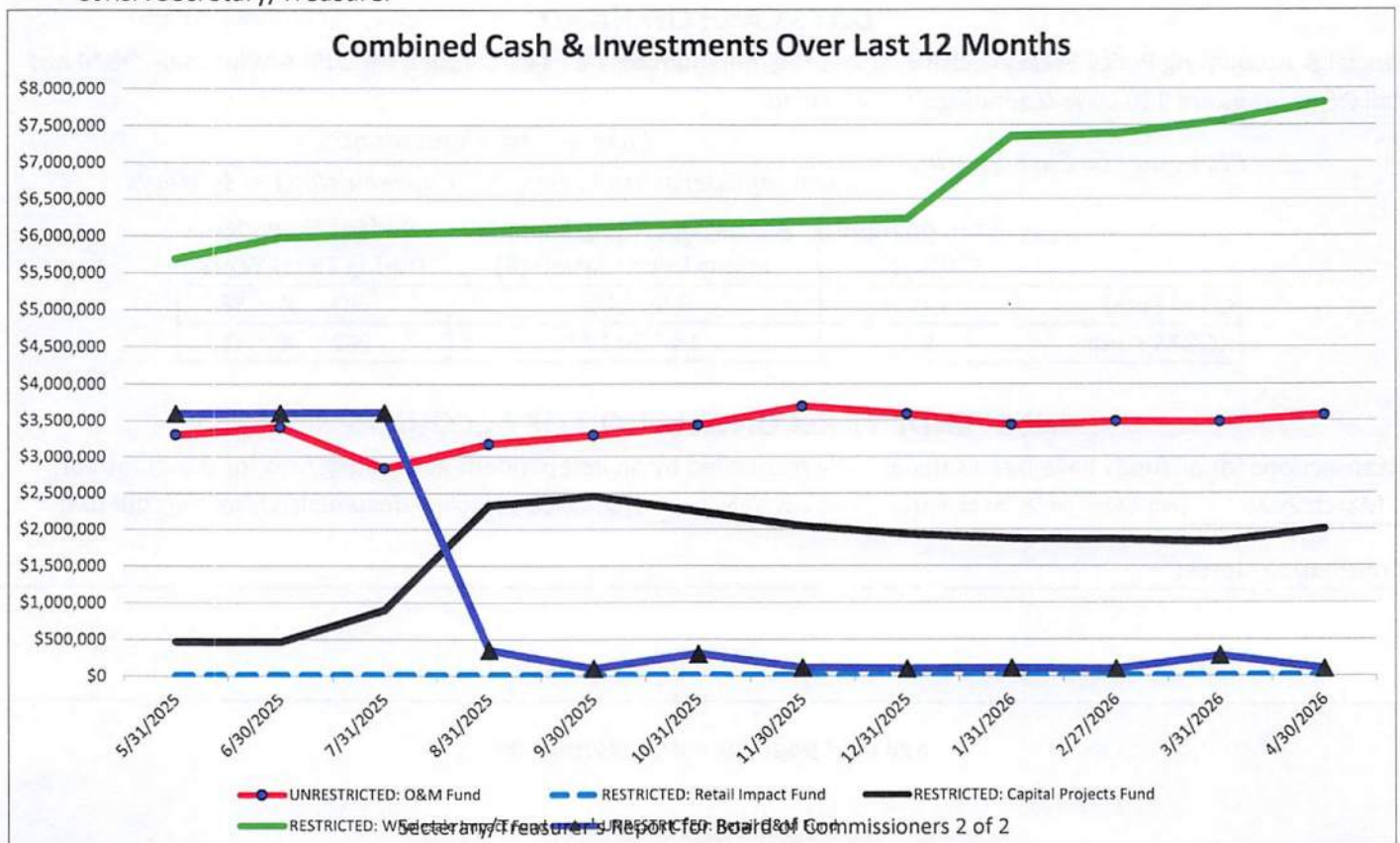
See additional sheets for investment information and trends

By my signature, to the best of my knowledge, I certify this report is accurate.



Lynn Stephens

OJRSA Secretary/Treasurer





Secretary/Treasurer's Report for Board of Commissioners

Prepared for the May 4, 2026 OJRSA Board of Commissioners Meeting

Cash and investment information stated herein come from bank and other financial records as of: April 30, 2026

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS CASH AND INVESTMENTS SUMMARY

Account/Fund Name	Cash (\$)	Investments (\$)	Total (\$)
Wholesale Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	388,357	3,185,000	3,573,357
Retail Operations & Maintenance (RO&M)	97,570	0	97,570
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	485,927	3,185,000	3,670,927

RESTRICTED FUNDS CASH AND INVESTMENTS SUMMARY

Account/Fund Name	Cash (\$)	Investments (\$)	Total (\$)
Capital Projects Fund (CPF)	1,021,248	980,000	2,001,248
Wholesale Impact Fund (WIF)	703,983	7,105,000	7,808,983
Retail Impact Fund (RIF)	3,400	0	3,400
TOTAL RESTRICTED FUNDS	1,728,631	8,085,000	9,813,631

Combined Total for All Funds

Cash 2,214,558 Investments 11,270,000 Combined 13,484,558

Account Notes:

DAYS CASH ON HAND

Financial & Accounting Policy Section 2.10(H) states the minimum balances established for OJRSA Wholesale O&M and Retail O&M funds are 120 Days Operating Cash on Hand.

$$\text{Formula for Cash on Hand} = \frac{\text{Cash} + \text{Cash Equivalents}}{(\text{Annual Operating Expense} - \text{Depreciation}) \div 365 \text{ Days}}$$

	Cash on Hand (Days)	Annual Operating Expense minus Depreciation (\$)	Budget Amended During Fiscal Year?
O&M Fund	195.9	6,657,488	NO X YES
RO&M Fund	2.7	13,390,177	NO X YES

INDEPENDENT RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTS

All transactions for all funds have been satisfactorily reconciled by an independent accounting firm for the month of March 2026 (mark with an "X" on appropriate line): X YES NO See attached document(s) from accountant.

Reconciliation Notes:

See next page for more information



Greene Finney Cauley, LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

April 10, 2026

Lynn Stephens
Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority
623 Return Church Road
Seneca, SC 29678

Re: Bank Reconciliations for OJRSA March 2026

Dear Lynn,

We have completed and reviewed the bank reconciliations for March 2026 for the following accounts:

- Retail Impact Fund Account
- Retail OPS & Maintenance Account
- Projects & Contingency Fund
- Wholesale OPS & Maintenance Account
- Wholesale Impact Fund Account

For the reconciliations completed and reviewed, we noted no discrepancies from the bank reconciliations comparing the bank statement balances and the general ledger balances. The Retail Impact Fund Account had no activity and thus no reconciliation printed from your system. Screen shots were attached showing ending balances. Please find a copy of the bank reconciliations attached.

Please let me know if you have any questions,
Sincerely,

Kevin Tomas, CPA
Partner
Greene Finney Cauley, LLP
Mauldin, SC



Compensation Benchmarking Study Executive Summary



**Originally Presented February 27, 2026
Presented to OJRSA Commission May 4, 2026**

Prepared by:
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Senior Human Resources Consultant
FGP HR Consulting
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PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

OJRSA engaged FGP HR Consulting to conduct a comprehensive compensation benchmarking study to evaluate market competitiveness, internal equity, and long-term sustainability of the Authority's compensation program. The goal was to ensure OJRSA remains well positioned to recruit and retain qualified employees while maintaining fiscal responsibility and public trust.

The study reviewed all positions across the organization using current job descriptions and incumbent pay data. External market comparisons were made using Economic Research Institute (ERI) data and the AWWA 2025 Compensation Survey for medium water and wastewater utilities.

OVERALL MARKET POSITION

The analysis shows that OJRSA's compensation program is generally positioned between the 40th and 55th percentile of the regional labor market. This positioning is typical and appropriate for a public utility authority.

- Administrative and entry-level positions are generally competitive.
- Executive and leadership roles are appropriately benchmarked to organizational size and revenue.
- Several licensed, technical, and supervisory roles are positioned below market medians.

KEY FINDINGS AND WORKFORCE RISK

The study identified pay gaps in roles that are critical to operations and difficult to recruit in today's labor market, including:

- Instrumentation & Electronics Technician
- Maintenance Supervisor
- Laboratory Analyst
- Certain operations and conveyance supervisory roles

These positions compete directly with manufacturing, engineering firms, and private utilities. Prolonged vacancies or turnover in these roles increase operational risk, overtime costs, contractor reliance, and potential regulatory exposure.

Compression was also identified in certain career progressions, where pay differences between advanced technical roles and supervisors are narrow, potentially affecting morale and advancement incentives.

FINANCIAL IMPACT AND BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

The recommended salary ranges provide a structured framework for compensation management.

Importantly:

- Immediate across-the-board pay increases are not required
- Implementation can be phased over multiple budget cycles
- Priority can be given to:
 - New hires
 - Promotions

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BOARD ACTION

FGP recommends that the Commission take the following actions:

- Adopt the proposed salary range structure as the official framework for pay administration.

- Affirm a compensation philosophy targeting approximately the 50th percentile of the regional labor market, with flexibility for hard-to-fill technical roles.
- Direct management to use the new ranges for all hiring, promotions, and compensation decisions.
- Support annual merit increases as a separate, performance-based component, including during years when compensation studies occur.
- Review the compensation structure every 2-3 years to maintain market alignment.

WHAT THIS MEANS GOING FORWARD

- ✓ The study establishes clarity, consistency, and transparency in compensation decisions.
- ✓ It strengthens OJRSA's ability to recruit and retain skilled employees.
- ✓ It provides the Board with a defensible, market-based framework that balances competitiveness with fiscal responsibility.
- ✓ Detailed position data and implementation tools are available in the full report for management use.

RANGE RECOMMENDATION

Job Title	Minimum of Recommended Band	Midpoint of Recommended Band	Maximum of Recommended Band	Spread	Range
Apprentice- ALL	\$18.00	\$19.50	\$21.00	\$3.00	NE 1
Collection System Trainee	\$19.10	\$22.00	\$24.89	\$5.79	NE 2
Water Reclamation Operator Trainee	\$19.10	\$22.00	\$24.89	\$5.79	NE 2
Records Clerk	\$19.10	\$22.00	\$24.89	\$5.79	NE 2
Maintenance Tech I	\$21.95	\$25.09	\$28.23	\$6.28	NE 3
Collection System Tech I	\$21.95	\$25.09	\$28.23	\$6.28	NE 3
Water Reclamation Operator I	\$21.95	\$25.09	\$28.23	\$6.28	NE 3
Maintenance Tech II	\$23.47	\$27.42	\$31.36	\$7.89	NE 4
Collection System Tech II	\$23.47	\$27.42	\$31.36	\$7.89	NE 4
Maintenance Tech III	\$25.29	\$29.47	\$33.65	\$8.36	NE 5
Collection System Tech III	\$25.29	\$29.47	\$33.65	\$8.36	NE 5
Asset & Purchasing Coordinator	\$25.29	\$29.47	\$33.65	\$8.36	NE 5
Commercial Pretreatment Inspector	\$25.29	\$29.47	\$33.65	\$8.36	NE 5
Water Reclamation Operator II	\$25.29	\$29.47	\$33.65	\$8.36	NE 5
Laboratory Analyst	\$24.40	\$30.04	\$35.67	\$11.27	NE 6
Water Reclamation Operator III	\$24.40	\$30.04	\$35.67	\$11.27	NE 6
Instrumentation & Electronics Tech	\$27.40	\$33.90	\$40.39	\$12.98	NE 7
Conveyance System Supervisor	\$31.52	\$38.52	\$44.75	\$13.23	NE 8

Job Title	Minimum of Recommended Band	Midpoint of Recommended Band	Maximum of Recommended Band	Spread	Range
WRO Supervisor	\$32.28	\$39.99	\$47.71	\$15.44	NE 9
Maintenance Supervisor	\$32.28	\$39.99	\$47.71	\$15.44	NE 9
Finance & Administration Manager	\$64,265	\$77,396	\$90,527	\$26,262	EX 1
Utility Project Coordinator	\$64,265	\$77,396	\$90,527	\$26,262	EX 1
Regulatory Services Coordinator	\$71,197	\$86,711	\$102,225	\$31,027	EX 2
Operations Director	\$93,784	\$116,420	\$139,055	\$45,271	EX 4
Assistant Director	\$99,443	\$127,193	\$149,593	\$50,150	EX 5
Executive Director	\$114,502	\$141,902	\$167,298	\$52,796	EX 6

MERIT PAY IMPLEMENTATION FOR OJRSA

To ensure clarity and consistency in the administration of employee compensation, this section outlines recommended practices for implementing merit pay in conjunction with periodic compensation and salary range updates. This guidance is intended to address differing interpretations regarding the interaction between market-based compensation adjustments, cost-of-living considerations, and annual merit increases.

Distinction Between Market Adjustments and Merit Pay

FGP's compensation study methodology is grounded in analysis of external labor market data to ensure that OJRSA's pay ranges remain competitive relative to comparable employers. This approach focuses exclusively on market positioning and does not inherently account for cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) or individual employee performance.

Merit pay, by contrast, is intended to recognize individual performance, skill growth, and sustained contribution and therefore serves a distinct purpose from market-driven range updates. For this reason, FGP's framework treats merit pay as a separate and ongoing component of the overall compensation program.

Recommended Annual Merit Pay Practice

FGP recommends that OJRSA consider implementing a structured merit pay program every year, including during years in which formal compensation or salary range studies are conducted. Under this approach:

- Salary range updates address external market competitiveness.
- Merit increases reward internal performance and progression within those ranges.
- Employees whose pay remains within the established range after market adjustments may still be eligible for merit increases based on performance.

This differs from prior interpretations under earlier compensation studies, which assumed that multi-year market updates implicitly covered cost-of-living changes and therefore replaced the need for merit increases during those update years. While that approach is valid if explicitly adopted, it reflects a different compensation philosophy than the one recommended here.

Cost-of-Living Considerations

If OJRSA wishes to formally address cost-of-living changes as a distinct element of pay movement, this can be accomplished by budgeting for a separate COLA or general adjustment pool, independent of both market updates and merit increases. As a planning reference, some organizations allocate approximately 2%-3% of total payroll annually for general wage growth related to inflationary pressures, subject to financial capacity and economic conditions.

Whether implemented as a standalone adjustment or incorporated into overall annual increase budgeting, it is important that COLAs be clearly differentiated from merit increases to preserve the integrity of performance-based rewards.

Economic Exceptions

As with any compensation framework, exceptional economic conditions may warrant deviation from standard practice. In periods of significant economic downturn (e.g., recession or prolonged high unemployment), OJRSA may determine that salary adjustments, merit increases, or COLAs should be limited or suspended altogether. Such decisions should be explicitly documented and communicated to ensure transparency.

Summary Guidance

In summary, FGP recommends the following principles for merit pay implementation at OJRSA:

- Maintain annual merit increases as a consistent feature of the compensation program, including during compensation study years.
- Treat market adjustments, merit increases, and COLAs as distinct tools with separate purposes.
- Clearly communicate the rationale and structure of each adjustment to reduce misunderstandings among leadership, employees, and stakeholders.
- Revisit and reaffirm this philosophy periodically to ensure alignment with organizational goals and financial realities.

CLOSING

FGP appreciates the opportunity to partner with OJRSA on this important initiative. Establishing a structured and competitive compensation program will strengthen the Authority's ability to recruit and retain qualified employees, support organizational growth, and maintain public trust through fair and transparent pay practices.

Sincerely,



Carrie Cavanaugh SPHR, SHRM-SCP, CCP
Senior HR Consultant
Find Great People
ccavanaugh@fgp.com

CONCERN: Overtime pay for emergencies during the workday

What the handbook currently says

Relevant language is in Section 6.4 – Emergency Response for Non-Exempt Employees:

- Call-back pay at 1.5x applies ONLY if the employee has been relieved of duty and left work
- If an emergency arises before the employee leaves, even if past normal hours, pay is straight time until 40 hours is exceeded
- This creates the 5:00 vs. 5:01 problem you described

This is very clearly written – but very rigid.

Gap / issue

- The policy does not allow discretion for bona fide emergencies that extend the workday
- It treats emergencies differently based purely on whether the employee stepped off property
- This is driving employee dissatisfaction and perceived unfairness

Revision Recommendation

Section 6.4 – Emergency Response for Non-Exempt Employees (Revised)

Emergency Response for Non-Exempt Employees

Returning to Work for Emergency Response ("Call-Back")

Call-back pay for non-exempt employees shall be computed at a rate of one-and-one-half (1.5) times the employee's regular rate of pay for actual time worked during an emergency call-in that lasts longer than one (1) hour. If less than one (1) hour is required for all call-ins during a single workday, the employee shall receive a minimum of one (1) hour of pay at the regular rate, unless the call-back results in overtime in the workweek. To be eligible for call-back pay at one-and-one-half (1.5) times the regular rate under this policy, the employee must have already been relieved of duty for the day and must have left the worksite.

Emergency Work Extending Beyond the Normal Workday

If an emergency arises while a non-exempt employee is still on duty or before the employee has been relieved of work for the day, time worked beyond the employee's regularly scheduled work hours shall ordinarily be compensated at the employee's regular rate of pay unless and until the total hours worked exceed forty (40) hours in the workweek.

However, when a bona fide emergency occurs during the workday that:

- materially disrupts normal operations,
- presents an imminent risk to regulatory compliance, public health, environmental protection, or critical infrastructure, and
- requires immediate continued response beyond the employee's normal workday,

the Executive Director, upon recommendation of the Operations Director when practicable, may authorize compensation at one-and-one-half (1.5) times the employee's regular rate of pay for hours worked beyond the employee's normally scheduled workday even if the employee has not yet exceeded forty (40) hours in the workweek.

Such authorization:

- must be approved prior to the end of the employee's shift;
- shall be made on a case-by-case basis; and
- does not create a precedent, entitlement, or ongoing expectation of premium pay.

Non-emergency work that extends beyond normal work hours does not qualify for premium pay under this subsection unless otherwise required by law.

Emergency Response Not Requiring Return to Work

When a non-exempt employee is required to perform emergency response work that does not require returning to an OJRSA facility, the employee shall be paid for actual time worked, with a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes per incident.

CONCERN: Family Sick Leave - 40 hours per calendar year

What the handbook currently says

Section 7.2.3 - Sick Leave → Family Sick Leave:

- Employees may use up to 40 hours per calendar year
- Clear definition of "immediate family"
- Additional documentation required after 3 consecutive days or >48 hours in rolling 12 months

Assessment

- This is clear, compliant, and conservative
- The policy reflects exactly what you described historically
- This is not out of step with many public-sector employers
- Issue to clarify around exhaustion of leave and what happens next

Revision Recommendation

Section 7.2.3 - Sick Leave (Revised Subsections Only)

Revisions pending Counsel review

CONCERN: Doctor's notes for sick time

What the handbook currently says

Doctor's notes can be required when:

- Absence ≥ 3 consecutive days
- Employee has used >48 sick hours in a rolling 12-month period
- OR "for any other reason the agency determines such certification is warranted"

Risk area

That last clause is extremely broad and could:

- Create inconsistent enforcement
- Become problematic in ADA/FMLA-adjacent scenarios
- Feel punitive to employees

Revision Recommendation

Medical Certification / Doctor's Notes

OJRSA may require reasonable medical certification to support the use of Sick Leave or Family Sick Leave in certain circumstances. Any medical documentation requested under this section shall be limited to information necessary to verify the need for leave and, when applicable, the employee's ability to safely return to work. OJRSA will not require employees to disclose diagnoses or detailed medical information unless otherwise required by law.

Medical certification may be required under the following circumstances:

- **Extended Absences**
When an employee is absent for three (3) or more consecutive scheduled workdays due to personal illness, injury, or Family Sick Leave.
- **Patterns or Excessive Use of Sick Leave**
When an employee has used more than forty-eight (48) hours of Sick Leave, including Family Sick Leave, in a rolling backward twelve (12) month period.
- **Fitness-for-Duty or Safety Concerns**
When OJRSA has a legitimate concern that an employee's illness, injury, medication use, or medical condition may:
 - prevent the employee from safely performing the essential functions of the position, or
 - pose a direct safety risk to the employee, co-workers, the public, or OJRSA operations.
- **Return-to-Work Clearance**
When an absence involves hospitalization, medical restrictions, or a condition requiring confirmation that the employee is able to resume full duties or identified temporary restrictions.

Ongoing or Extended Medical Conditions ("Blanket" Medical Certification)

Under special circumstances—such as when an employee is undergoing ongoing medical treatment or needs to use Family Sick Leave for a chronic illness, injury, or medically necessary course of care over an extended period (for example, cancer treatment, physical therapy, rehabilitation, or similar conditions)—OJRSA may accept a single "blanket" physician's certification in lieu of repeated documentation for each related absence.

To be accepted, the blanket medical certification must:

- Confirm that the employee (or qualifying family member) is undergoing ongoing treatment or care;
- Identify the anticipated start and end dates (or estimated duration) of the treatment or condition; and
- Indicate that intermittent absences may be medically necessary during that period.

A blanket medical certification shall be used only for absences related to the condition identified in the certification. All other conditions governing the use of Sick Leave and Family Sick Leave—including annual limits, notification requirements, approval procedures, and operational considerations—shall continue to apply.

OJRSA reserves the right to request updated medical certification if:

- The duration of the condition materially exceeds the timeframe stated in the original certification;
- The nature or frequency of absences materially changes; or
- There is a legitimate operational, safety, or compliance-based need for clarification.

Nothing in this section limits OJRSA's obligations under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, or other applicable state or federal laws.

CONCERN: Donated Sick Leave

Recommendation: Eliminate the Donated Sick Leave Policy

I recommend eliminating the Donated Sick Leave policy in its entirety, rather than revising or moderately liberalizing it, and relying instead on:

The enhanced Sick Leave / Family Sick Leave framework you've already approved (including:

- 40 hours of Family Sick Leave,
- use of other available paid leave,
- blanket physician certifications for chronic/ongoing conditions),
- Discretionary Leave Without Pay (LWOP) when appropriate,
- Existing FMLA and ADA accommodation obligations.

This approach aligns better with administrative consistency, risk management, equity across employees, and leadership trust, while still providing compassionate flexibility.

Why Elimination Is a Better Option Than Revision

Donated Leave Programs Create More Risk Than Value for Small or Specialized Agencies like OJRSA:

- Small workforce
- Highly interdependent operations
- Safety-sensitive roles

donated leave programs tend to create:

- Administrative complexity
- Equity concerns
- Implicit pressure on coworkers to donate
- Emotional fallout when donations fall short

Even a well-drafted donated leave policy often:

- Is used rarely
- Requires exceptions anyway
- Becomes a morale issue rather than a morale benefit

In short: high effort, low return.

CONCERN: PPE - Safety boot reimbursement (\$160)

What the handbook currently says

Section 3.6.2 - PPE Allowance and Reimbursement Program:

- Safety boots reimbursed up to \$160 annually
- Must meet OSHA standards
- Receipt + documentation required

Issue

This is:

- Legally defensible
- Practically outdated

\$160 no longer covers quality safety boots for wastewater, mechanical, or confined-space work.

Revision Recommendation

Section 3.6.2 - PPE Allowance and Reimbursement Program (Revised)

For Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE") that is required for employee safety, or encouraged due to the nature of the work, but which requires individual sizing, fit, or prescription, OJRSA provides an allowance and reimbursement program subject to the terms of this section.

Employees assigned to safety-sensitive positions, as defined in the current version of the OJRSA Safety Manual, are eligible to receive reimbursement for qualifying PPE purchases as outlined below. Reimbursement is limited to the maximum authorized amount for each item and frequency listed. If the employee's actual cost is less than the maximum authorized amount, reimbursement shall be limited to the actual cost incurred.

All reimbursement requests must be supported by appropriate documentation and are subject to review and approval by the Office Manager or other position delegated with Human Resources or payroll responsibilities.

Table 1 - PPE Items Eligible for Reimbursement

PPE Item	Maximum Reimbursement	Frequency	Notes / Restrictions
Safety Boots / Safety Shoes	\$225	Once every twelve (12) months based on the employee's date of hire or last approved reimbursement	Must meet OSHA requirements as defined in 29 CFR 1910.136 (Foot Protection). Employee must submit a receipt and documentation demonstrating compliance with OSHA standards.
Prescription Safety Glasses	\$200	Once every twenty-four (24) months	OJRSA does not pay for eye exams. Glasses must meet OSHA requirements; receipt, prescription, and compliance documentation required.

CONCERN: Fully paid retiree insurance - sunseting

What the handbook currently says

Section 7.5.2 - Insurance:

- OJRSA pays 100% of retiree premiums
- Ends at Medicare eligibility
- No subsidy for spouse/dependents
- Explicitly says the benefit can be changed at any time

Issue

- Grandfather current employees
- Sunset date of June 30, 2026
- Medicare eligibility cutoff (well worded)
- Explicit non-subsidization of Medicare supplement plans

Revision Recommendation

Section 7.5.2 - Insurance (Retiree Health Benefits) (Revised)

Insurance - Retiree Health Benefits

OJRSA offers access to retiree group health insurance coverage, including health, dental, and vision benefits, through the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Administration ("PEBA"), subject to PEBA eligibility requirements and policies applicable to optional government employers.

Sunset of Employer-Paid Retiree Insurance

Employees who are actively employed by OJRSA as of June 30, 2026, and who later retire directly from OJRSA without a break in service, shall be grandfathered for purposes of employer-paid retiree insurance, subject to the limitations below.

- An employee who separates from OJRSA employment prior to retirement and later returns to employment in any capacity shall not be eligible for grandfathered retiree insurance benefits.

CONCERN: Hazard pay for severe weather

What the handbook currently says

Requires essential staff to report or shelter

- Pays all compensable time worked
- Explicitly states sheltering under 24 hours is paid; under certain conditions sleep time may be excluded (see #10)

Issue

Leadership position is sound. There is no hazard pay, and the handbook does not promise one.

- I would not add hazard pay
- I might add one sentence clarifying that weather duty is an inherent function of the role

Revision Recommendation

Section 5.5 - Inclement Weather and Other Emergency Situations (Revised)

Revisions pending Counsel review

CONCERN: Sleeping while onsite during emergencies

What the handbook currently says

- <24 hours → all time paid
- ≥24 hours → sleep time excluded up to 8 hours if 5 uninterrupted hours provided (problematic)

Issue

The language assumes agreement and does not clearly require:

- An express or implied agreement
- Adequate sleeping facilities
- Tracking of interruptions

If employees are required to remain onsite during emergencies under 24 hours and allowed to sleep, that time must be paid in full.

Revision Recommendation

Section 5.5.2 - Sheltering at Work (Revised)

Revisions pending Counsel review

AREAS OF CONCERN WITHIN THE HANDBOOK NOT DISCUSSED BY OJRSA

Polygraph / Lie Detector Language (Section 2.4 - Investigations)

"Employees may be asked to submit to a polygraph (lie detector) examination."

Why this is a problem

- The federal Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA) generally prohibits private employers—and many public employers acting as employers—from requiring or even requesting polygraphs, with very narrow exemptions.

Even if OJRSA technically qualifies for an exemption, this language is:

- Overbroad
- Legally outdated
- Extremely inflammatory if ever cited

Recommendation

Remove entirely or replace with:

"To the extent permitted by applicable law..."

This is one of the *strongest red flags* in the document.

Priority: Immediate

Automatic "Deemed Resignation" for Refusal to Sign Documents Section 4.1 - Employee Conduct

"...If he/she refuses to sign the document, he/she will be relieved of duty without pay... will be presumed to have resigned."

Why this is risky

- Refusing to sign ≠ refusal to acknowledge receipt.
- This may undermine at-will language by making termination look procedurally improper.

Best practice

- Employees acknowledge receipt, not agreement
- Refusal should be documented by management—not treated as resignation

Recommendation

Suggested fix Replace "presumed to have resigned" with:

- "Failure to acknowledge receipt may result in corrective action, up to and including termination."

Priority: High

Overly Broad "Confidentiality" Provisions Sections 4.6 and 8.3

Language could be read to:

- Prohibit discussion of wages or working conditions
- Restrict lawful whistleblowing

This is problematic under NLRA principles (which increasingly apply even to public entities in practice).

Recommendation

Add a standard savings clause:

- "Nothing in this policy prohibits employees from discussing wages, hours, or other terms and conditions of employment, or from reporting concerns to governmental agencies as permitted by law."

Priority: Medium

Leave Without Pay + Job Protection Confusion Section 7.2.9 - Leave Without Pay

You state:

- Leave Without Pay may be granted
- No guarantee the position will be held
- But later mention returning to comparable roles

Employees may confuse discretionary LWOP with job-protected leave.

Recommendation

Clearly distinguish:

- FMLA-protected leave
- ADA accommodation leave
- Discretionary LWOP

Priority: Medium

Definitions Are Scattered

Definitions currently appear:

- In footnotes
- Embedded in policy sections
- Defined inconsistently (e.g., "Immediate Family", "Essential Employee")

Recommendation

Add a Section 1: Definitions in the next revision cycle.

Priority: Low (Strategic)

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chris Eleazer, Executive Director, Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority

FROM: Jason Gillespie, P.E. & Paulina Guzek, EIT, Weston & Sampson Engineers

DATE: May 4, 2026

SUBJECT: System Expansion Cost Analysis - 2026 Update

Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority (OJRSA) has in place an impact fee in place to help fund new infrastructure necessary for new development that would otherwise not be needed or not needed in the timeframe that is needed for the development. Ideally, the impact fee charged to developers per gallon per day of flow (GPD) would correlate to the actual cost of expanding the system (hereinafter referred to the System Expansion Cost) per that same GPD. In the past, OJRSA has identified the System Expansion Cost as a target for the impact fee to reach over a period of a few years. Therefore, the impact fee is currently only funding a fraction of the real cost of additional infrastructure. There are pros and cons to partially or fully funding impact fee costs as shown below:

Benefits of Impact Fee Fully Funding Cost of New Infrastructure:

1. "Growth Pays For Growth" – Impact fees help ensure that new development bears the cost of the capacity it consumes, rather than shifting those costs onto existing ratepayers.
2. Impact fees can reduce or delay rate increases for existing ratepayers.
3. Provides predictable capital funding – Large capital projects can be planned with reliable funding sources.
4. Encourages efficient land use – Impact fees can discourage inefficient, high flow development and encourage developers to plan projects that better match system capacity.

Downsides of Impact Fee Fully Funding the Cost of New Infrastructure:

1. Impact fees can increase upfront development costs, which can lower housing affordability, disproportionately impact smaller developers, and put the service area at a competitive disadvantage compared to other adjacent communities.
2. There can be fairness and equity concerns, such as existing or other customers not having paid its full share, meaning they will have to financially subsidize treatment plant and/or conveyance system growth through user rates.
3. The community and existing ratepayer base generally benefits from additional development in the way of jobs, quality of life (i.e., residents and visitors have more options for places to shop and dine out), and community and operational expenses spread amongst a larger base.

4. Impact fees are restricted to new capital improvements and may limit OJRSA's funding flexibility should capital improvement needs be more critical on existing infrastructure.

The above concerns must be weighed by OJRSA and the right balance struck between providing for necessary future infrastructure, ensuring fairness for existing and new ratepayers, and responding to the needs of the development community.

OJRSA currently has an impact fee based on an estimate of \$19.70 per GPD for FY 2027. Weston & Sampson Engineers (WSE) had previously evaluated the capital improvement costs in the construction market climate in 2025 and identified a System Expansion Cost of \$25.73 per GPD ADF. The previous impact fee equivalent of \$7.67 per 300 GPD¹ of added Residential User wastewater² was ultimately raised to \$13.66 per GPD ADF for FY 2026 for all user classifications, then \$19.70 per GPD ADF for FY 2027, and \$25.73 per GPD for FY 2028. These rates equate to the impact fees shown below in Table 1 for a single-family residence or equivalent residential unit (ERU), assuming a flow rate of 300 GPD per residence. OJRSA's *Impact Fee Policy* generally utilizes the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) unit contributory loadings as published in R.61-67; however, there are several items the Board of Commissioners has elected to modify locally for the purpose of calculating impact fees.

Table 1: Current Impact Fee Structure for Single Family Residence

Impact Fee for FY 2026 (\$13.66 / GPD)	Impact Fee for FY 2027 (\$19.70 / GPD)	Impact Fee for FY 2028 (\$25.73 / GPD)
\$4,100	\$5,910	\$7,720

WSE has reviewed the cost index analysis again in April 2026 to estimate costs for the current market climate in 2026. Our analysis showed that construction costs within non-residential and non-building infrastructure projects rose by approximately 4.5% and 4.1%, respectively, in 2025 with the wastewater construction industry projected to continue to increase at approximately 4-6% due to persistent cost pressures in metals and concrete³.

In addition, we also reviewed recent treatment plant bids and cost estimates, as well as obtained further pricing background from contractors and other consultants. We were able to confirm that the spectrum of treatment plant costs has significantly widened in the last 10-15 years for a number of reasons:

- Most plant upgrades are not a straight upgrade in capacity. Many times, there are system-wide improvements that may upgrade the headworks, electrical system, etc. for the entire plant, or there may be a new administration or lab building as part of the upgrade. These costs that

¹ For a Residential User, the OJRSA charged a \$2,300 fee for the ADU of 150 GPD, which equals \$15.33/gallon; however, SCDES design standards at that time considered a Residential User to generate 300 GPD of wastewater.

² Prior to July 1, 2025, the OJRSA charged impact fees based on water meter size and type of use. A Residential User (as defined within the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees* for FY 2025) was charged a fee based on either a 3/4-inch (or equivalent 5/8-inch) or 1-inch water meter while Nonresidential Users paid a fee based on meter sizes ranging from 3/4-inch up to 8-inch. Each meter size was assigned an Average Daily Use (in GPD) based on the user type.

³ Refer to 2026 Price Trends - Report: Commercial Building & Non-Building Infrastructure, attached as Appendix B

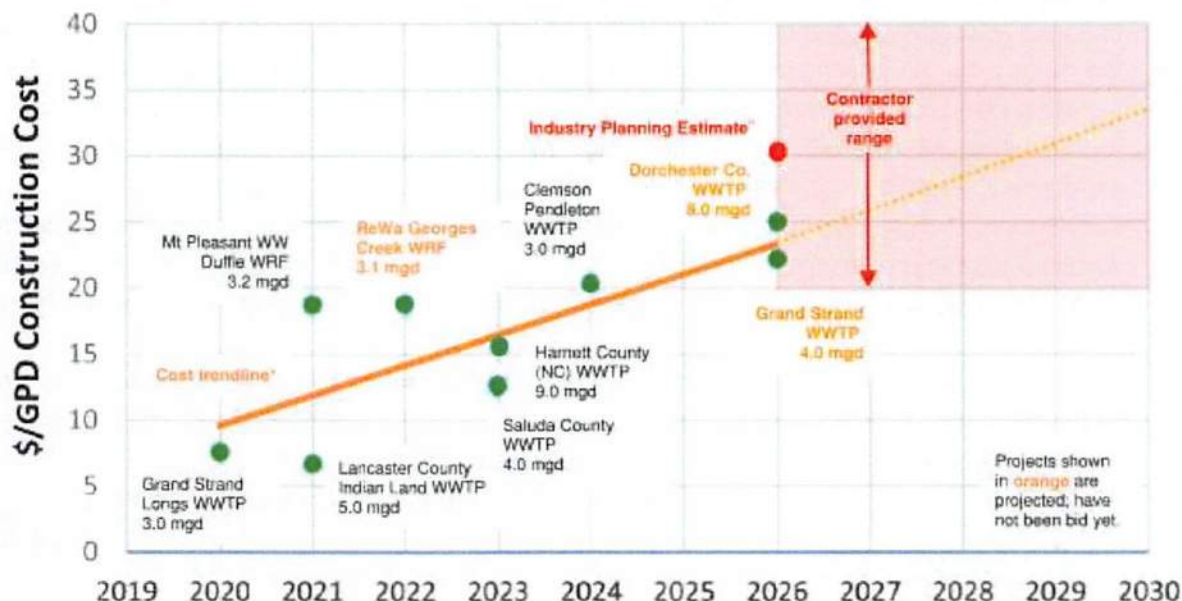
would apply to the full plant can skew the cost per GPD number when included as part of an upgrade.

- The age of the existing plant can affect the costs of upgrades. There have been significant changes and advancements in treatment technology in the last 15 years. The older the plant, the more work the existing plant may need to bring it up to date. It may also be necessary to install advanced treatment technologies above what the facility currently has due to requirements as NPDES Permits are updated to address receiving water loading limits, increases in treatment capacity, changes to state and/or federal regulations, etc.
- Furthermore, with these advancements, there is now a lot of variability with possible “bells and whistles” versus a more straightforward design. Some utilities may view the advanced features worth the cost, while others may choose a design that is more along the lower end of the spectrum.
- Electrical equipment and component costs have increased at a higher rate proportional to other costs. Increases in costs for variable frequency drives (VFDs), copper wiring, gearboxes have resulted in electrical costs now typically being 18% of a project, versus 10% before.
- FEMA maps in many locations have been updated since the last plant construction, resulting in higher flood elevations. This can require replacement or floodproofing of some existing components that would be beyond the scope of the upgrade otherwise.
- Similarly, code changes since the last upgrade can trigger additional work on existing plant components.

Obviously, some of the above constraints may be applicable to a future upgrade at the Coneross Creek WRF, although at this stage, it is difficult to estimate which constraint may affect the cost and the extent of those impacts.

See **Figure 1** below for a graph of recent construction cost data and estimates.

Figure 1: Wastewater Treatment Plant Cost Data 2020-2026



*trendline determined using a 2nd-order polynomial distribution

**budgetary planning cost recommended by engineering consultant who has designed numerous treatment plant expansions in South Carolina over a number of years

Based on the analysis reflected in Figure 1, we recommend using an assumed construction cost of \$26.00/GPD for a treatment plant expansion⁴ to reflect the anticipated cost in 2027 to correspond to the fiscal year in question. It should be noted that future increases in costs are expected, and additional increases would likely be necessary to keep up with market conditions.

To calculate the overall System Expansion Cost, the treatment plant construction cost is increased by 20% to factor in soft costs, and then conveyance system costs are added in (25% of treatment plant costs).

Treatment Plant Construction Costs (includes contingency)	\$26.00/GPD
Soft Costs – Design, Permitting, Construction Administration and Inspection, Legal, etc. (20%)	\$5.20/GPD
TOTAL TREATMENT PLANT COSTS	\$31.20/GPD
TOTAL CONVEYANCE SYSTEM COSTS (25% OF TREATMENT)	\$7.80/GPD
TOTAL SYSTEM EXPANSION COST BASIS	\$39.00/GPD

⁴ If for a new treatment plant, the utility may need to factor in other costs, such as purchasing the land, surveying, extending the trunk/interceptor sewer to the new plant location, etc.

The table of Unit Contributory Loadings is shown in Appendix A attached, along with a representative example of each type of establishment, and its corresponding impact fee based on \$19.70 per GPD, the previously recommended \$25.73 per GPD, and the new System Expansion Cost of \$39.00 per GPD.

Appendix A: Impact Fees Based on OJRSA Impact Fee Policy Section 3.3

Type of Establishment	OJRSA Hydraulic Loading (GPD)	Representative Examples					
		Number of Units	Component Flow (GPD)	Total Flow (GPD)	FY27 Impact Fee @ \$19.70/GPD	FY28 Impact Fee @ \$25.73/GPD	Impact Fee @ \$39.00/GPD
Airport							
Per Employee	8	20	160	560	\$ 11,032	\$ 14,409	\$ 21,840
Per Passenger	4	100	400				
Apartments, Condominiums, and Similar Multi-Family (As defined in the Sewer Use Regulation)				33,000	\$ 650,100	\$ 849,090	\$ 1,287,000
4 to 6 Bedrooms	300	10	3,000				
3 Bedrooms	300	50	15,000				
2 Bedrooms	225	50	11,250				
1 Bedroom	150	25	3,750				
Assembly Hall							
Per Seat	4	500		2,000	\$ 39,400	\$ 51,460	\$ 78,000
Barber Shop				594	\$ 11,702	\$ 15,284	\$ 23,166
Per Employee	8	18	144				
Per Chair	75	6	450				
Bars, Taverns				816	\$ 16,075	\$ 20,996	\$ 31,824
Per Employee	8	12	96				
Per Seat, Excluding Restaurant	30	24	720				
Beauty Shop/Pet Grooming Shop				708	\$ 13,948	\$ 18,217	\$ 27,612
Per Employee	8	18	144				
Per Chair	94	6	564				
Boarding House, Dormitory							
Per Resident	38	100		3,800	\$ 74,860	\$ 97,774	\$ 148,200
Bowling Alley				880	\$ 17,336	\$ 22,642	\$ 34,320
Per Employee	8	16	128				
Per Lane, No Restaurant, Bar, or Lounge	94	8	752				
Camps							
Resort, Luxury (Per Person)	75	100		7,500	\$ 147,750	\$ 192,975	\$ 292,500
Summer (Per Person)	38	100		3,800	\$ 74,860	\$ 97,774	\$ 148,200
Day, with Central Bathhouse (Per Person)	26	100		2,600	\$ 51,220	\$ 66,898	\$ 101,400
Travel Trailer (Per Site)	131	50		6,550	\$ 129,035	\$ 168,532	\$ 255,450
Car Wash							
Per Car Washed Per Day	56	50		2,800	\$ 55,160	\$ 72,044	\$ 109,200
Churches							
Per Seat	2	500		1,000	\$ 19,700	\$ 25,730	\$ 39,000
Fellowship Hall with Commercial Kitchen (Per Seat)	5	500		2,500	\$ 49,250	\$ 64,325	\$ 97,500
Clinics, Doctors Office				496	\$ 9,771	\$ 12,762	\$ 19,344
Per Employee	11	16	176				
Per Patient	4	80	320				
Country Club, Fitness Center, Gym, Spa							
Per Member	38	250		9,500	\$ 187,150	\$ 244,435	\$ 370,500
Dentist Office				848	\$ 16,706	\$ 21,819	\$ 33,072
Per Employee	11	20	220				
Per Chair	6	10	60				
Per Suction Unit, Standard	278	0	0				
Per Suction Unit, Recycling	71	8	568				
Per Suction Unit, Air Generated Unit	0	2	0				
Factories, Industries							
Per Employee	19	100		1,900	\$ 37,430	\$ 48,887	\$ 74,100
Per Employee, with Showers	26	100		2,600	\$ 51,220	\$ 66,898	\$ 101,400
Per Employee, with Kitchen	30	100		3,000	\$ 59,100	\$ 77,190	\$ 117,000
Per Employee, with Showers and Kitchen	34	100		3,400	\$ 66,980	\$ 87,482	\$ 132,600
Fairgrounds							
Average Attendance, Per Person	4	1,000		4,000	\$ 78,800	\$ 102,920	\$ 156,000
Grocery Stores							
Per Square Foot of Floor Space, Unknown Occupant	0.20	40,000		8,000	\$ 157,600	\$ 205,840	\$ 312,000
Hospitals				13,500	\$ 265,950	\$ 347,355	\$ 526,500
Per Resident Staff	75	80	6,000				
Per Bed	150	50	7,500				

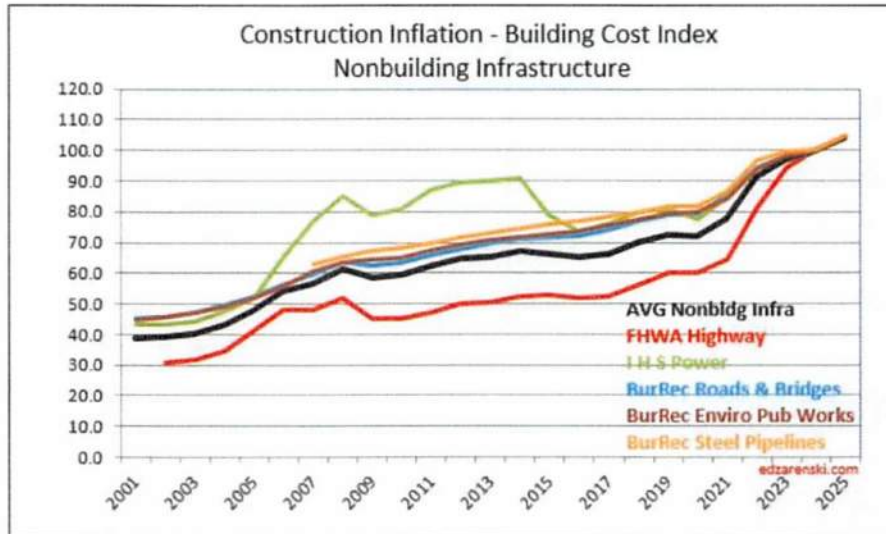
Appendix A: Impact Fees Based on OJRSA Impact Fee Policy Section 3.3

Type of Establishment	OJRSA Hydraulic Loading (GPD)	Representative Examples					
		Number of Units	Component Flow (GPD)	Total Flow (GPD)	FY27 Impact Fee @ \$19.70/GPD	FY28 Impact Fee @ \$25.73/GPD	Impact Fee @ \$39.00/GPD
Hotels							
Per Bedroom, No Restaurant	75	100		7,500	\$ 147,750	\$ 192,975	\$ 292,500
Institutions Not Elsewhere Defined Within the Policy							
Per Resident	75	100		7,500	\$ 147,750	\$ 192,975	\$ 292,500
Laundries							
Self Service, Per Machine	300	25		7,500	\$ 147,750	\$ 192,975	\$ 292,500
Marinas							
Per Slip	23	30		690	\$ 13,593	\$ 17,754	\$ 26,910
Mobile Homes							
Per Unit	300	1		300	\$ 5,910	\$ 7,719	\$ 11,700
Motels							
Per Unit, No Restaurant	75	100		7,500	\$ 147,750	\$ 192,975	\$ 292,500
Nursing Homes							
Per Bed	75	40		3,000	\$ 59,100	\$ 77,190	\$ 117,000
Per Bed, with Laundry	113	40		4,520	\$ 89,044	\$ 116,300	\$ 176,280
Offices, Small Stores, Business, Administration Buildings, General							
Per Square Foot of Floor Space, Unknown Occupant	0.20	2,500		500	\$ 9,850	\$ 12,865	\$ 19,500
Picnic Parks							
Average Attendance, Per Person	8	100		800	\$ 15,760	\$ 20,584	\$ 31,200
Prison/Jail							
Per Employee	11	25	275	4,975	\$ 98,008	\$ 128,007	\$ 194,025
Per Inmate	94	50	4,700				
Residences, Patio Homes, and Other Single-Family Residential Uses (As defined in the Sewer Use Regulation)							
Per House	300	1		300	\$ 5,910	\$ 7,719	\$ 11,700
Rest Areas, Welcome Centers							
Per Person	4	50		200	\$ 3,940	\$ 5,146	\$ 7,800
Per Person, with Showers	8	50		400	\$ 7,880	\$ 10,292	\$ 15,600
Rest Homes/Retirement Homes/Assisted Living Facilities							
Per Bed	75	40		3,000	\$ 59,100	\$ 77,190	\$ 117,000
Per Bed, with Laundry	113	40		4,520	\$ 89,044	\$ 116,300	\$ 176,280
Restaurants/Coffee Shops/Cafes/Bakeries/Event Venues (and other locations with food service)							
Not Twenty-Four (24) Hours (Per Seat)	30	80		2,400	\$ 47,280	\$ 61,752	\$ 93,600
Twenty-Four (24) Hour Restaurant (Per Seat)	53	80		4,240	\$ 83,528	\$ 109,095	\$ 165,360
Drive-In (Per Car Served)	30	72		2,160	\$ 42,552	\$ 55,577	\$ 84,240
Vending Machine, Walk-up Deli (Per Person)	30	40		1,200	\$ 23,640	\$ 30,876	\$ 46,800
Schools, Day Care							
Per Person	8	50		400	\$ 7,880	\$ 10,292	\$ 15,600
Per Person, with Cafeteria	11	500		5,500	\$ 108,350	\$ 141,515	\$ 214,500
Per Person, with Cafeteria, Gym, and Showers	15	1,200		18,000	\$ 354,600	\$ 463,140	\$ 702,000
Service Stations/Gasoline or Fueling Stations							
Per Employee	8	12	96	4,096	\$ 80,691	\$ 105,390	\$ 159,744
Per Car Served	8	150	1,200				
Car Wash (Per Car Washed Per Day)	56	50	2,800				
Shopping Centers, Large Department Stores, Malls							
Per Square Foot of Floor Space	0.20	100,000		20,000	\$ 394,000	\$ 514,600	\$ 780,000
Stadiums, Coliseums							
Per Seat, No Restaurant	4	1,000		4,000	\$ 78,800	\$ 102,920	\$ 156,000
Swimming Pools							
Per Person, with Sewer Facilities and Showers	8	100		800	\$ 15,760	\$ 20,584	\$ 31,200
Theatres							
Indoor, Per Seat	4	500		2,000	\$ 39,400	\$ 51,460	\$ 78,000
Drive-In Per Stall	4	100		400	\$ 7,880	\$ 10,292	\$ 15,600
Industrial User Process Wastewater	Case-by-Case						
Nonresidential Use Well Customer							
Special Requested Discharge							

Appendix B

2026 Price Trends – Report: Commercial Building & Non-building Infrastructure

For 2025, construction costs over all sectors remained elevated closing with an increase of **3.0%-3.5%** depending on the specific index referenced and geographic region, and were driven by material increases, tariffs, persistent labor shortages, and uneven regional demand.¹ The construction costs for non-residential and non-building infrastructure projects rose by approximately **4.5%** and **4.1%**, respectively, with the costs for wastewater and sewer projects rising slightly higher again mainly due to increases in steel, ductile iron, and concrete products as well as increased labor costs.² Although some raw material prices associated with heavy civil and infrastructure projects displayed continued decreases in 2025, persistent uncertainties tied to the political climate, tariffs, and resulting supply chain impacts pushed the overall cost of installed products higher overall.



(Construction Analytics 2-2-26)

CONSTRUCTION ANALYTICS INDEX	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
ESCALATION from Prev Year													
nonresidential bldgs	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%	5.6%	4.6%	2.6%	8.3%	12.8%	5.6%	3.1%	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%
nonbuilding	-1.2%	-1.6%	2.1%	5.2%	3.9%	-0.7%	8.0%	17.3%	6.3%	3.0%	4.1%	3.5%	3.5%
residential	2.9%	4.5%	5.3%	5.0%	3.6%	4.2%	13.7%	15.8%	2.6%	3.2%	4.0%	4.3%	3.9%
CONVERTED TO BASE 2024 = 100													
nonresidential bldgs	61.4	63.8	66.4	70.1	73.4	75.2	81.5	91.8	97.0	100.0	104.5	108.8	113.1
nonbuilding	66.1	65.0	66.4	69.9	72.6	72.1	77.9	91.3	97.1	100.0	104.1	107.7	111.4
residential	57.5	60.1	63.3	66.4	68.8	71.7	81.6	94.5	98.9	100.0	104.0	108.4	112.7
Data as of Q4'2025 where available	GOVT DATA thru July				All future forecast by Construction Analytics						edzarenski.com		

(Construction Analytics 2-2-26)

A reevaluation of the relative cost indices for the specific materials normally associated with non-building Infrastructure projects supports the trending increases as indicated. The following table shows that concrete, concrete products, paving, and asphalt products all experienced increases again for 2025 which directly impacted infrastructure project costs.

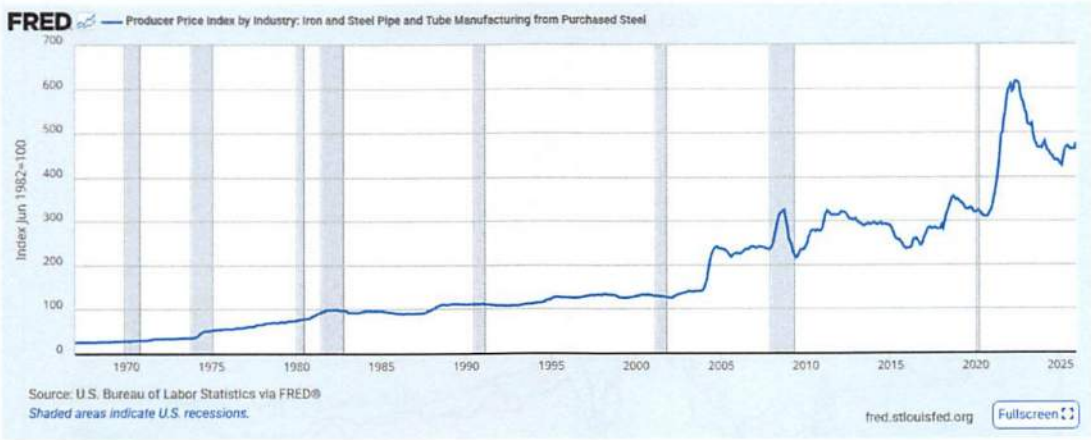
PPI MATERIALS INPUTS Forecast for Jan-26		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	J A S	O N	
% change in index avg / avg		avg %	avg %	avg %	avg %	avg %	Q3'25	Q4'25	YTD25
Inputs to Nonres Constr %	WPUP231200	0.2	18.5	15.7%	-0.3%	0.6%	0.59%	0.20%	2.1%
Inputs to Res Constr	WPUP231100	2.4	18.3	12.6%	-2.6%	1.6%	0.50%	0.45%	2.4%
Inputs to Highway	WPUP231231	2.1	17.2	16.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.61%	0.07%	1.9%
Ready Mix Concrete	WPU1333	2.5	3.8	10.3%	11.1%	5.8%	-0.20%	-0.26%	0.9%
Concrete Pipe	WPU1332	5.1	4.6	19.6%	13.0%	6.3%	-0.38%	1.16%	6.3%
Concrete Block & Brick	WPU1331	3.0	4.2	12.0%	11.0%	5.8%	0.27%	0.09%	3.5%
Paving Mixtures	WPU1394	-3.0	3.6	16.7%	4.5%	2.3%	-0.40%	1.07%	3.3%
Lumber/Plywood	WPUS004011	16.9	41.1	-0.9%	-23.1%	-1.7%	-2.10%	-1.44%	3.5%
Steel Mill Products	WPU1017	-9.6	90.2	8.7%	-16.2%	-8.8%	-2.24%	-3.39%	2.0%
Fabricated Structural Steel	WPU107405	-2.3	26.7	27.8%	-0.5%	-7.4%	0.70%	1.54%	4.5%
Fabricated Strl Metal for Bridges	WPU10740552	-0.1	1.3	25.5%	-1.2%	-3.9%	-0.56%	0.33%	-0.3%
Steel Pipe and Tube	WPU101706	-5.2	44.9	26.9%	-17.2%	-8.6%	-0.51%	-0.29%	0.7%
Sheet Metal	WPU1073	-0.6	19.6	20.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.32%	0.16%	3.6%
Asphalt Roofing/Siding	WPU1361	2.1	11.5	17.7%	3.8%	3.2%	1.27%	-0.38%	1.3%
Rubber & Plastics	WPU0721	1.8	22.3	23.3%	-1.6%	-1.0%	-0.17%	-0.60%	-1.2%
Gypsum Products	WPU137	0.4	16.2	18.7%	3.6%	2.8%	-0.06%	-0.17%	2.1%
Flat Glass	WPU1311	1.5	5.3	10.4%	5.8%	1.2%	3.69%	0.40%	1.7%
Nonferrous Wire and Cable	WPU102603	0.2	27.0	13.0%	-0.4%	4.0%	0.56%	0.29%	7.4%
Copper & Brass Mill Shapes	WPU102502	2.8	41.8	2.9%	-1.6%	6.7%	3.81%	1.46%	5.1%
Aluminum Mill Shapes	WPU102501	-8.6	25.0	12.8%	-8.4%	0.9%	10.66%	7.20%	16.7%
#2 Diesel Fuel	WPU057303	-20.6	79.8	65.9%	-24.9%	-15.2%	8.72%	1.23%	-9.0%

data to Nov from FRED PPI reports 1-30-26

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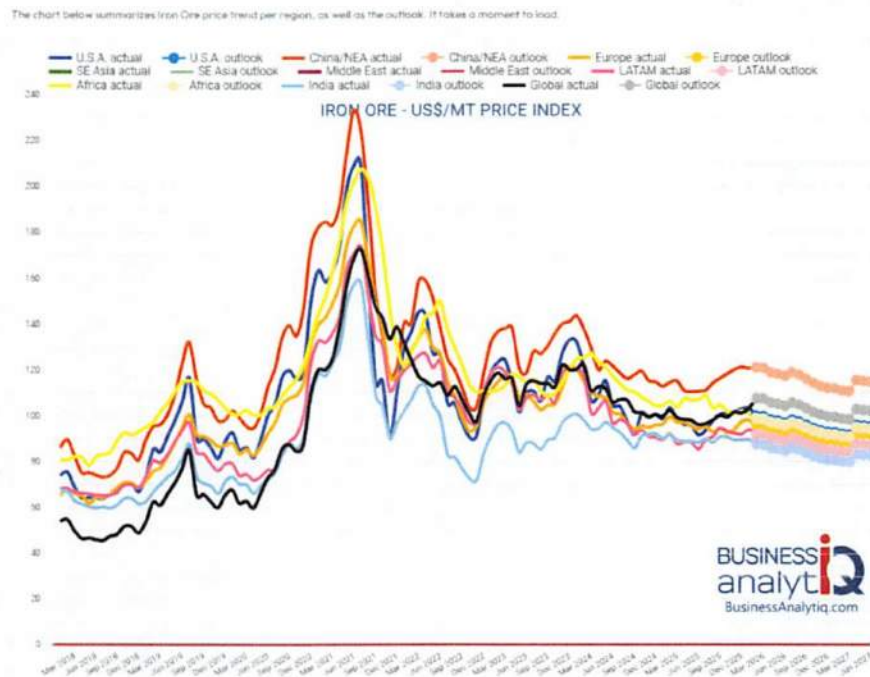
(Construction Analytics 2-2-26)

Steel and iron pipe showed an uptick in pricing for 2025 as compared to the decline in 2024 as indicated in the following graph:

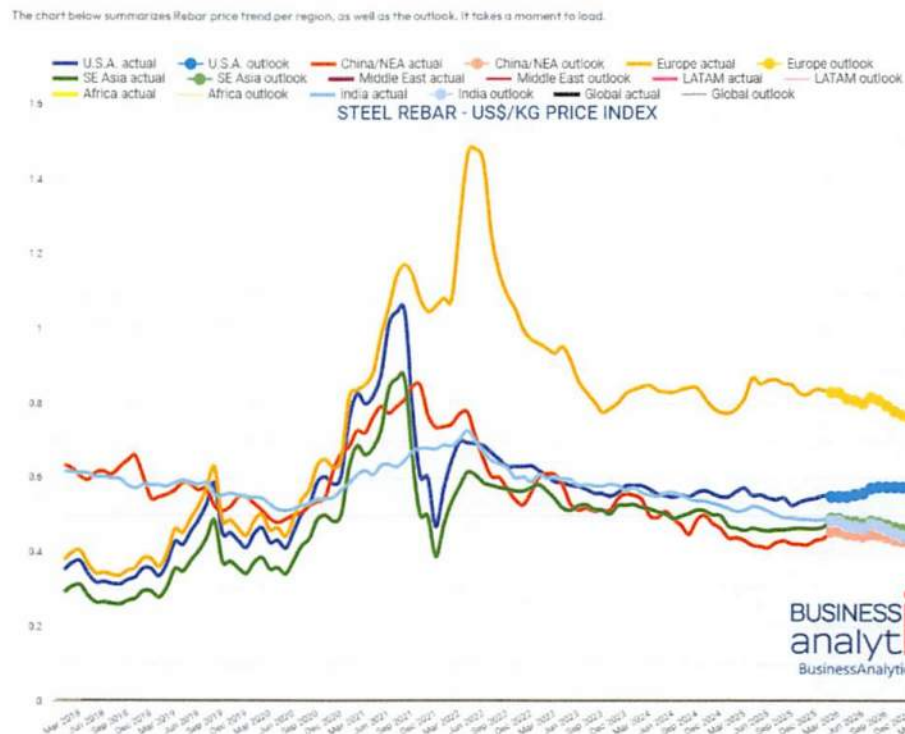


(U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics 2026)

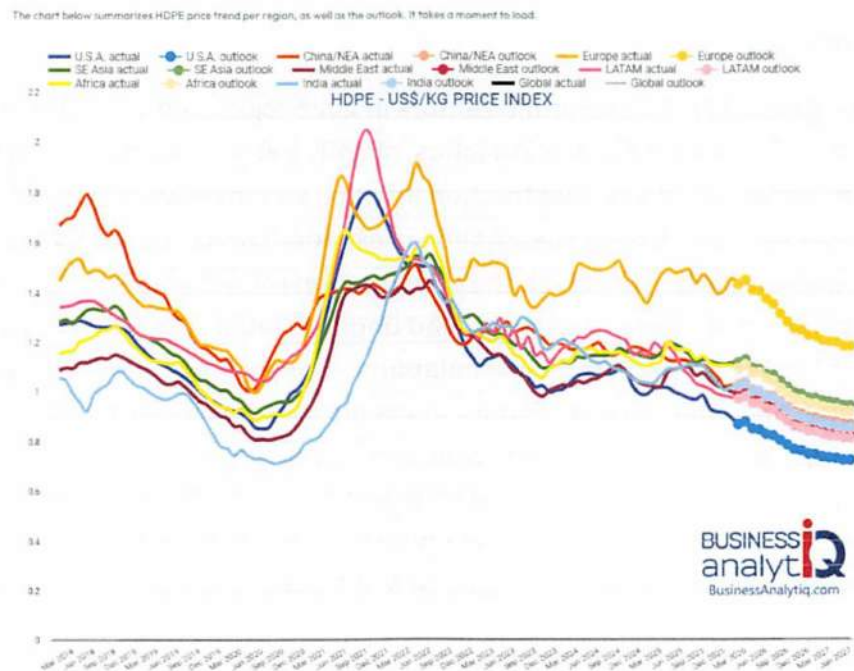
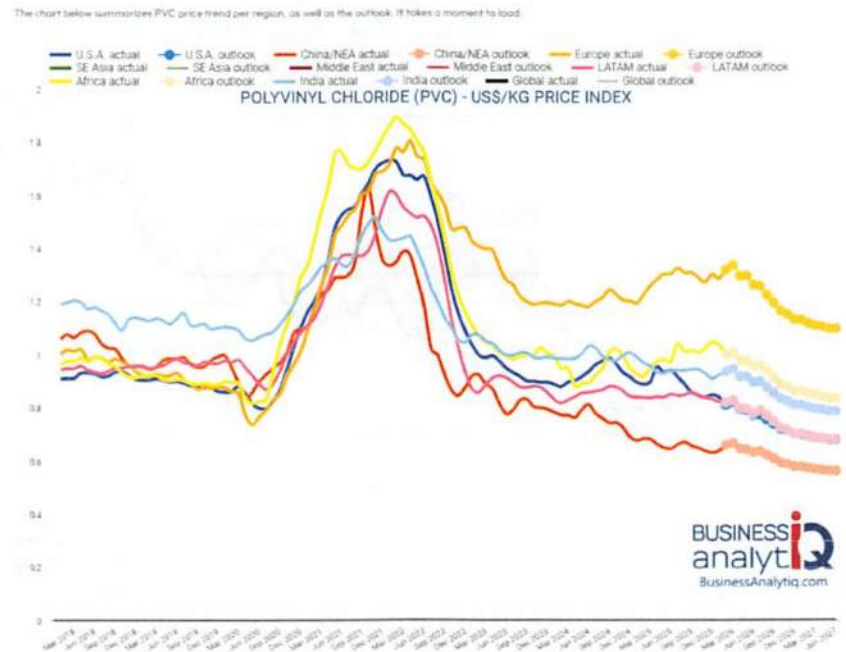
This correlates with the increase in iron ore prices, as seen in the graph below as impacted by tariffs and supply chain issues:



Rebar, however, remained steady finishing 2025 at or near the same price level as at the end of 2024.

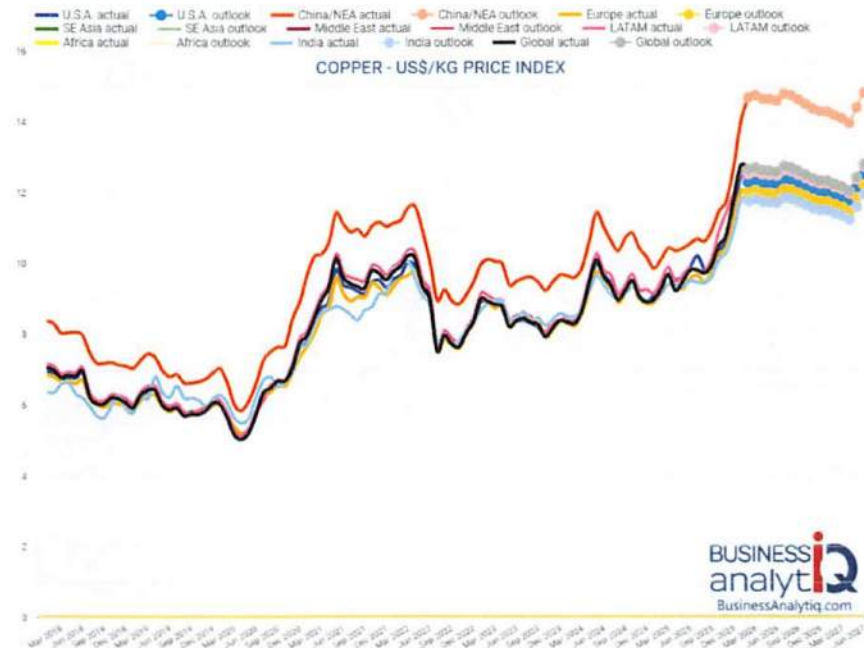


PVC and related non-metal piping materials (HDPE) showed an overall decrease in prices for 2025 after moderate increases in 2024. Prices for PVC fell approximately 3.6% from the prior year with HDPE continuing a steady decline:



Copper rose again considerably in 2025 with a significant spike in the latter half of the year for an overall increase of approximately 30%:

The chart below summarizes Copper price trend per region, as well as the outlook. It takes a moment to load.



Summary & 2026 Outlook

Core inflation in general for all economic sectors in 2025 registered a **2.7%** overall increase according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, slightly below the long-term U.S. average of **3.27%** and tracking lower than construction inflation which hovered above **4%** for all sectors as mentioned.³ For 2026, core inflation is expected to moderate from 2025 peaks and currently holds at **2.4%**.⁴ However, the construction markets for 2026 are expected to remain volatile with tariffs, labor shortages, and unpredictable supply chain issues acting as the persistent drivers impacting cost escalations. Cost pressures will vary widely by geography, sector, and material mix. Expectations are for a baseline increase of **4-6%** with escalations as high as **8%** experienced in certain material intensive sectors that incorporate imported raw materials and metal products.⁵ Infrastructure projects should benefit somewhat from a stable demand and robust backlog; however, due to persistent cost pressures in metals and concrete, increases of **4-6%** with regional variability should be expected.

Sources & Data Notes

¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Producer Price Index - January 2026

² Construction Analytics: Construction Briefs January 2026 Data Update – February 2, 2026

³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Consumer Price Index - January 2026

⁴ Y-Charts: U.S. Inflation Rate for January 2026

⁵ Tax Credit Advisor: 2026 U.S. Construction Cost Outlook – January 20, 2026

Carolinas Construction Cost Addendum – 2026

Supplement to 2026 Price Trends Report (North & South Carolina)

1) Executive Snapshot (2025 Actuals → 2026 Outlook)

- Backlog & demand: Contractors in NC/SC report solid 2026 backlogs and hiring plans, with strongest pipelines in healthcare, power, water/sewer and data centers; workforce shortages persist.
- Power & grid driver: Duke Energy's 2025 Carolinas Resource Plan signals multi-year grid and generation additions with projected energy demand growth ~8× prior 15-year pace; expect sustained demand for heavy electrical/civil scopes and long-lead equipment exposure.
- Public infrastructure: NCDOT briefings highlight rising highway/bridge maintenance needs (inflation + aging assets), supporting steady letting and pressure on asphalt/concrete/steel unit rates into 2026.
- Cost climate: Late-2025 trackers show materials stabilizing on average with metals volatility; labor remains the key installed-cost driver as we enter 2026.

2) Sector Heat Map – Carolinas (2026)

Sector	Direction ('26)	Key Notes
Data centers	Strong ↑	Planning momentum; early site/civil + shell while MEP long-lead procures
Healthcare	Positive ↑	Hospitals/clinics; resilient public/private funding mix
Power/Utilities	Strong ↑	Grid upgrades, storage, gas additions; substation/linework packages
Water/Sewer	Positive ↑	Maintenance and capacity work; pipe, valves, pumps lead times
Industrial/Manufacturing	Selective ↑	Advanced mfg. and megaprojects; labor-intensive scopes

K-12/Higher Ed	Moderate ↔	Budget-dependent; schedule phasing to mitigate escalation
Office (spec)	Soft ↓	Selective, build-to-suit only; reuse more common

3) Lead-Time Watchlist (Typical NC/SC Ranges, 2026 Planning Basis)

Package/Material	Planning Basis (weeks)	Notes
Medium/Low-Voltage Switchgear	40–60	Long-lead risk; align with utility interconnection milestones
Transformers (Pad/Unit)	50–70	Spec alternatives; early PO after design freeze
Generators & ATS	26–40	Coordinate with fuel storage, emissions, sound enclosures
Large Chillers/AHU/RTU	24–36	Factory slots tight for custom HVAC; pre-submittal paths
Structural Steel (fab)	10–20	Sequence mill orders; watch tariffs/metals
Elevators	24–30	Early release tied to core/shell schedule
Electrical Gear (UPS, PDUs)	22–32	Critical for data center phasing

Note: Ranges reflect typical national guidance adjusted for Carolinas demand; verify with vendor quotes at time of buyout.

4) Bid Timing Guidance (Q2–Q4 2026)

- Public roadway/bridge: Track NCDOT letting calendars and recent bid averages; index-link asphalt/steel where allowed; update unit prices monthly.
- Vertical/data center: Stage early site/civil and shell packages; lock electrical gear as soon as one-lines/specs are frozen.

- Healthcare/Institutional: Use phased permits (enabling, foundations, core & shell) to mitigate escalation exposure; plan staff loading early given labor tightness.
- Power/utility adjacency: Coordinate with utility outage windows and substation schedules; align milestones to long-lead delivery realities.

5) Risk & Contingency Checklist (Use in GMPs and Bids)

- ☐ Escalation clause referencing metals/electrical indices and tariff changes.
- ☐ Allowance lines for long-lead MEP equipment with release milestones.
- ☐ Explicit wage escalation for key trades (electrical, mechanical, heavy civil).
- ☐ Bid validity windows $\leq$ 30–45 days; specify price-refresh protocol.
- ☐ Alternate specs (gear brands, transformer K-factoring, conductor substitutions).
- ☐ Scenario pricing for delivery shifts (e.g., 8–12 week gear delay).

6) Sources (Internal Reference)

- Carolinas AGC – 2026 Construction Outlook (Jan 13, 2026): Backlogs & hiring optimism; strongest sectors include healthcare, power, water/sewer, data centers.
- ABC Construction Backlog Indicator (Dec 2025–Feb 2026): Backlog ~8.0–8.2 months; data center momentum; confidence mixed.
- Duke Energy – 2025 Carolinas Resource Plan (Oct 1, 2025): ~8× load growth vs. prior 15 years; multi-year grid/generation plan; bill impact ~2.1%/yr.
- NCDOT / NCGA reporting (Mar 7, 2025): Highway & bridge maintenance funding increases recommended; inflation and aging assets as drivers.
- Gordian & RLB late-2025 reports: Materials stabilization on average; persistent metals volatility; labor as primary installed-cost driver

Pump Station Construction – Piping & Discipline Level Inflation Analysis & Forecast

Non-residential building inflation rose by approximately **4.1%** for 2025, as mentioned, and would be the closest comparative rate for pump station construction, albeit at the lower end of the range, with a more likely higher rate attributable to elevated costs across most pump station and utility related materials and labor categories. National Construction indices showed continued upward movement throughout 2025 with markets experiencing mixed stability particularly in metals and electrical components. This was driven largely by tariffs, supply chain constraints, volatile material inputs, and persistent labor shortages that have impacted the construction industry as a whole but have had a more profound impact on the water and wastewater disciplines due to the heavy materials and construction requirements for the installations.

Cost Drivers by Discipline

A. Metal Piping (Ductile Iron & Steel):

2025 Actuals – Producer Price Indexes for fabricated metallic process piping finished 2025 with an increase slightly lower than **1%** from the previous year. However, the overall trend in the final quarters was a steep incline in pricing underscoring intense pressures on piping costs and related metals-heavy components and mechanical assemblies including force mains, pump discharge piping, valves, and fittings.

2026 Outlook – Cost growth is expected to continue in 2026 with metals remaining one of the most tariff-sensitive categories in construction with a strong likelihood of further increases as a result of continued volatility and elevated demand in the metals markets. Expect mid-single digit installed cost increases of approximately **4-6%**.

B. Concrete & Concrete Piping:

2025 Actuals – Ready-mix concrete prices remained relatively stable month-to-month through 2025 as compared to other disciplines showing a slight increase from the previous year but indicated no cost relief for the final installed products due to increases in transportation and labor costs.

2026 Outlook – While most projections indicate that material costs for concrete and concrete products should remain stable for most of 2026 some increases should be expected due to outside factors such as fuel, labor, etc., impacting production costs. Forecasts call for an increase of **4-6%** for installed concrete products and concrete construction.

C. PVC-HDPE Pressure/Gravity Pipe

2025 Actuals – PVC resin and pipe markets softened in the latter quarters of 2025 showing regional declines of roughly **3-5%** lowering material inputs and keeping costs flat for final product installation with labor impacts considered.

2026 Outlook – Expect flat to +2% increases for piping products direct from the factories with installed prices projected to increase from ~2-4% for installed materials with labor, transportation, and bedding materials considered.

D. Structural Steel

2025 Actuals – Fabricated steel costs increased due to strong demand and constrained supply with increases from tariffs embedded in baseline pricing. Regional spikes occurred in areas with heavy infrastructure development, especially in the South and Mountain West – regions that strongly influence overall U.S. water and wastewater construction pricing. Costs increased 4.5% from the previous year's end for fabricated structural steel and 2% for steel mill products even though raw ore prices remained stable. Rebar remained relatively stable flat.

2026 Outlook – Expect previous trends to continue as a result of tariff sensitivity and other policy related escalations impacting the overall metals markets with a projected increase of 4-6%.

E. Mechanical & Electrical Equipment

2025 Actuals – Electrical equipment continued to show double-digit increases of ~10% in 2025 in relation to copper and non-ferrous cable escalations of 7.4%. Mechanical equipment and related components such as pumps, VFDs, generators, and odor control systems saw similar spikes impacting overall pump station construction costs.

2026 Outlook – Mechanical and electrical equipment are projected to continue experiencing double-digit increases of ~10% into 2026 with switch gear and power distribution assemblies remaining high-risk for both price and lead-time volatility. Product pricing will continue to be affected by tariffs with data center growth also remaining a major nationwide cost driver.

F. Construction Labor

2025 Actuals – Labor shortages were pronounced across trades – especially electricians, plumbers, and specialty crafts – driving labor costs nationally. Immigration related enforcement and policies continued reducing available skilled labor, creating further scarcity and increased wage rates in 2025 driving cost escalations to +5.6% from the previous year with some larger markets experiencing near double-digit increases.

2026 Outlook – Workforce shortages will deepen due to demographic and immigration enforcement factors and continue to limit capacity, elevate wages, and increase overall project costs in 2026. Labor cost escalation is expected to be one of the most persistent inflationary forces affecting pump station and related projects and is projected to increase by +4-6%.

Sources & Data Notes

Cost Data, Indexing & Material Trends

RSMeans 2025 Cost Index Updates – Quarterly construction cost index progression (Jan–Oct 2025).

Gordian – Quarterly Construction Cost Insights (Q2 2025) – Material price stability/volatility, tariff impact signals, regional pressure trends.

Gordian/BD+C – Q1 2025 Cost Insights – Steel, lumber, copper trends; tariff influence on cost structure.

Base4 – Construction Costs Update (Aug 2025) – Month-specific trends in steel, concrete, copper electrical inputs.

Producer Price Index (PPI) / Metals & Piping

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics – Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe PPI Series (Dec 2025) – Index value 453.566, long-term trend.

Reference ID: turn1search10

Construction Cost Indices (General & Regional)

Mortenson Construction Cost Index (Q4 2025) – Metals elevated vs. other materials, tariff embedment, electrical gear lead-time impacts.

Reference ID: turn1search12

Engineering News-Record (ENR) – Construction Economics Archive – Monthly/weekly benchmarks for concrete, steel, piping, labor.

Reference ID: turn1search11

Electrical & Mechanical Equipment / Labor Conditions

EC&M – 2026 Electrical Construction Forecast – Double-digit electrical equipment inflation (wire, switchgear, fuses); employment and labor patterns.

Reference ID: turn1search1

Broader 2026 Cost Outlook & Policy Impacts

Tax Credit Advisor – 2026 U.S. Construction Cost Outlook – Tariff impacts, material import cost exposure, uneven 2026 escalation expectations.

Reference ID: turn1search2

JLL – 2026 U.S. Construction Perspective – Policy-driven cost escalation, labor shortages, trade policy effects deepening in 2026.

Reference ID: turn1search3

Urban Land Institute (ULI) – 2026 Construction Cost Outlook – National cost movements, labor-driven increases in some markets, expected 2026 trends.

Reference ID: turn1search4

Sector-Level & Labor-Market Analysis

Linesight – Construction Industry Trends & Commodities Outlook for 2026 (Americas) – Labor shortages across trades, regional hotspots, semiconductor/data center build impacts.

Skanska – Fall 2025 Construction Market Trends – Tariff escalation scenarios, immigration enforcement impacts on workforce availability, labor escalation risks.

Concrete & Aggregates – 2026 Projection

Construction Cost Accounting – Material & Labor Cost Trends for 2026 Bidding (Nov 2025)

– Ready-mix +6–8% YoY (2025), projected +4–6% through 2026, market-specific higher ranges.

Chris Eleazer

From: Suz <getfitwithsuz@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, May 4, 2026 15:16
To: Chris Eleazer; Kyle Lindsay; Johnny McCall
Subject: Meeting today

Well, I had every intention of being at the meeting today, but our countertop people are late to come measure and I have to be here to make sure they know the exact layout.

If you can read this for me I would certainly appreciate it!!

Hello all- wish I could have been there today- I wanted to apologize for my emotional state at the last meeting, as I had only had three hours of sleep because of the horrific smell in our house the night before. We have sealed the house up now and the smell is usually only detectable outside, thank goodness. :) I appreciate the time and attention to the odor problem that Chris, Kyle, and Johnny are giving, and we in Cross Creek (especially on the OJRSA side) are really looking forward to the implementation of the misting system, and hopeful that we will be able to enjoy our outdoor settings with confidence soon.

Thank you so much for your continued attention to this issue! We are very grateful.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Luna and neighbors at Cross Creek Plantation :) Sent from my iPhone

"BEWARE: This email originated outside of OJRSA. DO NOT CLICK links or attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe".

System Expansion Cost Analysis

MAY 4, 2026



Overview

- **Impact Fee:** Amount OJRSA assesses developers on a per gpd basis to account for the costs to upgrade
- **Sewer Expansion Cost Analysis:** Actual cost for OJRSA to upgrade infrastructure on a per gpd basis to account for the costs to upgrade
- *These don't have to be equal*
- *There are good reasons for them not to!*



How We Estimate the Sewer Expansion Cost

Treatment Plant Construction Costs (includes contingency)

\$/gpd

Soft Costs – Design, Permitting, Construction Administration and
Inspection, Legal, etc. (20%)

Add 20%

TOTAL TREATMENT PLANT COSTS

TOTAL CONVEYANCE SYSTEM COSTS (25% OF TREATMENT)

Add 25%

TOTAL SYSTEM EXPANSION COST BASIS

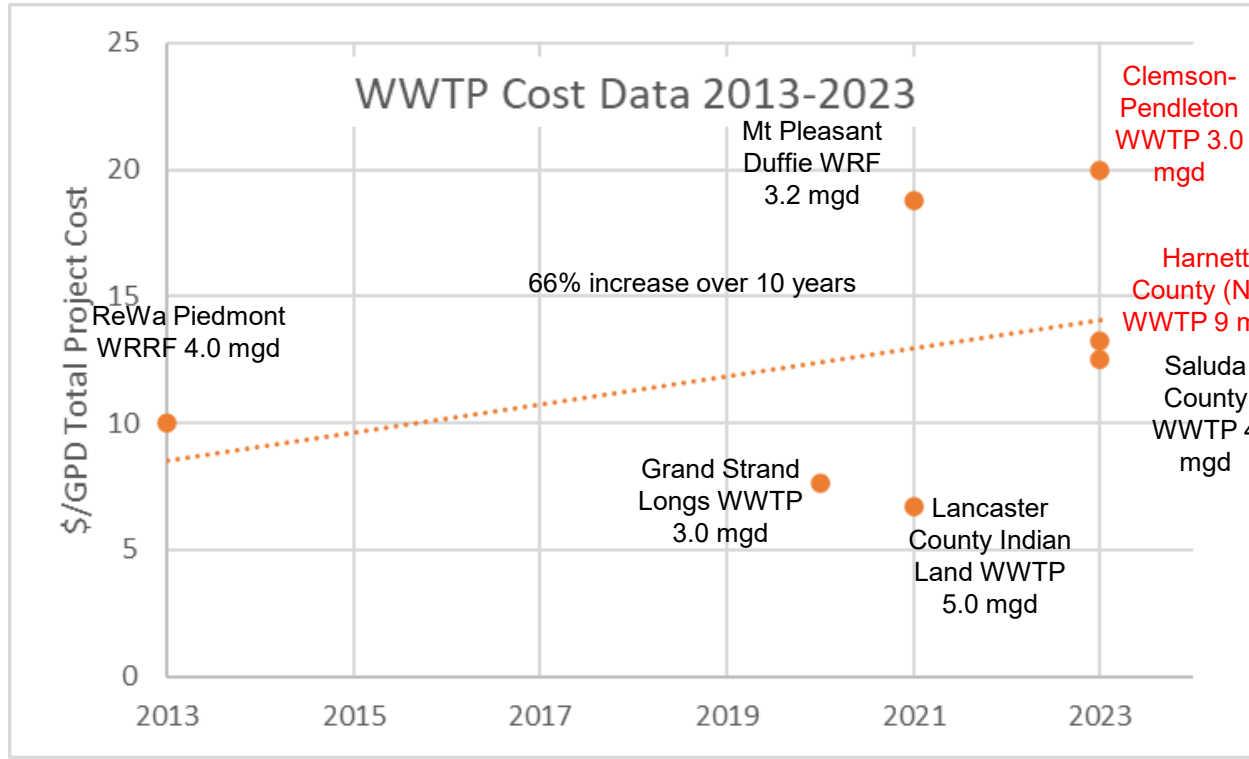


Current Difficulties in Estimating Treatment Costs

- System-wide improvements may be included in upgrades
- Age of existing plant
- Variations in discharge permit requirements
- Advanced features
- Electrical equipment and component costs
- Changes in FEMA maps / floodplain elevations
- Code changes



2023 Analysis – Construction Cost Only (Not Including Engineering, Legal, Etc.)



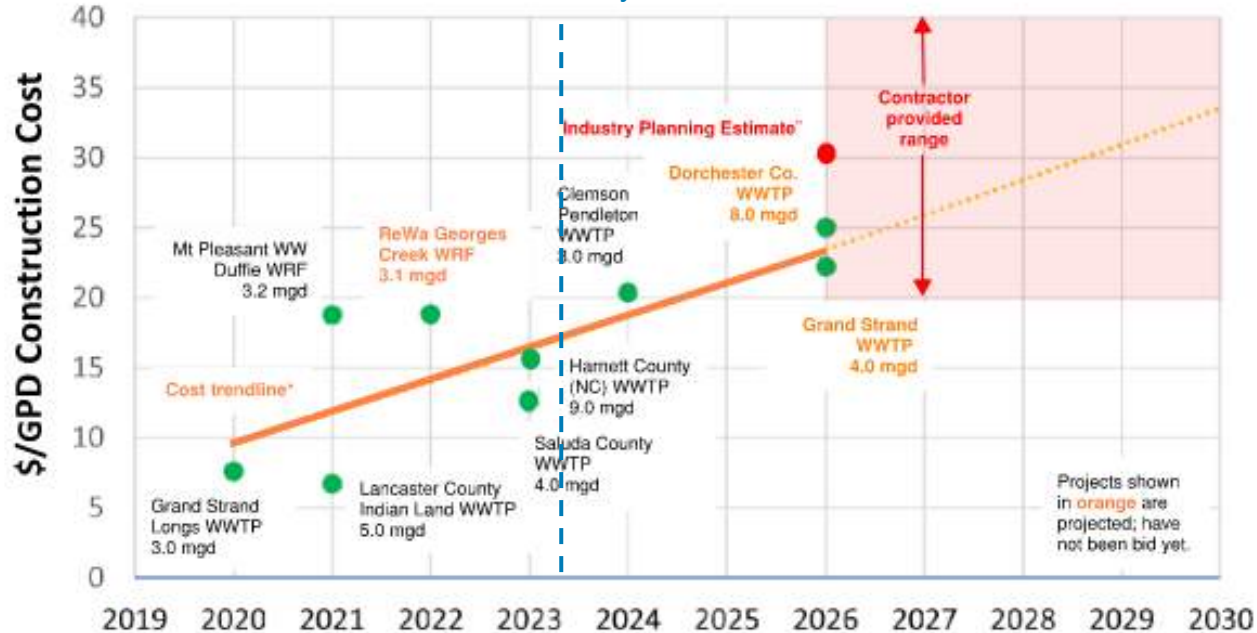
Plants shown in red
are projected; have
not been bid yet



Current Analysis – Construction Cost (Not Including Engineering, Legal, Etc.)

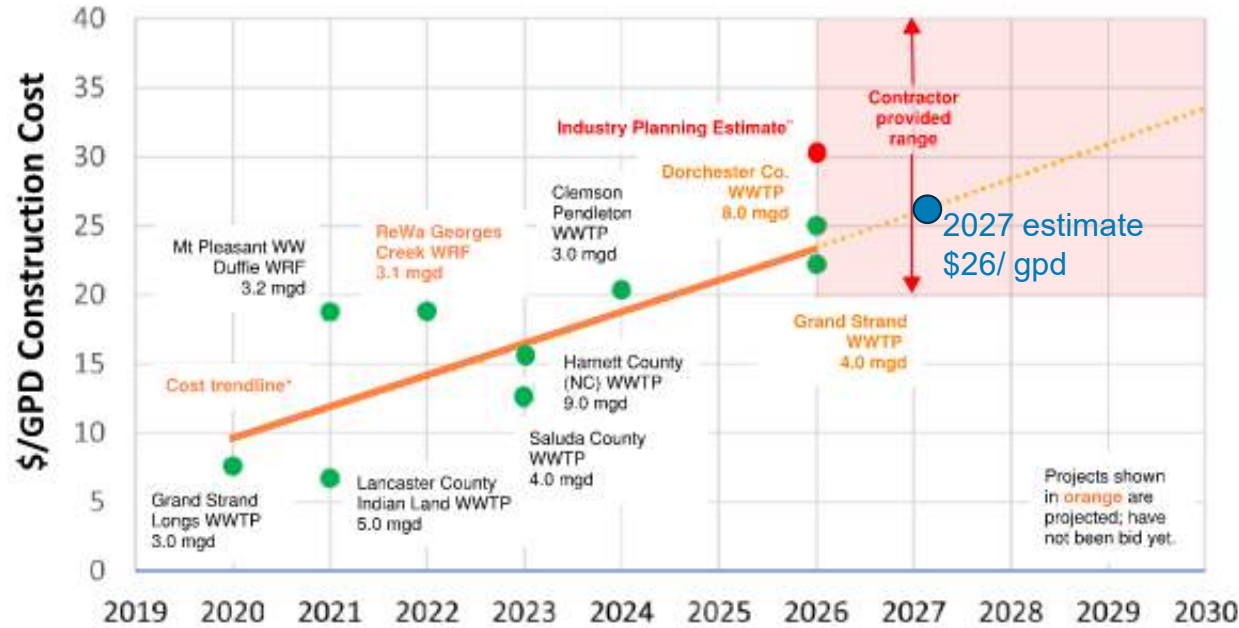
Figure 1: Wastewater Treatment Plant Cost Data 2020-2026

2023 Analysis



Construction Cost (Not Including Engineering, Legal, Etc.)

Figure 1: Wastewater Treatment Plant Cost Data 2020-2026



Total Costs (Construction, Engineering, Legal, Etc.)

Treatment Plant Construction Costs (includes contingency)	\$26.00/GPD
Soft Costs – Design, Permitting, Construction Administration and Inspection, Legal, etc. (20%)	\$5.20/GPD
TOTAL TREATMENT PLANT COSTS	\$31.20/GPD
TOTAL CONVEYANCE SYSTEM COSTS (25% OF TREATMENT)	\$7.80/GPD
TOTAL SYSTEM EXPANSION COST BASIS	<u>\$39.00/GPD</u>





Thank you!

Questions / Further Discussion?

westonandsampson.com





Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority

623 Return Church Road
Seneca, South Carolina 29678
Phone (864) 972-3900
www.ojrsa.org

OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY Ad-Hoc Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee March 12, 2026

The Ad-Hoc Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee meeting was held at the Coneross Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Commissioners/Committee Members that were present:

- Katherine Amidon (Environmental Planner, Bolton & Menk)
- Chip Bentley (Appalachian Council of Gov'ts.)
- Kevin Bronson (City of Westminster) – Committee Chair
- Chris Eleazer (Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority)
- Lawrence Flynn (Pope Flynn - OJRSA Attorney) – *via Microsoft Teams*
- Glenn Hart, Oconee County Councilman
- Joel Jones (Consultant, JonesWater)
- Angie Mettlen, (Vice President, Ardurra)
- Scott Moulder (City of Seneca)
- Celia Myers (City of Walhalla)

Committee Members that were not present:

- None.

OJRSA appointments and staff present were:

- Lynn Stephens, Secretary/Treasurer to the Board and Office Manager

Others present were:

- Mr. Stewart Jones, Oconee Co. Administrator
- Mayor Linda Oliver, Town of West Union – *via Microsoft Teams (arrived at 9:09 a.m.)*
- Mr. Matt Durham, Oconee Co. Council
- Mr. Cam Spencer, Goodwyn, Mills, & Cawood
- Tony Adams, Oconee Co. Citizen

A. Call to Order – Mr. Bronson called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

B. Approval of Minutes

- **Ad Hoc Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee Meeting of February 12, 2026**
Mr. Hart made a motion, seconded by Mr. Moulder, to approve the February 12, 2026 meeting minutes as presented. The motion carried.

C. Committee Discussion and Action Items

1. **Update on South Carolina Senate Bill 829 (Joint System Governance)** – Mr. Flynn reported that he testified in a subcommittee hearing two (2) weeks ago. The bill was sent to Senator Alexander and queued up for the full committee. Mr. Flynn said he received an update that it went through and has moved to the full Senate floor. Mr. Flynn added that the Senate only has nine (9) weeks remaining in this legislative session, but he feels good steps have been made. If anyone has any

issues, it will usually happen during the second reading on the floor. There are no reasons for issues, and the OJRSA is in pretty good shape.

Ms. Mettlen stated that Mr. Flynn and Mr. Eleazer had discussions with other joint sewer and water authorities, and she felt the conversations were beneficial in talking about questions that came up. Mr. Flynn replied that it was intentional to reach out to the ones that the OJRSA jointly represents and those that the OJRSA had contacts with. Mr. Flynn said time was spent talking through the issues they had and headway is making in the process. He said he feels good where it stands right now. Mr. Bronson asked if there were any amendments to this bill. Mr. Flynn replied there were none.

- 2. Update on Raftelis and First Tryon Financial Studies** – Ms. Mettlen reported she passed on the commitment letters passed by the OJRSA board to the firms, and they are ready to start. Raftelis plans to start in early April with completion around August/ September. First Tryon will begin after Raftelis is finished. Both firms have done similar studies together, so Ms. Mettlen feels good about it.

Ms. Mettlen said the firms had been able to see a list that Ms. Amidon drafted regarding the data that was obtained, but Ms. Mettlen said she did not want to give them full access until they were contracted to do the work; the firms have been provided with access now. Ms. Mettlen added that the Member Cities, Town of West Union, and Oconee County may need to provide some billing data and audit information.

Mr. Hart took a moment to request that the visitors at today's meeting be recognized. Mr. Bronson introduced Mr. Matt Durham, Oconee County Councilman, and Mr. Stewart Jones, Oconee County Administrator. Mr. Eleazer stated that Mayor Oliver of the Town of West Union just joined the meeting through Microsoft Teams as well. Mr. Cam Spenser of Goodwyn, Mills, & Cawood introduced himself, and Mr. Bronson introduced Oconee County resident, Mr. Tony Adams.

- 3. Recap and Update on One-On-One Meetings** – Ms. Mettlen reported that all entities have had the one-on-one meeting except for Oconee County (which will be scheduled soon). The entities have been positive, and everyone agrees that something needs to be done and must change. She said each entity has its own concerns, and issues will need to be flushed out before there is a last-minute major problem. She said she appreciated everyone's conversations and that this helps make things as transparent as possible. Ms. Mettlen said she also plans to have a one-on-one meeting with Mr. Eleazer. Ms. Mettlen added that issues will most likely bubble up, so there will be continued conversations to deal with them. The goal is to get everyone in agreement.

Mr. Bronson asked if Ms. Mettlen learned anything earth shattering. Ms. Mettlen replied that there is still work to be done on the makeup of the new board and that the legislation is part of that process. This will need to be massaged and worked through.

Mr. Bronson asked if anything was heard that wasn't heard before. Mr. Jones said he heard statements he had not heard before; however, he didn't learn anything new. There was nothing shocking.

Ms. Mettlen said that everyone agreed that the public messaging needs to be consistent across the board with each entity. Ms. Amidon spoke briefly about the communications memos and stated she would talk through the memos, the options, and other action items later in the meeting.

Mr. Jones said the entities provided honest conversations and spoke about the obstacles to get through. Ms. Mettlen added that none of the obstacles were new. Mr. Jones added that where the OJRSA is today took years with a broken system, and it will not be fixed in a day. Ms. Amidon asked if anyone wanted to share any new information with the group. Mayor Oliver said she was enjoying just listening to the conversation, but no one else had any comments.

Mr. Jones added that the consultants don't represent anyone in particular; they represent the path forward. He stated that they want honest feedback/criticism on how they are doing if need be. Mr. Bronson thanked the consultation team for their hard work.

Mr. Hart asked if they were going to receive the estimates for buying the suppliers today. Ms. Mettlen replied that this is part of the financial studies that Raftelis and First Tryon are undertaking. She said it is recognized that the financial elements are critical (what the rates will look like and the valuation components). This is part of the process. She added that the information that will be provided will be beneficial to everyone.

Ms. Amidon presented the committee with the options for consolidation and requested that this not be given to the public until it is finalized (*but included with these minutes*). Ms. Amidon stated that the Sewer Use Agreements are dated and have contradictions; they need to be resurfaced and rewritten. In the meetings, everyone agreed with that. Everyone was also excited about changing the board membership; although, there was no unanimous agreement on how the new board is comprised. She added the board change can happen regardless if the legislation passes or not, so board membership can be reduced from the current nine (9) people.

Ms. Amidon defined a full and partial consolidation with full meaning all collection systems are under the reconstituted OJRSA (one unit) and partial meaning some systems will be under the reconstitution and others not (who will then become wholesale customers). She stated there is an additional option of bringing Oconee County to the table. She said Oconee County had a seat on the board years ago but currently doesn't now, and they want a seat again. Ms. Amidon stated there are more options out there, but the options sheet only shows the six (6) main options. She asked for feedback or questions from the committee.

Oconee Administrator, Mr. Stewart Jones, asked who the blue box on the options sheet represented. Ms. Mettlen replied it wasn't a who, but rather a what: the OJRSA board, and Ms. Amidon stated it is the reconstituted OJRSA board as a whole. Mr. Stewart Jones added that he thought each option was from an individual entity's feedback.

Mr. Eleazer asked if the top three (3) options were without Oconee County having a seat, and the bottom three (3) options were the same options but with Oconee County having a seat; Ms. Mettlen confirmed this. Mr. Joel Jones asked if this is what came out of the original Ad Hoc Committee; Ms. Amidon said the last option with Oconee County having a seat came out of the committee.

Ms. Amidon asked if the sheet gave some clarity. Mr. Bronson stated he thought the same as Mr. Stewart Jones that each option was based on an individual entity's feedback from the meetings, but he understands now. Mr. Moulder asked if this is an accumulation of all the feedback into six (6) different options. Ms. Mettlen said it didn't necessarily come from feedback but is based on what can happen. Mr. Moulder asked if these were purely restructuring options and were not weighted in any way; Ms. Mettlen confirmed this.

Ms. Amidon asked if the committee wanted a cleaned-up version of this in memo format to go out to everyone's councils. Mr. Moulder stated this page will create a lot of confusion. Mr. Bronson and Mr. Moulder both thought it would be easier in narrative form.

4. Communications with Elected Officials and Leadership: Feedback and Future Memo Requests -

Ms. Amidon asked for feedback on memo ideas and presented the committee with a draft list of memo topics (*made a part of these minutes*).

- #1 is about "Land Use Control," and she stated that this can happen at any time. She explained how no sewer entity, that is not a municipality or a county, has land use control. That control, which gives zoning power, the ability to choose ordinance laws, and protection of agricultural land, is held solely by the municipality or county. She stated the public and councilmembers get confused about this. She asked about drafting a memo on this.

Mr. Moulder replied that sewer can impact land use for growth and development and a causation explanation is needed. Mr. Eleazer stated that there is no mechanism to deny sewer in agricultural areas between the plant and the interstate other than land use, and the people down in that area didn't want sewer or development. Mr. Moulder stated that the municipalities and county can control land use, but if a developer wants to pay for a force main and lift stations,

they can with land use; he added that a sewer line means growth and development. Mr. Eleazer spoke about where there are two (2) force mains in parallel between the Golden Corner Commerce Park and the wastewater plant, you cannot tap into them; however, if you cut the pipes in half, send the flow into a wet well, and put a pump station in, then the area could be served.

Ms. Amidon asked if it would be helpful to explain the roles of the OJRSA, the municipalities, and the planning commission, and then explain how that works. Mr. Moulder said that would work. Mr. Bronson agreed with Mr. Moulder that a causation explanation is needed and should be explained in simple terms. Mr. Hart suggested to look at Exit 1 on the interstate in Georgia as an example and explained how there are ten (10) industries there, and it's beginning to look like New York City with high-rise buildings.

Mr. Moulder asked how the OJRSA impacts economic growth and how is growth controlled when it doesn't control sewer expansion. Ms. Mettlen said she heard this throughout the conversations and wants to get to the root of the concerns. Mr. Jones stated everyone needs to understand how projects are funded and how it works.

Mr. Flynn stated annexation control is a condition for service. Mr. Moulder replied that it is usually tied to water; no community uses sewer. Mr. Flynn added that annexation control is a condition of service. Mr. Moulder replied that these conditions are generally tied to water and doesn't know of any entity that uses sewer; Mr. Flynn replied he has a couple of clients who use sewer. Mr. Bronson said it must be tied to water; Ms. Myers spoke about the City of Central using sewer but customers are on Easley water. Mr. Bentley stated that sewer providers are on the edges; Greer CPW won't provide sewer without annexation in the city. Ms. Mettlen said there will be other control-related things that pop up, but it would be beneficial to show what may happen and what will not happen and where control lies.

Mr. Moulder spoke about needing a three-party annexation agreement, because it would be the municipality who doesn't control the sewer, so the OJRSA would have to agree. Mr. Flynn said the requirement would be an obligation as a service commitment for membership to the OJRSA to not provide sewer service unless a petition is filed with the affected municipality as a condition of future service. The city would not be party to it, but there may be other ways to structure it.

- #2 is for a "Timeline." Ms. Amidon said it was about nine (9) months ago (last June) since a timeline came out, and there was a request for an updated timeline based on any changes. She asked if this should be done before or after the legislative decision. Mr. Moulder said the timeline should be incorporated into another memo like the elevator speech. Mr. Bentley suggested it be updated in every memo.

Ms. Mettlen said this timeline is a target, but she doesn't want to force the process and wants to keep everyone as comfortable as possible. Mr. Flynn spoke about how the timeline should be viable based on the approved act.

- #3 is for "Elevator Speech," and Ms. Amidon said this was a request out of the one-on-one meetings regarding when council members are approached with questions from the public. Ms. Mettlen added that the messaging needs to be consistent. She said that when anyone receives any questions, just let her and Ms. Amidon know.
- Ms. Amidon stated that answers cannot be given at this time for items #4 ("Order of Operations/Responsible Party") and #5 ("Rate Memo") as they will be based on the Raftelis and First Tryon studies. The answers will be provided later. She said the rates are diverse and it needs to be explained what they are and how they are calculated. Ms. Mettlen added that it also should provide what went into the calculation. Mr. Jones replied that it's key to keep rates down, but the cheapest rate isn't always better.

Mr. Moulder asked to have this modified into a narrative. He then asked if it should be sent to the councils. He said they will have loads of questions that this committee is not ready to answer

and wasn't sure it was a good thing to do. Ms. Amidon asked if Mr. Moulder felt it needed to be released to the councils. After thinking about it for a moment, Mr. Moulder said the councils will have questions no matter what, so, yes, send the narrative out. He added that questions might be best for now. Ms. Myers suggested having an update on the timeline to show what the upcoming topics would be.

Ms. Amidon said she will draft two (2) memos. She said she was challenged to keep them at two (2) pages or less. Each memo will have reminders for every meeting.

5. **Discussion of Wholesale Agreement Considerations** – Mr. Jones spoke about this (which was item #6 on Ms. Amidon's list). He provided a draft list of considerations to the committee (*made a part of these minutes*) and gave a brief overview for each. Mr. Flynn said that this highlights what it will look like. Mr. Moulder said this was a great summary.

D. **Committee Member Discussion** – None.

E. **Adjourn** – The meeting was adjourned at 10:11 a.m.

Upcoming Meetings

1. **Operations & Planning Committee** – Thursday, March 19, 2026 at 8:30 a.m.
2. **Finance & Administration Committee** – Tuesday, March 24, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.
3. **Board of Commissioners** – Monday, April 6, 2026 at 4:00 p.m.
4. **Reconstitution Committee & Executive Committee** – Thursday, April 9, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

Approved By:

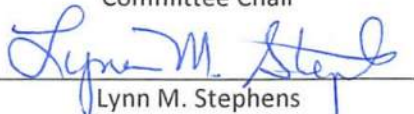


Kevin Bronson
Committee Chair

Date Approved:

4/9/26

Approved By:



Lynn M. Stephens
OJRSA Secretary/Treasurer

Notification of the meeting was distributed on March 6, 2026 to *Upstate Today*, *Anderson Independent-Mail*, *Westminster News*, *Keowee Courier*, WGOG Radio, WSNW Radio, City of Seneca Council, City of Walhalla Council, City of Westminster Council, Oconee County Council, SCDES, www.ojrsa.org, and posted at the OJRSA Administration Building.



Ad Hoc Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee

OJRSA Operations & Administration Building
Lamar Bailes Board Room
March 12, 2026 at 9:00 AM

This advisory committee was established by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners at its August 4, 2025 meeting to consider the reorganization recommendations as identified in the [Ad Hoc Sewer Feasibility Implementation Committee Final Recommendations](#) report. This committee can neither create policy nor make decisions on behalf of the OJRSA or other wastewater service providers within the area. The recommendations are available at www.ojrsa.org/info.

OJRSA commission and committee meetings may be attended in person at the address listed above. The OJRSA will also broadcast meetings live on its YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/@OconeeJRSA (if there is a technical issue preventing the livestreaming of the meeting, then a recording will be published on the channel as soon as possible). For those not able to attend in person, then the OJRSA Board or Committee Chair will accept public comments by mail (623 Return Church Rd, Seneca, SC 29678) or at info@ojrsa.org. Comments must comply with the public session instructions as stated on the meeting agenda and will be received up until one hour prior to the scheduled meeting. If there is not a public session scheduled for a meeting, then comments shall not be accepted.

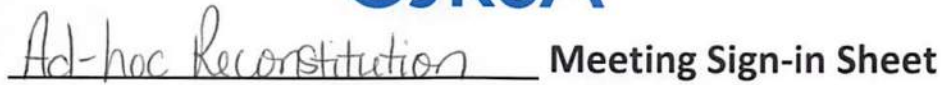
Agenda

- A. Call to Order** – Kevin Bronson, Committee Chair
- B. Approval of Minutes**
 - Ad Hoc Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee Meeting of February 12, 2026
- C. Committee Discussion and Action Items**
 - 1. Update on South Carolina Senate Bill 829 (Joint System Governance) – Lawrence Flynn, OJRSA Counsel
 - 2. Update on Raftelis and First Tryon financial studies – Angie Mettlen, Facilitator
 - 3. Recap and update on one-on-one meetings – Angie Mettlen, Katherine Amidon, and Joel Jones; Facilitators
 - 4. Communications with elected officials and leadership: feedback and future memo requests – Katherine Amidon, Facilitator
 - 5. Discussion of wholesale agreement considerations – Joel Jones, Facilitator
- D. Committee Member Discussion** – Led by Kevin Bronson, Committee Chair
Discussion can be related to matters addressed in this meeting or for future consideration by the Board or Committee. Voting is not permitted during this session.
- E. Adjourn**

Upcoming Meetings

All meetings to be held in the Lamar Bailes Board Room unless noted otherwise.

- Operations & Planning Committee – March 19, 2026 at 8:30 AM
- Finance & Administration Committee – March 24, 2026 at 9:00 AM
- Board of Commissioners – April 6, 2026 at 4:00 PM
- Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee – April 9, 2026 at 9:00 AM



NAME (Print)	POSITION/TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Angie Mettlen	Director / Ardurra	Ardurra
Matt Durham	County Council	Oconee County,
Joel Jones	Cons. /	Jones water
GLENN HART		Oconee County
Stewart Jones	Administrator	Oconee County
TONY ADAMS	CITIZEN	
Kenn Brown		
Katherine Amador	Planner	Bolton Brook
Cam Spencer	BP	GME
Celia Myers	admin	Walhalla
Scott Morgan	Admin	SENERA
Chip Bentley	Deputy Dir	ACOG



Reconstitution: Unanimous support for this – update sewer use agreements, change board membership*



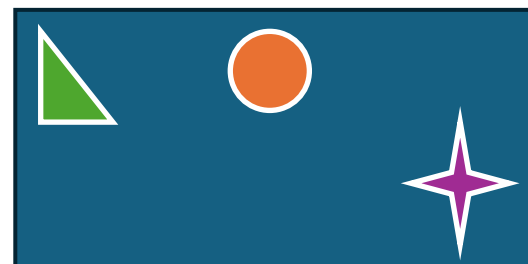
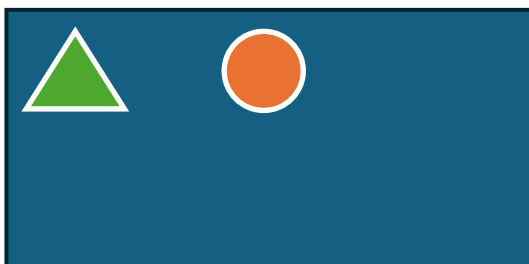
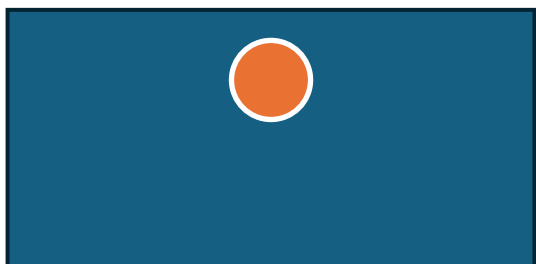
Full Consolidation: All collections systems and treatment under one entity – the reconstituted OJRSA



Partial Consolidation: Some collection systems and treatment under one entity, others wholesale customers



Oconee County included in the reconstituted OJRSA



Board membership change can occur regardless of legislation passing

DRAFT



REGIONAL SEWER FEASIBILITY STUDY

Future Memo Ideas - **DRAFT**

Ad-hoc meeting: March 12, 2026

- 1) **Land Use Control:** Reiterate the power that jurisdictions maintain with land use control and remind how sewer expansion works and the tools available.
- 2) **Timeline:** An update to the implementation timeline – *note timing of that is hugely based on the decision at the senate
- 3) **Elevator Speech:** Consider a memo with the elevator speech for council members for when they run into constituents
 - a. Reminder water has nothing to do with this conversation
- 4) **Order of Operations/Responsible Party:** What happens when Fill in the blank. This may yield multiple memos and timing will be based on decisions that have yet to be made. Here are some examples:
 - a. Sewer backs up? Who's fixing it?
 - b. Determining Rates? Who has a say?
- 5) **Rate Memo:** Standalone about rates that could also be formatted for public consumption to explain how we got here with rates and what the new rates reflect
- 6) **Wholesale Agreement:** Explain what a wholesale agreement is and what the implications of being a wholesale customer would be

Considerations for Wholesale Agreement

Joel Jones, Facilitator

Potential Items for Wholesale Agreement - DRAFT

Legal/Administrative

- Basis and purpose of agreement to include explicit treatment as wholesale entity
- Delineation of infrastructure, operational, and customer ownership
- Geographical/customer boundaries and who has future rights to serve
- Basis, structure and adjustments of rates and fees - including fixed, volume, capacity fees, and surcharges.
- Capacity ownership buy-in - amount of system capacity used, available, and reserved
- Terms, conditions, and duration of agreement and/or component of the agreement - reopener clauses
- Severability conditions and administrative due process to protect both parties

Operations

- Rules of engagement - how the parties will work together at all levels to provide contracted services
- Delineation of operational responsibilities and mutual aid agreements
- Capacity planning and assurance processes - how new connections will be planned, approved, designed, and constructed
- Monitoring, inspection, and billing processes/mechanisms
- CMOM requirements, reporting, inspection, and review

Regulatory

- Establishment of regulatory authority - wholesale customer treated as a user
- Establishment and/or delineation of regulatory responsibility - residential, commercial, and industrial
- Permitting and reporting requirements - collection system, FOG, pretreatment, capacity assurance
- Compliance schedule(s) for current non-compliance and system improvements
- Enforcement response protocol including fines, cost recovery, and due process



OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY

Operations & Planning Committee

April 23, 2026

The Operations & Planning Committee meeting was held at the Coneross Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Commissioners that were present:

- Seat 2 (Seneca): Scott Moulder (Committee Chairman)
- Seat 3 (Seneca): Scott McLane
- Seat 9 (Walhalla & Westminster): David Dial

Commissioners that were not present:

- Seat 6 (Walhalla): Zane Thompson

OJRSA appointments and staff present were:

- Lynn Stephens, Secretary/Treasurer to the Board and Office Manager
- Chris Eleazer, Executive Director
- Kyle Lindsay, Operations Director
- Allison McCullough, Regulatory Services Coordinator

Others present were:

- OJRSA Attorney, Mr. Lawrence Flynn of Pope Flynn (*via Microsoft Teams*).

A) Call to Order - Mr. Moulder called the meeting to order at 3:14 p.m.

B) Public Session – None.

C) Presentation and Discussion Items:

- 1. Update on Current Projects (Exhibit A)** – Mr. Eleazer stated that the SCIIP grant rehabilitation project should be completed. The remaining punch list items were supposed to be completed yesterday. Approximately \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 remain on the SCIIP funds, and the OJRSA is trying to push another project through to use up these funds (the project being the trunkline to Walhalla with manhole rehabilitation). The OJRSA will find out if this can be done in the next few days. Mr. Moulder asked if the Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA) was contacted about this. Mr. Eleazer stated he is working with them right now and that they have been aware of this for months. It is a similar project to what was approved for, and the approval wording was intentionally left vague to give the OJRSA a little flexibility.

Mr. Moulder asked about the Clarifier 3 project. Mr. Lindsay stated that the equipment delivery has been delayed and pushed back to October. Mr. Moulder asked if that will impact the installation contract; Mr. Lindsay replied that he doesn't think this is a problem. Mr. Eleazer added that the OJRSA may transfer the funds for this project in a supplemental amendment to the Capital Projects Fund and put in the budget for FY 2027.

- 2. Committee Priorities for Operational and/or Capital Projects to Include in Fiscal Year 2027 Budget (Exhibit B)** – The Director stated that the OJRSA has a couple high-priority projects for the next year: 1) the Speeds Creek force main replacement and 2) getting the treatment plant functioning back up to full capacity.

The Speeds Creek force main replacement project will not be able to be funded in one (1) year, as it is estimated to be around a \$2,500,000-\$3,000,000 project. The OJRSA is contemplating transferring the budgeted funds for this project to the Capital Projects Fund and letting it sit there until the full amount is accumulated (which he hopes to attain within a year-and-a-half). The OJRSA has most of the funds for the treatment plant projects (approximately \$500,000 to \$750,000).

The Director added that the Consent Order requires the OJRSA to address wet weather inflow and infiltration, development of the CMOM, and development of rotation of SSES work throughout the system over a ten (10)-year period. The OJRSA did not budget any for this year, as the funds were budgeted with trying to get the plant back up to capacity (which those funds ultimately were spent on the emergency clarifier repair work). It looks like the CCTV work will not be able to be funded again next year. The Consent Order not only requires finding the issues to be fixed but also repairing those issues. Mr. Eleazer spoke about how the OJRSA has a dilemma with funds as just one 36" line was estimated to cost approximately \$8,000,000 to rehabilitate it. The OJRSA is looking for grant opportunities to help with this rehab work.

Mr. Eleazer asked the committee if there were any projects that they would want to be included in the FY 2027 budget. Mr. Moulder asked about the Speeds Creek design. Mr. Eleazer replied that they are currently out doing the survey for it which was budgeted in this year's budget. Mr. McLane asked if it would be on a different route. Mr. Eleazer replied that the current route is cross-country and through private properties; a different route along the road right-of-way is being looked at.

Mr. Moulder asked if there were priority projects. Mr. Eleazer replied that the project sheets handed out have the priorities shown. The items in green highlighting are the priority projects that need to be completed in the next fiscal year. The items in yellow highlighting are projects that Mr. Lindsay wants to get done but can be delayed until the next fiscal year if necessary.

Mr. Moulder asked what of the CCTV work has been fixed. Mr. Eleazer showed all the areas that have been CCTV'd on a map and that still need to be addressed. Mr. Moulder asked if any funds have been put aside to address these issues. Mr. Eleazer replied that the only pressing item found through the CCTV'ing is an offset joint near 7-11/Food Lion on Highway 123 within a cased pipe. This can be handled as a one-off project. The rest of the pipe rehab will depend on future funding, and he said he doesn't see putting another \$250,000 into CCTV work where the repairs cannot be promptly addressed.

Mr. McLane stated that Speeds Creek is his major concern. Mr. Dial was happy with the project list presented.

D) Action Items to Recommend to the Board for Consideration:

- **Consider Proposed Updates to the OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation (Exhibits C and D)** – Mr. Eleazer stated he asked Ms. McCullough to give a high-level overview of why the regulations needed to be updated on a periodic basis.

Ms. McCullough stated that every time the OJRSA renews its NPDES permit, the OJRSA is required to do a Pretreatment Program update. The Pretreatment Program update requires the Sewer Use Regulation be reviewed and updated for any state or federal regulation changes. There may also be some updates due to other enforcement issues that the regulations need to comply with. Currently there needs to be some changes made in the FOG section of the regulations.

Mr. Eleazer added that when changes are made to the Sewer Use Regulation, it must go to the SC Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) for approval before being brought to the board for consideration. Mr. Eleazer explained how some of the FOG program regulations that were incorporated in the regulations a few years ago were overly strict and lacked flexibility to allow variances for certain applications. These regulations were reviewed and proposed changes made to allow a little more flexibility and options. He added that OJRSA's attorneys, Mr. Lawrence Flynn and Mr. Michael Traynham, have reviewed and approved the updated regulations as presented.

Mr. Eleazer stated that this current request is for the committee to recommend to the full board to submit the proposed update to SCDES for approval. Once SCDES and the OJRSA board approves the regulation, it will be put on public notice.

Mr. Dial made a motion, seconded by Mr. McLane, to recommend to the full board to send the Sewer Use Regulation update to SCDES. The motion carried.

F) Executive Session: *This agenda item was moved up before Item E during the meeting due to Mr. Flynn's time constraints.*

- **Negotiations Incident to Contractual Arrangements and Receipt of Legal Advice – Operating Agreement with Oconee County [Section 30-4-70(a)(2)]**

At 3:41 p.m., Mr. Dial made a motion, seconded by Mr. McLane, to enter an Executive Session to discuss negotiations and receive legal advice. The motion carried.

At 3:53 p.m., Mr. Dial made a motion, seconded by Mr. McLane, to return to Regular Session. The motion carried.

Mr. Moulder stated that the committee had been updated by OJRSA attorney, Mr. Lawrence Flynn, during Executive Session. The committee only received information. No action was taken.

E) Executive Director's Discussion and Compliance Matters – The Executive Director reported on the following:

- 1. Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Matters –** The due date is coming for the Biannual Compliance and Consent Order report that needs to be submitted to the SCDES. Mr. Eleazer asked committee members to remind their respective cities that the report is due to the OJRSA by April 30, 2026. Mr. Dial asked what it was called and if Walhalla will know what he's talking about when he mentions it; Mr. Eleazer replied it is called the "Corrective Action Plan Update."

- 2. User Rates for FY 2027 –** Mr. Eleazer handed out an updated copy of the user rate sheet (*made a copy of these minutes*). He stated he handed out a copy at the last board meeting but received the final information from Walhalla afterwards and wanted to make sure everyone had the updated version. The Director added that these rates will be discussed at the May 4, 2026 board meeting.

Mr. Moulder asked if Mr. Eleazer wanted any input from the committee regarding the rates. Mr. Moulder stated that he would prefer to stay with a volumetric-only rate change and would support a 5% rate increase this year (same increase as last year). Mr. Dial agreed to the 5% increase and asked Mr. McLane if there was any feedback from customers regarding the past increase. Mr. Moulder replied that there is consistent feedback from customers with concerns but not from a majority of the customer base.

Mr. Moulder stated that the Cities must be aware of the work that needs to be done. Mr. Moulder said he would like to see an additional fee for capital projects. The rate could be \$38.30 for operations and \$1.42 (the 5%) for capital projects [the \$1.42 mentioned is the mentioned 5% for 5,000 gallons per month]. He added it would be nice to annually contribute to the capital projects fund using a rate structure instead of pulling out of the operating budget such is being done for the Speeds Creek project. This would give the OJRSA better planning for projects. Mr. Eleazer stated he liked that idea.

- 3. System Expansion Cost Analysis/Impact Fees –** The Director reported that Weston and Sampson will be at the May 4, 2026 board meeting to give an update on the annual vision for fees.
- 4. Compensation and Benefits Analysis –** The Director reported that Ms. Carrie Cavanaugh of Finding Good People will be at the May 4, 2026 board meeting to do a presentation on the compensation and benefits study.
- 5. Miscellaneous (If Any) –** None.

G) Committee Members' Discussion – None. Mr. Eleazer just took a moment to say how the treatment plant is in the best shape right now than it has been since he's been here.

H) Adjourn – The meeting adjourned at 4:07 p.m.

Upcoming Meetings:

1. **Finance & Administrative Committee** – Tuesday, April 28, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.
2. **Board of Commissioners** – Monday, May 4, 2026 at 4:00 p.m.
3. **Ad-Hoc Reconstitution Committee** – Thursday, May 14, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.
4. **Operations & Planning Committee** – Thursday, May 21, 2026 at 8:30 a.m.

Notification of the meeting was distributed on April 9, 2026 to *Upstate Today*, *Anderson Independent-Mail*, *Westminster News*, *Keowee Courier*, WGOG Radio, WSNW Radio, City of Seneca Council, City of Walhalla Council, City of Westminster Council, Oconee County Council, SCDES, www.ojrsa.org, and posted at the OJRSA Administration Building.



Operations & Planning Committee Meeting

OJRSA Operations & Administration Building

Lamar Bailes Board Room

April 23, 2026 at 3:00 PM

OJRSA commission and committee meetings may be attended in person at the address listed above. The OJRSA will also broadcast meetings live on its YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/@OconeeJRSA (if there is a technical issue preventing the livestreaming of the meeting, then a recording will be published on the channel as soon as possible). For those not able to attend in person, then the OJRSA Board or Committee Chair will accept public comments by mail (623 Return Church Rd, Seneca, SC 29678) or at info@ojrsa.org. Comments must comply with the public session instructions as stated on the meeting agenda and will be received up until one hour prior to the scheduled meeting. If there is not a public session scheduled for a meeting, then comments shall not be accepted.

Agenda

- A. Call to Order** – Scott Moulder, Committee Chair
- B. Public Session** – Receive comments relating to topics on this agenda. Session is limited to a maximum of 30 minutes with no more than 5 minutes per speaker.
- C. Presentation and Discussion Items** *[May include vote and/or action on matters brought up for discussion]*
 - 1. Update on current projects (Exhibit A) – Chris Eleazer, Director and Kyle Lindsay, Operations Director
 - 2. Committee priorities for operational and/or capital projects to include in Fiscal Year 2027 Budget (Exhibit B) – Chris Eleazer, Director
- D. Action Items to Recommend to the Board for Consideration**
 - Consider proposed updates to the OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation (Exhibits C and D) – Allison McCullough, Regulatory Services Coordinator and Chris Eleazer, Director
- E. Executive Director's Discussion and Compliance Matters** – Chris Eleazer, Director
 - 1. Environmental and regulatory compliance matters
 - 2. User rates for FY 2027
 - 3. System expansion cost analysis / impact fees
 - 4. Compensation and benefits analysis
 - 5. Miscellaneous *(if any)*
- F. Executive Session** *ACTIONS MAY BE TAKEN ON ITEMS DISCUSSED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION*
 - Negotiations Incident to Contractual Arrangements and receipt of legal advice – Operating Agreement with Oconee County [Section 30-4-70(a)(2)]
- G. Committee Members' Discussion** – Led by Scott Moulder, Committee Chair
Discussion can be related to matters addressed in this meeting or for future consideration by the Board or Committee. Voting is not permitted during this session.
- H. Adjourn**

Upcoming Meetings

All meetings to be held in the Lamar Bailes Board Room unless noted otherwise.

- Finance & Administration Committee – April 28, 2026 at 9:00 AM
- Board of Commissioners – May 4, 2026 at 4:00 PM
- Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee – May 14, 2026 at 9:00 AM
- Operations & Planning Committee – May 21, 2026 at 8:30 AM

FY2026 O&M FUND PROJECTS

CONSENT ORDER ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE TASKS

4/21/2026 15:47

Row #	FY 2026 O&M Project (Project # (if applicable); PM) CANNOT CARRY OVER TO NEXT FISCAL YEAR WITHOUT BUDGET APPROVAL	Approx % Complete	Anticipated Completion	PO/Contract Amount (\$)	O&M PROJECT MILESTONES					Budget Remaining (\$)	GL Code (XXXXX = get from Office Mgr)	Comp. Performing (and Project Mgr)
					Bids/RFQ/etc. Issue/Advertised	Req/Contract Signed	Started Work	Completed	Obligated/ Spent (\$)			
1	Consent Order 21-025-W Project: Biannual Compliance Report <i>(CE)</i>	0%	11/8/2025	N/A or TBD	Internal Project	Internal Project	N/A		0	0	N/A	OJRSA Chris Eleazer
2	Agency Reconstitution (Sewer Feasibility Implementation) <i>(Board, Others)</i>	N/A	TBD	N/A or TBD	N/A	N/A	7/15/2025		0	0	N/A	Board of Commissioners
3	Completion of Development Guide <i>(AM)</i>	12%	6/30/2026	N/A or TBD	Internal Project	Internal Project	9/10/2024		0	0	N/A	OJRSA Chris Eleazer
4	Development Policy Revision <i>(CE)</i>	90%	10/6/2025	N/A or TBD	Internal Project	Internal Project	9/24/2024		0	0	N/A	OJRSA Chris Eleazer
5	Indefinite Delivery Contract for Engineering Services <i>(CE)</i>	100%	10/6/2025	N/A or TBD	10/10/2025	1/20/2026	1/12/2026	1/20/2026	0	0	N/A. Projects to be assigned to depts.	OJRSA Chris Eleazer
6	Arc Flash 70E Assessment of WRF, PSs, and Other Facilities <i>(AM)</i>	100%	10/31/2025	12,650	Prof Svcs	8/12/2025	9/22/2025	12/3/2025	12,650	0	Admin: Safety 501-02370	Life & Safety TBD
7	CMMS & Financial Software System Upgrade <i>(CE)</i>	70%	6/30/2026	197,518	7/3/2025	12/1/2025	1/9/2026		129,139	68,379	Admin Services 501-02420	KCI Trent Park
8	Comprehensive Sewer Management Plan <i>Project #2026-04 (KL)</i>	80%	5/31/2026	49,999	Proj #2026-04 Prof Svcs	10/2/2025	12/17/2025		19,319	30,681	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
9	Evaluate Perkins PS & Coneross PS Pumps to Determine Repair vs. Replace <i>(KL, EP)</i>	N/A	2/28/2026	N/A or TBD	Prof Svcs	N/A			0	0	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	KCI Steve Barbian
10	Field Data Collection for Hydraulic Model Verification <i>(KL)</i>	100%	12/31/2025	N/A or TBD	Prof Svcs	Internal Project	11/19/2025	3/18/2026	0	0	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	GMC Hannah Ribelin
11	Coneross PS Rotating Assembly for Pumps #4 & #5 <i>(EP)</i>	TBD	TBD	N/A or TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	Con Sys: R&M COS-PS 601-05030	TBD
12	Martin PS Motor Base Restraint System (#2 of 3) <i>(EP)</i>	10%	12/30/2025	35,753	Sole Source 8/4/2025	8/11/2025			35,393	360	Conv Sys R&M: MAS2-PS 601-05100	Meco Keith Hall
13	Martin PS Aeration Motor Install (crane needed) <i>(EP)</i>	0%	11/30/2025	N/A or TBD	11/3/2025	12/1/2025			5,670	0	Conv Sys: Equip Rent 601-02540	TBD
14	NPDES Permit Renewal, Including PAA Installation and Operation <i>(JM, KL)</i>	100%	10/31/2025	3,500	Prof Svcs	NPDES: 8/22/22 PAA: 8/1/22	NPDES: 7/1/22 PAA: 8/2/22	NPDES: 10/31/25 PAA: 10/28/25	0	3,500	WRF: Prof Svcs 701-02430	Goldie Assoc Paul Lewis
	Aluminum and Mercury Sampling Plan Development and Implementation for new NPDES Permit <i>(KL, JM)</i>	50%	Plan: 11/21/25 Impl: 5/31/26	8,855	Prof Svcs	Plan: 10/9/25 Impl: 12/15/25	Plan: 10/24/25 Impl: 12/15/25	Plan : 11/22/25 Impl: _____	0	8,855	Lab: Prof Svcs 901-02430	Goldie Assoc S Harrison & A Anderson
15	CIP PRIORITY 1A: Portable Generator Connection for WRF (includes engineering) <i>(JM, KL)</i> Project #2026-09	CANCELED	3/31/2026	14,000	ENG: 8/27/2025	ENG: 8/27/2025	ENG: 9/15/2025	N/A Project Canceled	8,000	6,000	WRF: R&M 701-03000	Howard Engineering Amy Howard
16	Headworks Flow Pulse and Flow Channel Sensor Install <i>(JM)</i>	100%	8/30/2025 9/25/2025	4,950	8/4/2025	8/12/2025	9/11/2025	12/8/2025	4,950	0	WRF: R&M 701-03000	Davis Power Paul Davis
17	Project #2026-02 General Water Reclamation Facility-Installation Projects <i>(JM, KL)</i> CANCELED	CANCELED	5/31/2026	N/A or TBD	8/13/2025	CANCELED 9/26/2025			0	0	WRF: R&M 701-03000	TBD
18	EMERGENCY REPAIR Final Clarifier #3 <i>(KL, JM)</i> Project #2025-08	5%	6/30/2026 11/15/2026	630,920	Equip: 11/7/2025 Install: 2/6/2026	Equip: 12/1/2025 Install: 4/10/2026			124,672	506,248	WRF: R&M 701-03000	TBD
19	Pretreatment Program Update (following NPDES permit issuance) <i>(AM)</i>	97%	4/29/2026	24,500	Prof Svcs	6/4/2025	7/1/2025		3,000	21,500	Pretreat: 801-02430 501-02440	Goldie Assoc Sonya Harrison
20	Seneca Creek FM Replacement Construction Administration / Inspect <i>(#2023-05; CE)</i>	98%	SUB: 1/29/26 FIN: 2/28/26	140,000	RFB #2023-05	4/29/2024	2/3/2025		105,000	35,000	O&M CIP: Con Sys 1401-06071	GMC Daniel Mosher
21	Coneross & Perkins PS Resiliency Study (address flooding issues for possible FEMA assistance) <i>(CE, JW)</i>	100%	2/28/2026	45,500	Prof Svcs	10/29/2025	11/19/2025	3/31/2026	45,500	0	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	KCI Steve Barbian
22	Employee Engagement Survey, Staff Development, and Compensation/Benefits Study <i>(CE)</i>	85%	5/1/2026	8,795	Prof Svcs	8/27/2025	9/16/2025		0	8,795	Admin Services 501-02420	FGP Carrie Cavanaugh
23	Bypass Plan Development for Gate Replacement <i>(KL)</i>	100%	12/12/2025	6,350	Prof Svcs	10/27/2025	11/10/2025	12/29/2025	0	6,350	WRF: Prof Svcs 701-02430	Goldie Assoc Paul Lewis
24	Standard Operating Procedures for Duck Pond PS per SCDES Requirements <i>(KL, MM)</i>	100%	1/14/2026	2,650	Prof Svcs	10/21/2025	11/12/2025	12/19/2026	2,639	11	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	Goldie Assoc Paul Lewis
TOTAL AWARDED				1,185,941	TOTAL FUNDS OBLIGATED/ACTUAL TO DATE:				495,933	695,678	REMAINING	

Row #	FY 2026 O&M Project (Project # (if applicable); PM) CANNOT CARRY OVER TO NEXT FISCAL YEAR WITHOUT BUDGET APPROVAL	Notes
1	Consent Order 21-025-W Project: Biannual Compliance Report <i>(CE)</i>	DUE TO SCDES EVERY SIX MONTHS. Reports submitted: 11/14/21, 5/9/22, 11/10/22, 5/9/23, 11/9/23, 5/10/24, 11/8/24, 5/9/24. 11/7: Submitted to SCDES via ePermitting portal. Next report due 5/10/2026.
2	Agency Reconstitution (Sewer Feasibility Implementation) <i>(Board, Others)</i>	See "Agency Reconstitution" sheet to track progress.
3	Completion of Development Guide <i>(AM)</i>	8/5: A McCullough reviewing approx 15 dates. 8/13: Have received 22 draft documents from AM for consideration. 2/17/2025: Provided documents to K Amidon. 3/13: J Boyd providing updates. A McCullough now to review. 4/21: CE has several to review before passing back to B&M.
4	Development Policy Revision <i>(CE)</i>	1/12/2026: Meeting with J Gillespie to work on document this week. 1/18: Had to postpone. Rescheduled for later in month. 2/5: Met with J Gillespie. Update sent to AM. 2/10: AM sent draft back, then it was forwarded to J Gillespie for indepth review. 4/7: J Gillespie to finish review around week of 4/20.
5	Indefinite Delivery Contract for Engineering Services <i>(CE)</i>	12/18: On O&P agenda for consideration. 1/5/2026: Board approved negotiation with Weston & Sampson and Ardurra. 1/12: Provided final signed copies to consultants. 1/20: Incorporated minor changes approved by OJRSA counsel. Received executed copy from Ardurra and Weston & Sampson. COMPLETE.
6	Arc Flash 70E Assessment of WRF, PSs, and Other Facilities <i>(AM)</i>	8/5: L&S setting up date to visit and will then provide pricing. 8/12: Scheduled to be performed in September. 9/1: Date set for last part of September. 9/24: Completed onsite assessment. 10/30: Engineer will update in next 2 weeks and L&S to return for labeling and training. 12/3: Labeling complete, all that remains is training. COMPLETE
7	CMMS & Financial Software System Upgrade <i>(CE)</i>	12/16: Kickoff meeting held. 1/9/2026: Onsite workshop held. 2/10: Dept meetings held. 2/16: Sent draft Financial System RFP to L Flynn for consideration. 2/17: Received approval from A Lindsay. Advertised. Proposals due 3/27. 3/17: CMMS progressing smoothly. 4/21: Ahead of schedule. Performing some training and testing with staff.
8	Comprehensive Sewer Management Plan <i>Project #2026-04 (KL)</i>	1/7/2026: Items provided to engr for review. 1/20: Reviewing Corrective Action Plans and related info. 3/3: Received draft gap analysis report for review. 3/9: CE provided comments to draft report. 4/13: Intro and procedures added to plan, beginning work to update public notification plan and other supporting sections during next two weeks. Expect draft for review by end of April.
9	Evaluate Perkins PS & Coneross PS Pumps to Determine Repair vs. Replace <i>(KL, EP)</i>	1/6/2025: Will be able to use KCI's data from <u>Coneross & Perkins PS Resiliency Study (address flooding issues for possible FEMA assistance)</u> project listed below. Will not complete this as a standalone project.
10	Field Data Collection for Hydraulic Model Verification <i>(KL)</i>	1/6/2026: KL thinks they have about 30 MH left for Ardurra info. GMC items have been completed and submitted. CE said this is priority to complete for RIA grant. 1/27: H Ribelin believes she has all data and has team working on it. Will work on verifying info soon. 3/18: H Ribelin confirmed the data addressed items needed for map and model. COMPLETE.
11	Coneross PS Rotating Assembly for Pumps #4 & #5 <i>(EP)</i>	10/21: Cove Utility inspected. Check valves are inoperable. Estimate cost to replace valves and check valves is \$40,000. THIS WILL REQUIRE COMPLETION OF CONEROSS & PERKINS PS RESILIENECY STUDY TO DETERMINE REPAIR VS. REPLACE. Probably will not occur during FY 2026. Need to replace for Pumps #4 and #5. Funding needed for Final Clarifier #3 project.
12	Martin PS Motor Base Restraint System (#2 of 3) <i>(EP)</i>	7/14: KL has ordered this so it can be built. 10/21: Still being built. 12/16: E Partain checked on completion and it will probably be after first of year. 1/6/2026: Shipping mid-January. 1/27: Still waiting on delivery. 2/17: Should arrive this week. 2/25: Arrived. 4/21: Replaced seal on this pump within last 6 months, will install once seal needs replacement. We will self-perform installation of base.
13	Martin PS Aeration Motor Install (crane needed) <i>(EP)</i>	11/4: Quote #1 for wire came in above \$5,000, so now need 3 quotes. 12/1: Approved 3 quotes. 12/16: Everything has been purchased. Need to rent crane and scissor lift. 1/6/2026: Hoping to complete by end of January. 1/27: Waiting to schedule. 2/17: Discovered two other motors are bad. Will replace those at same time. 4/1: Waiting on motor to be rebuilt and should arrive next week. 4/21: Still waiting on
14	NPDES Permit Renewal, Including PAA Installation and Operation <i>(JM, KL)</i>	12/18: Had to order more chlorine, waiting on SCDES Lab Certification. 1/6/2026: First aluminum samples collected today. Goldie to collect samples for mercury. 1/27: S Harrison receiving and evaluating sampling results during the +/- 6 month sampling period. SCDES Lab Cert hopefully coming next week. 2/13: D Justice has delivered all letters to dental offices regarding low level mercury. 3/11: Switched to PAA from chlorine gas. 3/17: Obtaining sample results. 4/17: Sent draft SUR update to L Flynn and M Traynham for legal review. 4/20: Legal approval received. Will go to O&P Committee for consideration this month. 4/21: K Lindsay spoke w/ A Anderson and they have one more sample at WRF to collect. Report will be developed soon after.
	Aluminum and Mercury Sampling Plan Development and Implementation for new NPDES Permit <i>(KL, JM)</i>	
15	CIP PRIORITY 1A: Portable Generator Connection for WRF (includes engineering) <i>(JM, KL)</i> Project #2026-09	10/29: A Howard onsite to evaluate. 90% plans will be available w/in next 2 weeks. 12/12: Received 90% drawings to review. 1/5/2026: Final drawings received with scope of work to use in RFB (sent draft to KL for him to write specs for). 1/26: KL provided draft RFB for review. 1/28: Sent RFB to L Flynn to review before advertising. 2/11: Advertised on SCBO. Bids due on 3/31. 4/6: Project canceled due to all bids
16	Headworks Flow Pulse and Flow Channel Sensor Install <i>(JM)</i>	7/14: KL coordinating with Paul Davis. Items have been purchased. 8/5: Received quotes. 9/1: Paul Davis is scheduling work. 9/11: Installation complete. Now need to connect to SCADA. 10/21: Controller was bad. Waiting on new controller. 12/8: COMPLETE.
17	~~Project #2026-02 General Water Reclamation Facility-Installation Projects~~ <i>(JM, KL)</i> CANCELED	8/7: Sent draft RFB to B Kelley for legal review as required by procurement code. 8/12: Received copy from BK. 8/13: Advertised RFB. Bids due 10/1. 9/26: CANCELED BID DUE TO EMERGENCY REPAIR NEEDED ON FINAL CLARIFIER #3.
18	EMERGENCY REPAIR Final Clarifier #3 <i>(KL, JM)</i> Project #2025-08	2/11: Advertised on SCBO. Bids due 3/24. 3/18: Est. arrival of equip around mid-May. 4/6: Board approved exeuction of contract in NTE amount of \$140,458.27 with owner contingency of additional \$20,000. 4/10: Sent agreement to Michael Odom with Harper for review. 4/13: Now supposed to ship late Summer. Will need to roll budgeted funds to FY 2027.
19	Pretreatment Program Update (following NPDES permit issuance) <i>(AM)</i>	1/27/2026: S Harrison reviewing and revising definitions in the Sewer Use Regulation to comply with federal and state law changes, particularly with PFAS and quintenary ammonia chemicals. 4/21: A McCullough has provided S Harrison with all comments and the plan is to get all items uploaded to SCDES ePermitting by end of week. All that is remaining is uploading and certifying by K Lindsay.
20	Seneca Creek FM Replacement Construction Administration / Inspect (#2023-05; CE)	4/6: Received Engineer's Certification Letter and updated record drawings. Plans in review by OJRSA. 4/9: Sent C White a couple of comments to include in record drawings. 4/17: Received updated record drawings. Still waiting on GIS update. 4/20: Received updated GIS data from GMC, sent to D Gant for review. 4/21: D Gant said there does not appear to be an update, will contact C White (GMC).
21	Coneross & Perkins PS Resiliency Study (address flooding issues for possible FEMA assistance) <i>(CE, JW)</i>	1/23: Modeling will be performed and alternatives/costs to be developed. Tech memo next milestone. 2/3: Received draft memo. 2/4: CE provided comments and into to KCI team. KL still needs to review and comment. 3/31: Received final report from S Barblian. COMPLETE.
22	Employee Engagement Survey, Staff Development, and Compensation/Benefits Study <i>(CE)</i>	1/21: Met with S Haroski and C Cavanaugh to go over survey results and develop plan for addressing survey findings. 2/12: Received first batch of draft job descriptions to review. 2/16: Received second batch of job descriptions to review. 4/9: S Haroski met with all staff and reviewed survey results and discussed upcoming plan to address findings.
23	Bypass Plan Development for Gate Replacement <i>(KL)</i>	12/16: All data collected, now putting together plan. 12/19: Info sent to Goldie. 12/29: KL received final plans. Approved as submitted. COMPLETE.
24	Standard Operating Procedures for Duck Pond PS per SCDES Requirements <i>(KL, MM)</i>	Will be invoiced for this and the two I-85 PSs together. To determine how much each will be for coding, use this formula for Duck Pond: Invoice Amount x 33.54%. 11/12: Began work. 12/12: Received SOPs, will begin review and provide feedback to engineer. 12/19: COMPLETE.

Row #	Agency Reconstitution Tasks as Stated in the OJRSA Reorganization Recommendations Accepted by OJRSA Board on July 15, 2025	Target Date^ (Time Following Acceptance)	Approx % Complete	Task Manager	Started	Completed	Notes
1	Current Board will dissolve the current Ad Hoc Committee and establish the Implementation Committee (“Reconstitution Committee”) for further implementation oversight.	8/29/2025 (45 days)	100%	OJRSA Board	7/15/2025	8/4/2025	7/15/2025: Current committee dissolved during called board meeting. 8/4: New Committee established. Includes: A Brock (County), K Bronson (Westminster), C Eleazer (OJRSA), S Moulder (Seneca), C Myers (Walhalla), C Bentley (ACOG), A Mettlen, K Amidon, J Jones, L Flynn. COMPLETE .
2	Adopt the timeline and accept the dates are targets that the committee will try to maintain progress towards, acknowledging that things may come up and require adjustments.	N/A	100%	Committee	8/14/2025	8/14/2025	8/14/2025: The acceptance of timeline was a committee-led decision. COMPLETE .
3	Legislative revisions to the Joint Authority Water and Sewer Systems Act (“Act”) will be finalized and provided to the Oconee County Delegation. Consultation shall be made with the Delegation on whether lobbyist support will be needed.	8/29/2025 (45 days)	100%	Committee	9/22/2025	1/20/2026	9/16: Decided to meet with delegation members individually. 9/22: Met with Sen. Alexander and provided him with draft version of JAWSS amendments. 11/3: Sent Sen. Alexander follow up email to see if he had an update on filing the legislation or to see if he had questions. 11/6: Spoke w/ Sen. Alexander. He has others reviewing the proposed Act. 1/13/2026: L Flynn working with staff attorney at SC Senate on language. 1/20: Bill introduced by Sen. Alexander. Bill number is S829. 3/10: Approved by full Judiciary Committee. 3/19: Unanimous approval by full
4	Reconstitution Committee will provide <u>quarterly updates</u> to the SCRIA, the current Board, and Oconee County on the progress of the implementation of the initial recommendations.	9/30/2025 (quarterly)	100%	OJRSA Staff Member per 8/14/2025 vote	10/9/2025	Report #2: 1/23/2026	DUE TO SCRIA EVERY THREE MONTHS. Reports submitted: 10/13/2025, 1/23/2026. Next report due 4/14/2026.
5	Resolutions of support for consolidation/OJRSA reorganization will be provided to and adopted by each governing body affected by the recommendation, including: OJRSA, Seneca, Walhalla, Westminster, West Union, & Oconee County.	10/13/2025 (90 days)	100%	Officials of OJRSA, Cities/Town, & County	8/21/2025	3/3/2026	8/26: Seneca council approved. 9/8: OJRSA Board approved. 9/9: Westminster council approved. 9/8: West Union considered but decided they need more info. 9/11: C Myers mentioned Walhalla to consider next week and A Brock stated Oconee County to consider in October. 9/16: Walhalla approved. County and West Union still remaining. 10/6: A Brock said it will be on 10/21 agenda. Wanted to keep 10/7 agenda a little lighter since both she and Council Chair Durham were both off that day. 12/11: Mayor Oliver stated she has signed and will deliver soon. 1/16/2025: Received signed copy from West Union. 2/12: G Hart said it will be on county agenda for next week's meeting. 3/3:
6	Consultants shall be engaged and the process of a collection system <u>technical evaluation</u> and <u>financial valuation</u> will be initiated, including the identification of potential funding for effort and immediate rehabilitation projects that may be identified or current CIP. Additionally, a <u>rate consultant</u> will be engaged.	11/12/2025 (120 days)	100%	OJRSA, Cities/Town, & County	11/13/2025	3/2/2026	9/17/2025: Corrective Action Plan submittals and CIPs for each system returned to cities requesting updates, if any, by 9/24. 10/9: No updates submitted to facilitators. Additional request to send A Mettlen updates by next meeting (11/13). 11/13: Considered scopes and how to pay for studies during meeting. 12/11: Facilitators presented draft considerations. 2/12/2026: Scope and task oerders for Raftelis and First Tryon presented to committee. Approved to send to OJRSA Board. 3/2: OJRSA Board approved execution and funding mechanism using base percentage plus pro
7	Communication plan to be developed under the guidance of the Reconstitution Committee and provided to all entities involved.	11/12/2025 (120 days)	10%	Facilitators	12/11/2025		12/11/2025: K Amidon Presented Communication Memo #1 to committee. 1/9: Memo #1 distributed. 1/19: Memo #2 distributed. 4/17: Memo #3 distributed.
8	List of recommendations for the initial commissioners for the New Commission will be provided to Delegation. <i>(Within 60 days of approved changes to the Act*)</i>	Estimate 8/31/2026 (as noted)	0%				
9	Complete the technical evaluation and financial valuation of the collection systems.	2/27/2027 (15 months)	2%	Officials of OJRSA, Cities/Town, & County	4/14/2026		4/21/2025: C Eleazer completed uploading all documents for Raftelis and First Tryon.
10	Unified, equitable rate structure timeline will be provided as part of initial terms for collection system consolidation.	5/12/2027 (18 months)	0%				
11	Legal documents to transfer collection system assets to OJRSA to be executed, as well as all necessary reconstitution documents.	7/15/2027 (24 months)	0%				
12	If the legislative amendments have not be approved, plans for consolidation under the amended Act will be abandoned. Thereupon, the OJRSA will proceed to consolidate the member system and implement the reconstitution under the existing Act, with such process to be finalized by no later than 36 months. Additionally, all members shall be issued permits in compliance with the OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation and added as co-permittees under the NPDES permit, if consolidation for any member does not occur.	8/16/2027 (25 months)	0%				
13	Finalize consolidation and associated activities	7/17/2028 (36 months)	0%				

^ As noted in Exhibit A of the “OJRSA Reorganization Recommendations,” the implementation schedule is to began when the OJRSA Board of Commissioners accepted the report its July 15, 2025 called meeting.
* Estimated to be July/August 2026.

FY2026 RESTRICTED FUND PROJECTS

PROJECTS MAY CARRY ACROSS BUDGET YEARS

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Row #	Restricted Fund Projects <i>(Project Manager)</i>	OJRSA Project #	Approx % Complete	Anticipated Completion	OJRSA Funding Amount (\$)	Max Funding by Others (\$)	PO/Contract Amount (\$)	RESTRICTED FUND PROJECT MILESTONES							
								Bids/RFQ/etc. Issue/Advertised	PO/Contract Signed	Started Work	Completed	Obligated/ Spent Curr + Prev Years (\$)	Budget Remaining (\$)	GL Code <i>(XXXXX = get from Office Mgr)</i>	Comp. Performing (and Project Mgr)
A	I-85 Corridor Phase II <i>See below (CE)</i>	2019-XX and 2023-06	96%	See below	N/A	N/A	N/A	See below	See below	See below		See below	See below	RO&M: CIP 1401-06050	<i>Varies. See Below</i>
	Engineering and Inspection Services COUNTY FUNDED		100%	10/31/2024	0	480,850	1,042,220	Inherited from Oconee Co	5/4/2023	5/4/2023		450,787	591,433	RO&M: Prof Svcs 1301-02430	Davis & Floyd Travis Dupree
	Construction EDA/RIA/COUNTY FUNDED		100%	10/31/2024	0	12,311,447	11,687,329	9/27/2022	3/23/2023	6/1/2023	2/4/2025	11,687,329	(0)	RO&M: CIP 1401-06050	Moorhead Construct Kevin Moorhead
	Engineering for Creek Stabilization & Welcome Center Waterline		10%	TBD	0	78,650	78,650	EJCDC Contract Amend #3	2/20/2025	1/8/2026		0	78,650	RO&M: CIP 1401-06050	Davis & Floyd Travis Dupree
B	Exit 4/Oconee Manufacturing Park ("Sewer South Phase III") PS/Sewer ENGINEERING <i>(CE)</i>	CY 2022	100%	11/1/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A OCONEE CO PROJ	N/A OCONEE CO PROJ	N/A OCONEE CO PROJ	Sometime in 2022	8/29/2025	0	0	TBD	Thomas & Hutton Lee Brackett
C	Dewatering Equipment Replacement at WRF <i>See below (JM, KL)</i>	2024-06	43%	See below	N/A	N/A	N/A	See below	See below	See below		See below	See below	PROJ & CONT 1501-09011	<i>Varies. See Below</i>
	Design, Construction Admin, and Inspection SCIIP MATCH		73%	Sub: 9/23/2026 Final: 10/13/2026	440,300	0	440,300	9/15/2023	12/19/2023	1/11/2024		345,238	95,062	PROJ & CONT 1501-09011	KCI Technologies Tom Vollmar
	Construction SCIIP GRANT		7%	Sub: 9/23/2026 Final: 10/13/2026	0	4,216,749	4,215,373	3/22/2024	7/30/2024	7/26/2024		333,330	3,882,043	PROJ & CONT 1501-09011	Harper GC Justin Jones
D	Consent Order Gravity Sewer Rehab Project (SSES/Inspection: 2023) <i>See below (CE, KL)</i>	2024-08	81%	See below	N/A	N/A	N/A	See below	See below	See below		See below	See below	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	<i>Varies. See Below</i>
	Engineering SCIIP MATCH		80%	9/29/2025	584,500	0	584,500	N/A	9/15/2023	10/3/2023		513,569	70,931	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
	Manhole Resiliency Plan: Project 1c SCIIP MATCH		80%	9/30/2025	87,500	0	TBD	N/A	4/21/2025	4/21/2025		24,075	0	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
	Construction/Rehabilitation PHASE 1 SCIIP GRANT		99%	SC: 9/18/2025 FC: 10/23/2025	0	4,061,570	3,262,337	8/14/2024	11/20/2024	1/27/2025	4/2/2026	1,863,397	1,398,940	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	Bio-Nomic Services Buck Stevenson
	Construction/Rehabilitation PHASE 2 SCIIP GRANT		TBD	TBD	0	TBD	TBD	1/13/2026				0	0	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	TBD
E	Martin Creek PS Basin Trunk Sewer CCTV Engineer Review and Flow Study Report <i>(CE)</i>	2025-03	100%	3/31/2025	141,000	0	141,000	Consent Order Prof Svcs	9/30/2024	11/1/2024	7/22/2025	141,000	0	PROJ & CONT 1501-09012	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
F	CONSENT ORDER ITEM Evaluation of Gravity Sewer CCTV/Smoketesting from 1A (WRF) to MH29 <i>(KL)</i>	2024-04	100%	11/15/2025	31,500	0	31,500	Prof Svcs	8/12/2025	8/15/2025	12/16/2025	31,500	0	PROJ & CONT 1501-09014	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
G	CONSENT ORDER ITEM Speeds Creek FM Replacement <u>Engineering Design & Easements Only</u>	2026-11	1%	Prelim: 5/15/2026	TBD	0	69,000	IDC Engineer	PRELIM: 2/24/2026			0	69,000	PROJ & CONT 1501-09015	Weston & Sampson Jason Gillespie
H	Standard Operating Procedures for Welcome Center PS, Broomway PS per SCDES Requirements <i>(KL)</i>	N/A	100%	1/14/2026	0	5,250	5,250	Prof Svcs	10/21/2025	11/12/2025	12/19/2025	5,261	(11)	RO&M: Prof Svcs 1301-02430	Goldie Assoc Paul Lewis
								TOTAL RESTRICTED FUNDS OBLIGATED/ACTUAL TO DATE:		3,257,369		5,515,965	REMAINING		

FY2026 RESTRICTED FUND PROJECTS

PROJECTS MAY CARRY ACROSS BUDGET YEARS

4/21/2026 15:48

Row #	Restricted Fund Projects <i>(Project Manager)</i>	Notes
A	I-85 Corridor Phase II <i>See below (CE)</i>	12/8: Sent email to Greg Shelton to schedule discussion about culvert v. bridge option. 12/11: T Dupree emailed saying they will update the record drawings to include service to Yoders. 12/16: J Wilson and M McClain confirmed lateral from Yoders connects to grav sewer via in-line wye. T Dupree will get revised plans to OJRSA soon but it will likely be after holidays. Also forwarded him the email from J Reynolds on 8/6 about grassing and other warranty-related questions. Also sent L Flynn email about contacting Greg Shelton/David Whipple about culvert v. bridge option at Broomway. Have not heard back from Shelton on email sent 2 weeks ago. 12/17: Forwarded P Shirley email regarding waterline at Welcome Center and the Broomway bridge/culvert option. Asked KL for update on locating/GPSing cleanout at 501 E Fairplay Blvd. and get rim and grade elevations. Received revised record drawings from D&F. Received update from T Dupree about stabilization. There are some needs (he included in email). Asked him to contact Moorhead b/c warranty period ends 12/19/26. 12/19: L Flynn received response from D Whipple stating they are considering bridge option and asked for more info. 12/30: Info from T Dupree forwarded to L Flynn to share with D Whipple. 1/5/2025: T Dupree and Joe Laws with SCDOT communicating about gate access. 1/7: OJRSA informed D&F of approval of gate plan that was received earlier in day. Completed SCDOT permit. 1/8: Sent letter to B Dean (DOT) saying OJRSA would maintain gate. 2/20: Received SCDOT Encroachment Permit to install gate at controlled access location at Exit 2. KL to get quotes from qualified SCDOT contractors. 3/9: T Dupree confirmed SCDOT Encroachment Permit was submitted for water line at Welcome Center last week. 4/14: T Dupree believes the cleanout that was broken off is now under the northbound travel lane of SC
	Engineering and Inspection Services COUNTY FUNDED	
	Construction EDA/RIA/COUNTY FUNDED	
	Engineering for Creek Stabilization & Welcome Center Waterline	
B	Exit 4/Oconee Manufacturing Park ("Sewer South Phase III") PS/Sewer ENGINEERING <i>(CE)</i>	3/26: B Dean asked for update, L Brackett said he is still waiting for Enc Permit and COI from Stewart Jones. 4/1: B Dean asked again and L Brackett responded that he spoke with S Jones with the county yesterday and will approach county council about it next week. 4/8: L Brackett sent information to SCDOT.
C	Dewatering Equipment Replacement at WRF <i>See below (JM, KL)</i>	1/6/2025: Received 90% plans, Jackson Electric visited site to assess. 1/22: Received SCDES construction permit application payment request of \$550. 2/4: Board approved contracts. Signed, submitted stormwater permit application. 3/10: Received feedback from SCRIA on contract. KCI will need to oversee a few items and respond. 3/28: Received final contract as approved by RIA for signature. Barbian asked Harper to sign then forward for OJRSA signature. 4/17: Signed contract. 7/25: Looking at November mobilization. Looking at substantial completion in mid-July 2026. 9/15: Continuing to work on electrical. 10/2: Harper will apply for building permits soon. 12/18: Mobilization is now likely to occur in March once equipment arrives. Project is still on schedule for completion in accordance with SCIP requirements. 1/9/2026: Shop drawings have been submitted and plans for conveyor updated. 1/23: Shop drawings may impact project schedule soon. Engr to work with contractor to develop plan. Trying to schedule demo of dryer solids silo soon. 3/4: Executed CO #2 and Notice to Proceed. CO #2 within limit of prior board approval. Mobilization to begin next week. 3/9: Executed CO #3 to add 28 days to substantial compl. 3/16: Equipment beginning to arrive. 4/10: Harper has begun concrete floor removal. 4/21: Drain lines are now tied in.
	Design, Construction Admin, and Inspection SCIP MATCH	
	Construction SCIP GRANT	
D	Consent Order Gravity Sewer Rehab Project (SSES/Inspection: 2023) <i>See below (CE, KL)</i>	PO/Contract Amount includes \$700,000 owner contingency 12/19: KL waiting for final approval by Nate/RIA on Procurement of Materials in Advance for SCIP Grant form. Once that is approved, then KL will oversee obtaining at least 3 qualifying quotes for 65 watertight manhole rings/covers. 1/5/2026: Completed 1 of relines and sprayed manhole that was replaced. Crew preparing for 2nd reline under SC11. Post-CCTV work ongoing. R/W rehab on hold until mats come out and site restoration will happen then. Pay app submitted to engr for review. 1/7: Sent manhole vent detail to J Lyon. 1/13: Advertised for Phase II of SCIP Project. Pre-bid meeting scheduled for 2/2. 1/30: Created second Phase II pre-bid meeting for 2/9 due to forecasted winter weather. 2/2: Continuing restoration. There is some more small work to do with the manholes and there has been a punchlist developed. Waiting for things to dry out. Final test results and CCTV delivered by Buck Stevenson to Ardurra last Wednesday and they are being reviewed. 2/16: Will be looking at seeding and strawing soon. Bio-Nomic will allow for OJRSA to review and approve easement conditions prior to seeding/strawing. Will schedule final manhole inspections once KL returns tomorrow. Pay App that was submitted in December is on hold becasue engr missing 15 CCTV videos and 3 test results. This info was sent by email last week. Discussion about accessing manholes because one seems too small for a person to access. 2/17: Received one bid for Phase 2. Uncertified bids were \$957,540 base, \$699,900 Alternate, \$1,657,440 total. 3/23: Completed Freeman. Working on Dr. John Rd. and Emergency Ln. Will move to Armstrong soon. Executed CO #8 for \$9,240 increase for materials and decrease of \$117,737.45 for owner credits. 3/25: Bio-Nomic should be complete next week and out of area. 3/30: Bio-Nomic anticipates complete demobilization on 4/1. 4/2: Received notification from Robbi Bennett (Bio-Nomic) that they have completed work. Verificatin of conditions needed by OJRSA and engineer. 4/8: Substantial Letter of Completion issued by engineer. 4/15: Engineer reported the contractor is working on punchlist items near Armstrong Rd, Dr John’s Rd, and and Emergency Lane and they expect to be finished by the end of the week. 4/17: Sent draft agreement for waiver of liquidated damages to contractor for review. 4/21: Contractor expecting to be completed tomorrow
	Engineering SCIP MATCH	
	Manhole Resiliency Plan: Project 1c SCIP MATCH	
	Construction/Rehabilitation PHASE 1 SCIP GRANT	
	Construction/Rehabilitation PHASE 2 SCIP GRANT	
E	Martin Creek PS Basin Trunk Sewer CCTV Engineer Review and Flow Study Report <i>(CE)</i>	5/5: Received draft report to review. 6/2: Provided comments to Priya. 7/24: Received final report. COMPLETE.
F	CONSENT ORDER ITEM Evaluation of Gravity Sewer CCTV/Smoketesting from 1A (WRF) to MH29 <i>(KL)</i>	Review CCTV for 9,525 LF of 30" and 36" RCP and 29 manhole inspections to develop list of defects for design of sewer rehab.12/5: Received final report, however, OJRSA staff still have questions. Scheduled meeting with eng for 12/8. 12/16: J Lyon needs to speak with Rebecca Turner on final comments. 12/16: Received final report. COMPLETE.
G	CONSENT ORDER ITEM Speeds Creek FM Replacement Engineering Design & Easements Only	2/5: Met with J Gillespie to discuss prelim engineering for this. 2/24: Executed TO #1 for prelim engineering. (~10 week proj) 3/12: Letters sent out to property owners along route letting them know about upcoming survey. 3/23: Anticipate survey work to begin week of 4/6. Bolton & Menk waiting on flow info from SL&W. 3/31: Received door hangers, JW to distribute to properties. 4/8: Door hangers distributed.
H	Standard Operating Procedures for Welcome Center PS, Broomway PS per SCDES Requirements <i>(KL,</i>	Will be invoiced for this and the Duck Pond PS together. <u>To determine how much each will be for coding, use this formula for Duck Pond: Invoice Amount x 66.46%</u> 11/12: Began work. 12/12: Received SOPs, will begin review and provide feedback to engineer. 12/19: COMPLETE.

OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY 20-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN & REHABILITATION PLAN

Includes projects identified in *Oconee County & Western Anderson County Sewer Master Plan* Scenario 4 as recommended by Weston & Sampson/Bolton & Menk (2024) and known/anticipated O&M and rehabilitation projects. All costs in July 2024 Dollars Unless Otherwise Noted.

December 2024 (priorities updated February 2025)

PRIORITY GROUP -- **1A:** Critical O&M/Consent Order with No Growth **1B:** Critical O&M/Consent Order with Growth **2:** Approaching End of Life with No Growth **3:** Approaching End of Life with Growth **4:** Growth Only

PROJECT	JUSTIFICATION	PRIORITY GROUP	PRIORITY W/IN GROUP	DRIVER	FUNDING SOURCE	ORIGINAL MASTER PLAN FISCAL YEAR(S)	CONSENT ORDER	ORIGINAL 2024 COST ESTIMATE	TOTAL PROJECT COST	DIFF B/T ACTUAL & ESTIMATE	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Primary Clarifiers: Prim Clarifier Sludge #3 Pump Replacement (Swing Pump)	Beyond useful life - to be funded during WRF Upgrade Phase 1 (\$30,000)	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Annual (O&M)	2026	No	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$20,000	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$50,000	\$0
Aeration: Motor Repair / Replacement	Inoperable, necessary to restore plant to permitted flow of 7.8 MGD	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$107,620	\$103,200	(\$4,420)	Deferred → →	\$103,200	\$0	\$0
Aeration: Gearbox Drive Rebuilds	Inoperable, necessary to restore plant to permitted flow of 7.8 MGD	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027	No	Added FY 2026	\$435,391	N/A	Added FY 2026	\$435,391		
Aeration: Gate Replacements	Inoperable, necessary to restore plant to permitted flow of 7.8 MGD	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	Deferred → →	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
Secondary Clarifiers: Rebuild / Replace #3 Mechanical Equipment	FY2026 Project. Inoperable as of FY2026, emergency repair required	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$375,800	\$635,700	\$259,900	\$250,000	\$385,700	\$0	\$0
WRF: Backup Power - Portable Generator Connection (inc. Engineering)	Eng Complete. FY2026 Bid (rejected) Necessary to allow treatment plant to be powered by rented generator	1A	WRF 2	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$212,875	\$825,000	\$612,125	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$825,000	\$0
Flow Equalization & Storage: Day Tank Mixing and Control Equipment	Inoperable, affects process and leads to increased O&M costs (tank cleaning, pump wear/tear)	1A	WRF 2	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$232,473	\$232,473	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$170,265	\$62,208
Digesters / Sludge Holding Tanks: Mixer Replacement for #1	Inoperable, affects process and leads to increased O&M costs (tank cleaning, pump wear/tear)	1A	WRF 2	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$273,000	\$273,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$199,947	\$73,053
Coneross Influent PS: Replace Soft Starts	Beyond useful life - to be funded during WRF Upgrade Phase 1 (\$104,650)	1A	WRF 3	O&M	Annual (O&M)	2027-2028	No	\$104,650	\$104,650	\$0	\$0	Deferred → →	\$102,179	\$2,471
Coneross Influent PS: Flood Protection	Necessary due to frequent flooding and shutting down treatment plant	1A	WRF 4	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2028	No	\$154,700	\$154,700	\$0	\$0	Deferred → →	\$90,779	\$63,921
Digesters / Sludge Holding Tanks: Replace Blowers	Beyond useful life	1A	WRF 5	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$560,300	\$560,300	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$410,368	\$149,932
Biological Reactor Basin: Valve / Gate Replacements	Inoperable	1A	WRF 6	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$293,020	\$293,020	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$214,610	\$78,410
Digesters / Sludge Holding Tanks: Repair Decanter System	Inoperable	1A	WRF 7	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2029-2030	No	\$149,500	\$149,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,495
GIS/Mapping	CMOM, inflow/Infiltration, system maintenance/repairs	1A	CS General	O&M	Annual (O&M)	ALL 20 YEARS = \$29,550/Yr	YES	\$591,000	\$591,900	\$900	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$29,550	\$29,550
CCTV/Cleaning	CMOM, inflow/Infiltration, system maintenance/repairs	1A	CS General	O&M	Annual (O&M)	ALL 20 YEARS = \$200,000/Yr	YES	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$600,000	\$200,000
Engineering/Flow Metering (General Budget Item, allocate to projects as necessary)	CMOM, inflow/Infiltration, system maintenance/repairs	1A	CS General	O&M	Annual (O&M)	ALL 20 YEARS = \$400,000/Yr	YES	\$8,000,000	\$7,200,000	(\$800,000)	Used elsewhere	Used elsewhere	\$400,000	\$400,000
Speeds Creek Force Main Replacement	Frequent breaks, issues with soil causing degradation of DIP	1A	CS 1	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	YES	\$2,713,000	\$2,713,000	\$0	\$87,500	\$325,690	\$2,299,810	\$0
Systemwide Rehab (General Budget Item, allocate as necessary for Rehab of 100% of System)	For rehabilitation that we have not yet identified but will during CMOM implementation	1A	CS General	O&M	Primary Debt	ALL 20 YEARS = \$1,228,750/Yr	YES	\$24,575,000	\$22,952,972	(\$1,622,028)	Added to → →	Added to → →	\$2,064,222	\$1,228,750
Systemwide Rehab: MH COS0001-COS0030 Gravity Sewer Includes Flood Resiliency	Ardurra 12/2025 Report & Costs Rehab 9,676 LF of 30"-36" pipe and 30 MHs	1A	CS 2	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2028-2029	YES	w/ Systemwide Imp.	\$8,583,640	N/A	\$40,000	Deferred → →	\$4,271,820	\$4,271,820
Choestoea Creek PS Replacement	Beyond useful life	1A	CS 3	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	YES	\$2,887,500	\$2,887,500	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$1,694,401	\$1,193,099
Systemwide Rehab: Southern Westminster Trunk Sewer	WK Dickson 5/2025 Report & Costs Rehab 33,572 LF 8"-15" pipe, 113 MHs, flooding issues	1A	CS 4	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2028	YES	w/ Systemwide Imp.	\$2,345,950	N/A	\$0	\$938,380	\$1,407,570	\$0
Systemwide Rehab: Martin Creek PS Basin Gravity Sewer	WK Dickson 5/2025 Report & Costs Rehab 41,309 LF 8"-24" pipe and 210 MHs	1A	CS 5	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2028-2030	YES	w/ Systemwide Imp.	\$2,144,583	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$214,458	\$1,393,979
Pelham Creek PS Replacement POSSIBLE ELIMINATION BY DAVIS CREEK SEWER PROJECT	Replace PS. Beyond useful life. Need to incorporate small amount of growth for subdivision(s).	1A	CS 6	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$1,173,611	\$826,389
ISS PS Replacement	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	1A	CS 7	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2033-2034	No	\$1,155,000	\$1,155,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Coneross Creek WRF Upgrade Phase 1 (Upgrade to 10.4 mgd)	For areawide growth and for operational service by FY 2032 (7-8 years)	1B	WRF 1	Growth	Primary Debt	2027-2032	No	\$52,000,000	\$52,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,965,625	\$2,973,750	\$6,998,403
Perkins Creek PS Replacement	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	1B	CS 1	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2026-2027	YES	\$6,930,000	\$6,930,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$4,066,563	\$2,863,438
Seneca Creek PS Replacement/Upgrade POSSIBLE ELIMINATION BY DAVIS CREEK SEWER PROJECT	Beyond useful life, no remaining capacity available	1B	CS 2	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2026-2027	No	\$3,750,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$2,200,521	\$1,549,479
Millbrook PS Replacement/Upgrade POSSIBLE ELIMINATION BY DAVIS CREEK SEWER PROJECT	GMC 11/2023 Report & Costs Station floods. Beyond useful life. Upsize for growth.	1B	CS 3	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2029	No	\$1,610,000	\$1,610,000	\$0	\$0	Deferred → →	\$161,000	\$1,207,500
Martin Creek Pump Station & Force Main	Allows for elimination of upstream pump stations and growth	1B	CS 4	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2034-2035	YES	\$38,486,000	\$38,486,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martin Creek H2S Control	Garver 7/2024 Study & Costs Eliminate asset degradation and odor complaints	1B	CS 5	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$1,000,000	\$1,400,000	\$400,000	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$770,000	\$630,000
Primary Clarifiers: Scum Pump #1 and #2 Replacement	Frequent operation and maintenance issues, beyond useful life	2	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$40,000	\$98,500	\$58,500	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$98,500	\$0
Digesters / Sludge Holding Tanks: Blower Room Repairs	Beyond useful life - to be funded during WRF Upgrade Phase 1 (\$14,950)	2	WRF 2	O&M	Annual (O&M)	2026-2027	No	\$14,960	\$0	(\$14,960)	Deferred to	WRF Upgrade	\$0	\$0
Secondary Clarifiers: Replace RAS Valves and Check Valves	Beyond useful life	2	WRF 3	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$70,000	\$60,000	(\$10,000)	Added to → →	Deferred → →	\$60,000	\$0
Septage Receiving Station: Rehabilitation	Inoperable	2	WRF 4	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026	No	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$85,000	\$0
Primary Clarifiers: Rehabilitate Distribution Box	Approaching end of useful life	2	WRF 5	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2028	No	\$86,710	\$86,710	\$0	\$0	\$63,507	\$23,203	\$0
Speeds Creek PS Replacement	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	2	CS 1	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2034-2035	No	\$4,620,000	\$4,620,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cane Creek PS Upgrade	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	2	CS 2	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2031-2032	No	\$2,887,500	\$2,887,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wexford PS Replacement	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	2	CS 3	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2034-2035	No	\$1,155,000	\$1,155,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cryovac PS Upgrade	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	2	CS 4	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2032-2033	No	\$1,155,000	\$1,155,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
US 123 / 76 West Seneca RR Bridge Crossing / Bottleneck	Issues with degradation due to H2S from SL&W system	3	CS 1	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$586,806	\$413,194
Davis Creek Road Gravity Sewer / PS Elimination CANCELED - TOO MANY OTHER NEEDS	Elimination of Pelham, Millbrook, & Seneca CK PSs and allows for growth on eastern side of system	3	Canceled	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2026-2028	No	\$5,281,000	\$0	(\$5,281,000)	Deferred → →	Canceled	\$0	\$0
Primary Clarifiers: Alkalinity Control	Compliance issues and concerns--WILL BE NEEDED ASAP IF BASF CHANGES PROCESS	4	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2029-2030	No	\$694,850	\$694,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$508,913
Coneross Creek WRF Upgrade Phase 2 (Upgrade to 13.0 mgd)	For areawide growth and for operational service by FY 2045 (20 years)	4	WRF 2	Growth	Primary Debt	2040-2045	No	\$52,000,000	\$52,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Choestoea Creek Gravity Sewer	For future growth around Westminster, upsize from 8" to 12"	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2042-2044	No	\$1,790,000	\$1,790,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Flat Rock Downstream Gravity Sewer	For future growth south of Walhalla, upsize from 8" to 10"	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2040-2042	No	\$1,890,000	\$1,890,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lower Seneca Creek Sewer Improvements	New service area, 8" gravity and pump station/force main	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2041-2043	No	\$4,033,000	\$4,033,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lower Westminster Gravity Sewer	For future growth south of Westminster, replace 10" with 15"	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2036-2038	No	\$1,872,000	\$1,872,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shiloh Road Gravity Sewer	For future growth east of Seneca, install 8" gravity sewer	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2036-2037	No	\$1,802,000	\$1,802,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Valley View Sewer Improvements	For future growth east of Seneca, install 8" gravity sewer, PS/FM	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2043-2045	No	\$5,459,000	\$5,459,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Oak Sewer Extension	Remove West Oak HS WWTP, allow for growth with 8" gravity sewer	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2042-2044	No	\$4,712,000	\$4,712,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Perkins Creek Gravity Sewer	Allows for growth on northern and western side of Seneca	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2032-2034	No	\$5,132,000	\$5,132,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Richland Road Gravity Sewer	Allows for growth on northern and western side of Seneca	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2028	No	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$0	Deferred → →	\$1,232,292	\$867,708
Richland Creek Trunk Sewer Extension	Allows for growth on northern and western side of Seneca	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2026-2029	No	\$7,900,000	\$7,900,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$961,167	\$2,835,222
Martin Creek Gravity Sewer (needed to serve Newry Area development)	Elimination of pump stations and allows for growth on eastern side of system	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2026-2028	No	\$7,318,000	\$7,318,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$1,166,814	\$5,045,354
Newry Area Pump Station & Force Main	Growth in the Newry/SC 130/Old Clemson Hwy area	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2026-2029	No	\$19,751,000	\$19,751,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$3,066,282	\$7,565,121
Davis Creek Road No. 1 Pump Station & Force Main (Newry Area development)	Elimination of pump stations and allows for growth on eastern side of system	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2026-2028	No	\$22,143,000	\$22,143,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$3,437,632	\$8,481,316
I-85 Region Sewer OCONEE COUNTY FUNDED (2022 Dollars: \$16,000,000)	To be funded by Oconee County for growth along I-85 corridor	N/A	CS As Needed	Growth	Oconee Co		No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TBD	Placeholder if needed	N/A		TBD (if needed)	N/A		No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TBD	Placeholder if needed	N/A		TBD (if needed)	N/A		No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
								\$307,483,458	\$314,612,039	\$7,128,581	\$407,500	\$5,547,493	\$37,108,119	\$49,048,725

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation Changes Shown

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation

April 8, 2025

Date	Description of Changes	Agency
4/3/1979	Oconee County Ordinance 79-4	Oconee County Council
6/30/1993	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) Approved Sewer Use Ordinance	SCDHEC
7/18/1995	Oconee County Ordinance 1995-07	Oconee County Council
10/3/2011	Sewer Use Regulation comprehensive revision	OJRSA Board of Commissioners
4/1/2017	Sewer Use Regulation revision	OJRSA Board of Commissioners
3/1/2018	Sewer Use Regulation comprehensive revision	OJRSA Board of Commissioners
8/23/2019	Non-substantial modification to correct discrepancy Enforcement Management Strategy	SCDHEC and OJRSA Board of Commissioners
10/01/2023	Comprehensive revision and inclusion of attachments into the main body of the Regulation, update to comply with SCDHEC Consent Order and CMOM requirements, and to further develop the FOG Management Program for OJRSA. Adopted by <i>OJRSA Resolution 2024-02</i> on 09/11/2023.	SCDHEC and OJRSA Board of Commissioners
04/08/2025	Revision to address FOG, Special Pretreatment Devices, record-keeping requirements, and comments from South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) review. Adopted by <i>OJRSA Resolution 2025-02</i> on 04/07/2025.	SCDES and OJRSA Board of Commissioners
XX/XX/20XX	Revision to address necessary changes based on NPDES Permit and Special Pretreatment Devices. Adopted by <i>OJRSA Resolution 20XX-XX</i> on XX/XX/XXXX.	SCDES and OJRSA Board of Commissioners

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OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation**April 8, 2025****Section 1 – Sewer Use Regulation Adoption and Approval**

These Regulations shall be in full force and effect from and after passage, approval, and publication, as provided by law.

As reviewed by the Approval Authority (South Carolina Department of Environmental Services) and approved for publication by the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority (OJRSA) Board of Commissioners on February 3, 2025, a thirty (30) day public notice given on March 8, 2025 in *The Journal* (Seneca, South Carolina), on the OJRSA website (www.ojrsa.org/), mass media releases, and on social media accounts updated by OJRSA.

The Approval Authority was made aware of the public notice and comment period on March 8, 2025.

A public comment period was granted from February 3, 2025 until the OJRSA Board of Commissioners Meeting on April 7, 2025. The agency also accepted written comments as stated in the legal notices advertised in *The Journal* (Seneca, South Carolina) on March 8, 2025; March 22, 2025; and April 2, 2025; at www.ojrsa.org/info; mass media releases; and on OJRSA social media accounts.

APPROVED and ADOPTED by *OJRSA Resolution 2025-02* by the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority Board of Commissioners on April 7, 2025 during the Board of Commissioners Meeting.

EFFECTIVE: 12:01 AM LOCAL TIME ON APRIL 8, 2025.

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation

April 8, 2025

Section 2– Administrative Information

2.1 PURPOSE AND POLICY

Recent developments in both Federal and State law have created increasing and more stringent requirements upon public wastewater treatment facilities and demand compliance to avoid incurring severe sanctions and penalties. The purpose of these Regulations and amendments thereto are to ensure compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) and subsequent amendments, including the Water Quality Act of 1987 (PL 100-4) together with the South Carolina Pollution Control Act and other State and Federal statutes and regulations.

These Regulations set forth uniform requirements for discharges to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) and enables the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority (OJRSA) to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws and the Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403 and SC R61-9 Part 403). The objectives of these Regulations are:

- A. To prevent discharges to the POTW which will interfere with the operation of the POTW;
- B. To prevent discharges to the POTW which will pass-through the wastewater treatment plant inadequately treated to the receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
- C. To prevent discharges to the POTW which will contaminate the sludge and/or hamper disposal of the sludge;
- D. To promote the opportunity to recycle, reuse, and reclaim wastewater and sludges from the system;
- E. To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the POTW;
- F. To protect the OJRSA personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and to protect the general public; and
- G. To enable OJRSA to comply with its NPDES permit conditions, and any other Federal or State laws to which the POTW is subject.

These Regulations provide for the parameters of discharges to the POTW through the issuance of permits, authorize enforcement of limitations and requirements, authorize monitoring activities, compliance and enforcement activities, requires User reporting, and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of expenditures. These Regulations shall apply to the OJRSA and to persons who are, by permit or agreement with the OJRSA, Users of the POTW. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Executive Director (Director) of the OJRSA and their Duly Authorized Representatives, which may include contractors or consultants, shall administer the provisions of these Regulations. The Executive Director may appoint an OJRSA employee, consultant, or contractor to address any items set forth in this Regulation. The OJRSA Board of Commissioners establishes the Regulations of the OJRSA but the implementation of the Regulation is conducted by the Director and his/her Duly Authorized Representative.

Requests for variances to these Regulations and OJRSA policies must be made in accordance with SECTION 3.17.

2.2 APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS

These Regulations shall apply to persons within the County of Oconee and to persons outside the County who, by contract with the OJRSA or other means, are Users of OJRSA wastewater facilities. The Director shall implement and enforce the provisions of these Regulations, and the governing body of the OJRSA shall adopt such regulations as it deems necessary to implement the provisions and requirements of these Regulations.

2.3 DEFINITIONS

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation

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Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms and phrases used in these Regulations shall have the following meanings:

Act shall mean the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act) and amendments. (33 USC §1251 et seq.)

Adjudicatory Hearing shall mean a formal proceeding before a Hearing Officer charged with making determinations regarding whether or not violations of the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* or a Permit issued by the OJRSA have occurred, and what penalties and other forms of relief are appropriate if a violation has occurred. The Hearing Officer will be appointed by the Director and shall have no connection with the preparation or presentation of the evidence at the hearing. In receiving evidence at the Adjudicatory Hearing, the Hearing Officer shall be guided by the South Carolina Rules of Evidence but has discretion to relax the requirements therein to allow for the consideration of evidence considered relevant to the proceeding or to maintain the orderly presentation of evidence.

Administrative Order shall mean a legal document issued by OJRSA directing a business or other entity to take corrective action or refrain from an activity. It describes the violations and actions to be taken and can be enforced in court. The three types of Administrative Orders are Consent Order, Compliance Order, and Cease and Desist Order.

Alcoholic Beverage shall mean beverages produced by breweries, cideries, distilleries, and wineries, regardless of presence or amount of alcohol volume. Fermented beverages shall be considered alcoholic beverages. Also see *Fermented Beverages*.

Approval Authority shall mean the State of South Carolina, by and through the Department of Environmental Services, or any successor agency having jurisdiction to review OJRSA's Pretreatment Program and associated regulations.

Authorized Representative or Duly Authorized Representative of the User shall mean:

- A. If the User is a corporation:
 1. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 2. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- B. If the User is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
- C. If the User is a Federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
- D. The individuals described in paragraphs A through C of this definition may designate a Duly Authorized Representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the OJRSA. If the designation is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to OJRSA prior to or together with any reports to be signed an Authorized Representative.

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- E. If referring to OJRSA, those positions and/or individuals explicitly authorized by the Executive Director or Board of Commissioners and may include OJRSA staff and/or consultants working on behalf of the OJRSA.

Automatic FOG Trap shall mean a FOG Control Device that uses mechanical or electrical means to skim FOG from wastewater.

Baffles shall mean a plate, wall, or panel to deflect, check, or regulate the passage of grease-laden wastewater through the FOG Trap, Hydromechanical FOG Device, or gravity FOG Interceptor. A hanging baffle is one that does not extend to the floor of the interceptor. It generally extends only to the top half of the water level. A slotted baffle is one that extends to the floor of the interceptor and has one or more slots generally located at the middle of the water level to convey liquid from the inlet side to the outlet side of the interceptor.

Beneficial Hauled Waste shall mean a process waste from a facility that is deemed by the OJRSA to be beneficial to the water reclamation facility and its treatment process.

Best Management Practices shall mean schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in SC R61-9 403.5(a)(I) and (b). BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage. BMPs shall also mean the means and methods of preventing or reducing FOG from entering the sewer. A FOG BMP template may be supplied by OJRSA. *[Note: BMPs also include alternative means (e.g., management plans) of complying with, or in place of certain established Categorical Pretreatment Standards and effluent limits.]*

Biochemical Oxygen Demand shall mean the quantity of oxygen, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L), utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures in five (5) days at twenty degrees Centigrade (20°C).

Board of Commissioners (or Board) shall mean the OJRSA Board of Commissioners.

Brewery shall mean a building or establishment for brewing beer, ale, or other malt liquors for commercial sale. Breweries also produce non-alcoholic products (e.g., "non-alcoholic beer"). Breweries shall also include craft brewing facilities, and microbreweries and may include a retail store and a tasting room for products produced at the facility. *Also see Alcoholic Beverage.*

Brown Grease shall mean any contents within or removed from FOG Control Devices. Brown grease is an emulsion of fat, oil, grease, solids, and water.

Building Drain shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives wastewater and is located inside the walls of a building and conveys the wastewater to the building sewer, which begins five (5) feet outside the building wall.

Building Sewer shall mean the extension from the building drain to the sanitary sewer or other discharge location. Building drains are considered a portion of the building sewer.

Business Day shall mean Monday through Friday, except recognized holidays as defined in the *OJRSA Employee Handbook* or when otherwise established by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners.

Bypass shall mean the intentional diversion of Wastestreams from any portion of a User's treatment facility.

Calendar Day shall mean all days, including weekends and holidays.

Calendar Year shall mean the twelve (12) month period beginning the January 1 and ending December 31 (inclusive) each year.

Categorical Industrial User shall mean an Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

Capacity Permit. See definition for Permit.

Categorical Pretreatment Standard shall be defined by 40 CFR 405 to 471.

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Chemical Additive shall mean liquids, gases or solids composed of non-living substances introduced into a FOG Control Device for the purpose of changing the chemical nature or physical properties of the fats, oils and grease retained in the control device.

Chemical Oxygen Demand shall mean the total amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter in a waste as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Cidery shall mean a facility for the manufacture of cider for commercial sale. Cideries may include a retail store and a tasting room products for produced at the facility. Also see Alcoholic Beverage.

CMOM (or Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance) shall mean a comprehensive audit or program that assures that a conveyance system is properly managed, financed, operated, and maintained at all times; has adequate capacity to convey peak flows (including wet weather flows); and performs all feasible tasks to eliminate excessive inflow and infiltration (I&I) from the system. A CMOM program must mitigate the impact of overflows on Waters of the State/United States, the environment, and public health.

Collection System. See definition for Conveyance System.

Color shall mean the color value obtained by the ADMI colorimetric method as approved by 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Combined Sewer shall mean a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water. *OJRSA currently has no Combined Sewers in their service territory and is not permitted for treatment as a Combined Sewer system.*

Commercial shall mean a company or organization occupied with or engaged in commerce or work intended for commerce. Examples include restaurants, grocery stores, banks, hotels, office space, retail shops, etc.

Commercial User (or Institutional User) shall mean all Users that otherwise do not discharge process wastewater, are not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and are not residences. Commercial (or Institutional) Users may be subject to Local Limits as determined by the Director.

Compliance Schedule shall mean an enforceable schedule incorporated into a Consent Agreement, Administrative Order, or other enforceable order of the OJRSA, outlining a timetable of remedial measures necessary to address a violation of the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* or a Permit issued by the OJRSA. A Compliance Schedule may include milestone compliance measures, and each milestone deadline is separately enforceable by the OJRSA, with failure to meet such deadlines subject to potential additional enforcement action as stated within the Regulation, including civil penalties.

Cumulative Consumer Price Index, as applicable to SECTION 8.6, shall mean the aggregate administrative, civil, or criminal penalty based on the increase and/or decrease of year-over-year changes in the Consumer Price Index as reported for the month of December each calendar year beginning with December 2023. *This amount shall be rounded up or down to the next whole dollar.*

Contact Cooling Water. See definition for Cooling Water.

Contaminants of Emerging Concern shall mean chemical and other waste contaminants posing unique issues and challenges to the environmental community as a result of:

- A. The recent development of new chemicals or other products;
- B. New or recently identified byproducts or waste products;
- C. Newly discovered or suspected adverse health or environmental impacts;
- D. Physical or chemical properties that are not fully evaluated or understood;
- E. An absence of or pending changes to fully defined risk levels, water quality standard or guidance or other environmental program levels of control; and
- F. Other factors.

Emerging contaminants include, but are not limited to, PFAS (polyfluoroalkyl substances), nanomaterials, pharmaceuticals and their constituents, and steroids and hormones.

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Control Authority shall mean OJRSA, or any successor agency with authority to implement the provisions of this Regulation.

Conveyance System shall mean the network of gravity pipes, manholes, pumping stations, force mains, valves, and appurtenances owned and operated by the OJRSA associated with the transportation of wastewater to the treatment facility. The conveyance system is considered to be a component of the POTW.

Cooling Water shall mean water used for cooling (condensation, air conditioning, refrigeration, equipment cooling, evaporative cooling, chillers, cooling towers, etc.) which may come into direct contact with any raw product, intermediate product (other than heat) or finished product. For the purposes of this Regulation, cooling water can be generated from any cooling equipment blowdown or produced as a result of any cooling process through either a single pass (once through) or recirculating system. There are two types of cooling water:

- A. Noncontact Cooling Water is water to which the only pollutant added is heat, which has no direct contact with any raw material, waste intermediate or final product, and which does not contain levels of contaminants detectably higher than that of intake water and does not have added chemicals for water treatment at the facility.
- B. Contact Cooling Water is water likely to contain pollutants detectably higher than intake water. Contact means the water has chemical(s) added at the facility or comes into contact with the product produced at the facility. This includes water contaminated through any means, including chemicals added for water treatment at the facility, corrosion inhibition, or biocides, or by direct contact with any raw materials, process materials, intermediate materials, final products, waste product, and/or wastewater.

County (if capitalized in Regulation) shall mean the County of Oconee. *If not capitalized, definition could be for any county.*

Daily Maximum shall mean the arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a twenty-four (24) hour period.

Daily Maximum Limit shall mean the maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

Decant shall mean to pour or drain wastewater or other liquid from a tank or vessel without disturbing the sediment or solids that have settled in the tank or vessel.

Director. See definition for Executive Director.

Discharge (or Indirect Discharge) shall mean the introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any non-domestic wastewater source.

Discharge Permit. See definition for Permit.

Disposal shall mean the discharge of FOG Control Device waste at a properly permitted and SCDES approved location.

Distillery shall mean a facility where liquor is manufactured and sold commercially. Distilleries may include a retail store and a tasting room for products produced at the facility. *Also see Alcoholic Beverage.*

Domestic Wastewater shall mean a combination of water carrying normal strength sewage from residences, commercial establishments, institutions and the like, but excluding industrial process wastes.

Duration of the Violation shall mean the length that the violation existed.

Duly Authorized Representative shall mean Authorized Representative. See Authorized Representative for definition.

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Enforcement Management Strategy shall mean the methods and mechanisms for achieving enforcement as set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.

Environmental Protection Agency shall mean the United States Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Administrator or other duly authorized official of the EPA.

Environmental Harm shall mean a pollutant effluent which:

- A. Has a toxic effect on the receiving waters or aquatic life downstream of the wastewater treatment plant;
- B. Causes a violation of the POTW's NPDES permit (including water quality standards); or
- C. Causes a pass-through.

Equivalent Permitting Record. See definition for Permit.

Excursion shall mean an incident in which wastewater discharge parameter exceeds the range set forth in the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* or Industrial User permit.

Executive Director shall mean the Executive Director of the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority, which is the person serving as the chief administrative officer (CAO) of the agency.

Existing Source shall mean any source of discharge that is not a New Source.

Fermented Beverage shall include, but not be limited to, kombucha, ginger beer, kvass, and kefir produced for commercial sale. Fermented Beverage producers may include a retail store and a tasting room for products produced at the facility. The OJRSA shall regulate these drinks as Alcoholic Beverages, regardless of the presence or amount of alcohol volume. Also see Alcoholic Beverage.

Floatable Oil shall mean oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater.

FOG shall mean fats, oils, and grease, which are organic non-polar material or compounds derived from animal and/or vegetable or plant sources.

FOG Control Additives shall mean chemicals such as enzymes, emulsifiers, biological, and chemical additives to liquefy the FOG to keep it from clogging sewer devices, which are prohibited by Regulation. Sewer lines and devices must be cleaned manually to remove any FOG accumulation.

FOG Control Devices shall mean FOG Interceptors, FOG Traps, Hydromechanical FOG Device, or other OJRSA approved means of eliminating fats, oils, and grease from the wastewater conveyance system and treatment works.

FOG Control Program shall describe the OJRSA regulatory, educational, and customer service activities that support elimination of the deleterious impact of fats, oils, and grease discharges on the wastewater conveyance system and treatment works. This program is detailed in SECTION 9 of these Regulations.

FOG Generator shall mean any User, including Food Service Establishments (FSE), which produces fats, oils, and grease waste. Single-Family Residential locations and Multi-Family Developments with four (4) or less separated living units as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C) are not considered a FSE or FOG Generator and will not be subject to the OJRSA FOG Program unless they are preparing food for commercial purposes (catering and other such operations are considered a commercial purpose subject to FSE regulations).

FOG Interceptor shall mean a tank or device so constructed, typically in the ground, as to separate and hold fats, oils, and grease (FOG) from the wastewater in order to reduce the FOG entering the sanitary sewer. FOG Interceptors are commonly referred to as "grease interceptors" or "grease traps"; however, the OJRSA does not consider these to be the same as under-the-sink FOG Traps or Hydromechanical FOG Devices and shall not be construed as meeting this definition. FOG Interceptors are a minimum of 1,000 gallons in capacity; however, smaller devices will be considered for approval by OJRSA on a case-by-case basis for Multi-Family Developments.

FOG Permit. See definition for Permit.

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FOG Program Coordinator shall mean a person employed or designated by the Director who is charged with the responsibility of administering the provisions of the FOG Control Program to ensure User compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations, and policies.

FOG Recycle Container (Bin) shall mean a container used for storage of yellow grease.

FOG Trap shall mean a device placed inside a Food Service Establishment for removal of FOG from the Wastestream. These are identified as an “under the sink” reservoir or a “floor trap” which is a small container or tank with baffles designed for inside installation at kitchen fixtures and appliances. These devices shall be connected to a drain immediately following a sink or wash basin. A FOG Trap is often referred to as a “grease interceptor” but should not be confused with a FOG Interceptor as defined by the OJRSA.

FOG Waste shall mean any liquid, semi-liquid, or solid fats, oils and grease that is removed from Commercial operations through the use of a FOG Interceptor, Hydromechanical FOG Device, or FOG Trap.

FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber shall mean a company that pumps, cleans, and maintains FOG Control Devices, to include FOG Control Device Certification. All FOG waste haulers and plumbers performing these duties within the area served by OJRSA shall be FCD certified by the OJRSA FOG Program. These FOG waste haulers and plumbers must perform an inspection on a FCD when the device is being cleaned.

FOG Waste Line shall mean the wastewater plumbing that conveys grease-laden wastewater from fixtures and appliances to the FOG Control Device.

Food Courts shall mean areas predominantly found in shopping centers or amusement parks and festivals where several food preparation establishments having different Owners may share seating space or plumbing facilities.

Food Service Establishment shall mean any establishment, business, or facility engaged in preparing, serving, or making food available for consumption. Single-Family Residential locations and Multi-Family Developments with four (4) or less separated living units as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C) are not considered a FSE or FOG Generator and will not be subject to the OJRSA FOG Program unless they are preparing food for commercial purposes (*catering operations are considered a commercial purpose subject to FSE regulations*). FSEs will include but are not limited to: restaurants, cafeterias, delis, grocery stores, hospitals, hotels, motels, churches, school kitchens, assisted living facilities, ice cream shops, coffee shops, food courts, butcher shop operations, catering facilities, and mobile food units involved in the preparation of food for nonresidential purposes. A Food Service Establishment can include any facility which cuts, prepares, cooks, fries, bakes, or serves food or which disposes of food-related wastes. Also see definition of FOG Generator.

Force Main shall mean a pipeline that conveys wastewater under pressure from a lower to a higher elevation. A force main is the piping from the discharge side of a pump or pneumatic ejector to a discharge point.

Force Majeure shall mean an extraordinary event that prevents one or both parties from performing. These events must be unforeseeable and unavoidable, and not the result of the User’s actions, hence they are considered “an act of God,” such as an earthquake, flood, or riot.

Garbage shall mean the animal or vegetable wastes from the domestic and Commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the Commercial handling, storage, and sale of produce.

Garbage Grinder shall mean a device which shreds or grinds up solid or semisolid garbage into smaller portions for discharge into the sanitary sewer. These are commonly referred to as a “garbage disposal.”

Grab Sample shall mean a sample that is taken from a Wastestream without regard to the flow in the Wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

Grandfathered shall mean an exemption from the requirements of a section of Regulation affecting their previous rights, privileges, uses, or practices.

Gray Water shall mean all wastewater other than wastewater containing human waste from sanitary fixtures such as toilets and urinals. *This does not include process wastewater from industrial facilities.*

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Hair Trap/Interceptor shall mean a device used to remove hair before it enters the sewer system. Facilities that may be required to install a Hair Trap/Interceptor include, but not limited to, beauty salons, barber shops, animal grooming facilities, and animal hospitals. These devices may be installed on individual sinks or on a common effluent line shared by a number of wash stations.

Hauled Waste shall mean transported waste materials and products including, but not limited to, waste from vessels, chemical and/or portable toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, FOG Interceptors, FOG Traps, Hydromechanical FOG Devices, and vacuum pump tank trucks.

Hauled Waste Transporter shall mean a person or company who owns or operates a vehicle for the purpose of transporting solid and/or liquid waste products for treatment or disposal.

Hazardous Material shall mean a substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or characteristics, may:

- A. Cause or significantly contribute to mortality, illness, or incapacitation due to human exposure;
- B. Pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment if improperly handled; or
- C. Is defined to be a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (applicable Parts of 40 CFR), under regulations promulgated pursuant to said Act, or under any other Local, State, or Federal law.

Hazardous Waste. See definition for Hazardous Material Item B.

Headworks Analysis shall mean an evaluation of the capability of the POTW to receive pollutants performed in accordance with SCDES and EPA regulations.

Hearing Officer shall be defined by OJRSA SUR 8.2(D)(5).

Holding Tank Waste shall mean any wastewater from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum pump tank trucks.

Hotel with Kitchen shall mean a hotel, motel, inn, travel court, or other such facility with five (5) or more units for lodging that have kitchens or kitchenettes in guest rooms that includes a sink and/or dishwasher for washing dishes, cookware, utensils, etc. If the facility has a restaurant or prepares food, then that portion of the facility shall be considered a Food Service Establishment.

Hydromechanical FOG Device shall mean a FOG Control Device that relies on the difference in specific gravity between wastewater and FOG to affect separation of FOG from wastewater, and may incorporate a flow control device, air entrainment, and other means or principles to improve the efficacy of separation as demonstrated by third-party testing, validation, and certification. Third-party testing for a HFD is to be performed by an independent entity using specific equipment or devices that have been tested and meet or exceed standards established by the certifying entity as recognized by the OJRSA Executive Director or his/her designee, which may include but is not limited to, the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Plumbing and Drainage Institute (PDI) or Canadian Standards Association (CAS) or combination of these and other entities to include the aforementioned requirements. Some jurisdictions refer to these as "hydromechanical grease interceptors".

Indirect Discharge. See definition for Discharge.

Industrial User shall mean a source of indirect discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402 of Act. *An Industrial User may or may not be a CIU and/or SIU.*

Industrial User Permit. See definition for Permit.

Industrial Wastewater. See definition for Wastewater.

Infiltration shall mean water other than wastewater flow that enters a sewer system from the ground through pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes.

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Inflow shall mean water other than wastewater flow entering the sewer system from such sources as, but not limited to: roof leaders; cellar, yard, and area drains; foundation drains; unpolluted water (including cooling water or condensation discharges); drains from springs and swampy areas; manhole covers; cross connections from storm sewers and/or Combined Sewers; catch basins; stormwaters; surface runoff; street wash waters, or drainage.

Inflow and Infiltration shall collectively mean inflow and/or infiltration as defined in this Regulation.

Informal Conference shall mean a meeting between a User and the Director, or Director's designee, to discuss one (1) or more alleged violations of the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* or a Permit issued by the OJRSA, to exchange information regarding such alleged violations and any corrective actions taken or proposed to be taken, and to discuss methods to obtain compliance with the Regulation by consent of all parties. An Informal Conference may result in the entry of a Consent Agreement outlining agreed upon relief, including an enforceable Compliance Schedule, but will not result in the entry of a unilateral final decision by the OJRSA on an alleged violation prior to the User's opportunity for an Adjudicatory Hearing.

Instantaneous Limit shall mean the maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

Institution (or Institutional) shall mean an organization that provides services to the public or a specific sector of the public. Examples includes schools, places of worship, colleges, government buildings, hospitals, prisons, etc.

Institutional User. See definition for Commercial User.

Interference means a Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge(s) from other sources, both:

- A. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- B. Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of the 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, and the South Carolina Pollution Control Act.

Isolated Not Significant Violations shall mean violations that do not meet the definition of Significant Noncompliance.

Isolated (or Infrequent) [regarding violations] shall mean violations that do not meet the definition of recurring violations.

Lateral (or Service Lateral). See definition for Sewer Service.

Lint Interceptor shall mean a device used to remove lint and other debris from wastewater prior to its discharge to the sewer system. Facilities that may be required to install a Lint Interceptor include, but not limited to, laundromats, hotels/motels, dormitories, and apartment complexes with common laundry facilities shared by users.

Local Limits shall mean specific discharge limits developed and enforced by the OJRSA upon industrial or Commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in SC R61-9 403.5.

May is permissive. Shall is mandatory and requires compliance.

Measured Daily Flow shall mean the actual flow, in gallons, measured at the flowmeter for each day.

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Medical Waste shall mean isolation wastes, infections agents, human blood and blood byproducts, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, fomites, etiologic agents, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

Member City (or Member Cities) shall mean the cities of Seneca, Walhalla, and Westminster and others as defined by legally binding Intergovernmental Agreement(s).

Mobile Food Unit shall mean a self-propelled or vehicle- or trailer-mounted unit intended to be used as a Food Service Establishment. Mobile Food Units must have an approved location to discharge used fats, oils, and grease waste.

Monthly Average shall mean the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month. (Flow is excluded from this definition). The monthly average for flow will include the flows for all of the days in a calendar month. If no flow occurs on a day, then zero must be reported and the zero (0) must be factored into this average.

Monthly Average Limit shall mean the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month. See the ~~Monthly~~ ~~Average~~ definition above for how to figure flow averages.

Multi-Family Development shall mean a structure or complex of buildings intended for multiple families to reside in for extended periods of time. Examples include, but are not limited to, apartments, townhomes, condominiums, duplexes/multiplexes, etc. (Under certain conditions, dormitories, communal living spaces, hostels and the like may be considered a Multi-Family Development.) A structure or complex of buildings is also considered to be a Multi-Family Development if it has a shared privately-owned sewer service (the portion located on private property) serving two (2) or more individual living units (e.g., apartments, townhomes, etc.) that is combined prior to connection to the public sewer system.

National Categorical Pretreatment Standard shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act which applies to a specific category of Industrial Users. NCPSS are found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. See definition for Permit.

Natural Outlet shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, stormwater retention/detention pond, or other surface water or groundwater.

New Source shall mean:

- A. 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 307I of the Act that will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:
 1. The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 2. The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an Existing Source; or
 3. The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an Existing Source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors, such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the Existing Source, should be considered.
- B. Construction on a site at which an Existing Source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source, if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the

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criteria of Section (l)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

- C. Construction of a New Source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the Owner or operator has:
1. Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program:
 - (a) any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of New Source facilities or equipment; or
 2. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

Noncontact Cooling Water. See definition for Cooling Water.

Non-Process Wastewater shall mean sanitary, noncontact cooling water, and boiler blowdown wastewater.

Nonresidential User shall mean any use other than a Single-Family Residential User, which may include, but is not limited to: Food Service Establishments, Industrial Users, health care facilities, religious establishments, educational facilities, assisted living facilities, office facilities, and other Commercial establishments. *It shall also include apartments, condominiums, dormitories, communal living spaces (e.g., hostels) and other multi-unit housing complexes with a common sewer service lateral or system serving multiple units prior to connecting with a public sewer. Also see Single-Family Residential, Multi-Family Development, Hotel with Kitchen, User, and others.*

Nonsignificant Industrial User shall mean a permitted facility that does not have sampling limits or sampling requirements but is permitted and may have other requirements to meet.

North American Industry Classification System or NAICS shall mean the standard reference classification system used by agencies for the United States business economy. It was developed under the auspices of the Executive Office of the President of the United States' Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. NAIC codes are utilized in federal and state pretreatment regulations.

OJRSA shall mean the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority.

Oil/Water Interceptor shall mean a tank typically used in low flow drain lines where small quantities of oils, sediment and other liquid contaminants can be removed from wastewater prior to being discharged to the conveyance system or treatment facility. These drain lines may come from variety of facilities including, but not limited to, covered parking garages, machine shops, service stations, and manufacturing facilities.

Operation and Maintenance Costs shall mean all costs, direct and indirect, not including debt service and capital related expenditures, but inclusive of expenditures attributable to administration, monitoring, inspections, reviewing applications, maintenance of equipment, and treatment and collection of wastewater, necessary to assure adequate wastewater collection and treatment on a continuing basis which conforms to applicable regulations and assures optimal long-term facility management.

Owner shall mean an individual or entity in possession of title for land, building or other item. The Owner can be a claimer, controller, holder, homeowner, householder, landowner, landlord, lessor, occupier, person holding ownership on record, possessor, property owner, proprietor, record-holder retainer, or title holder.

Pass-Through shall mean a discharge which exits the POTW into Waters of the State/United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with discharge(s) from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the OJRSA's NPDES Permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of the violation).

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Paunch Manure shall mean the partially digested contents of the stomach during the time period immediately before and after the animal is slaughtered for meat and other by-products.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (or PFAS) shall mean a large complex group of synthetic manmade chemicals used since 1940s to make products resistant to water, grease, heat, stains. There are thousands of different PFAS. Because the carbon-fluorine bond is one of the strongest, these chemicals do not degrade easily in the environment.

Permit (or Permitted) shall mean the following, as appropriate:

- A. Capacity Permit is a Permit for OJRSA Wastewater System Capacity (or other document that serves this purpose) issued to a User or facility after January 1, 1990.
- B. Equivalent Permitting Record (or other document that serves this purpose) is a record for managing and tracking connections to the public sewer. This record may be issued to users before or since January 1, 1990.
- C. FOG Permit is a permit to which a FSE or FOG Generator may be issued, and it is valid for a period of five (5) years. This permit can be implemented by OJRSA at their discretion as part of the FOG Control Program.
- D. Industrial User Permit is issued when an Industrial or Commercial User discharges wastewater that has the potential to impact the POTW.
- E. Discharge Permit can be any of the following permits as issued by the OJRSA and as described in this definition: Capacity Permit, Equivalent Permitting Record, Industrial User Permit, or Satellite Sewer System Permit, as appropriate. It does not include the NPDES Permit.
- F. NPDES (or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit is a permit, which can include a Land Application Permit, issued to a POTW pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, Section 48-1-100 of the SC Pollution Control Act, or (SC R61-9 122 or 505).
- G. Satellite Sewer System Permit is issued to Satellite Sewer Systems as defined within these Regulations.

Person shall mean any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities.

pH shall mean the term used to express the intensity of the acid or base condition of a solution as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Plaster Interceptor shall mean a device used to remove plaster from wastewater prior to discharge into the sewer system. Facilities that may be required to install a Plaster Interceptor include, but not limited to, dental offices or locations where arts and crafts are performed (e.g., a school art room). These devices may be installed on individual sinks or on a common effluent line shared by a number of sinks.

Polar Material shall mean analytically quantifiable oil and grease of animal or vegetable origin.

Pollutant shall mean any dredged spoil; solid waste; incinerator residue; filter backwash; sewage; garbage; sludge; munitions; chemical wastes; medical wastes; biological materials; radioactive materials; heat; wrecked or discharged equipment; rock; sand; cellar dirt; municipal, industrial, Commercial, or agricultural waste; or other pollutants; including the characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, Color, BOD, COD, toxicity, SS, odor) as may be defined by EPA, SCDES, or OJRSA regulations; discharged into water.

Pollution shall mean the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.

Pretreatment shall mean 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 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 SC R61-9.403.6I. 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

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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 SC R61-9 403.6(f).

Pretreatment Coordinator shall mean the person authorized by the Executive Director to oversee the Pretreatment Program for the OJRSA. *This position may be a dedicated Pretreatment Coordinator by title or could be the Regulatory Services Coordinator, depending on who is authorized to perform this function.*

Pretreatment Facility. See definition for Pretreatment System.

Pretreatment Program shall mean a program approved by SCDES to enforce the national pretreatment program requiring Nonresidential Users that introduce pollutants to the POTW to comply with Pretreatment Standards to ensure the goals of the Clean Water Act are attained. The program also outlines requirements for POTWs to proactively protect its infrastructure while overseeing its management responsibilities.

Pretreatment Requirements shall mean any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard imposed on an Industrial User or Local Limitation.

Pretreatment Standard (or Standards) shall mean Prohibited Discharge Standards, Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and Local Limits.

Pretreatment System shall mean any process used to reduce the amount of pollutants in wastewater before discharging the wastewater into a conveyance system that ultimately discharges to OJRSA facilities.

Private Sewer shall mean a sewer which is not owned by a public body. These privately-owned sewers also include sewer services ("laterals" or "service laterals"). It is not a public sewer.

Private Utility shall mean wastewater utility that is privately owned and regulated by the South Carolina Public Service Commission.

Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges shall mean absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in SECTION 4 of these Regulations.

Public Sewer shall mean a trunk or transportation sewer line or sewer facilities which is owned and controlled by the OJRSA or a collection of lateral lines or adjunct facilities owned and controlled by Satellite Sewer Systems that are connected to the OJRSA in any way, including by passing through another Satellite Sewer System.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works shall mean treatment facilities as defined by Section 212 of the Act, which is owned by the OJRSA. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature, and any conveyance systems that transport wastewater to a treatment plant. This definition does not include pipes, storm sewers, or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing transportation and/or treatment for wastewater.

Qualified Laboratory shall mean laboratories currently certified by the State under SC Regulation 61-81 to perform wastewater analyses.

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (or QACs) shall mean a class of synthetic, cationic surfactants containing a nitrogen atom bonded to four organic groups, forming a permanently charged quaternary ammonium ion, commonly used in disinfectants, sanitizers, and cleaning agents. QACs are known for their antimicrobial properties. Due to their potential persistence in wastewater systems and adverse effects on biological treatment processes and aquatic environments, the discharge of QACs to the sanitary sewer system may be subject to monitoring, limitations, or pretreatment requirements as specified by OJRSA.

Recurring Violation shall be defined as three (3) or more violations for one (1) parameter in a rolling twelve (12) month period.

Regulation shall mean the OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation and any policies or supplements thereof as adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

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Regulatory Services Coordinator shall mean the person authorized by the Executive Director to oversee OJRSA regulatory services, which includes the OJRSA Pretreatment Program, safety, and other policies for the OJRSA. *This position may also serve as the Pretreatment Coordinator (PC) in lieu of a separate PC position.*

Residential User shall mean a Single-Family Residential User. It shall not include those defined as a Nonresidential User.

Sample Flow shall mean the flow that occurs when the composite sample is taken. *The Sample Flow could encompass any twenty-four (24) hour period and is used to determine mass for the composite parameters. If the Sample Flow is over the permitted daily maximum flow, then this is a Sample Flow violation.*

Sand/Oil Interceptor shall mean an appropriately sized in-ground tank designed to capture dirt, sand, sweepings, minor petroleum spills, etc. from car washes, vehicle maintenance facilities, and other service and maintenance facilities to prevent these pollutants from entering the wastewater conveyance system and treatment facilities. These devices may also be referred to as a "grit interceptor," "sand trap," or other such name.

Sanitary Wastewater (or Sanitary Sewer or Sanitary Waste). See definition for Wastewater.

Satellite Sewer System shall mean a sewer system that is owned or operated by one (1) person, political subdivision, company, or other such party (all collectively referred to as "party" in this definition) that discharges to a system that is owned or operated by a different party, the operation and maintenance of which are covered in SC R61-9.610. *These systems may be publicly or privately owned.* Satellite Sewer Systems depend on a separate party for final wastewater treatment and discharge and include systems approved under SC R61-9.505.8. It does not mean a system that is monitored by supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems.

A wastewater system that is not covered by either a NPDES Permit or a State Land Application Permit is a Satellite Sewer System. The group of systems that are covered by this Regulation and the Satellite Sewer System General Permit as issued by SCDES (or other such permit issued by SCDES and/or EPA) are those that would require a construction permit under SC R61-67 if built today. There are two (2) basic situations that would normally apply:

- A. Sewers serving more than one building (apartments, subdivisions, industrial complex, etc.)
- B. Pretreatment systems at industries

There are some exemptions for a construction permit if the system is defined as a service connection in SC R61-67; however, the OJRSA may, at its discretion, issue an operating or other such permit to such facilities.

Satellite Sewer System Permit. See definition for Permit.

Satellite System shall collectively mean a Satellite Sewer System and private sewer.

Service Area shall mean all areas served or capable to be served by the OJRSA as recognized by the appropriate governing body(ies).

Severe Property Damage shall mean substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Septic Tank Waste is any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels and septic tanks.

Sewage shall mean human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

Sewer Service (aka "Lateral" or "Service Lateral") shall mean piping or plumbing that serves individual properties and connect a privately-owned sewer system and plumbing (the portion located on private property) to the public sewer line.

Sewer System shall mean a Satellite Sewer System, Public Sewer, Private Utility, and/or Private Sewer.

Shall is mandatory and requires compliance. May is permissive.

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Significant Industrial User shall mean:

- A. An Industrial User subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards (Categorical Industrial User); or
- B. An Industrial User that:
 - 1. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding non-process wastewater); or
 - 2. Contributes a process Wastestream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - 3. Is designated as such by OJRSA on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement (in accordance with SC R61-9 403.8(f)(6)).

Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in Subsection B of this part has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, OJRSA may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User, and in accordance with procedures in SC R61-9 403.8(t)(6), determine that such User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User.

- C. A Commercial or Institutional User who is not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards but who may be subject to Local Limits. The same definitions set forth in B.1, B.2, and B.3 shall apply to these Users.

Significant Noncompliance shall mean one or a combination of any of the following:

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits;
- B. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period equal, or exceed, the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC multiplier is one and four-tenths (1.4) for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease; and one and two-tenths (1.2) for all other pollutants except pH);
- C. Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by SC R61-9 403.3 (Daily Maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the POTW determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass-through including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;
- D. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment and has resulted in OJRSA's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- E. Failure to meet within ninety (90) calendar days of the scheduled date, a Compliance Schedule milestone contained in an individual wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- F. Failure to provide within forty-five (45) calendar days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines, periodic discharge monitoring reports (DMR), and reports on compliance with Compliance Schedules;
- G. Failure to accurately report noncompliance;
- H. Any other violation(s), which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the Director determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local Pretreatment Program.

Single-Family Residential shall mean an independent residential structure that sits on its own land and is intended to be used as a single unit with unshared utilities. Includes traditional detached homes, mobile homes, Multi-Family Developments (if units have individual sewer plumbing that is not combined, or no more than two (2) units have shared sewer plumbing or service line, prior to connection to the public sewer system), and recreational vehicles ("RV")/camper sites with an individual Water Meter and sewer connection.

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Slug Load (or Slug) shall mean any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in SECTION 4 of these Regulations; or any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to, an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way will violate OJRSA Regulations, Local Limits, or Permit conditions.

South Carolina Department of Environmental Services shall mean the State cabinet agency established by state law on July 1, 2024, with specific roles and responsibilities for overseeing the protection and preservation of South Carolina's environment and natural resources. Prior to July 1, 2024, SCDES was a division of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC).

Special Pretreatment Device shall mean equipment used to reduce, remove or alter the nature of pollutants in wastewater prior to entering the Public Sewer. Such devices include, but are not limited to: FOG Control Devices, Oil/Water Interceptors, Sand/Oil Interceptors, Hair Trap/Interceptors, Lint Interceptors, Plaster Interceptors. Pretreatment Systems, and others as necessary to protect the conveyance system, treatment facility, and/or to comply with NPDES Permit requirements.

Standard Industrial Classification System shall mean a classification pursuant to the 1997 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President of the United States' Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The NAICS system was set in place in 1997 to take the place of the SIC System. The SIC codes are still referenced in some pretreatment regulations and are still currently in use.

State shall mean the state of South Carolina.

Storm Sewer shall mean a sewer that carries only stormwater, surface runoff, street wash, and drainage, and to which wastewater is not intentionally admitted.

Stormwater shall mean any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

Suspended Solids shall mean the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory methods as prescribed by 40 CFR Part 136, or equivalent methods approved by EPA, and referenced as non-filterable residue.

Total Ammonia Nitrogen shall mean nitrogen in the form of ammonia and the ammonium ion found in wastewater as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent methods approved by EPA. The chemical formula for this compound is $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen shall mean the sum of organic nitrogen and ammonia nitrogen content of a wastewater as prescribed in 40 CFR, Part 136, or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Total Phosphorus shall mean the sum of the dissolved and suspended organic and inorganic phosphorus content of a wastewater as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Toxic (as in Materials, Pollutants or Substances) shall mean any substances whether gaseous, liquid, or solid, which when discharged to the POTW in sufficient quantities may tend to interfere with any wastewater treatment process or constitute a hazard to the environment or recreation in the receiving waters of the effluent from the POTW. These substances include but are not limited to those one hundred twenty-six (126) pollutants, or combination of those pollutants, listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the EPA under the provisions of 307 (33 USC §1317) of the Act, or other acts.

Unpolluted Water shall mean water of sufficient quality that it would not be in violation of Federal or State water quality standards if such water were discharged to Waters of the State/United States.

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Upset shall mean 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 shall mean any person or entity (Residential, Nonresidential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, Nonsignificant Industrial, and/or other) who directly or indirectly discharges, causes, or permits the discharge of wastewater to the POTW. *Also see Industrial User and Nonsignificant Industrial User.*

User Charge shall mean the system of charges levied on Users for the operation and maintenance costs of the wastewater disposal system by OJRSA, as well as other costs considered appropriate as established by the Board of Commissioners.

Wastestream shall mean the complete flow of liquid waste from its source to its final disposal at a wastewater treatment plant. The contributors of Wastestreams are Residential and Nonresidential Users.

Wastewater shall mean the combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, Commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, including cooling water, holding tank waste, and infiltration and inflow.

- A. Sanitary wastewater shall mean the combination of liquid and water carried wastes discharged from toilet and other sanitary plumbing facilities.
- B. Industrial wastewater shall mean a combination of liquid and water carried wastes discharged from any industrial establishment and resulting from any trade or process carried on in that establishment and shall include the wastes from pretreatment facilities and cooling water.

Wastewater Disposal System shall mean the land, structures, equipment, and processes owned and controlled by the OJRSA (unless specified otherwise) required to collect, transport, and treat wastewater and to dispose of the effluent and accumulated residual solids.

Water Meter shall mean a device for measuring and registering the quantity of water that passes through a pipe or other outlet. For the purposes of this Regulation, the water that passes through a Water Meter that measures any water which is discharged to a conveyance system, regardless of whether all or any water is disposed of in the sewer that is conveyed to the OJRSA wastewater treatment plant. *A Water Meter does not include meters on plumbing and pipes that are not connected to the sewer system, such as many fire suppression and irrigation systems as they are not typically connected to a collection system; however, if it is determined that they are on a case-by-case basis, then they shall be treated as a Water Meter defined herein.*

Waters of the State shall mean 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 or any portion thereof.

Waters of the United States shall be defined by 40 CFR 230.3(s).

Wet Signature shall mean an original signature created when a person physically marks a document using pen and ink with the intent to sign the record.

Winery shall mean a facility in which wine is manufactured from any fruit, or brandies are distilled as a by-product of wine or other fruit, or cordials are compounded. Wineries may include a retail store and a tasting room for products for produced at the facility *Also see Alcoholic Beverage.*

Yellow Grease shall mean fats, oils, and grease that has not been in contact or contaminated from other sources (water, wastewater, solid waste, etc.) and can be recycled. Most "yellow grease" is deep fat fryer grease that has been used and is normally stored in a grease recycle container or bin for beneficial reuse. OJRSA does not accept yellow grease. Yellow grease may not be mixed with any other waste that is being disposed at a OJRSA water reclamation facility.

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2.4 ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

°C: Celsius

°F: Fahrenheit

§: Section

ADF: Average Daily Flow (unit of volume during a period of time)

ADMI: American Dye Manufacturers Institute

AO: Administrative Order

ASCE: American Society of Civil Engineers

ASME: American Society of Mechanical Engineers

ASTM: American Society of Testing and Materials-International

Atty: OJRSA Attorney (General Counsel) and/or Other Legal Counsel as Designated by OJRSA Board of Commissioners

BMP or BMPs: Best Management Practice(s)

BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand

CAO: Chief Administrative Officer

CEC: Contaminants of Emerging Concern

CEO: Chief Executive Officer

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CIU: Categorical Industrial User

CMOM: Capacity, Management, Operation, and Maintenance Audit

COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand

CPI: Consumer Price Index of All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)—U.S. city average, All items (as issued by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics)

CROMERR: Cross Media Electronic Reporting Rule

CSA: Canadian Standards Association

CWA: Clean Water Act

Dir: Executive Director of the OJRSA

DMR: Discharge Monitoring Report

e.g.: *Exempli Gratia*, Latin for “for example”

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

ERG: Enforcement Response Guide

et seq.: *Et Sequentes*, Latin for “and the following”

FCD: FOG Control Device

FOG Insp: FOG Inspector (or person(s) authorized to serve in this capacity for the OJRSA)

FOG: Fats, Oils, and Grease

FOIA: South Carolina Freedom of Information Act (SC Law Title 30 Chapter 4)

FSE: Food Service Establishment

gal: Gallon (unit of volume)

gpd: Gallons per Day (unit of volume during a period of time)

HFD: Hydromechanical FOG Device

I&I: Inflow and Infiltration

in.: Inch or Inches, as appropriate (unit of distance)

IU: Industrial User

kg: Kilogram (unit of mass)

lb (or lbs): Pound or Pounds, as appropriate (unit of mass)

MB: Megabyte

mg/L: Milligrams per Liter (unit of concentration)

NAICS: North American Industry Classification System

NCPS: National Categorical Pretreatment Standard(s)

NH₃-N: Ammonia Nitrogen

No.: Number

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOSNC: Notice of Significant Noncompliance

NOV: Notice of Violation

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSF: National Sanitation Foundation

O&M: Operation and Maintenance

OD: Oxygen Demand

OJRSA SUR xx (where “xx” is either letters and/or numbers): Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority Regulation (“xx” references the regulation)

OJRSA: Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority

OMB: Office of Management and Budget, an office within the Executive Office of the President of the United States

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PC: Pretreatment Coordinator or person(s) authorized to serve in this capacity by or Inspector for the OJRSA

PDF: Portable Document Format

PDI: Plumbing and Drainage Institute

PFAS: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

pH: Potential of Hydrogen or Power of Hydrogen (unit of acidity/basicity)

PL: Public Law

POTW: Publicly Owned Treatment Works

PU: Private Utility

~~QAC~~-or-QACs: Quaternary Ammonium Compound(s)

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RSC: Regulatory Services Coordinator or Inspector (or person(s) authorized to serve in this capacity for the OJRSA)

SC Rxx (where “xx” is either letters and/or numbers): South Carolina Regulation (“xx” references the regulation)

SC: South Carolina

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SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition	SU: Standard Units for pH Measurements
SCDES: South Carolina Department of Environmental Services or any successor agency	SUR: <i>OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation</i>
SCDHEC: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, predecessor agency to SCDES	SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act
SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act	TKN: Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
SIC: Standard Industrial Classification System	TMS: Tax Map System
SIU: Significant Industrial User	TRC: Technical Review Criteria
SNC: Significant Noncompliance	TTO: Total Toxic Organics
SS: Suspended Solids	TSS: Total Suspended Solids
	US: United States
	USC: United States Code
	WEF: Water Environment Federation

2.5 DOCUMENT FORMAT AND CONSTRUCTION

- A. This Regulation contains fonts and styles that mean certain things, including points of emphasis or reference other sections or materials. Below is a list of the types used within this manual and what it represents when encountered in the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation*.

BOLD CAPITAL LETTERS	Important point of emphasis
<u>Dashed Underline</u>	Name of a form to use for documenting a referenced task
<i>Italic 'Cambria Math' Font</i>	Mathematic or chemistry formula
<i>Italics</i>	Title of books, manuals, and other documents or unfamiliar foreign words
MIX-SIZED CAPITAL LETTERS	Name of sections or appendices in a book, manual, or other document
<u>Underlined</u>	Word being defined (limited to SECTION 2.3)
<u><i>Underlined Italics</i></u>	A note of emphasis

- B. In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires:
- Articles and Sections referred to by number shall mean the corresponding Articles and Sections of this Regulation.
 - The terms “hereby,” “hereof,” “hereto,” “herein,” “hereunder,” and any similar terms refer to this Regulation, and the term “hereafter” shall mean after, and the term “heretofore” shall mean before the date of adoption of this Regulation.

2.6 ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL OF DOCUMENTS

The following information does not apply to documents that require a Wet Signature as stated in the appropriate sections of the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* (SUR). Applications and documents may be submitted electronically in accordance with the following requirements. Documents not meeting these conditions shall not be accepted.

- All electronic submittals must be in Portable Document Format (PDF).
- Each submittal document must be a separate PDF (there can be multiple pages within each PDF document so long as they are all associated with the same document, form, etc.).
- The file size for any single PDF submitted must not exceed fifty megabytes (50 MB) (building and site plan submittals can exceed this file size). It shall be the responsibility of the User submitting the document to ensure its delivery and receipt by the OJRSA.
- Ensure all layers are flattened in the authoring program prior to export and submittal. (Scanned documents are inherently flattened)
- Orient all sheets so the top of the page is always at the top of the computer screen (right side up).
- All sheets must be numbered, labeled, or titled.
- Documents requiring Wet Signatures as stated within the SUR may be submitted electronically but must be accompanied by the Wet Signature hard copy.

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Section 3 – Use of Sewers

3.1 USE OF SYSTEM CONSTITUTES ACCEPTANCE

The use of the wastewater treatment facilities of the OJRSA by any User shall constitute the User's consent and agreement to comply with and abide by the terms and conditions of these Regulations and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, including enforcement and penalty provisions.

3.2 SEWER SYSTEMS

- A. OJRSA shall not accept a connection from any Sewer System owned by more than one (1) User. This requirement shall not apply to systems which are owned by multiple public entities.
- B. For service requests outside of the service area of a Member City, Satellite Sewer System, or a municipal or County Sewer System, any Private Utility (PU) desiring to connect a Sewer System to an OJRSA trunk line shall make application to OJRSA and must enter into an agreement or Discharge Permit with OJRSA whereby the PU covenants to restrict future conveyances of the Sewer System as follows:
 1. The PU and its successors agree that any and all future conveyances of the Sewer System are restricted and limited to conveyances to a single entity of the entire system of gravity lines, force mains, and pump stations constituting a Sewer System. Maps indicating size, inverts, and locations of all infrastructure shall be provided to OJRSA in acceptable electronic and paper formats as identified in the *OJRSA Development Policy*;
 2. OJRSA may seek injunctive relief to enforce the terms of the Agreement until such time that the Sewer System in its entirety is owned by a public entity.
 3. Further, the application to OJRSA will include an opinion from the PU's legal counsel that such PU is authorized to own and operate the Sewer System and to enter into the contracts by which it gained ownership and control of the system.
- C. Sewer Systems that are to remain privately owned must be permitted by SCDES and/or the OJRSA as a Satellite Sewer System and shall conduct operations and maintenance on the PU system in compliance with the SCDES Satellite Sewer System Permit or other such permit or requirement of SCDES and these Regulations.
- D. Service requests inside the service area of a Member City, municipality, or County sewer.
 1. All requests for service inside the service area of a Member City, municipality, or County shall be under the direction and approval of a Member City, municipality or County. This provision allows the Member City, municipality, or County to use a PU under contract. OJRSA shall consider such Sewer System a part of the Member City, municipality, or County's Sewer System.
 2. The application for service to OJRSA shall be under the direction and approval of the Member City, municipality, or County with a pledge to OJRSA that shall the PU become insolvent, inoperable, or subject to any regulatory warning for an unsafe or unsanitary operating condition which is uncured for more than thirty (30) calendar days, then the Member City, municipality, or County will assume ownership, operational, maintenance, and financial responsibility for the PU.
 3. For any Sewer System owned by a PU, OJRSA shall be provided with a copy of the contract by which such entity obtained control of the system. A term of that contract shall require ownership of the system shall be transferred to a public utility if the PU becomes insolvent, or the Sewer System becomes inoperable or subject for thirty (30) calendar days to an uncured regulatory warning for an unsafe or unsanitary operating condition. The contract will include express provision giving OJRSA standing to bring an action to enforce the terms of the contract as a third-party beneficiary thereto.

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3.3 PERMITS REQUIRED

- A. Prior to connection to the wastewater disposal system, the applicant shall obtain approval from OJRSA via Discharge Permit. Application shall be made in writing on forms provided by the OJRSA.
- B. Discharge Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific function or purpose. A Discharge Permit shall not be reassigned, transferred, or sold to a new Owner, new User, and/or different premises/parcel. Industrial Users must also comply with OJRSA SUR 3.3(D) and 6.1.
- C. All Users of the system after January 1, 1990 shall apply for a Capacity Permit (or equivalent permitting record) for documenting sewer connections to any sewer that conveys wastewater to OJRSA facilities. Such permits must be approved by OJRSA prior to connecting to and/or using the public sewer.
- D. Industrial Users
 - 1. All new industries discharging industrial wastewater shall complete an Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire and obtain approval to connect and use the sewer facilities, regardless of the amount of discharge (including "zero (0) discharge" facilities that haul wastewater offsite for treatment or disposal). If applicable, facilities may be issued an Industrial User Permit.
 - 2. All currently permitted Industrial Users shall apply for renewal of their Industrial User Permit by completing an Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire and submitting it to the Director or his/her designee at least one hundred eighty (180) calendar days prior to expiration of the current permit. The Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire shall be as provided by the Director or his/her designee. This application shall be obtained from the OJRSA.
- E. Nonresidential Users are subject to being permitted as a Nonsignificant Industrial User with requirements to assist in compliance with the *OJRSA Sewer User Regulation* and eliminating prohibited discharges into the collection system. At OJRSA's discretion, such facilities may be issued a Nonsignificant Source Wastewater Discharge Permit.

3.4 RESPONSIBILITY OF COSTS

All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of building sewers and/or extension of the conveyance system shall be borne by the Owner.

3.5 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

- A. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any Natural Outlet in areas under the jurisdiction of the OJRSA any wastewater, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of these Regulations and with regulations of SCDES.
- B. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.
- C. The Owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is a public sanitary sewer, is hereby required at the expense of the Owner to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the public sewer in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. Under unusual or specific circumstances, the Director may waive this provision. This requirement shall not apply to any of the above-described properties that, as of the date this Regulation is adopted, are utilizing a septic system permitted by SCDES in compliance with S.C. Regulation 61-56. Such properties may continue to utilize their existing septic systems until and unless SCDES requires those properties to connect to public sewer pursuant to S.C. Regulation 61-56.
- D. Exceptions
 - 1. Force mains shall not be considered accessible and shall not be utilized by any User for direct connection of sewer service.
 - 2. Where annexation or easements to cross adjacent property are required to connect to the wastewater system at the time of application, then sewer shall not be considered accessible. A deed and plat must be on file with the Register of Deeds indicating the parcel(s) located between

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the property to be developed and the sewer system. The adjacent parcel(s) which must be crossed shall be identifiable by County Tax Map System (TMS) number.

- E. Requirements of Other Authorities – No requirement or provision of this Regulation shall be construed to relieve a User of any additional requirements that may be imposed by other authorities having legal jurisdiction.

3.6 SEWER CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

- A. All construction methods, materials, and details for sewer construction and connections to the OJRSA must meet the minimum requirements stated in the *OJRSA Development Policy*, which is an enforceable extension of this Regulation. For conditions not addressed in the Development Policy, the OJRSA shall consider these situations on a case-by-case basis.
- B. Where the Owner desires the OJRSA to assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of new treatment works, trunk lines, or pump stations, all such facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the OJRSA's requirements as stated within the current version of the OJRSA Development Policy and shall be subject to their review and approval and be in compliance with any applicable SCDES requirements. The OJRSA, subject to OJRSA policies, may assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance costs of treatment systems and pump stations upon such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate.

3.7 CERTAIN CONNECTIONS PROHIBITED

- A. Connections Not Allowed to Sewer
 - 1. No person shall make any connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, area drains, dumpster pad drains, or other sources of inflow, infiltration, or other unpolluted waters to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected, directly or indirectly, to a sanitary sewer.
 - 2. Floor drains are not permitted in areas where machining, automotive repair, painting, and other such activities take place that are directly or indirectly (such as to a Satellite Sewer System) connected to the OJRSA sanitary sewer system.
 - 3. No Commercial, Institutional, Industrial, or other Nonresidential Users as defined shall install a garbage grinder or allow any discharge from such grinder from any unit or portion of its facility unless written permission has been granted by the Director.
 - 4. Swimming pools, spas, hot tubs, and the like shall not connect unless in compliance with OJRSA SUR 4.2(D).
- B. Connection Not Allowed to Storm Sewers – No sanitary wastewater shall be discharged into a storm sewer. Upon discovery, such disposals shall be reported to SCDES for investigation and enforcement.

3.8 MULTIPLE CONNECTIONS THROUGH ONE-BUILDING SEWER

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one (1) building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no sanitary sewer is available nor can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, easement, or driveway. The building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one (1) building sewer with prior approval by OJRSA.

3.9 USE OF OLD BUILDING SEWERS

- A. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, upon examination and testing, to meet all requirements of these Regulations.
- B. For connections to Satellite Sewer Systems, it shall be the responsibility of the system Owner to confirm compliance with these Regulations prior to authorizing the connection to their system.

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- C. Where public sewer is not available according to the provisions of these Regulations, building sewers shall be connected to private wastewater disposal systems subject to the requirements of the County or SCDES.

3.10 COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS

The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction, excavating methods, pipe placement, jointing, testing, and backfilling shall all conform to the building code and plumbing code. In the absence of other provisions, the materials and procedures set forth in *ASCE Manual of Practice No. 60*. And *WEF Manual of Practice No. FD-5* shall govern. All joints of the building sewer shall be tight and waterproof.

3.11 CONNECTION OF BUILDING SEWER TO PUBLIC SEWER

- A. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor.
- B. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, wastewater carried by such building drain shall be lifted by a means approved by the OJRSA and discharged to the building sewer.
- C. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of applicable building and plumbing codes and the *OJRSA Development Policy*. All such connections shall be made gas-tight and watertight.
- D. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Director or in accordance with the *OJRSA Development Policy* before installation.

3.12 SUPERVISION OF BUILDING SEWER CONSTRUCTION

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the OJRSA when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer no less than two (2) full business days prior to making the connection. The OJRSA, at its discretion, reserves the right to install, supervise, and/or inspect all connections to the public sewer. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the OJRSA. Construction shall comply with the provisions of PL 91-596, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

3.13 SPECIAL PRETREATMENT DEVICES

- A. All Special Pretreatment Devices may be subject to construction and operational permitting by SCDES.
- B. FOG Control Devices
 - 1. FOG Interceptors, Hydromechanical FOG Devices (HFD), and FOG Traps shall be provided when they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable oil in excessive amounts, sand, or other harmful ingredients as required by SECTION 9 of these Regulations. Applicable facilities for these systems include those identified in that Section; except that such devices shall not be required for Single-Family Residential or dwelling units unless associated with regulated Multi-Family Developments or a Hotel with Kitchen as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C).
 - 2. All devices shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director or his/her designee and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection with adequate and approved security mechanisms installed to prevent unauthorized access or use.
 - 3. Where installed, all FOG Interceptors, HFDs, and FOG Traps shall be maintained and secured by the Owner at their expense and in continuously efficient operation at all times.
 - 4. In maintenance of these devices, the Owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the OJRSA, State, EPA, or other governing body as appropriate.

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5. Any removal and hauling of collected materials shall be performed according to applicable State, Federal, and Local regulations.
 6. Additional requirements and regulatory guidance for the installation, operation, and maintenance of FOG Interceptors, HFD, and FOG Traps can be found in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.
- C. Oil and Grit Removal Systems
1. Oil/Water Interceptors and Sand/Oil Interceptors shall be provided when they are necessary for the proper handling and removal of oil, sand, or other harmful pollutants. Applicable facilities for these systems include, but are not limited to, car washes, auto maintenance shops, mechanical maintenance shops, industries, etc.
 2. All devices shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director or his/her designee and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection with adequate and approved security mechanisms installed to prevent unauthorized access or use.
 3. Where installed, all Sand/Oil Interceptors and Oil/Water Interceptors shall be maintained and secured by the Owner at their expense in continuously efficient operation at all times.
 4. In maintenance of these devices, the Owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the OJRSA, State, EPA, or other governing body as appropriate.
 5. Any removal and hauling of collected materials shall be performed according to applicable State, Federal, and Local regulations.
 - ~~6. Sand/Oil Interceptors and Oil/Water Interceptors must be cleaned out every three (3) months unless the facility can document that four (4) months does not affect the functionality of the devices or impact the sewer system.~~
 - ~~7.6.~~ Additional requirements and regulatory guidance for the installation, operation, and maintenance of Sand/Oil Interceptors and Oil/Water Interceptors can be found in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.
- D. Pretreatment Facilities – In addition to the installation of Pretreatment Facilities as may be necessary to meet the requirements of SECTIONS 4.4 and 4.9, Industries or other Users are required to install specialized equipment on a case-by-case basis as determined by the OJRSA and/or SCDES in order to:
1. Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater conveyance system and treatment facilities that will interfere with their operations or pass-through untreated or undertreated;
 2. Improve opportunities to recycle and/or reclaim municipal and industrial wastewaters and sludges;
 3. Protect the wastewater conveyance system from unnecessary degradation or blockages; and/or
 4. Protect employees and others that perform work on the conveyance system and/or treatment facilities.
- E. Others as necessary for the OJRSA to protect its conveyance system, treatment facility, and/or to comply with its NPDES Permit requirements. Such devices may include, but are not limited to Lint Interceptors, Hair Trap/Interceptors, and Plaster Separators.

3.14 PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND CONSTRUCTION GENERAL GUIDANCE

- A. The *OJRSA Development Policy* is an enforceable extension of this Regulation.
- B. *OJRSA Development Policy* shall be used for designing private sewers, including service connections ("laterals"), or conveyance systems that are to be owned, operated, or maintained by the OJRSA.
- C. OJRSA approval of plans, specifications, and construction for the expansion or modification to facilities and pretreatment systems shall be based on *OJRSA Development Policy* and other regulations (e.g., SCDES).
- D. All facilities to be deeded to and accepted by the OJRSA shall be completed, construction requirements for engineering standards or regulations met per SECTION 3.14, and be inspected and approved by County or Member City Codes Department (or other as appropriate), OJRSA, and/or SCDES.

3.15 CONNECTION CONSTITUTES CONSENT

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Connection to the OJRSA's system shall constitute consent and agreement by the User to be bound by and to abide with all OJRSA Regulations and requirements.

3.16 SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONNECTIONS TO SEWER

Information regarding connection, testing, inspection, and materials to OJRSA sewer can be found in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.

3.17 VARIANCES

- A. The OJRSA shall not grant variances for requirements or mandates established by or based upon Federal or State laws and regulations. Variances allowed by Federal or State law will be considered by the Director and may be included in a Discharge Permit or other written document as issued by OJRSA.
- B. All variances may be revoked or required to be modified in order for the OJRSA to comply with Federal and State laws.
- C. The variance procedure as listed in the *OJRSA Development Policy* shall apply for OJRSA Regulation and policies, including but not limited to these Regulations, fees, design, and construction matters. There may be specific variance requirements within certain sections of the Regulation, and unless otherwise noted, these shall only apply to the section and subsection in which it is stated.

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Section 4 – Prohibitions and Limitations on Wastewater Discharges

4.1 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

- A. General Prohibitions – It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge wastewater which causes a hazard to human life, creates a public nuisance, exceeds specific limitations set forth hereinafter, or causes pass-through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all Users of the POTW whether or not the User is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other Federal, State, or local regulations or ordinances. When the Director determines that a User is discharging such wastewater, the Director shall advise the User of the potential impact of the discharge and develop effluent limitations for such discharge to protect the POTW.
- B. Specific Prohibitions – A User shall not discharge the following substances to the POTW:
 1. Uncontaminated cooling water, condensate, ground water from wells, and/or surface water may not be discharged to the conveyance system and POTW unless otherwise approved in an industrial wastewater discharge permit.
 2. 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 be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. Wastewater shall not have a closed cup flash-point of less than one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140°F) using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Materials specifically prohibited from discharge into the POTW include gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, fuel oil, lubricating oil, and any other substances which the OJRSA, State, OSHA, or EPA identifies as a fire or explosive hazard or a hazard to the system.
 3. Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference, such as, but not limited to: floatable oil, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (0.5 in.) in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides, or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, non-woven fabrics and wipes, hygiene products, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grinding or polishing wastes. **GRINDING OR SHRED-DING OF SOLIDS DOES NOT RENDER SUCH SOLIDS ACCEPTABLE FOR DISCHARGE TO THE POTW.**
 4. pH Levels Considered to be Extremely Acidic or Basic
 - (a) Wastewater having a pH less than six-point-zero standard units (6.0 SU), unless other limits are approved by the Director, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the POTW.
 - (b) A pH greater than ten-point-zero standard units (10.0 SU) is only accepted with special permission from the Director in an industrial discharge permit.
 - (c) No wastewater with a pH greater than twelve-point-zero standard units (12.0 SU) will be accepted by OJRSA.
 5. Wastewater containing pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants which will cause interference, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW.
 6. Noxious liquids, gases, or solids which either singly, or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
 7. Wastewater, liquid, or vapors having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F), or results in a temperature higher than one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit (104°F) at the influent to the POTW or heat in such an amount as will inhibit biological activity in the POTW and result in interference.

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8. Wastewater containing radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by applicable Federal or State regulations.
 9. Wastewater which constitutes a slug discharge as defined herein.
 10. Substances which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the process. In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the SDWA, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
 11. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that may cause interference or pass-through.
 12. Any wastewater which imparts a visible sheen in the effluent of the POTW is prohibited.
 13. Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute or chronic worker health and safety problems.
 14. Any trucked or hauled pollutants not authorized under SECTION 10 of these Regulations.
 15. Any wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts observable and/or measurable color to the treatment plant's effluent thereby violating the OJRSA's NPDES permit. Color (in combination with turbidity) shall not cause the treatment plant effluent to reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than ten percent (10%) from the seasonably established norm for aquatic life.
 16. Any sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes.
 17. Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Director in writing by execution of a Capacity Permit, Industrial User Permit, other permit, or binding agreement. No medical waste may pose a biohazard risk to OJRSA staff, the public, or the environment. Liquid cremation processes and the like will be considered by OJRSA on a case-by-case basis.
 18. Any wastewater causing the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
 19. Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances in sufficient concentrations which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW.
 20. 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.
- C. Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this Section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.
- D. Inflow Prohibitions: Any wastewater drains located outside the building must be covered with a roof or hatch and also have a berm or appropriate stormwater barrier around it to prevent the drainage of stormwater into the sewer (e.g., mop basin, sampling point, etc.). Outdoor grated cleanouts are not allowed in the OJRSA territory to prevent the introduction of stormwater to the sewer, which includes industrial and other Wastestream sampling points. Dumpster pad drains are not allowed to be connected to any system that discharges wastewater to the OJRSA wastewater treatment plant. Any outside drain must be approved by OJRSA and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Outside sampling locations are also included in this requirement. The sampling location must have an aluminum or lightweight cover to prevent stormwater from getting into the sewer line. A notch can be cut out of the lid to allow sampling tubing for the composite sampler.

4.2 CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain discharges may be prohibited in the event the Director determines it necessary to protect the POTW, receiving stream, or that the discharge will endanger lives, health, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The Director may revise the limitations established in this Section if, in their opinion, different limitations are necessary

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to meet the above objectives. **WASTEWATER AS DESCRIBED BELOW SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED TO THE POTW WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR.**

A. Grease, Waxes, and Oils:

1. Petroleum oil, cutting oils, coolants, or products of mineral oil origin (hydrocarbons)
 - (a) Wastewater shall not exceed an average concentration of more than one hundred milligrams per liter (100 mg/L) of such oil or grease.
 - (b) Analyses shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants.
2. Oil or Grease of Animal or Vegetable Origin
 - (a) Wastewater shall not exceed an average concentration of more than two hundred milligrams per liter (200 mg/L) of such oil or grease.
 - (b) Analyses for total oil and grease and for total petroleum oil and grease shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 136 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants. The difference between the hydrocarbon analysis and the total recoverable grease and oil analysis will be considered grease or oil of animal or vegetable origin.
3. Wastewater containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at a temperature between thirty-two and one-hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (32°F-to-150°F).
4. Wastewater or waste containing oil or grease or septage that is hauled to OJRSA facilities. SECTION 9 and SECTION 10 of this Regulation address provisions as they are applicable to hauled waste.

B. Wastewater containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed.

C. Holding tank waste.

D. Stormwater, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted water (including industrial wastewater), unless specifically authorized by the Director.

4.3 ESTABLISHING LOCAL LIMITS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Director may impose limitations more stringent than the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Local Limits in wastewater discharge permits where it is necessary to comply with the objectives of these Regulations.
- B. No person shall discharge wastewater in excess of the concentration or mass limit set forth in National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and/or Local Limits as established by the Director, or limitations as listed on an individual Discharge Permit. The Director shall establish permit limitations on industrial and Commercial Users on a case-by-case basis in accordance with SCDES and EPA regulations. Where appropriate and allowed by applicable regulations, the Director may impose concentration and/or mass limitations on a discharge.
- C. The Director may establish Local Limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c). If/when established, no person shall discharge wastewater containing an excess of these pollutant limits.
- D. The Director may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), by Policy or include such in individual Discharge Permits to implement Local Limits and the requirements of SECTION 4.1 of these Regulations.

4.4 NATIONAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS AND LOCAL LIMITS

- A. Users must comply with the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (NCPS) found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 and/or SECTION 4.3.
- B. Users must also comply with Local Limits, to include applicable State Pretreatment Standards, as codified in S.C. R.61-9 403.

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- C. Specific pollutant limitation and Compliance Schedules shall be developed by the Director and made a part of the User's Discharge Permit. New Sources must be in compliance with NCPS or Local Limits at the initiation of a discharge. These specific limits and definitions of duration and maximums shall be on file at the OJRSA's office and available upon request. Future changes or additions to these limitations shall be developed, set, and adopted by OJRSA and will be published, and when adopted by OJRSA be automatically incorporated into the Pretreatment Program.
1. Where a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Director may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with this Section.
 2. When the limits in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the Director may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users.
 3. When wastewater subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same Standard, the Director may impose an alternate limit in accordance with SC R61-9 403.6I.
 4. When a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an Industrial User may request that OJRSA convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the Director. OJRSA may establish equivalent mass limits only if the Industrial User meets all the conditions set forth below.
 - (a) To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the Industrial User must:
 - (i) Employ, or demonstrate that it will employ, water conservation methods and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its individual wastewater discharge permit;
 - (ii) Currently use control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard, and not have used dilution as a substitute for treatment (SECTION 4.5);
 - (iii) Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow (ADF) rate for all waste streams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual ADF rate and the long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating conditions;
 - (iv) Not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the discharge; and
 - (v) Have consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards during the period prior to the Industrial User's request for equivalent mass limits.
 - (b) An Industrial User subject to equivalent mass limits must:
 - (i) Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits;
 - (ii) Continue to record the facility's flow rates through the use of a continuous effluent flow monitoring device;
 - (iii) Continue to record the facility's production rates and notify the Director whenever production rates are expected to vary by more than twenty percent (20%) from its baseline production rates determined in paragraph 4.4(C)(4)(a)(iii) of this Section. Upon notification of a revised production rate, the Director will reassess the equivalent mass limit and revise the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and

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- (iv) Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented pursuant to paragraph 4.4(C)(4)(a)(i) of this Section as long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.
- (c) When developing equivalent mass limits, the Director:
 - (i) Will calculate the equivalent mass limit by multiplying the actual ADF rate of the regulated process(es) of the Industrial User by the concentration-based Daily Maximum and Monthly Average standards for the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard and the appropriate unit conversion factor;
 - (ii) Upon notification of a revised production rate, will reassess the equivalent mass limit and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
 - (iii) May retain the same equivalent mass limit in subsequent individual wastewater discharge permit terms if the Industrial User's actual ADF rate was reduced solely as a result of the implementation of water conservation methods and technologies, and the actual ADF rates used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit were not based on the use of dilution as a substitute for treatment pursuant to SECTION 4.5. The Industrial User must also be in compliance with these Regulations regarding the prohibition of bypass.
- 5. The Director may convert the mass limits of the Categorical Pretreatment Standards of 40 CFR Parts 414, 419, and 455 to concentration limits for purposes of calculating limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users. The conversion is at the discretion of the Director.
 - (a) Once included in its permit, the Industrial User must comply with the equivalent limitations developed in this Section in lieu of the promulgated Categorical Pretreatment Standards from which the equivalent limitations were derived.
 - (b) Many Categorical Pretreatment Standards specify one (1) limit for calculating maximum daily discharge limitations and a second limit for calculating maximum Monthly Average, or four (4) day average, limitations. Where such Standards are being applied, the same production or flow figure shall be used in calculating both the average and the maximum equivalent limitation.
 - (c) Any Industrial User operating under a permit incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production-based Standard shall notify the Director within two (2) business days after the User has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any User not notifying the Director of such anticipated change will be required to meet the mass or concentration limits in its permit that were based on the original estimate of the long-term average production rate.

4.5 DILUTION PROHIBITION

Except where authorized by applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards, no User shall deliberately dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations developed by the OJRSA, State, or Federal Regulations.

4.6 ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE/SLUG CONTROL PLANS

- A. OJRSA shall evaluate whether an Industrial User needs to develop and implement an accidental discharge/slug control plan or other actions to control slug discharges. Users shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by these Regulations. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the expense of the Owner. When required, detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the OJRSA for review and shall be approved by the OJRSA and SCDES as necessary before

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construction of the facility. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the responsibility to modify the facility as necessary to meet the requirements of these Regulations.

- B. The accidental discharge/slug control plan when required shall be submitted to the Director and to SCDES containing at a minimum the following:
1. Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges.
 2. Description of stored chemicals.
 3. Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW of any accidental or slug discharge. Such notification must also be given for any discharge which would violate any of the prohibited discharges.
 4. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures include but are not limited to: inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measure for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

4.7 UPSET PROVISION AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

- A. Effect of an Upset – An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards if the requirements of Paragraph 4.7(B) are met.
- B. Conditions Necessary for Demonstrating Upset – A User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:
1. An upset occurred and the User can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 2. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and worker-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
 3. The User has submitted the following information to the OJRSA Regulatory Services Coordinator or Director within twenty-four (24) hours, regardless of day (including nights, weekends, and holidays) of becoming aware of the upset [if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) calendar days]:
 - (a) A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - (b) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - (c) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.
- C. User Burden of Proof – In any enforcement proceeding, the User seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- D. Judicial Determination
1. Users shall have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards, as outlined in SECTION 8 herein.
 2. User Responsibility in Case of Upset – The Industrial User shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

4.8 NOTICE OF PROCESS CHANGE/INTERRUPTION OF OPERATION

Notice by the User shall be given to the Director in advance or at the earliest possible time when normal operations of the industry as identified by the industry in its permit application will be interrupted for forty-eight (48) hours or longer, when wastewater will not be discharged, or prior to implementation of a process change which will alter characteristics of the wastewater.

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4.9 PRETREATMENT

- A. Users shall provide wastewater pretreatment as required to comply with these Regulations or Discharge Permit and shall achieve compliance with these Regulations and all Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the specified time limitations. A permit to construct pretreatment facilities shall be obtained from SCDES (see SC R61-67). Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Director for review. Submittal of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the Director under the provisions of these Regulations. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to the Director prior to the initiation of the changes.
- B. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater shall be constructed, operated, and maintained at the expense of the User. The pretreatment system tanks and pipes must be labeled to clearly show the process and what is added to the wastewater.
- C. Additional Pretreatment Measures
 - 1. Whenever deemed necessary, the Director may require Industrial Users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewer Wastestreams from industrial Wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the Industrial User's compliance with the requirements of these Regulations.
 - 2. A Significant Industrial User (SIU) [or Categorical Industrial User (CIU) as all CIUs are SIUs] may be required to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow control facility to ensure equalization of flow over a period determined by the Director. The facility shall have a reasonable capacity for the daily discharge volume and shall be equipped with alarms and a rate of discharge controller, the regulation of which shall be directed by the Director. A Discharge Permit may be issued solely for flow equalization in order to prevent a heavy flow discharge into the sewer.
 - 3. FOG Interceptors, Hydromechanical FOG Devices, FOG Traps, Oil/Water Interceptors, or Sand/Oil Interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of fats, grease, oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for Residential Users as defined in these Regulations. All interception units shall be of type and capacity as stated in the *OJRSA Development Policy* and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the Owner at their expense, as stated in SECTION 9.
 - 4. Industrial Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

4.10 BYPASS AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

- A. Any User which bypasses treatment facilities as defined in SC R61-9 403.17 shall comply with the requirements of that State regulation and applicable other Federal and State regulations.
- B. An Industrial User may allow a bypass to occur only when it does not cause National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- C. If an Industrial User knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Director, if possible at least ten (10) calendar days before the date of the bypass. An Industrial User shall submit oral notice of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards to the Director within twenty-four (24) hours, regardless of day (including nights, weekends, and holidays), from the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the bypass.
- D. A written submission shall be provided within five (5) calendar days of the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the

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duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.

- E. The Director may take enforcement action against an Industrial User for a bypass, except where the User establishes an affirmative defense of bypass. For this affirmative defense the User must show the following:
 - 1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property or environmental damage; and
 - 2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastewater, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - 3. The Industrial User submitted notices as required in this Section.
- F. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects if the Director determines it will meet the conditions listed in this section.

4.11 RECOVERY OF PREVENTATIVE EXPENSES

When any discharge in the opinion of the Director appears to be in violation of this Regulation to the extent that the discharge may cause an interference with, or have an adverse impact upon, the operation of facilities, the OJRSA may act to take preventative action. All costs and expenses, losses, and damages, including the reasonable value or cost of the use of OJRSA personnel and equipment caused or incurred by the implementation of preventative measures shall be charged to and paid by the User and/or Owner.

4.12 CONTROL OF CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERNS

OJRSA has determined that the discharge of Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC), including PFAS, by Users may bring risks to the POTW, human health and the environment through pass-through and other impacts addressed by this Regulation. OJRSA shall address CEC in the following manner for the purposes of this Regulation and protection of receiving waters/biosolids.

- A. OJRSA may require Users to provide specified information on the User's purchase, use, manufacture (intentional or incidental), discharge as a wastewater or other waste constituent, or other information or data on specified CEC; and specified information on Users' products and processes that may contribute to the creation of discharge of CEC.
- B. OJRSA may require Users to provide specified wastewater discharge information or other data on any CECs identified by either OJRSA or by the User consistent with Paragraph A above or otherwise determined by OJRSA to be potentially discharged by the User as a wastewater or other waste constituent. Such data shall include any existing data in the possession or control of the User and may include requirements for the User to sample and generate at its cost such data. OJRSA may also itself sample and generate such data, and OJRSA's costs therefore shall be billed to User as a part of User's periodic wastewater bills in accordance with this Regulation.
- C. When OJRSA determines it is necessary for the purposes of this Regulation, it may require by Industrial User Permit (through either a new permit, reissuance, or amendment), by Administrative Order (SECTION 8.2) or otherwise pursuant to the terms of this Regulation actions by a User to address CEC.
 - 1. Such actions may include:
 - (a) Further or routine monitoring requirements;
 - (b) Numeric effluent limits adopted as Local Limits or calculated as either generally applicable or User-specific technology-based limits; and
 - (c) Requirements for BMPs.

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2. Any such requirements may be based on:
 - (a) OJRSA's determination of CEC numeric criteria based on available toxicity or other data;
 - (b) EPA or DHEC standards or criteria; or
 - (c) Generally accepted criteria determinations by recognized national scientific entities.

4.13 QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS (QACs)

~~Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (QACs)~~ are commonly used disinfectants in industry. QACs are cationic surfactants that can impact cell walls and membranes after short periods of time and can remain active for relatively long periods. OJRSA has relatively low hardness water and that will make the QACs more effective and their disinfection potential is increased. QACs are generally very stable and remain effective for a long time. QACs used in an industrial facility can be found in the wastewater leaving the facility and discharged to the sewer system and into the OJRSA's wastewater treatment facility. The QACs that reach the OJRSA POTW can impact the biological organisms that perform the wastewater treatment.

- A. OJRSA reserves the right to mandate control of QACs from an Industrial User. OJRSA also reserves the right to ban or require the addition of chemicals that deactivate the QACs.
- B. OJRSA must approve the chemicals used to deactivate the QACs.
- C. Any facility that causes an upset of the OJRSA's wastewater treatment plant due to the discharge of QACs is subject to the enforcement actions delineated in this Regulation.

4.14 WASTEWATER FROM PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLIC AND FERMENTED BEVERAGES

The OJRSA has adopted BMPs for producers of Alcoholic Beverages and Fermented Beverages, which are subject to change as necessary. These facilities may be subject to permitting by OJRSA as Industrial Users, and in such case, must meet OJRSA pretreatment requirements. All producers of Alcohol Beverages and Fermented Beverages, whether subject to regulation as an Industrial User or not, shall be subject to the following conditions, at a minimum:

- A. The pH of the wastewater from the above listed industries must comply with the criteria listed in SECTION 4 at all times of discharge. If equalization or pH adjustment is necessary in order to ensure compliance, then the facility will be required to install and maintain that equipment at their expense.
- B. Excess solids such as spent yeast, grains, hops, and trub that are capable of settling and restricting or blocking flow in sewer lines is prohibited from discharge to the wastewater conveyance system.
- C. Alcoholic and fermented beverage producers must submit an application to the OJRSA prior to facility construction or equipment installation.
- D. The facility will be required to submit Best Management Practices (BMPs) to OJRSA prior to the start of discharge to the sewer system.
- E. If the facility is required to install pretreatment facilities in order to meet the OJRSA pH limits or solids removal, then they must comply with applicable sections of this Regulation as well as SCDES requirements for a construction permit (SC R61-67).
- F. Any facility found to be in violation of their BMPs or any section of this Regulation subjects themselves to the enforcement actions set forth in SECTION 8.

4.15 EXCESSIVE INFLOW AND INFILTRATION FROM SYSTEMS AND CONNECTIONS NOT OWNED BY OJRSA

- A. Publicly- and privately-owned Satellite Sewer Systems and private systems that do not meet the definition of a Satellite Sewer System (collectively referred to in SECTION 4.15 as a "Satellite System") shall be required to meet criteria for the maximum daily flow that is conveyed to the OJRSA system.
- B. Satellite System basins shall not convey flow to the OJRSA system during any rainfall event that does not qualify as a high recurrence interval storm that consists of greater than two thousand (2,000) gallons per

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day per mile per inch diameter of conveyance system within the contributing basin in which the Satellite System is being measured. A high recurrence interval storm shall be classified as the following per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates:

1. Five (5) year recurrence interval or greater
 2. Any storm duration as identified in the Precipitation Frequency Estimates table, regardless of length in minutes or days
 3. Location of most applicable weather station shall be obtained by entering the latitude / longitude or street address of the flowmeter location into the Point Precipitation Frequency Estimate web-site: PF Map: Contiguous US (noaa.gov)
- C. Should there be more than one (1) Satellite System connection point to the OJRSA, the maximum daily flow criteria shall be evaluated at each connection point independently of any other connection points, which may necessitate data collection from the Satellite System's infrastructure.
- D. Flow monitoring points shall be established with either a flowmeter installed in an OJRSA manhole or a pump station as near to the connection point as practicable. All effort shall be made to establish a flow monitoring point that minimizes:
1. Any gravity sewers upstream of the flowmeter that are not within the Satellite System's ownership.
 2. Any Satellite Sewer Systems gravity sewers that are not upstream of the connection point or any other Satellite System flow monitoring points.
- E. The Satellite System shall provide metering data and any required follow up information to OJRSA for review. Upon approval, OJRSA will provide a letter communicating that approval and the effective start date for that analysis.
- F. Should there be an abnormal authorized discharge that may affect the compliance with this standard, the Satellite System shall provide written notice to OJRSA as soon as practicable, either prior to the discharge (if it is an anticipated discharge) but in no case more than thirty (30) days after the discharge.
- G. Compliance – For every day, at each connection point, the Satellite Sewer System is in compliance if Measured Daily Flow is less than or equal to Allowable Daily Flow (Measured Daily Flow $\leq$ Allowable Daily Flow).
- H. Daily flow calculations, and their compliance with the maximum daily flow criteria, shall be calculated as follows:
1. ADF at each flowmeter location represents an assumed diurnal flow, independent of any I&I influence. (*See SECTION 4.15.1 for an example*):
 - (a) For a flowmeter with at least twelve (12) months of flow data:
 - (i) Actual daily flows for the last twelve (12) months will be calculated for each month and averaged to produce an average daily flow (ADF) for each month of data. Data shall be reviewed to exclude any days with missing or questionable data that could skew the calculation. For a month to have valid data to be included in the analysis, at least seventy-five (75%) of the days within the month should have complete data. A minimum of nine (9) months of valid data within the previous twelve (12) month period should be used for the analysis; if there is less than nine (9) months of valid data within the last twelve (12) months, then the evaluation period shall extend to prior to the last twelve (12) month period until there is at least nine (9) months of valid data.
 - (ii) The list of nine-to-twelve (9-to-12) months of monthly ADF shall be analyzed and the month with the lowest ADF shall be designated as the ADF to be used in the analysis.
 - (b) For a flowmeter with less than twelve (12) months of data, the above calculation shall be performed with as many months of data as possible. Once there is twelve (12) months of data, the calculation shall be performed as detailed above.
 - (c) ADF shall be recalculated annually.
 - (d) For the ADF calculated in the above steps, the amount should be increased by a factor of five percent (5%) (or else by a different factor if documented by the meter manufacturer

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and approved by OJRSA) to allow for potential inaccuracies inherent in metered flow. The maximum meter accuracy allowance that may be used is ten percent (10%).

2. Allowable I&I Flow shall be calculated by the following equation (referenced in the *EPA Quick Guide for Estimating Inflow and Infiltration*) (See SECTION 4.15.2 for an example):

$$2,000 \text{ gpd} * [(Miles \text{ of } 8\text{-inch diameter pipe} * 8) + (Miles \text{ of } 10\text{-inch diameter pipe} * 10) + (Miles \text{ of } 12\text{-inch diameter pipe} * 12) \dots + (Miles \text{ of } X\text{-inch diameter} * X)]$$

Where "X" represents each additional diameter pipe in the satellite sewer system

- (a) For pipes of undetermined size, they shall be assumed to be eight inches (8-in.) until otherwise verified.

3. For any particular day (See SECTION 4.15.3 for an example):

$$\text{Allowable Daily Flow} = [\text{Average Daily Flow (ADF)} * (1 + \text{Meter Accuracy Percentage})] + \text{Allowable I\&I Flow}$$

- I. With OJRSA approval, it shall also be acceptable to determine excessive I&I if a third-party consulting SC Licensed Registered Engineer is willing to sign and certify the method used as being a best engineering practice.

4.15.1 Average Daily Flow Calculation Formula and Example

Consider a system where the daily flows are recorded using a flow meter (with an accuracy of plus/minus five percent ($\pm 5\%$)) as shown below:

Month	Number of Days Valid Data	% of Days Valid Data	Average Daily Flow (gpd)
December-2021	31	100%	587,597
November-2021	30	97%	556,671
October-2021	31	100%	474,201
September-2021	20	67%	443,275
August-2021	24	77%	505,127
July-2021	31	100%	536,053
June-2021	18	60%	510,282
May-2021	27	87%	515,436
April-2021	30	100%	566,980
March-2021	22	71%	556,671
February-2021	26	93%	824,698
January-2021	21	68%	721,610
December-2020	15	48%	551,517
November-2020	26	84%	530,899
October-2020	31	100%	489,664
September-2020	28	93%	407,194
August-2020	29	94%	489,664
July-2020	29	94%	463,892

In looking at the last twelve (12) months of data, only eight (8) of the twelve (12) months have valid data for seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the days. Therefore, data for the highlighted months are thrown out, and November 2020 data is used to obtain nine (9) most recent months of valid data.

Of the nine (9) months of valid data, the month with the lowest ADF is selected (October 2021: 474,201 gpd). This amount is then increased by five percent (5%) to account for potential inaccuracy with the meter, resulting in a value of 497,911 gpd. This value is designated as the ADF to be used in the analysis.

4.15.2 Allowable I&I Flow Calculation Formula and Example

This same system has the following size pipes in their system:

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Size (inches)	Length of Sewer (Linear Feet)
4	2,200
6	9,800
8	107,000
10	10,500
12	7,200
15	800
18	1,800

$$\text{Allowable I\&I Flow}^1 = 2,000 \text{ gpd} * [(2,200*4/5,280) + (9,800*6/5,280) + (107,000*8/5,280) + (10,500*10/5,280) + (7,200*12/5,280) + (800*15/5,280) + (1,800*18/5,280)]$$

$$\text{Allowable I\&I Flow} = 439,167 \text{ gpd}$$

4.15.3 Allowable Daily Flow Formula and Example

$$\text{Allowable Daily Flow} = [\text{Average Daily Flow (ADF)} \times (1 + \text{Meter Accuracy Percentage})] + \text{Allowable I\&I Flow}$$

$$= (474,201 \text{ gpd} * 1.05) + 439,167 \text{ gpd}$$

$$= 497,911 \text{ gpd} + 439,167 \text{ gpd}$$

$$\text{Allowable Daily Flow} = 937,078 \text{ gpd}$$

Therefore, all daily flows would be measured against this threshold and any individual days (not average daily flow for the month) measuring above 937,078 gpd would be out of compliance, unless the system was under the influence of a high recurrence interval storm (one that meets or exceeds a five (5) year storm event as defined by NOAA) or an abnormal authorized discharge as recognized by the OJRSA.

¹ NOTE: Must convert linear footage of pipe into miles by dividing by 5,280 feet per mile.

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Section 5 – Revenue System

5.1 FEES AND CHARGES AS REGULATION

- A. The *OJRSA Schedule of Fees* is an enforceable extension of this Regulation.
- B. Fees shall be assessed to Users for discharges to the POTW and for executing or enforcing the provisions of these Regulations. These charges shall be developed, set, and adopted by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners and incorporated in the *Schedule of Fees*. The fees are subject to change as needed. Charges may be developed for the following purposes:
 - 1. Industrial monitoring, inspections, and surveillance procedures;
 - 2. Reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction;
 - 3. Reviewing permit applications and plans;
 - 4. Reviewing appeals;
 - 5. Special industrial discharges;
 - 6. Recovering capital related expenditures or retiring bonded indebtedness;
 - 7. Other charges, including User charges based on billable flow and excessive pollutant discharges to the POTW, necessary to recover the operation and maintenance costs of the wastewater disposal system. The parameters subject to surcharge by OJRSA are BOD or COD, TSS, Total Phosphorus, Ammonia Nitrogen and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen; however, others may be added based on changes to NPDES Permits and/or OJRSA Board of Commissioners;
 - 8. Availability, impact, and connection fees or similar fees to recover, or to provide for, capital costs expended for the system and/or its expansion;
 - 9. Excess loading on the wastewater treatment plant from concentrated wastewater being discharged to the sewer;
 - 10. Construction and Compliance Inspections; and
 - 11. Others deemed necessary by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners.

5.2 DETERMINATION AND SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES

Reference current version of *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.

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Section 6 – Discharge Permits and Reporting**6.1 INDUSTRIAL USER DISCHARGE PERMITS**

- A. Application Requirements – Any person desiring to discharge industrial wastewater shall complete an official application and file it with the OJRSA together with permit approval from any city having jurisdiction. Approval shall be evidenced by written notice from the Director. The person shall provide all data required by the current official application, copies of which shall be obtained from the Director (or his/her designee). The Director shall evaluate the data and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data provided, the Director may grant permission to discharge subject to the terms and conditions provided herein. The Director may issue a Discharge Permit with specific limitations different from those listed in these Regulations if it is determined that the discharge will otherwise comply with the remaining provisions in these Regulations. All Significant Industrial Users (SIU) (and CIUs) shall obtain a Discharge Permit to discharge to the POTW. Authorized Representative(s) of SIU shall sign the permit application. SIUs which through changes in the use of the premises or water usage cause a significant change in wastewater volume, strength, or characteristic shall submit a new application prior to making the change or alteration.
- B. Industries that have Federal Categorical processes onsite that have wastewater but the wastewater is not discharged to the sewer are required to submit an application and will be placed under a zero discharge categorical permit.
- C. Applicable persons and Users shall complete and submit an application, accompanied by any application fee required as stated in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*, including all of the following information:
 1. Name, address, and location (if different from the address) of the facility, name of the operator and Owner;
 2. Applicable SIC number(s), applicable NAICS number(s), and a list of any environmental permits held by or for the facility;
 3. Analytical data on wastewater constituents and characteristics including but not limited to those mentioned in these Regulations;
 4. Time and duration of discharge;
 5. Average daily wastewater discharge rates, including daily, monthly, and seasonal variations, if any;
 6. Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises unless subject to the confidentiality provisions of SECTION 6.12;
 7. Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the wastewater which are limited by any local limitations or National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (NCPS), a Statement regarding whether or not the person is complying or will comply with NCPS on a consistent basis, and if not, whether additional pretreatment or operational modifications are required to comply with applicable limitations or NCPS, or Local Limitations;
 8. If additional pretreatment or operational modifications will be required to comply with limitations or NCPS or Local Limitations, the shortest schedule by which the person will comply;
 9. Where required to develop pretreatment standards, a brief description of each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and a rate of production;
 10. Where required to develop pretreatment standards, type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
 11. Hours of operation of plant, and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment facilities;
 12. Any other information as may be deemed by the Director (or his/her designee) to be necessary to evaluate the permit application; and

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13. Application Signatories and Certification – All wastewater discharge permit applications and Industrial User reports must contain the following Certification Statement and be signed by an Authorized Representative of the Industrial User. These documents and records must be submitted to OJRSA with Wet Signature.

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION OR SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ASSURE THAT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL PROPERLY GATHER AND EVALUATE THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED. BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MANAGE THE SYSTEM, OR THOSE PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING THE INFORMATION, THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR KNOWING VIOLATIONS.

- D. The Director or his/her designee shall review the application, may conduct an on-site inspection of the plant and any pretreatment facilities, and shall prepare a written evaluation and tentative determination to issue or deny the Permit. If the tentative determination is to issue the Permit, the Director (or his/her designee) shall draft the permit in accordance with the Regulation and State regulations. The draft industrial wastewater discharge permit will be submitted to SCDES for review and approval. The User shall have thirty (30) calendar days from the receipt of the draft permit to review and comment on the draft Permit. The Director shall issue the final Permit at the end of the comment period.
- E. Permit Modifications – Within nine (9) months of the promulgation of a NCPS, or adoption of a Local Limitation, the Permit of Users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the timeframe prescribed by such standard. Where a User, subject to a NCPS or Local Limitation, has not previously submitted an application for a permit, the User shall apply for a Permit within one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the promulgation of the NCPS. In addition, the User with an existing Permit shall submit to the OJRSA, within one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the promulgation of an applicable standard, information regarding the nature and concentration of the regulated pollutant and a schedule for providing additional pretreatment, if necessary.
- F. Other modifications of Permits shall be subject to the same procedural requirements as the issuance of permits except the following changes may be made upon thirty (30) calendar days' notice:
1. Modifications of the monitoring program contained in the permit;
 2. Changes in the ownership of the discharge when no other change in the permit is indicated;
 3. A single modification of any Compliance Schedule not in excess of four (4) months,
 4. Modification of Compliance Schedules in permits for New Sources where the New Source will not discharge until process or pretreatment facilities are operational; or
 5. Modifications incorporating new or revised Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or regulations, or other modifications determined necessary by the Regulatory Services Coordinator or Director under the Regulations.
- G. Permit Conditions – The Director shall have the authority to grant a permit with such conditions attached as he/she believes necessary to achieve the purpose of these Regulations, State regulations, and Federal regulations. Such conditions shall include but are not limited to the following:
1. A Statement of Duration (in no case more than five (5) years) indicating the permit issuance date, expiration date, and effective date;
 2. A Statement of non-transferability;
 3. Applicable effluent limits which may include daily maximum and monthly average limits, including Best Management Practices (BMPs), based on NCPS or Local Limitations;

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4. Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or BMPs) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State, and local law.
 5. The process for seeking a waiver from monitoring for a pollutant neither present, nor expected to be present, in accordance with SECTION 6.4;
 6. Requirements to control slug discharges (if determined by the OJRSA to be necessary) and Notification requirements for slug discharges as defined by SC R61-9 Part 403.5(b);
 7. A Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards, requirements and Permit conditions;
 8. Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the OJRSA in accordance with SECTION 6.4 of this Regulation; or
 9. A Compliance Schedule that outlines dates and actions for obtaining compliance with final limitations or other pretreatment requirements.
- H. Permit Duration – Discharge Permits may be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than one (1) year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The User shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days prior to the expiration of the Permit.
- I. Permit Transfer – Discharge Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific operation. A Permit shall not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new Owner, new User, different premises/parcel, or a new or changed operation. In such event a new application shall be submitted with full information. The review of this application will be expedited if the new Owner or operator certifies:
1. That there is no immediate intent to change the facility's operation and process;
 2. The date the new Owner or operator shall take over; and
 3. Acknowledgement is made that the new Owner or operator has full responsibility for complying with the existing wastewater discharge permit.
- J. When requested by the Control Authority, a User must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty calendar (30) days of the request, unless otherwise agreed to in writing.

6.2 BASELINE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTEE

- A. Within one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the effective date of a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard (NCPS), or one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the final administrative decision made upon a category determination submission under SC R61-9 403.6, whichever is later, existing SIUs subject to such NCPS shall be required to submit to the OJRSA a report which contains the information required in SC R61-9 403.12 and applicable Federal regulations. At least ninety (90) calendar days prior to commencement of discharge, New Sources and sources that become SIUs, subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable NCPS, shall be required to submit to the Regulatory Services Coordinator or Director a report which contains the information required in SC R61-9.
- B. The Director shall require appropriate reporting from those SIUs not subject to NCPS. Reports required by SC R61-9 403.12 and these Regulations shall be signed by an Authorized Representative of the SIU.
- C. Users described within this Section shall submit the information set forth below:
 1. All information required in SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation.
 2. Measurement of Pollutants
 - (a) The User shall provide the information required in OJRSA SUR 6.1(C).
 - (b) The User shall take a minimum of one (1) representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this Paragraph.
 - (c) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined

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Wastestream formula in SC R61-9 403.6(f) to evaluate compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with SC R61-9 403.6(f) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the OJRSA.

- (d) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with SECTION 7.3.
 - (e) The OJRSA may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures.
 - (f) The baseline report shall indicate the time, date, and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.
3. Compliance Certification – A statement, reviewed by the User's Authorized Representative as defined in SECTION 2.3 and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the Pretreatment Standards and pretreatment requirements.
 4. Compliance Schedule – If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M must be provided. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard. A Compliance Schedule pursuant to this Section must meet the requirements set out in SECTION 6.5 of these Regulations.
 5. Signature and Report Certification – All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with SECTION 6.11 of these Regulations and signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in SECTION 2.3. Reports and other supporting documents must be submitted to OJRSA with Wet Signature.

6.3 REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE WITH CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARD DEADLINE

Within ninety (90) calendar days following the date for final compliance with applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to such Pretreatment Standards and pretreatment requirements shall submit to the OJRSA a report containing the information described in SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in SECTION 4.3, this Regulation shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For all other Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the User's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with SECTION 6.1. All sampling will be done in conformance with SECTION 7.3.

6.4 PERIODIC COMPLIANCE REPORTS

- A. All Users shall notify the Regulatory Services Coordinator immediately of discharges that could cause problems, including any slug discharges.
- B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) – Sampling and analysis must be performed by the User and submitted on the User discharge monitoring report (DMR) form. The DMR must include the following information to be considered complete:
 1. DMR form completed correctly and submitted to OJRSA with a Wet Signature or are in compliance with 40 CFR Part 3 Cross Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) if and when OJRSA's CROMERR is approved by EPA (*NOTE: The only exception is if the EPA and SCDES have approved other methods for DMR submittal and the OJRSA has approved the acceptance of such DMRs*).

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- (a) If no monitoring was required for a previous month, then the blank DMR form must be signed and submitted with the words "No monitoring required".
 - (b) If a facility does not discharge wastewater to the sewer during a calendar month, then the signed DMR form must be submitted with the words "No Discharge" written across the form.
 2. Submittal of the DMR – The completed DMR is due to the OJRSA by the twelfth (12th) calendar day of each month. The recognized date of acceptance is:
 - (a) The paper form can be dropped off at OJRSA by the twelfth (12th).
 - (b) The DMR can be mailed to OJRSA but the postmark date must be the twelfth (12th) of the month. Should the twelfth (12th) of the month fall on a weekend or holiday observed by the US Postal Service, then the following day the US Postal Service is operating becomes the submittal date based on the postmark. If the DMR was mailed by the twelfth (12th) but not received by the OJRSA by the twenty-fourth (24th) day of the month, then it shall be considered late. It is the responsibility of the User to ensure it is received by the OJRSA in accordance with these Regulations.
 3. DMR Components
 - (a) Full lab reports from a Qualified Laboratory for the wastewater monitoring that was conducted for the previous month.
 - (b) Flow reporting form with flows shown for every day of the calendar month. If there was no flow for a day, then a zero (0) must be entered for that day.
 - (c) Daily pH reporting log.
 - (d) Copies of any violation reporting forms that were submitted for the monitoring for the reporting month.
 - (e) An explanation for any violations (if necessary).
 - (f) Additional information as set forth in the User's permit as part of a completed DMR.
 4. DMRs that do not contain all the information designated above and DMRs that are not filled out completely will be considered incomplete and subjects the User to the enforcement actions set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation. DMRs are considered incomplete if the:
 - (a) Data is not reported correctly,
 - (b) DMR does not have a Wet Signature and a date (unless using an EPA approved method as stated in 6.4(B)(1)),
 - (c) Flow sheet does not have all flows reported for each day,
 - (d) Reporting period is not shown on the DMR, or
 - (e) User failed to submit all required data as stated on the Permit.
 - (f) DMRs that are not submitted with all this information by the twelfth (12th) will be considered incomplete and subject to enforcement.
 5. **IT IS NOT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OJRSA TO ENSURE THE DMR IS ACCURATE AND COMPLETE.** If the DMR is submitted prior to the due date, the review by OJRSA staff may not occur by that time, so the User must submit completed DMRs and not rely on OJRSA to notify the User that the DMR was not complete before the due date. The User will be notified of the incomplete DMR in the enforcement letter. Repeated failure to submit a completed and accurate DMR by the date as stated in 6.4(B)(2) shall result in escalated enforcement as set forth in this Regulation. Should the User be waiting on laboratory data, then the remaining data must be submitted on the DMR form by the twelfth (12th) and a revised DMR submitted as soon as the missing data is received. Users that notify OJRSA of the missing data before the date as stated in 6.4(B)(2) and submit this missing information as soon as received will not be subject to enforcement actions.
 6. Reports for "No Discharge" Industrial Users are subject to these conditions and may have specific reports in their Discharge Permit as necessary.
- C. If a User subject to these reporting requirements monitors any regulated pollutant at the location(s) designated in the discharge permit more frequently than required by the Regulatory Services Coordinator or the

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Director, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report. A Qualified Laboratory must be used for all sampling analysis.

- D. Any User subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard (NCPS), after the compliance date of such NCPS, or in the case of a New Source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the Regulatory Services Coordinator at the frequency required in the Industrial User Permit, unless required more frequently in the NCPS or by the OJRSA, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such NCPS. In addition, this report shall include a record of all measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows during the reporting period. At the discretion of the Regulatory Services Coordinator, and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the Director may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted. The OJRSA may impose mass limitations on Users which are using dilution to meet applicable NCPS or requirements, or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate. In such cases, the required periodic reports shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by NCPS in the discharge of the User. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the OJRSA, of pollutants contained herein which are limited by the permit or applicable NCPS.
- E. The OJRSA may authorize an Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a Categorical Pretreatment Standard if the Industrial User has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the Industrial User [see SC R61-9 403.12I(2)]. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:
 1. The waiver may be authorized where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.
 2. The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective period of the individual Discharge Permit, but in no case longer than five (5) years. The User must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent individual Discharge Permit.
 3. In making a demonstration that a pollutant is not present, the Industrial User must provide data from at least one (1) sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.
 4. The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed in accordance with SECTION 2.3 and include the Certification Statement in SECTION 6.1 (SC R61-9 403.6(b)(2)(ii)).
 5. Non-detectable sample results may be used only as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR Part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.
 6. Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Director must be included as a condition in the User's Permit. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information submitted by the User in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the Director for three (3) years after expiration of the waiver.
 7. Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the User's Permit by the Director, the Industrial User must certify on each report with the Statement in OJRSA SUR 6.1(C)(13), that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its Wastestream due to activities of the Industrial User.
 8. In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present because of changes that occur in the User's operations, the User must immediately: Comply with the monitoring requirements in SECTION 6, or other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the Director and notify the Regulatory Services Coordinator.
 9. This provision does not supersede certification processes and requirements established in Categorical Pretreatment Standards, except as otherwise specified in the Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

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10. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation.
11. All wastewater samples must be representative of the User's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a User to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the User to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
12. All monitoring waivers must be approved by SCDES.

6.5 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE PROGRESS REPORTS

The following conditions shall apply to the Compliance Schedule required by SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation:

- A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- C. The User shall submit a progress report to the Director or his/her designee no later than fourteen (14) calendar days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months pass between such progress reports to the OJRSA.

6.6 REPORTS OF CHANGED CONDITIONS

- A. Each User must notify Regulatory Services Coordinator of any significant changes to the User's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least five (5) calendar days before the change.
- B. The Regulatory Services Coordinator may require the User to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation.
- C. The Regulatory Services Coordinator may issue an individual Discharge Permit or modify an existing Discharge Permit under SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation in response to changed or anticipated changed conditions.

6.7 REPORTS OF POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

- A. In the case of any discharge, including but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, a slug discharge, or slug load, that might cause potential problems for the POTW, the User shall immediately notify OJRSA of the incident by phone, regardless of the time or day the incident occurs. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User.
- B. Within five (5) calendar days following such discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the Director, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this Regulation.
- C. A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in Paragraph 6.7(A). Employers shall ensure that

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all employees, who could cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

- D. Significant Industrial Users (and CIUs) are required to notify the Regulatory Services Coordinator or Director immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge.

6.8 NOTICE OF VIOLATION/REPEAT SAMPLING AND REPORTING

If sampling performed by a User indicates a limit violation, the User must notify OJRSA within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation, regardless of the day of the week. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Regulatory Services Coordinator within thirty (30) calendar days after becoming aware of the violation. Resampling by the Industrial User is not required if OJRSA performs sampling of the violated parameter at the Industrial User at least once a month, or if OJRSA performs sampling at the User between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the User or OJRSA receives the results of this sampling.

6.9 NOTIFICATION OF DISCHARGE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

- A. Industrial Users (IU) shall notify the OJRSA, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261. Such notification must include:
 1. Name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR part 261;
 2. The EPA hazardous waste number; and
 3. The type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other).
- B. If the IU discharges more than one hundred kilograms (100 kg) of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the IU:
 1. An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes;
 2. An estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastewater discharged during that calendar month; and
 3. An estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastewater expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months.
- C. IUs shall provide the notification no later than one hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the discharge of the listed or characteristic hazardous waste. Notification need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharge; however, notifications of changed discharges must be submitted under SC R61-9 403.12(g). The notification requirement does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of SC R61-9 403.12(b), (d)II(e). Users are exempt from the requirements during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen kilograms (15 kg) of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen kilograms (15 kg) of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the IU discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
- D. In the case of any new regulations under RCRA Section 3001 identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the IU shall notify the OJRSA, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) calendar days of the effective date of such regulations.
- E. In the case of any notification, the IU shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

6.10 USER RECORDS

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- A. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this Regulation shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this Regulation, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the User independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under OJRSA SUR 4.4(D). Records shall include:
 1. The date, exact place, method, time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples;
 2. The dates analyses were performed;
 3. Who performed the analyses;
 4. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 5. The results of such analyses.
- B. Records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the User or OJRSA, or where the User has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Director.

6.11 CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

Certification of Pollutants Not Present – Users that have an approved monitoring waiver based on SECTION 6.4 must certify on each report with the following statement that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its Wastestream due to activities of the User. The certification statement, including a Wet Signature, shall be provided by the Authorized Representative and must include the following:

BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRETREATMENT STANDARD FOR 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I CERTIFY THAT, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF: THERE HAS BEEN NO INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF _____ [list pollutant(s)] IN THE WASTEWATERS DUE TO THE ACTIVITIES AT THE FACILITY SINCE FILING OF THE LAST PERIODIC REPORT UNDER SECTION 6.4 OF THIS REGULATION.

6.12 CONFIDENTIALITY

INFORMATION AND DATA ON A USER OBTAINED FROM REPORTS, QUESTIONNAIRES, DISCHARGE APPLICATIONS, MONITORING PROGRAMS, AND FROM INSPECTIONS SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC IN COMPLIANCE WITH FOIA LAWS OR TO OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY WITHOUT RESTRICTION UNLESS THE USER SPECIFICALLY REQUESTS AND IS ABLE TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE DIRECTOR, THAT THE RELEASE OF SUCH INFORMATION WOULD DIVULGE INFORMATION, PROCESSES, OR METHODS OF PRODUCTION ENTITLED TO PROTECTION AS TRADE SECRETS OF THE USER. WHEN REQUESTED BY THE PERSON FURNISHING THE REPORT, THE PORTIONS OF A REPORT WHICH THE DIRECTOR HAS DETERMINED MIGHT DISCLOSE TRADE SECRETS OR SECRET PROCESSES SHALL NOT BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION BY THE PUBLIC. IT SHALL, HOWEVER, BE MADE AVAILABLE UPON WRITTEN REQUEST TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES FOR USES RELATED TO THESE REGULATIONS, THE NPDES PERMIT, OR OTHER USES DETERMINED APPROPRIATE BY THE DIRECTOR. THE INFORMATION SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR USE BY THE STATE IN JUDICIAL REVIEW OR ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING THE PERSON FURNISHING THE INFORMATION. WASTEWATER CONSTITUENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS SHALL NOT BE RECOGNIZED AS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

6.13 PRETREATMENT LOCAL LIMITS AND ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

- A. Industrial User Discharge Permit Review
 1. After review of the Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire form, SIC, and NAICS, the Director and/or SCDES may require that the User be issued an Industrial User Discharge Permit. The Discharge Permit itself may apply to either total industrial process discharge or to a combined sanitary/industrial Wastestream discharge; however, sanitary/industrial combined Wastestreams

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are discouraged for monitoring purposes. The industrial process discharge may or may not be pre-treated.

2. During the review process, unique conditions are established for each industrial category. The final Discharge Permit specifies the exact conditions which are applicable to the specific permittee (User). In the permit process, specific self-monitoring characterization of the wastewater is required for certain industrial categories. Every Discharge Permit has established selected pollutants for self-monitoring purposes, which are established through Categorical Pretreatment Standards or the pollutants that are present and/or are suspected of being present in the wastewater discharge. If the User has been determined to be categorical, effluent parameters will be based upon the EPA's Categorical Pretreatment Standards found in 40 CFR Parts 405 to 471. **THE EFFLUENT LIMITS WILL BE ESTABLISHED TO EITHER CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS OR LOCAL LIMITS, WHICHEVER IS MORE STRINGENT.** Limitations on all pollutants regulated by the Categorical Pretreatment Standards must be included in the Discharge Permit, even though the User may not discharge all or any of the regulated pollutants.
 3. Reporting frequency is at the discretion of the Director. Contributing factors are:
 - (a) Categorical Requirements,
 - (b) Potential of User's discharge to impact the Sewer System, volume of User's discharge, type and concentrations of pollutants in the Wastestream,
 - (c) Past compliance history, and
 - (d) Reasonable potential to adversely affect the sewer system.
 4. Discharge Permit limits will be developed based on the historical data from an industry and the Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire. Discharge Permit limits will be based on need and pollutants of concern for the permitted industry.
- B. Headworks Loading – The Pretreatment Department performs headworks analysis on OJRSA water reclamation facilities (WRF) as required by the NPDES Permit. The purpose of the headworks analysis is to develop technically based limits for Significant Industrial Users under the Pretreatment Program. The headworks analysis is calculated through a required design loading program utilizing treatment efficiencies, process inhibition levels, and water quality criteria on the receiving stream. The information obtained from the headworks loading aids in the development of Industrial User Discharge Permit limits. Sludge disposal is a specific criteria on the total allowable loading for the WRF and may significantly alter total allowable loading. Total allowable loading is at the discretion of the Director.

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Section 7 – Sampling and Monitoring**7.1 RIGHT OF ENTRY AND INSPECTIONS**

- A. Whenever it shall be necessary for the purposes of this Regulation and upon presentation of proper credentials and identification, OJRSA personnel or their Authorized Representatives shall be permitted to enter upon any property of Users to determine whether the User is complying with all the requirements of these Regulations and any individual Discharge Permit or Administrative Order issued hereunder. Users shall allow OJRSA personnel ready access to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspecting and copying records, facility inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and/or testing. Any User completing and filing an application to discharge wastewater shall thereby grant the OJRSA permission to enter their premises for said purposes. Where a User has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, OJRSA personnel shall be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.
- B. The SIU inspection and sampling plan is as follows:
 - 1. OJRSA will inspect and sample each SIU at least annually as required by the SC R61-9.403.
 - 2. Should an industry have submitted an Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the facility more often than annually.
 - 3. If a facility has violations of their Discharge Permit or this Regulation, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the facility more often than annually.
 - 4. If OJRSA experiences an upset of their WRF, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the SIU more often than annually; especially if the causative agent is known and the SIU has this pollutant in their wastewater.
 - 5. Should OJRSA receive a complaint about an SIU, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the SIU more often than annually.
 - 6. If the collection system has blockages or issues and the SIU discharges to that collection system section, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the SIU more often than annually.
 - 7. Should the facility notify the OJRSA of a production change, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the facility more often than annually.
 - 8. Should the facility propose to install a pretreatment system and have to obtain a DHEC construction permit, then OJRSA can inspect the facility upon completion of the installation of the pretreatment system.
 - 9. OJRSA will have the authority to inspect and sample an SIU more often than annually in the event of an emergency where the public health or the environment can be impacted.
 - 10. Should OJRSA need to gather site specific information to administer the pretreatment program, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the SIU more often than annually.
- C. The Nonresidential User inspection and sampling plan is as follows:
 - 1. OJRSA can inspect and sample each User within the first year of the start of discharge.
 - 2. If the User has violations of this regulation, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the facility due to the violation.
 - 3. If the collection system has blockages or issues and the User discharges to that collection system section, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the User.
 - 4. OJRSA is required to apply for an NPDES permit usually every five years, OJRSA may inspect and sample the User as part of their evaluation of their pretreatment program update.
 - 5. If the facility has a FCD to control the FOG discharge to the sewer, then OJRSA may inspect and sample the User as required by this regulation.

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6. IF OJRSA experiences an upset of their WRF, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the use more often if the User has the potential to cause the upset.
 7. Should OJRSA receive a complaint about the User, the OJRSA can inspect and sample the User.
 8. OJRSA will have the authority to inspect and sample the User in the event of an emergency where the public health or the environment can be impacted.
 9. Should OJRSA need to gather site specific information, the OJRSA may sample and inspect the User.
- D. Denial of Entry – Failure to provide entry or access to information regulated by the OJRSA should be documented by the employee and the Director should be notified as soon as possible. The Director will discuss the denial of entry with the OJRSA attorney. If necessary, OJRSA will seek a warrant from the court with appropriate jurisdiction and will return with law enforcement to conduct the inspection and/or sampling. Continued failure to provide entry will result in OJRSA taking enforcement actions against the User as set forth in this Regulation.
- E. Confidentiality Agreements – See Section 6.12. **OJRSA PERSONNEL CONDUCTING THE INSPECTION CAN NOT SIGN ANY CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS, WAIVERS OF LIABILITY, OR NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENTS.** Any records that are reviewed during the inspection and must be kept confidential must be stamped with the word “confidential” and OJRSA will adhere to the confidentiality provisions set forth in this Regulation, subject to advice of OJRSA legal counsel regarding South Carolina open records laws and the applicability of SECTION 6.12 of this Regulation to the specific facts and circumstances at issue.

7.2 COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

- A. Compliance determinations, with respect to prohibitions and limitations, shall be made on the basis of composite and discrete samples of wastewater. Composite samples may be taken over a twenty-four (24) hour period, or over a different time span, as determined necessary by the OJRSA to meet the needs of specific circumstances.
- B. OJRSA personnel or their Authorized Representatives 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.
- C. OJRSA may require the User to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility’s sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the User at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated annually to ensure their accuracy. Calibration records must be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years and available to OJRSA upon request.
- D. 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 OJRSA and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing or removing such access shall be borne by the User.
- E. Unreasonable delays in allowing OJRSA personnel access to the User’s premises shall be a violation of this Regulation and subject to the enforcement actions set forth in this regulation.

7.3 ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of an Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the OJRSA or other parties approved by EPA.

7.4 SAMPLING FREQUENCY

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Sampling of industrial wastewater for the purpose of compliance determination with respect to prohibitions and limitations shall be done at such intervals as the OJRSA may designate. As a minimum, the OJRSA shall conduct compliance sampling or may cause such sampling to be conducted on all Significant Industrial Users and Categorical Industrial Users once every calendar year. Sampling performed by the SIU must adhere to the conditions set forth in the Industrial User Discharge Permit as issued by OJRSA.

7.5 SAMPLE COLLECTION

- A. Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.
- B. Except as indicated in this Paragraph and 7.5(G), the User must collect wastewater samples using twenty-four (24) hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized in writing by OJRSA. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized, the samples must be representative of the discharge. The twenty-four (24) hour sampling period shall be defined as not less than twenty-three and one-half (23.5) hours and no more than twenty-four (24) hours. If the discharge does not occur for a full twenty-four (24) hours, then OJRSA will require the facility to sample during the entire discharge period.
- C. The parameters that require preservation beyond use of ice must be preserved within fifteen (15) minutes past the end of the composite period as set forth in 40 CFR Part 136.
- D. The sample date for a composite sample is the date when the last aliquot of wastewater is added to the sample reservoir. The final date is the date that will be used for compliance evaluation.
- E. Every composite sample must have a Sample Flow where the totalizer reading is taken when the composite sampler is started and the totalizer reading is taken when the composite sample is completed. The Sample Flow is subject to the daily maximum flow limits set forth in the individual wastewater discharge permit. If the facility does not have a sewer flow meter, then the water meter can be read for the composite sampling period and this will be the Sample Flow.
- ~~D.F.~~ Total Toxic Organics (TTO) are required for some federal categorical industries. The list of TTO parameters are specified in the federal categorical regulations. Sampling for the TTO parameters must be done on the same calendar day in order to sum the results to determine compliance for daily maximum for TTO.
- ~~E.G.~~ Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.
- ~~F.H.~~ For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and ninety (90) day compliance reports required in SECTIONS 6.2 and 6.3 of these Regulations [R61-9 403.12(b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, OJRSA may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by SECTION 6.4 the Industrial User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements.

7.6 SAMPLING STRUCTURE

- A. Any User discharging non-domestic wastewater into the public sewer system for treatment by the OJRSA may be required to construct and maintain a sampling structure at a location approved by the OJRSA. The purpose of this structure is so that a representative sample of the User's discharge to the sewer system may be collected. The sampling structure shall be located so as to be readily accessible to OJRSA personnel and shall be constructed in compliance with OJRSA specifications for these types of structures.
- B. The sampling structure may normally be located on the User's premises, but OJRSA may allow the structure to be located in public right-of-way in certain cases when an onsite location would be impractical. Approval for location in a public right-of-way must be obtained by the appropriate governing body.

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7.7 PH EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS UNDER CONTINUOUS MONITORING

Users shall maintain the pH of wastewater within the range set forth in OJRSA SUR 4.1(B)(4) except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:

- A. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed two (2) hours in any calendar month; and
- B. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

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Section 8 – Enforcement**8.1 ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

The Director shall enforce the provisions of this Regulation. Implementation of this regulation shall be completed by the Director or his/her designee. The Board of Commissioners is not involved in its implementation or enforcement.

8.2 ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS, REMEDIES, AND PENALTIES

- A. Notifications of Violation – Whenever the OJRSA finds that any person has violated or is violating these Regulations, a Permit, or any prohibition, limitation, or requirement contained in these Regulations or Permit, the Director or his/her designee may serve upon such a person an appropriate written notice stating the nature of the violation. An oral notice shall be sufficient in emergency circumstances. The OJRSA may require a response to the Notice of Violation (NOV). When required in the notice and within fifteen (15) calendar days from the date of the notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the Director or OJRSA individual as stated in the NOV. Submission of this plan shall not relieve the person of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation. The classification of violations under these Regulations and permits are: NOV or a Notice of Significant Noncompliance (NOSNC). Refer to SECTION 8 of this Regulation.
- B. Administrative Orders – Three types of Administrative Orders are set forth for working with a User to come into compliance with the discharge permit.
 1. Consent Order – The Director is empowered to enter into Consent Orders, assuring of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the person responsible for the violation. Such orders may be negotiated in an Informal Conference. Such agreements shall include specific action to be taken by the person to correct the violation within a time period specified by the Consent Order and contain other terms and conditions. A violation of a Consent Order shall constitute a violation or violations under this Regulation.
 2. Compliance Order – When the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Regulation, a Discharge Permit or Administrative Order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or requirement, the Director may issue a Compliance Order to the User responsible for the discharge directing that the User come into compliance within a specified time. If the User does not come into compliance within the time provided, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance Orders also may contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A Compliance Order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a Pretreatment Standard or requirement, nor does a Compliance Order relieve the User of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.
 3. Cease and Desist Order – The Cease and Desist Order is used as a remedy when other enforcement actions have failed to bring a User into compliance with their Discharge Permit.
 - (a) When the OJRSA finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Regulation, a Discharge Permit or Administrative Order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or requirement, or that the User's past violations are likely to recur, the Director may issue a Cease and Desist Order to the User directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the User to:
 - (i) Immediately comply with all requirements; and

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- (ii) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.
 - (b) Issuance of a Cease and Desist Order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.
- C. Informal Conference Prior to Hearing Date – OJRSA may schedule an Informal Conference with the User and attempt to negotiate an enforceable Compliance Schedule by way of a Consent Order Agreement. The Consent Order Agreement may contain such other terms and conditions, including but not limited to, provisions for additional monitoring, full or partial cessation of discharge, interim limits, installation of pre-treatment, and payment of all administrative costs, expenses, attorney's fees, and civil penalties.
- D. Notice to Show Cause at Adjudicatory Hearing
 - 1. The Director may order any User who causes or is responsible for an unauthorized discharge or other violations to show cause at an Adjudicatory Hearing why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken. A notice shall be served on the User specifying the time and place for the hearing, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the User show cause why this proposed enforcement action should not be taken.
 - 2. Service – The notice of the hearing to the User shall be served personally, by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested), or other trackable means to ensure delivery is made to the User at least ten (10) calendar days before the hearing. **SERVICE MAY BE MADE ON ANY AGENT OR OFFICER OF THE USER.**
 - 3. Request by User for an Adjudicatory Hearing or for an Informal Conference Prior to Show Cause Hearing
 - (a) Requests for an Adjudicatory Hearing must be served on the OJRSA within fifteen (15) calendar days following mailing of any final administrative action or decision by the OJRSA to the User on any violation, application, permit, certificate, or other licensing matter.
 - (b) A request for an Informal Conference prior to the show cause hearing may be made by a User but not to delay the hearing date. If the request is granted, an Informal Conference may be held by the Director or their designee to explore ways and means to obtain compliance by consent without the necessity of a formal Adjudicatory Hearing.
 - 4. Record – At any hearing held pursuant to these Regulations, testimony shall be taken under oath and transcribed by a court reporter. A copy of the transcript shall be made available to any member of a party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges thereof to the court reporter employed to provide said transcription.
 - 5. Hearing Officer – The Director will appoint a Hearing Officer or officers to preside over the Adjudicatory Hearing. The Hearing Officer shall have no connection with the preparation or presentation of the evidence at the hearing.
 - 6. Procedure – The procedure for an Adjudicatory Hearing and other enforcement procedures are set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.
- E. Enforcement Orders – When the Hearing Officer finds that a User has violated or is violating the provisions, prohibitions, or limitations of these Regulations, or those contained in any Discharge Permit or binding agreement issued hereunder, the Officer may issue a Cease and Desist Order, and may direct those persons in violation to perform any or all of the following:
 - 1. Comply forthwith;
 - 2. Comply in accordance with a compliance time schedule set forth in the Administrative Order;
 - 3. Take appropriate remedial or preventative action in the event of a continuing or threatened violation;
 - 4. Prohibit or reduce the discharge;
 - 5. Provide wastewater storage or flow equalization;
 - 6. Make payment by the User to cover added costs of handling and treatment costs and the administrative costs of the enforcement action;

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7. Post performance bonds;
 8. Act to take other steps to achieve compliance;
 9. Pay fines and penalties to OJRSA;
 10. Pay reasonable attorney's fees, hearing costs, reporting costs, and other expenses incurred by the OJRSA for the hearing or enforcement procedure.
- F. Penalties and Costs –The OJRSA may issue administrative and civil penalties and other fees for violations of this Regulation as described in SECTION 8.6. Prior to the imposition of civil penalties, an adjudicatory hearing will be offered to the User.
- G. Emergency Suspensions – **THE DIRECTOR MAY SUSPEND OR REVOKE A USER'S PERMISSION TO DISCHARGE WHEN SUCH ACTION IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO STOP AN ACTUAL OR THREATENED DISCHARGE WHICH PRESENTS OR MAY PRESENT AN IMMINENT OR SUBSTANTIAL ENDANGERMENT TO THE HEALTH OR WELFARE OF PERSONS OR THE ENVIRONMENT OR CAUSES INTERFERENCE IN CONVEYANCE SYSTEM OR TREATMENT PLANT OPERATIONS. ANY USER NOTIFIED OF REVOCATION OF PERMISSION TO DISCHARGE SHALL IMMEDIATELY STOP OR ELIMINATE ITS DISCHARGE. EMERGENCY SUSPENSIONS MAY OR MAY NOT BE ASSOCIATED WITH AN ENFORCEMENT ACTION.** Unless associated with an emergency suspension that is not associated with an enforcement action, a hearing shall be held within fifteen (15) calendar days of the notice of revocation to determine whether the suspension may be lifted or the User's Permit terminated. The User shall submit a detailed written statement describing the causes of the violations and the measures taken to prevent any future violations to the OJRSA prior to the date of the hearing. **IN THE EVENT OF A FAILURE OF THE PERSON TO COMPLY VOLUNTARILY WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER, THE DIRECTOR SHALL TAKE SUCH STEPS AS DEEMED NECESSARY INCLUDING IMMEDIATE SEVERANCE OF THE SEWER CONNECTION.** The Director may reinstate the permission to discharge upon proof of the elimination of the violations or the risk for damage to life, health, property, and/or the environment has subsided.
- H. Termination or Revocation of Permit – Any User who violates the conditions of these Regulations, or applicable State and Federal regulations, is subject to having their permission to discharge revoked. The Director may revoke any Permit for the following reasons:
1. Failure to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of their discharge;
 2. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
 3. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection and monitoring;
 4. Failure to meet effluent limits at point of connection with public sewer, which includes any sewer system that connects with OJRSA conveyance and/or treatment facilities;
 5. Tampering with or deliberately altering monitoring equipment;
 6. Falsifying DMRs or other reports;
 7. Changes in the POTW's NPDES permit, receiving stream water quality standards, POTW treatment plant process, sludge disposal practices or requirements, or other modifications of a similar nature that impact the OJRSA's ability to accept industrial or other wastewaters;
 8. For causes necessitating an emergency suspension;
 9. Discharge of wastewater prohibited by these Regulations;
 10. Significant Noncompliance with schedules, Pretreatment Standards or requirements, of any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or these Regulations;
 11. Non-payment of costs as defined in the Regulations and *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.
- I. A User whose permission to discharge has been revoked may apply for new permission to discharge and shall pay all delinquent fees, charges, penalties, and such other sums as may be due to the OJRSA; however, the OJRSA is under no obligation to allow the User to reconnect.

8.3 JUDICIAL REMEDIES

Notwithstanding the administration procedure provided herein, when any User discharges wastewater into the wastewater disposal system contrary to the law of this State or the provisions of these Regulations, or any order or

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Permit issued hereunder, or otherwise violates applicable law or the provisions of these Regulations or any Administrative Order or Discharge Permit issued hereunder, the Director may commence an action for appropriate legal or equitable relief in the Court of Common Pleas. The remedies provided by this Regulation are not exclusive.

8.4 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

The Director, in the name of the OJRSA, may file in Common Pleas Court, a suit seeking the issuance of an injunction, damages, or other appropriate relief to enforce the provisions of these Regulations or other applicable law or regulation and the determination of a Hearing Officer. Suit may be brought on behalf of the OJRSA, at the same time or separately, to recover any and all damages suffered by the OJRSA as a result of any action or inaction of any User or other person who causes or suffers damage to occur to the POTW or for any other expense, loss, or damage of any kind or nature suffered by the OJRSA. Such damages shall include, but not limited to, claims for damages, takings, losses, expenses, costs, fines, penalties, and attorneys' fees for which the OJRSA may become liable or responsible and which arise out of or result from the User's noncompliance with its Discharge Permit or the User's violation of State or Federal Pollution Control laws, rules, or regulations.

8.5 CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS

- A. Facts or circumstances which tend to indicate a criminal activity by any User may be reported to the proper Local, State, and/or Federal law enforcement agencies for investigation and prosecution. Concurrent with criminal investigations and/or enforcement by the proper law enforcement agencies, the OJRSA has authority to take actions to protect life, health, property, and/or the environment using means detailed in Paragraph 8.2(G) and other sections of this Regulation.
- B. Where appropriate, the OJRSA may assess civil penalties and other fees as described in SECTION 8.6 for such violations, in addition to any criminal or civil penalties applicable under local, state, or federal law.

8.6 PENALTIES, FEES, AND COST RECOVERY FOR VIOLATIONS

- A. The OJRSA may impose penalties and fees for violations to the Regulation as described in this Section.
- B. Cost recovery for damages, takings, losses, handling and treatment costs, non-payment of User and/or permit charges, administrative and other expenses, fines issued against the OJRSA, legal and attorneys' fees associated with enforcement action may be taken against the User in violation of Regulations. These costs may include others as listed in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees* and other OJRSA-approved policies at the time of the violation.
- C. Administrative and Civil Penalties:
 1. A User will be subject to administrative and civil penalties up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per violation per day (in accordance with SC Code of Laws 6-11-285). This penalty amount will be the maximum amount that may be administrated for each violation, per day the violation occurred
 2. Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In case of monthly or long-term discharge limits, fines may be assessed for each day during the period of violation. The OJRSA shall have such remedies for the collection of such assessments as it has for collection of other service charges.
- D. Payment of Costs -
 1. All enforcement penalties and other fees assessed as a result of administrative orders or criminal violations that are assessed on the User must be payable to OJRSA. Payment must be remitted to OJRSA within thirty (30) calendar days of the issuance of the approved Administrative Order or criminal penalties. Payments not received by the due date are subject to late fees as stated in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.
 2. Payment of costs or fines shall not relieve the User from the requirement to pretreat wastewater or discharges in excess of the limitations required under its permits or the Regulations of the OJRSA.

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- E. Failure to Pay – See SECTION 8.8.

8.7 PERFORMANCE BONDS

The Director may refuse to reissue a Discharge Permit to any User which has failed to comply with the provisions of these Regulations or any order or previous Permit issued hereunder unless such User first files with it a satisfactory bond, payable to the OJRSA, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Director to be necessary to meet the costs of any scheduled improvements and to achieve consistent compliance.

8.8 DISCONTINUANCE OF SEWER SERVICE FOR NON-PAYMENT

The Director shall have the right to discontinue sewer service to the property of a User of such service in the event of non-payment of sewer charges; provided that no discontinuation shall be made until the User shall have been given notice of their right to be heard in person or by counsel on the question of discontinuation before the OJRSA or any person designated by the OJRSA after not less than five (5) calendar days written notice specifying the basis of discontinuation. The OJRSA or its agents shall have the right of entry in and upon the premises and the right of ingress and egress to determine the location of the service line, or to dig it up, or to uncover it for the purpose of disconnecting the service line from the property, or sealing, or plugging such line or any collection line, upon the notice as provided under the OJRSA Regulations.

8.9 TENANT RESPONSIBILITY

- A. In matters where the property was used without a formal or informal arrangement, the Owner of the property shall be held responsible. *The burden of proof for providing a binding version of a formal or informal agreement shall be on the Owner prior to the OJRSA taking action against the tenant or User.* Without such evidence, the OJRSA may hold the Owner responsible for compliance with the Regulations and recovery of OJRSA costs.
- B. Where a User of property rents, leases, or otherwise provides use to another without charge or formal arrangement of the premises to a subsidiary, affiliate, or other entity in which the User has a direct or indirect interest, the tenant or User or both may be held responsible for compliance with the provisions of these Regulations and recovery of OJRSA costs.

8.10 VANDALISM

No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, tamper with, or prevent access to any structure, appurtenance, or equipment, or other part of the POTW. Any person found in violation of this requirement or State or Federal laws and regulations governing wastewater critical infrastructure shall be subject to the sanctions established in SECTION 8 of this Regulation, which could include referral to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for potential criminal investigation.

8.11 PUBLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

The OJRSA shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation (and/or other method(s) approved by EPA and/or SCDES) that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by OJRSA, a list of the Industrial Users which, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) with applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements. This publication will be done during the first quarter of each year for the previous calendar year.

8.12 ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- A. Methodology and Ranges of Enforcement Response – The OJRSA Pretreatment Department will consider the following criteria when determining a proper response to the violation and the context of the User's prior violations:

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1. Magnitude of the Violation
 - (a) Unless a violation is Significant Noncompliance (SNC) as defined in the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation*, then the OJRSA Pretreatment Department will usually start with the minimum enforcement action; however, for severe violations that threaten the public health, environment, damage public and/or private property, penalties can be more stringent.
 - (b) Once a violation triggers SNC, the Pretreatment Department shall issue an Administrative Order. This order may include a Compliance Schedule requiring the User to comply with regulations by a specific date. The magnitude or severity of the violation is determined by whether the violation meets the definition of SNC. The significance of the violation will influence the type of enforcement action taken by the Pretreatment Department based on this evaluation.
2. Duration of the Violation
 - (a) Prolonged periods of violation should subject the User to escalating enforcement actions.
 - (b) Enforcement escalation does not depend on the severity of the violation.
 - (c) Violations which result in SNC will be treated more severely due to the guidelines set forth by the State and the Federal government regulations.
 - (d) Extended periods of noncompliance shall not be tolerated and enforcement actions will be taken to prevent this from occurring.
 - (e) Chronic noncompliance will be addressed with escalating enforcement actions up to and including termination of sewer service to stop the noncompliance.
 - (f) Prolonged violations that result in harm to the POTW will be addressed by enforcement actions, which include recovery of the costs to repair any damage.
3. Effect of the Violation on the Receiving Water
 - (a) Prevention of pass-through of pollutants to the water body is a major component of the development of acceptable limits for the User.
 - (b) Each water body has established limits for pollutants to protect the organisms that live in the receiving waters. Pollutants that do not degrade or breakdown in the POTW will exit the POTW and potentially cause environmental harm.
 - (c) The minimum enforcement action for a violation impacting receiving waters will include an Administrative Order, which is to include a penalty. The penalty will also include any penalties or fines paid by the POTW to a regulatory or response agency (e.g., SCDES, EPA, SCDNR, Oconee County Emergency Management, etc.) and may include damages for the destruction of natural resources, manmade structures, and/or the POTW. Termination of sewer service may be an option if noncompliance continues uncorrected.
4. Effect of the Violation on the POTW
 - (a) Any User who has a violation that adversely impacts the POTW in any way will be assessed charges for correcting the impact.
 - (b) Adverse impacts include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (i) Significant increases in treatment costs;
 - (ii) Interference with POTW treatment processes;
 - (iii) Harm to the general public or POTW personnel;
 - (iv) Equipment damage;
 - (v) Negative operational changes;
 - (vi) Damage to the conveyance system piping through pipe corrosion or blockage;
 - (vii) Explosion in conveyance system or POTW; and/or
 - (viii) Sludge contamination resulting in increased disposal cost.
 - (c) Any labor costs or repair costs will be passed onto the User that caused the adverse impact to occur in accordance with SECTION 8.6.
 - (d) Minimum enforcement actions will include an Administrative Order with associated penalties including cost recovery for adverse impacts in accordance with SECTION 8.6.

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5. Compliance History of the User
 - (a) The compliance history of a User will be evaluated when assessing the severity of the violation.
 - (b) A User who has a pattern of recurring violations (which may be the same or different parameters or regulatory requirements) can be an indication that the User does not take wastewater issues or environmental protection regulations seriously or their system is inadequately designed for the specific wastewater conditions.
 - (c) A User that has recurring violations has an increased likelihood of causing future significant violations.
 - (d) A User who has recurring violations may be dealt with more severely to ensure that compliance is achieved.
 - (e) A recurring violation history will result in more advanced enforcement actions being assessed against a User, up to and including termination of service.
6. Good Faith of the User in Reporting, and Responding to, the Violation
 - (a) A User who takes measures to correct the violation and take care of any issues as quickly as possible will have shown good faith efforts.
 - (b) Good faith is demonstrated by cooperation and completion of corrective measures in a timely manner.
 - (c) This effort will be considered when deciding what enforcement actions will be taken; however, *good faith does not eliminate the need to take an enforcement action.*
 - (d) Good faith is not defined as compliance with previous enforcement actions.
 - (e) Recovery of costs from an upset will take place regardless of good faith actions that may have been taken.
- B. Timeframes for Responses – The Pretreatment Department will respond to violations in accordance with the following; however, the OJRSA reserves the right to make exceptions to these timeframes.
 1. All violations shall normally be identified and documented within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving compliance information.
 2. Initial enforcement responses involving contact with the User and requesting information on corrective or preventative action(s) will occur within thirty (30) calendar days of violation detection.
 3. Follow up actions for continuing or reoccurring violations will be taken within sixty (60) calendar days of the initial enforcement response. For all continuing violations, the response will include a Compliance Schedule.
 4. Violations which threaten or affect health, property or environmental quality are considered emergencies and will receive immediate responses such as halting the discharge or terminating service.
 5. All violations meeting the criteria for SNC shall normally be addressed with an enforceable Administrative Order within thirty (30) to sixty (60) calendar days of the identification of SNC event.
- C. Industrial User Response to Noncompliance
 1. Any instance of noncompliance must be verbally reported within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation to the OJRSA. An OJRSA 24-Hour Notification Form must also be submitted to report the violation. This form must be submitted to the Regulatory Services Coordinator or Pretreatment Coordinator within twenty-four (24) hours of the violation occurring, regardless of the day on which it occurs (including weekends and holidays).
 2. The notification shall be followed by a written report, when required by the Regulatory Services or Pretreatment Coordinator, within five (5) business days. The report of noncompliance shall include:
 - (a) A description of the characteristics of the noncompliance;
 - (b) Sampling results;
 - (c) A statement of the cause of noncompliance; and
 - (d) An account of the time and duration of the violation including dates and times; or if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and activities being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the violation.

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3. For noncompliance of permit limitations, repeat sampling for the parameters violated and submit the repeat results to the OJRSA Pretreatment Department within thirty (30) calendar days.
 4. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, persons or property, or environmental harm; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this Regulation or other applicable laws.
- D. Assignment of Responsibilities
1. The Regulatory Services Coordinator or Pretreatment Coordinator for the OJRSA is designated by the Director to implement the Pretreatment Program and to enforce compliance with all Permits and regulations. It is the responsibility of the Regulatory Services Coordinator or person designated by the Regulatory Services Coordinator (hereafter collectively referred to as "Coordinator" in this Section) to coordinate the collection of evidence for use in enforcement actions, possible civil litigation, or criminal investigations. The Coordinator may employ the services of any OJRSA employee or consultant in the collection of evidence. Due to the nature of the situation, it is conceivable that an illegal activity could be observed, sampled, or documented by any OJRSA employee, either through purposeful investigation or in the normal course of duties performed.
 2. In the case of spills, slugs, bypasses, or other discharges of a short or non-continuous nature, whichever OJRSA employee or consultant is in position to do so may be used to collect evidence of the violation. The Coordinator may employ the services of outside laboratories or consultants in the collection of evidence. OJRSA personnel, outside laboratories, or consultants may be called upon to collect wastewater samples for analysis, perform laboratory analyses, prepare visual evidence, compile and copy records, provide statements, or in any way assist the Coordinator and the OJRSA's attorney(s) in preparing and executing enforcement actions.
- E. Enforcement Response Guide
1. The Enforcement Response Guide (ERG) is a matrix that establishes consideration for action based on the whether the noncompliance involves:
 - (a) Sampling, Monitoring, and Reporting (SECTION 8.12.1);
 - (b) Compliance Schedules (Construction Phases or Planning) (8.12.2);
 - (c) Effluent Limits (8.12.3);
 - (d) Noncompliance Detected Through Inspections, Site Visits, Review of Records, or Field Investigations (8.12.4);
 - (e) Excessive Inflow and Infiltration from Satellite Sewer Systems and Others 8.12.5;
 - (f) Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) (not associated with Industrial Discharge Permit) (8.12.6); and/or
 - (g) Other Regulatory Violations (8.12.8).
 2. The matrices for each are listed in the tables within this Section and suggest a range of appropriate enforcement responses to various types of noncompliance and appropriate OJRSA personnel to implement those responses. **THE SUGGESTED RESPONSES AND PERSONNEL ARE GUIDELINES AND DO NOT LIMIT THE OJRSA IN ITS RESPONSE TO ANY GIVEN INSTANCE OF NONCOMPLIANCE.**
 3. The Director may delegate his/her role and authority in any enforcement action as deemed appropriate. (SECTION 8.1)
 4. This ERG has been prepared to allow OJRSA to comply with State and Federal regulations, its NPDES Permit, and other locally established regulations.
 5. The terms and types of enforcement actions used in the ERG are defined in the Regulation.
 6. The OJRSA Pretreatment Department may use initial enforcement actions such as an Informal Conference or Notice of Violation when the violation does not meet the criteria of Significant Noncompliance (SNC) or when the User is cooperative in quickly resolving the problems.
 7. Any User, regardless of whether or not they are in SNC which fails to promptly correct any problems will incur more severe enforcement actions, up to and including termination of sewer service.

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8. Enforcement actions will escalate when a User fails to return to compliance following the initial enforcement actions or recurring noncompliance is noted. The OJRSA may issue a Compliance Schedule for which the User is to follow.
9. The enforcement actions chosen for a particular violation or group of violations will be appropriate and representative of the magnitude and nature of the violation. Enforcement actions for ongoing violations shall be progressive and more severe as the violations continue. When violations are initially found, an enforcement action will be taken at that time. At the end of each calendar quarter, each user will be evaluated for SNC. If a user is found to be in SNC for the violation(s), then additional enforcement actions will be taken as delineated in this ERG. The enforcement actions taken will be adequate to promote a timely solution to the violations.
10. Enforcement actions taken against each User shall be considered individually and are not necessarily based on penalties, actions, and/or fines issued to other Users who were in violation.

8.12.1 Sampling, Monitoring, and Reporting Violations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Failure to sample, monitor, report, and/or notify	Isolated or infrequent failure to monitor, sample, or report all parameters in permit.	NOV with response required within ten (10) business days.	RSC, PC
	Industrial User does not respond to NOV and/or AO.	AO; civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing including penalty (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violations or SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing including penalty (SECTION 8.6); cost recovery (SECTION 8.6); civil action; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	No response received.	Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	Dir
	Report is improperly signed or certified, or is otherwise incomplete, first offense.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Report is improperly signed or certified, or is otherwise incomplete, after notice by POTW.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC
	Isolated not significant violation; Report less than forty-five (45) calendar days late.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Significant - Report forty-five (45) calendar days or more late - SNC.	NOSNC; AO to submit with penalty per additional day; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC
	Reports are always late or no report at all.	AO and/or penalty; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to report slug, spill, or changed discharge - No harm to POTW and/or environment.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir

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	Failure to report slug, spill, or changed discharge - Results in harm to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	NOSNC; AO and/or penalty, cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; terminate water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Repeated failure to report slugs, spills, or changed discharge.	NOV; AO; civil action / cost recovery; Adjudicatory Hearing; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Improper sampling	Unintentional sampling at incorrect location.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Unintentional use of incorrect sample collection techniques.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Unintentional use of incorrect sample type.	NOV.	RSC, PC
Failure to notify of effluent limit violation, slug discharge, or bypass	Isolated or infrequent - No known effects.	NOV - Response required within ten (10) business days; AO.	RSC, PC
	No response received.	NOV; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing and/or penalty (SECTION 8.6); cost recovery (SECTION 8.6); civil action.	RSC, PC
	Frequent or continued violation.	NOV; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing and/or penalty (SECTION 8.6); cost recovery (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Known environmental or POTW damage - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; sewer ban; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
Minor sampling, monitoring, or reporting deficiencies (computational or typographical errors)	Isolated or infrequent.	NOV; request corrected form.	RSC, PC
	Recurring deficiencies.	AO and/or penalty (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
Major or gross sampling, monitoring, or reporting deficiencies (missing information)	Isolated or infrequent.	NOV and/or AO; request corrected form.	RSC, PC
	Continued violations- Remains uncorrected forty-five (45) calendar days or more - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; penalty.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to monitor all pollutants as required by permit.	NOV and/or AO.	RSC, PC
	Recurring failure to monitor, recurring missing information.	NOV; AO and/or penalty (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Improper sampling, no evidence of intent.	NOV; AO.	RSC, PC

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	Improper sampling - Evidence of negligence or intent.	AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, Dir
Reporting false information	Reporting false information - Any instance - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	Dir

8.12.2 Compliance Schedules ERG (Construction Phases or Planning)

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Missed interim date	Will not cause late final date or other interim dates (less than ninety (90) calendar days).	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Missed milestone by ninety (90) calendar days or less, negatively affects final date, good cause for delay.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Missed milestone by ninety (90) calendar days or less, negatively affects final date, no good cause or delay.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation.	RSC PC, Dir
	Missed milestone by more than ninety (90) calendar days whether or not affects final date, good cause for delay - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); judicial action.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Missed milestone by more than forty-five (45) calendar days, will result in other missed interim dates or missed final date (no good or valid cause - SNC).	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violation or violation of schedule in AO.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); judicial action; request criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Missed final date	Violation due to force majeure	Require documentation of good or valid cause; Adjudicatory Hearing.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Ninety (90) calendar days or more outstanding - Failure or refusal to comply - Without good or valid cause - SNC.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
Failure to install monitoring equipment	Delay of less than forty-five (45) calendar days.	NOV; AO.	RSC, PC
	Delay of forty-five (45) calendar days or more - SNC.	NOSNC; AO to begin monitoring (using outside contracts, if necessary) and install equipment within minimal time. Cost recovery and	RSC, PC, Dir

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		civil penalties for each additional day (SECTION 8.6). Temporary sewer ban.	
	Recurring failure to install monitoring equipment or violation of AO.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	Dir

8.12.3 Effluent Limit Violations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Exceeding final limits or permit limits (categorical, local, or prohibited)	Infrequent or isolated - Not significant; no damage to POTW and/or environment.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Infrequent or isolated major violations; no damage to POTW and/or environment.	NOV; AO.	RSC, PC
	Infrequent or isolated major violations; damage to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	NOSNC; AO cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Violations that are recurring and/or SNC (meet chronic definition); no damage to POTW and/or environment.	If violation has already been corrected - NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation.	RSC, PC
	Recurring violations that are SNC; harm to POTW and/or environment.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Exceeding interim limits (categorical or local)	Without known damages.	NOV and/or AO; cost recovery (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC
	Results in known environmental or POTW damage - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
Reported slug load / accidental discharge	Isolated without known damage.	AO to develop slug plan; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Isolated with known interference, pass-through, or damage - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Isolated; no harm to POTW and/or environment.	NOV.	RSC, PC

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Discharge of untreated wastewater - spill, bypass, or improper operation of pretreatment facility	Isolated with harm to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring; no harm to POTW and/or environment.	AO to correct problems; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring; harm to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	AO to correct problems; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Discharge without a permit or approval	One time without known environmental or POTW damage; User unaware of requirement.	NOV; include application for permit and timeframe for submission of the completed application.	RSC, PC
	Continuing violation without known environmental or POTW damage; User fails to apply for permit after notice - SNC.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing including penalty; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	One time that results in environmental and/or POTW damage; User unaware of requirement - SNC.	AO to include application for discharge; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing violation with known environmental or POTW damage - SNC.	Adjudicatory Hearing, cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, Dir
	First (1 st) offense - User aware of requirement.	AO to include application for discharge; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to submit required documentation for permitting or renewal.	AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Nonpermitted discharge (failure to renew permit)	Industrial User has not submitted questionnaire within ten (10) calendar days of due date.	NOV - Response required within ten (10) business days.	RSC, PC

8.12.4 Noncompliance Detected Through Inspections, Site Visits, Review of Records, or Field Investigations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Violation of analytical procedures	Minor noncompliance with approved analytical procedure, Any instance - No evidence of intent.	NOV and/or AO.	RSC, PC

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	Major noncompliance with approved analytical procedure, no evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Major noncompliance with approved analytical procedure, Evidence of negligence or intent - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Violation of Discharge Permit condition	No evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV - Immediate correction required.	RSC, PC
	Evidence of negligence or intent - SNC.	Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; sewer ban.	RSC, PC, Dir
Entry denial or consent withdrawn; copies of records denied; permission to photograph, videotape or electronically record image denied	Entry denied or consent withdrawn; Copies of records denied; electronic recordings denied.	Return to User (obtain a warrant if necessary); NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Illegal discharge	No harm to POTW and/or environment.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Discharge causes harm to POTW and/or environment and/or evidence of intent / negligence - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violation.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir

8.12.5 Excessive Inflow and Infiltration from Satellite Sewer Systems and Other Users ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Excessive inflow and infiltration from systems and connections not owned by OJRSA (for each location identified by OJRSA through means and methods detailed in SECTION 4.15)	Initial violation.	NOV.	Eng, Dir, Atty
	Second (2 nd) violation.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing.	Eng, Dir, Atty
	Third (3 rd) violation.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; civil action; requirement for CMOM for entire Satellite Sewer System or privately-owned User's sewer system.	Eng, Dir, Atty
	Fourth (4 th) and subsequent violations.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	Eng, Dir, Atty

8.12.6 Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Violations (Not Associated with an Industrial Discharge Permit) ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel

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Failure to install FOG Control Device (FCD)	First (1 st) violation.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Second (2 nd) violation.	NOV; penalty up to two-hundred dollars (\$200); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Third (3 rd) violation.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Fourth (4 th) violation.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	No response to notifications.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; cost recovery (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
FCD not maintained as required	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to two-hundred dollars (\$200); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Four (4) or more incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir

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	Failure to address FCD maintenance issues within timeframes set forth by OJRSA.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
Structure failure of FCD	First (1 st) violation.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Second (2 nd) violation.	NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$200); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Third (3 rd) violation.	SNC; AO to repair structural failures or install new FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Fourth (4 th) violation.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to address FCD structure failure within timeframes set forth by OJRSA.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
Failure to maintain records	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to two-hundred dollars (\$200); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir

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		discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	
	Four (4) or more incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to properly maintain records after previous enforcement actions.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
Failure to allow access	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); terminate water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
Use of prohibited FOG Control Additives	First (1 st) violation.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Second (2 nd) violation.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
FOG waste hauler / plumber fails to properly clean and maintain FCD	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir

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		recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6).	
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification until he/she attends new certification class; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6);	RSC, PC, Dir
	Four (4) or more incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Permanently suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6);	RSC, PC, Dir
FOG waste hauler / plumber fails to submit records to OJRSA in timely manner	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification until he/she attends new certification class; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6);	RSC, PC, Dir
	Four (4) or more incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Permanently suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6);	RSC, PC, Dir
FOG waste hauler / plumber discharges wastewater, FOG, or other prohibited materials back into the FCD	First (1 st) violation.	Permanently suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of User's water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
FOG waste hauler / plumber decants wastewater back into the FCD or sewer system	First (1 st) violation.	Permanently suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of User's water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir

8.12.7 Hauled Waste Acceptance Violations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel

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Abuse of conditions established in Sections 10.1 and 10.2	First (1 st) violation.	Noncompliance notification letter sent to Hauled Waste Transporter company Owner ¹ detailing violation; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal disposal (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC
	Second (2 nd) violation.	Suspension of violator's Waste Hauler License for two (2) months or after all outstanding fees have been received by OJRSA, whichever is later; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal disposal (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Third (3 rd) violation.	Permanent suspension of violator's Waste Hauler License and notification to SCDES of Hauled Waste Transporter's status. The company and person, regardless of whether he works for the same company or another Hauled Waste Transporter, will no longer be able to dispose of product at OJRSA facilities.	RSC, PC, Dir

8.12.8 Other Regulatory Violations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Wastestreams are diluted in lieu of treatment	Initial violation.	NOV; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; terminate water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violation.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; terminate water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Failure to properly operate and maintain pre-treatment facility	Does not result in harm, No damage to POTW and/or environment.	NOV - Response required within ten (10) business days; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Does result in harm, Damage to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	NOSNC; AO and/or penalty; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Inadequate record-keeping	Inspection finds files incomplete or missing (no evidence of intent).	NOV and repeat inspection; AO.	RSC, PC

¹ As stated on Waste Hauler License.

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	Inspection finds files incomplete or missing (evidence of intent).	Civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of sewer service.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violation.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); penalty.	RSC, PC, Dir
Violation of any permit condition	Minor, no evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Minor, evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Major violation of any permit condition, no evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Major violation of any permit condition, evidence of negligence or intent SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Failure to mitigate non-compliance or curtail production	No damage to POTW and/or environment.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Damage to POTW and/or environment SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Failure to report additional monitoring	Inspection finds additional files or data.	NOV; response required within ten (10) business days.	RSC, PC
	Recurring violation.	AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
Other violations	As defined within this Regulation	NOV; NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir

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Section 9 – Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Control Program

The OJRSA is mandated by Federal and State regulations to prevent the discharge of untreated sewer to the environment. OJRSA is subject to enforcement actions from SCDES and/or EPA when untreated wastewater reaches the environment. Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) can block the sewer lines and cause the untreated sanitary wastewater to overflow into the environment. In order to address this requirement, the OJRSA has established the following FOG Control Program, which is also supported by the OJRSA Development Policy and other policies as applicable.

9.1 PURPOSE

- A. The FOG Control Program has been developed in accordance with SECTION 3 and SECTION 4 of this Regulation with its purpose being to provide for the regulation of the collection, control, and transportation of non-hazardous FOG of animal or vegetable origin generated by Users. All Users, including FOG Generators such as Food Service Establishments, must comply with established grease limits as contained in SECTION 4.2.
- B. Compliance with this Regulation in support of the FOG Control Program shall be evaluated based on all the following criteria:
 - 1. Properly sized and approved FOG Control Devices;
 - 2. Approval and implementation of Best Management Plans;
 - 3. Placement of FOG control signs above FOG Generator sinks;
 - 4. Regularly scheduled maintenance of FOG Control Device(s);
 - 5. Documentation of maintenance and proper disposal;
 - 6. Employee education and training; and
 - 7. Demonstrated adherence to established quantitative concentration or mass limit(s) as measured at the nearest accessible point prior to FOG Generator's connection to the public sewer.

9.2 DUTIES

- A. The Director has the authority to enforce compliance with Permits and Regulations. Acting under the Director is the Regulatory Services Coordinator or his/her assigned representative(s) (e.g., FOG Program Coordinator), who shall be responsible for implementing this Regulation.
- B. The Regulatory Services Coordinator or their assigned representatives shall be responsible for all administrative actions such as inspections, plan review, analyses, and records maintenance.
- C. Any reference to OJRSA within this Regulation as the responsible or authoritative party shall mean the designated and assigned OJRSA representatives.
- D. Duties regarding the enforcement of these requirements are outlined in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.

9.3 APPLICABILITY

- A. The FOG Control Program is applicable to all Nonresidential Users who generate or transport FOG. The Regulation also applies to Hauled Waste Transporters of the FOG generated from these and other facilities. Classifications for the types of FOG Generators can be found in SECTION 9.7.
- B. All Users shall provide approved FOG Control Devices necessary to meet limits established in the Regulation or any FOG Permit issued by OJRSA.
- C. Devices shall not be required for Single-Family Residential or dwelling units unless associated with regulated Multi-Family Developments as follows:
 - 1. Multi-Family Developments shall be required to install a FOG Control Device in compliance with SECTION 9.7 when five (5) or more units occupy a single building and where the individual living units share a common wastewater drain line that serves more than two (2) units within the building.

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2. This will apply to all new Multi-Family Developments that are issued a Capacity Permit after June 30, 2023. Existing facilities will be grandfathered as constructed unless the facility has to do substantial modifications which include replacement of fifty percent (50%) or more of the drain lines or plumbing within the building. Modifications must include the installation of a FOG Control Device as set forth in this Regulation.
- D. Hotels with Kitchens in guest rooms shall be required to install a FOG Control Device in compliance with SECTION 9.7 when five (5) or more units occupy a single building and share common wastewater drain lines that serve more than two (2) guest units within the building. This will apply to all new Hotels with Kitchens that are issued a Capacity Permit after September 30, 2024. Existing facilities will be grandfathered as constructed unless the facility has to do substantial modifications which include replacement of fifty percent (50%) or more of the drain lines or plumbing within the building. Modifications must include the installation of a FOG Control Device as set forth in this Regulation.
- E. Kitchen sinks, dishwashers, and other kitchen-related devices the OJRSA determines could cause negative impact on its conveyance or treatment system from FOG must be plumbed together through a common drain line to allow for this wastewater to flow through a FOG Control Device as stated in this Section.
- F. Food Service Establishments and FOG Generators
1. All Food Service Establishments (FSEs) which are proposed, constructed, expanded, renovated, reconstructed, or change ownership shall meet the requirements included herein prior to opening, expanding, or reopening the FSEs.
 2. All Users may be required to upgrade and/or modify FOG Control Devices to comply with the Regulation. This includes, but is not limited to, proper sizing of FOG Control Devices, piping issues, manhole installation, and other appurtenances. All control devices shall be approved by OJRSA prior to installation.
 3. Any facility that is required by SC 61-25 (*Retail Food Establishment Regulations*) to have a three (3) compartment sink must have a FOG Control Device installed.
 4. Existing FSEs and FOG Generators are required to have a FOG Control Device (FCD) properly installed, maintained, and operating in accordance with this Regulation by no later than June 30, 2024.
- G. Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities
1. New Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities
 - (a) New Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities (MUCF) must have two (2) separate sewer line connections at each unit. One (1) sewer line will be sanitary wastewater and one (1) FOG waste line will be for the kitchen area, or potential kitchen area, of each unit. The kitchen area, or potential kitchen area, grease waste line will be connected to floor drains in the specified kitchen area, and will connect, or be able to connect, to other food service establishment kitchen fixtures and appliances, such as but not limited to: three (3) compartment sink, two (2) compartment sink, pre-rinse sink, mop sink, dishwasher, and hand wash sink.
 - (b) Owners shall contact the OJRSA prior to conducting private plumbing work at the MUCF. Facility Owners shall have plans for separate private FOG wastewater drain lines for kitchen and sanitary wastewater for each individual unit. In addition, the plans shall identify stub-out locations to accommodate a FOG Control Device of adequate size as approved in the *OJRSA Development Policy* for each unit of the multi-unit facility or provide a larger capacity FOG Control Device that could be shared by multiple FSEs in the strip mall. Proposals for multiple FSEs connected to one gravity FOG Interceptor or series of gravity FOG Interceptors must be approved by the OJRSA prior to construction. A copy of the maintenance agreement shall be filed with the OJRSA for any FCD that is not owned and maintained by the same entity. New multi-unit facility, or new "strip mall" facility Owners shall consider suitable physical property space and sewer gradient that will be conducive to the installation of an exterior, in-ground gravity FCD when determining the building location.

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- (c) An Owner may elect to construct a MUCF without separate sewer plumbing; however, the Owner must provide a signed and notarized document that includes the following statement prior to approval of plans or issuance of a building permit:

I, _____ [Owner name here], **UNDERSTAND THAT IF A FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT OR OTHER POTENTIAL USER DETERMINED BY THE OJRSA TO POSSIBLY BE A PRODUCER OF FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) WASTE FROM THEIR SITE, THEN I WILL PROVIDE THE PROPER FOG CONTROL DEVICES AND INSTALL PLUMBING AS NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH OJRSA SEWER USE REGULATION AND OTHER OJRSA POLICIES PRIOR TO THE USER OCCUPYING ANY COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, OR INSTITUTIONAL UNIT(S) WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT, WHICH INCLUDES:**

[County TMS Number here]

[County TMS Number here]

IF THE UNITS AND/OR PARCELS ARE SUBDIVIDED OR IF THE PROPERTY IS SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED, I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SITE OWNER(S) TO COMPLY WITH THESE REGULATIONS, AT NO EXPENSE TO THE OJRSA, PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER AND SEWER SERVICE.

2. Existing Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities

- (a) Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities (MUCF) that were constructed prior to June 30, 2023 shall be grandfathered and may not have to comply with provisions of this Section unless:
- (i) Negative impacts are placed on the public sewer system due to FOG generated from within the facility (e.g., blockages in the conveyance system). The OJRSA reserves the right to require MUCF to install appropriate plumbing and FOG Control Devices if they are causing negative impact to the public sewer system.
 - (ii) If an existing MUCF is replacing or updating internal piping for wastewater handling, then they shall comply with requirements of a new MUFC.

9.4 RIGHT OF ENTRY, INSPECTIONS, AND RECORDKEEPING

- A. Provisions in the Regulation regarding monitoring, inspection, and right of entry to the FOG Generator's facility and the Hauled Waste Transporter's vehicle (SECTION 10.4) and facilities are incorporated fully within these Regulations and shall be implemented to ensure that maintenance is being completed as recorded as required.
- B. FOG Generators shall provide access to OJRSA staff or its agents to inspect records and FOG Control Devices or obtain representative samples and perform other duties as necessary to ensure compliance.
- C. The FOG Generator shall maintain FOG Control Device inspection records for review by OJRSA for a minimum of three (3) years. The records shall include FOG Control Device cleaning and maintenance records. If authorized by OJRSA, electronic records may be submitted in accordance with SECTION 2.6.
- D. Hauled Waste Transporters of FOG and other types of waste shall provide OJRSA staff or its agents access to inspect records, obtain representative samples, and perform other duties as necessary to ensure compliance.
- E. FOG Control Devices (FCD) must be inspected by the OJRSA or an OJRSA approved FOG waste hauler / plumber at least once each calendar year when the FCD is cleaned. The FOG waste hauler / plumber must use the FOG Control Device Inspection Form as provided by the OJRSA.
- F. Should a problem with the FCD be noted during the inspection, then the FOG waste hauler / plumber must notify the OJRSA within one (1) business day of conducting the inspection.
- G. Denial of Entry – Failure to provide entry or access to information regulated by the OJRSA should be documented by the employee and the Director should be notified as soon as possible. The Director will discuss the denial of entry with the OJRSA attorney. If necessary, OJRSA will seek a warrant from the court with

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appropriate jurisdiction and will return with law enforcement to conduct the inspection and/or sampling. Continued failure to provide entry will result in OJRSA taking enforcement actions against the User as set forth in this Regulation. Denial of entry will result in a violation as set forth in the FOG Enforcement Response Guide set forth in this Regulation

- H. Confidentiality Agreements – See Section 6.12. **OJRSA PERSONNEL CONDUCTING THE INSPECTION CAN NOT SIGN ANY CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS, WAIVERS OF LIABILITY, OR NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENTS.** Any records that are reviewed during the inspection and must be kept confidential must be stamped with the word “confidential” and OJRSA will adhere to the confidentiality requirements set forth in this Regulation, subject to advice of OJRSA legal counsel regarding South Carolina open records laws and the applicability of SECTION 6.12 of this Regulation to the specific facts and circumstances at issue.

9.5 PERMITTING

OJRSA may issue a FOG Permit or other control document to FOG Generators and Hauled Waste Transporters as a condition of use, or continued use, of OJRSA facilities and services. A FOG Permit may be issued to a single User or a group of Users with similar processes, practices, and wastewater characteristics. Although not necessary in all cases, FOG Permits may contain, but are not limited to, flow limitations, pollutant limitations, monitoring requirements and reporting requirements as well as any other conditions or requirements that OJRSA determines necessary to ensure compliance of the User and protection of the collection and treatment facilities.

9.6 FOG GENERATOR ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Best Management Practices
 1. All FOG Generators shall have Best Management Practices (BMPs) in place to control excessive discharges of FOG to the public sewer and to ensure proper performance of FOG Control Devices (FCD).
 2. Examples of BMPs may include but are not limited to: scraping excess food from plates, pans, and food containers into the trash before washing; having signage posted at sinks (e.g., “Hand Washing Only,” “Scrape Plates before washing,” “No Fats, Oils, or Grease,” etc.); having proper sink, floor sink, and dishwasher strainers on all drains; disposing of all yellow grease into a FOG Recycle Container; and establishing procedures for observing and approving all maintenance activities that require access to the FCD.
 3. OJRSA will review BMPs and may require modifications as necessary to ensure compliance. For any kitchen drain not connected to a FCD, the FOG Generator shall maintain employee training and/or signage adequate to prevent discharge of FOG to such drains.
- B. Inground FOG Interceptors are necessary and required for most FOG Generators to be in compliance with established limits and standards. Requirements and details for FCD are found in the *OJRSA Development Policy*. In some circumstances, FOG Traps or Hydromechanical FOG Devices (HFD) may be allowed if:
 1. It is determined by OJRSA that a FOG Trap or HFD provides adequate control due to site specific conditions; and/or
 2. It is determined by OJRSA that space or size constraints make an inground FOG Interceptor impractical and/or unserviceable.
- C. FCDs shall be purchased, maintained, and secured by the FOG Generator at the FOG Generator’s expense. It is the FOG Generator’s responsibility to ensure that proper maintenance of the device includes removal of all contents including floating materials, wastewater, and solids at a maintenance frequency which will allow proper operation of the FCD. The FOG Generator will be responsible for observing and approving all pumping and cleaning activities as a condition of the disposal.
- D. FOG Generators required to install new or replacement devices shall request and complete a Food Service Establishment Questionnaire as provided by OJRSA. The survey, along with the FCD specifications, details, and plans must be submitted to OJRSA prior to installation. Based on the information provided by the FOG

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Generator, the OJRSA will provide a written determination of the required FCD prior to installation. Additionally, the survey will be considered a request to discharge to the OJRSA system. Approval must be granted by OJRSA prior to connecting the device to the public sewer.

- E. It is the responsibility of the FOG Generator, new or existing, to notify OJRSA prior to the purchase and installation of any FCD.
- F. Prior to installation or modification of a FCD, details showing piping configurations shall be submitted to OJRSA. The details and installation shall comply with this Regulation and OJRSA Development Policy, as well as other applicable laws and building codes. OJRSA shall review the submittal within ten (10) business days and shall recommend changes as appropriate. Construction approval shall be evidenced by a letter signed by an OJRSA Authorized Representative. Prior to commencement of construction or installation, the FOG Generator shall secure applicable local building, plumbing, and other permits.
- G. The FOG Generator shall notify OJRSA at least two (2) business days prior to backfilling the FCD and piping to request a final inspection of the installation. OJRSA may halt the completion of the installation or notify the local building inspector if the installation does not meet the requirements of this Regulation.
- H. No FOG Generator shall alter, modify, or change from original design specifications a required FCD without written approval from an OJRSA Authorized Representative. The design and installation instructions for the OJRSA are set forth in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.
- I. Automatic FOG Traps – After June 30, 2023, any change of ownership of an existing FSE or FSE reopening for business having an existing (grandfathered) Automatic FOG Trap or an existing FOG Control Device and/or required by OJRSA to have a FOG Control Device must replace the FOG Control Device with a unit approved by OJRSA or must replace the FOG Control Device to meet the current requirements set forth in this Regulation. If an Automatic FOG Trap is causing negative impacts to the public sewer system (e.g., blockages in the conveyance system, etc.), then the device shall be replaced with a FOG Trap, Hydromechanical FOG Device, or FOG Interceptor that complies with these Regulations.
- J. Cleaning of kitchen exhaust filters should be performed routinely to ensure that the FOG Control Device is able to contain the FOG waste and not overwhelm the sewer system. Any wastewater generated by the cleaning of the filters should be directed to the FOG Control Device and not the sanitary sewer.
- K. For any report, application, or other documents required to be submitted by a FOG Generator to OJRSA, such document shall be signed by:
 - 1. The Owner, or
 - 2. General Manager; or
 - 3. Manager, or
 - 4. A specified individual authorized in writing by one of the above with the authority to bind the FOG Generator and to make representations to OJRSA on the FOG Generator's behalf.

9.7 FOG GENERATOR CLASSIFICATIONS

OJRSA has established the following classifications for FOG Control Devices:

- A. Facilities that are not defined in one of the below classifications will be addressed by the OJRSA on a case-by-case basis.
- B. Facilities that provide dining space and vending machines with no food preparation other than microwave ovens and the like will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- C. Class 1 FSE or FOG Generator – Minimum twenty gallon per minute (20 gpm) and forty pound (40 lb) FOG Trap or Hydromechanical FOG Device that meets minimum efficiency and installation requirements necessary for this class. **REQUIRES FOG DEVICE SIZING CALCULATION SHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY FSE OR FOG GENERATOR. OJRSA SHALL PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET.**
 - 1. Facilities without a ventilation hood system or filter as required by SC Department of Agriculture R61-25 (Retail Food Establishments);

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2. Delis engaged in the sale of salads, cold cuts and microwaved/convection oven warmed sandwiches/subs with no frying or grilling on site, use of precooked meats, utilization of disposable serving ware with very limited culinary washing;
 3. Meat Markets with meat preparation such as slicing and grinding with no cooking on site;
 4. Coffee Shops (small);
 5. Ice Cream Shops;
 6. Frozen Yogurt Shops;
 7. Retail Bakeries (small) with no on-premises frying or preparation of other non-bakery foods;
 8. Doughnut Shops with baking only (no mixing of ingredients or frying);
 9. Beverage Bars with limited on-premises food preparation that can be classified as a deli;
 10. Day Care Facilities (minimum classification-depending on menus, food preparation, culinary cleaning, and number of meals served);
 11. Religious Organizations (minimum classification – depending on menus, food preparation, culinary cleaning, number of meals served, and frequency meals are served);
 12. Mobile Food Unit vendors (must have an approved method of disposal as defined in SC R61-25(5-4)).
- D. Class 2 FSE or FOG Generator – If a facility is required to have a ventilation hood system or filter as required by SC Department of Agriculture R61-25 (Retail Food Establishments), then they will be considered at least a Class 2 FSE or FOG Generator. Minimum one-thousand gallon (1,000 gal) FOG Interceptor or -Aa Hydro-mechanical FOG Device ~~may be considered by OJRSA on a case-by-case basis; however, it must meet~~that meets all efficiency and installation requirements necessary for this class. **REQUIRES FOG DEVICE SIZING CALCULATION SHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY FSE OR FOG GENERATOR. OJRSA SHALL PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET.**
1. Limited-Service Restaurants (a.k.a. fast-food facilities, drive-in, carry-out);
 2. Day Care Facilities (maximum classification-depending on menu, food preparation, culinary cleaning, and number of meals served);
 3. Religious Organizations (maximum classification – depending on menus, food preparation, culinary cleaning, number of meals served, and frequency meals are served);
 4. Full-Service Restaurants (minimum classification – seating capacity less than sixty-five (65) persons);
 5. Buffet and Cafeteria facilities (minimum classification – seating capacity less than sixty-five (65) persons);
 6. Doughnut Shops with on-premises frying;
 7. Coffee Shops (large);
 8. Caterers;
 9. Convenience Stores serving food (with or without fuel pumps);
 10. Supermarket/Grocery Stores;
 11. Hotels with Kitchens as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(D); and
 12. Multi-Family Developments as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C)(1) and (2) (under certain conditions and as justified by calculation requirements and approved by OJRSA).
- E. Class 3 FSE or FOG Generator – Minimum one-thousand five hundred gallon (1,500 gal) FOG Interceptor or -Aa Hydromechanical FOG Device ~~may be considered by OJRSA on a case-by-case basis; however, it must meet~~that meets all efficiency and installation requirements necessary for this class. **REQUIRES SC LICENSED REGISTERED ENGINEER OR SC LICENSED ARCHITECT TO PROVIDE CALCULATIONS FOR SIZING. OJRSA MAY PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET AS APPROPRIATE TO APPLICATION.**
1. Full-Service Restaurants (maximum classification – seating capacity greater than or equal to sixty-five (65) persons);
 2. Buffet and Cafeteria Facilities (maximum classification – seating capacity greater than or equal to sixty-five (65) persons); and

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3. Multi-Family Developments as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C)(1) and (2) (under certain conditions and as justified by calculation requirements and approved by OJRSA)
- F. Class 4 FSE or FOG Generator – Minimum two-thousand gallon (2,000 gal) FOG Interceptor or a Hydromechanical FOG Device that meets all efficiency and installation requirements necessary for this class. **REQUIRES SC LICENSED REGISTERED ENGINEER OR SC LICENSED ARCHITECT TO PROVIDE CALCULATIONS FOR SIZING. OJRSA MAY PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET AS APPROPRIATE TO APPLICATION.**
 1. Institutions (Schools, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Prisons, etc.), but not to exclude self-run operations.
 2. Multi-Family Developments as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C)(1) and (2).
- G. Class 5 FOG Generator – **SIZE TO BE DETERMINED BY A SC LICENSED REGISTERED ENGINEER OR SC LICENSED ARCHITECT. CALCULATIONS MUST BE PROVIDED TO OJRSA. OJRSA MAY PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET AS APPROPRIATE TO APPLICATION.**
 1. Industrial Users: Will receive industrial wastewater discharge permit and subject to applicable portions of the Sewer Use Regulation.
 2. Others as appropriate.

9.8 FOG CONTROL DEVICE DESIGN AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. General Requirements
 1. No FOG Control Device (FCD) shall be installed or replaced without OJRSA approval.
 2. Garbage grinders are strictly prohibited where FCD are required.
 3. Kitchen floor drains/sinks must have grating to prevent disposal of solids in devices.
- B. General FCD Requirements
 1. All FCDs are to be evaluated, approved, constructed, and installed in accordance with the Regulations and the *OJRSA Development Policy*. The vendor supplying the FCD must be able to meet the specifications detailed in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.
 2. OJRSA reserves the right to make determinations of FCD sizing and adequacy based on performance and condition and may require repairs to, modifications, or replacement of FCDs as such.
 3. Documentation for the actual sizing of the FCD must be submitted to OJRSA for approval. OJRSA may provide a sizing calculation sheet for the FCD.
- C. FOG Trap Requirements
 1. There is a minimum acceptable size devices based on the classification system as stated in SECTION 9.7.
 2. The *OJRSA Development Policy* contains the design and installation requirements for a FOG Trap.
 3. FOG Trap devices must be certified by the Plumbing and Drainage Institute (PDI) for the required flow and grease capacity.
 4. Automatic FOG Traps that use mechanical or electrical means to skim FOG from wastewater are prohibited in accordance with OJRSA SUR 9.6(I).
 5. Discharge or addition of the following materials to an under-the-sink FOG Trap is strictly prohibited:
 - (a) Plumbing of fixtures as identified in the *OJRSA Development Policy*;
 - (b) Wastewater with a temperature higher than one-hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140°F);
 - (c) Acidic or caustic cleaners (e.g., lye or root killer);
 - (d) Fryer oil or grill trap FOG waste; and
 - (e) FOG Control Additives (as defined in SECTION 2.3).
- D. Hydromechanical FOG Devices – Hydromechanical FOG Device design and installation requirements shall be the same as those for a FOG Trap as stated within this Section, except that: Hydromechanical FOG devices must be sized by and meet the requirements of ASME A112.14.3 “Hydromechanical Grease Interceptors.”
- E. FOG Interceptor Requirements

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1. There is a minimum acceptable size devices based on the classification system as stated in SECTION 9.7.
2. The *OJRSA Development Policy* contains the design and installation requirements for a FOG Trap.
3. The minimum liquid residence time in the FOG Interceptor shall be thirty (30) minutes.¹
4. All FOG Interceptors shall be adequately secured against unauthorized access.
5. All new inground FOG Interceptors must be leak tested prior to putting the unit into service.
6. Discharge of, or addition of, the following materials are strictly prohibited from disposal to an inground FOG Interceptor:
 - (a) Acidic or caustic cleaners (e.g., lye or root killer); and
 - (b) FOG control additives (as defined in SECTION 2.3).

9.9 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. The OJRSA reserves the right to require changes in device type or size and/or maintenance requirements as stated within this Section based on changes in operation, business hours, equipment, menu options, seating capacity, etc.
- B. If OJRSA experiences FOG related maintenance issues on its collection system, OJRSA may require increased cleaning of FCDs or may conduct sampling to determine the source of the excess FOG in the system. If the contribution of the excess FOG is attributed to a particular FOG Generator, they may be charged for the costs associated with repairing the system in accordance with SECTION 4.11 RECOVERY OF PREVENTATIVE EXPENSES and SECTION 8— Enforcement.
- C. FOG Traps
 1. **FOG TRAPS SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON A FREQUENCY FOR THE PROPER FUNCTION OF A FOG TRAP. THE CLEANING FREQUENCY WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY OJRSA ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS; USING THE “25% RULE”² OR IF THERE IS EVIDENCE OF SOLIDS OR OTHER PROHIBITED MATTER IN THE EFFLUENT AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEVICE³; HOWEVER, CLEANING SHALL NOT EXCEED ~~TWENTYTHIRTY-ONE (231)~~ **THIRTY-ONE (31)** CALENDAR DAYS.**
 2. Food Service Establishments (FSEs) shall maintain a detailed, written log of FOG Trap maintenance. These records shall be maintained in accordance with SECTION 9.4.
- D. Hydromechanical FOG Devices
 1. **HYDROMECHANICAL FOG DEVICES (HFD) SHALL BE MAINTAINED BASED ON MANUFACTURER’S RECOMMENDED CLEANING SCHEDULE AND CALCULATIONS FOR THE PROPER FUNCTION OF A HFD AND THERE SHALL BE NO EVIDENCE OF SOLIDS IN THE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM THE DEVICE. THE CLEANING FREQUENCY WILL BE APPROVED BY OJRSA ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS; HOWEVER, IT SHALL NOT EXCEED THIRTY-ONE (31) CALENDAR DAYS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED BY MANUFACTURER’S RECOMMENDATIONS OR CALCULATIONS, WHICH SHALL REQUIRE WRITTEN APPROVAL BY OJRSA PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.**
 2. Food Service Establishments (FSEs) shall maintain a detailed, written log of HFD maintenance. These records shall be maintained in accordance with SECTION 9.4.
- E. FOG Interceptors
 1. **FOG INTERCEPTORS SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON A QUARTERLY (EVERY THREE (3) MONTH) BASIS UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY OJRSA; HOWEVER, SOME FOG GENERATORS MAY NEED TO CONSIDER A MORE FREQUENT PUMPING SCHEDULE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS REG-**

¹ As stated in the International Plumbing Code.

² To calculate the 25% Rule value, you use the following formula: [(avg. inlet grease layer + avg. inlet solids layer) ÷ total water depth] x 100. For example, if the average inlet grease layer is 8.67 inches, the average inlet solids layer is 4.33 inches, and the total water depth is 45 in, the 25% Rule value would be 28.89%, which is above the 25% threshold and the cleaning frequency should be adjusted appropriately.

³ “Evidence” may be the presence of visual observation of solids passing through the FCD and/or analytical sampling results in excess of limits as stated in the SUR.

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ULATION. THERE SHALL BE NO EVIDENCE OF SOLIDS OR OTHER PROHIBITED MATTER IN THE EFFLUENT AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEVICE¹. A reduced cleaning frequency may be granted on a case-by-case situation with submittal by the FOG Generator and Hauled Waste Transporter, as stated with the functions of Section 9.10(E), that performed the cleaning and inspection to document proof that a reduced cleaning frequency will meet the requirements of this Regulation. Modified maintenance schedules must be approved by the OJRSA but in no case will cleaning intervals exceed six (6) months.

2. The following FOG Interceptor maintenance activities must be performed:
 - (a) Complete removal of all contents of the FOG Interceptor rather than skimming the top grease layer when the total accumulation of surface FOG (including floating solids) and settled solids reaches twenty-five percent (25%) (The "25% Rule," see footnote on page 82 for more information) of the FOG Interceptor's inlet liquid depth if before the quarterly pump out requirement. Top skimming, decanting, or back-flushing of the device, its contents, septage waste, solids, water, or other materials back into the FOG Interceptor for the purpose of reducing the volume of waste to be hauled is prohibited. Vehicles capable of separating water from FOG shall not discharge separated water into the FOG Interceptor or into the wastewater conveyance system.
 - (b) Provide a thorough cleaning of the FOG Interceptor to remove FOG buildup from inner walls and baffles.
 - (c) Failure to meet these requirements shall result in enforcement actions as set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.
3. Private Sewer Line Cleaning of FOG Requirement – Any Hauled Waste Transporter, plumber, or contractor that cleans FOG from a FSE's private sewer lines must insure that the FOG and other debris cleaned from these pipes does not cause an obstruction or blockage in any sewer lines that ultimately discharge to the public sewer. Therefore, the FOG or other debris cleaned from the private sewer line should be vacuumed or removed and properly disposed of. The Hauled Waste Transporter, plumber, or contractor shall immediately contact the OJRSA if FOG is pushed or jetted into the sewer lines that ultimately discharge to the OJRSA conveyance system or treatment facility to make the OJRSA aware of the FOG and debris at the specific location. If maintenance is required on any lines that receive the debris, the OJRSA can recover costs maintenance as set forth in SECTION 8.6 and/or *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.

9.10 HAULED WASTE TRANSPORTER / PLUMBER REQUIREMENTS

Hauled Waste Transporters and Plumbers performing service and maintenance on FOG Control Devices (FCD) shall:

- A. Comply with requirements in SECTION 9.9.
- B. Submit a record of all FSEs maintained to the Regulatory Services Coordinator or his/her designee monthly.
- C. Use only disposal sites or methods approved in the Waste Hauler License that is issued to the Hauled Waste Transporter.
- D. Be responsible for determining the nature of the waste and completing a manifest before transport. A completed FOG Waste Disposal Record Form must accompany each load and a copy given to the Owner of the FOG Generator. The record must include the name, address, and phone number of the FOG Generator company; the name(s) of the individual(s) performing the work, the volume of the wastewater and other material removed from the FCD, contracted cleaning frequency, the disposal location and address, the date of waste removal, the FOG Generator signature (if FOG Generator signature is not available, then it should be on file with the FOG Generator and Hauled Waste Transporter), and the hauler signature.
- E. Perform the following activities:

¹ "Evidence" may be the presence of visual observation of solids passing through the FCD and/or analytical sampling results in excess of limits as stated in the SUR.

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1. Provide a completed disposal manifest with the FOG Generator's signature to accompany each load of FOG waste to the disposal site.
 2. Inspect the FCD at least once per year for each Food Service Establishment or FOG Generator. Should the FCD be found non-functional, damaged, or altered in any way, then the inspector must notify the OJRSA within one (1) business day of performing the inspection. Pictures of the issues with the device should be taken while the device is empty and submitted to OJRSA with the notification.
 3. Attend a certification class conducted by OJRSA or its designee at least once every three (3) years to obtain or maintain certification to inspect the FCDs and perform the services set forth in this Regulation. If the hauler or plumber hires a new employee in the period between training offerings by the OJRSA, then they must make arrangements with OJRSA to obtain the training before performing an inspection. ~~When the next regular scheduled class is held, then the n~~New employees will be subject to ~~this certification~~ training as well in order to meet the training requirement set by OJRSA.
 4. Comply with all OJRSA data reporting requirements.
- F. REFUSAL OR FAILURE TO MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS SHALL RESULT IN THE FSE BEING NONCOMPLIANT AND SUBJECT TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION(S) AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 8 OF THIS REGULATION.

9.11 FEES

Provisions in the Regulation regarding fees and charges shall be assessed to FOG Generators and Hauled Waste Transporters as stated in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.

9.12 COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

- A. Failure on the part of any FOG Generator or Hauled Waste Transporter to maintain continued compliance with any of the requirements set forth in this Regulation may result in the initiation of enforcement action. Violations of these provisions are subject to the enforcement provisions contained in SECTION 8 of the Regulation, which may include administrative and civil penalties. In addition, fines assessed for violations involving blockages, cleanup, or other occurrences requiring increased operations and/or maintenance expenses shall include the cost incurred by OJRSA or Satellite Sewer Systems for the cleanup or blockage removal. In accordance with the recovery of preventative expenses provisions contained in the Regulation, costs and expenses incurred by OJRSA for preventing interference or adverse impact on the public sewer, may be charged to and paid by the discharger upon written notice. Also see OJRSA SUR 8.12(E).
- B. A Compliance Schedule shall be developed and issued to FOG Generators found to be in violation of this Regulation or in need of the addition, repair, or upgrade of a FOG Control Device (FCD). Accelerated compliance shall be required for Users which are found to be discharging FOG in sufficient quantities to cause blockages or necessitate maintenance on the wastewater conveyance system to prevent blockages. FOG Generators causing blockages of sewer lines and/or sanitary sewer overflows will be required by OJRSA to increase cleaning frequency for the FCD. The FOG Generator will be notified in writing of any Compliance Schedule or date and these schedules shall contain milestones necessary to achieve compliance with the Regulation. Failure to meet a Compliance Schedule or component of a schedule shall be grounds for enforcement including monetary penalties. Any requests for extensions shall be made in writing to OJRSA at least thirty (30) calendar days in advance of the compliance date. The request shall include the reasons for failure to comply, additional time required for compliance, and steps taken to avoid further delays.
- C. OJRSA reserves the right to monitor, or require monitoring, of any FOG Generator or Hauled Waste Transporter to demonstrate compliance
- D. Should a FOG Generator be found to be responsible for issues with the sewer system and/or a sanitary sewer overflow, then the OJRSA reserves the right to take enforcement actions as set forth in this Regulation. These actions may include providing as-built drawings for the facility, mapping and inspection of the sewer line, and other enforcement actions set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.

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- E. Violations may also be reported, as appropriate, to [SCDHEC](#) [SCDES](#) and local codes offices for further enforcement action.

9.13 REQUESTS FOR VARIANCE

- A. Requests for a variance to any of the requirements or OJRSA implementation of the requirements contained in this Regulation must be submitted in writing to the Regulatory Services Coordinator within thirty (30) calendar days of the FOG Generator or Hauled Waste Transporter being notified of a requirement or Compliance Schedule. The request for variance must specifically state the reason for the request and how the User will ensure demonstrated compliance with established limits.
- B. Conditional maintenance variances may be granted at the discretion of the Executive Director or his/her designee and will typically require additional control measures be placed on the User to ensure compliance which may include but are not limited to: additional maintenance requirements, more stringent Best Management Practices, monitoring requirements (or additional requirements), permit(s) and/or cost recovery. In no case shall a variance be issued in lieu of compliance with established numerical limits or when damage to the conveyance system, public sewer, or treatment facility is evident. Requests for variances regarding a reduction in cleaning frequency are to be made through the following procedure:
1. The FOG Generator must request in writing a reduction of its FCD cleaning frequency using the FOG Variance Request Form.
 2. All work associated with the variance request is to be performed at the FOG Generator's expense and must be paid prior to conducting the inspection, sampling, and/or analysis in accordance with the OJRSA Schedule of Fees.
 3. OJRSA will perform an evaluation of the facility and the capability of the FCD to determine if a reduction in cleaning is merited. The evaluation will include but not necessarily be limited to the following:
 - (a) A site visit to evaluate the facility's potential contributions to FOG in the collection system.
 - (b) Inspection, sampling, and/or analysis of the discharge from the FOG Generator's facility will be conducted by OJRSA to determine the effectiveness of the FCD and the contribution of the FOG Generator to FOG in the sewer system.
 - (c) During the sampling and/or inspection, OJRSA will use methods to ensure that the FCD is not tampered with. OJRSA reserves the right to install tamperproof equipment on the device to ensure the integrity of the sampling/inspection, such as lock, tape, etc.
- C. On a case-by-case basis, at the discretion of the Director, alternative FOG Control Devices (FCD) may be considered and approved for installation at a FOG Generator. The alternative FCD must control FOG discharges from the User and be maintained as outlined in this Regulation. Items that may be considered in this determination will be footprint of existing buildings, location of property boundaries, and a lack of room for an outside FOG Interceptor. Alternative FCDs shall not be considered for new building construction.
- D. If an existing FOG Generator is housed in a structure that, because of its architectural or historical restrictions or limitations or the Owner will suffer extreme economic hardship in order to upgrade the existing FCD, then the establishment may keep the current FOG Interceptor provided the FOG Interceptor is at least fifteen (15) feet from the nearest ventilation intake on the facility's heating and cooling unit.
- E. Consideration of a variance may be subject to fees as set forth in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.

Section 10 – Hauled Waste Acceptance**10.1 AUTHORITY AND GENERAL CONDITIONS**

- A. The OJRSA is authorized to accept hauled waste originating within the OJRSA service area boundaries. Additionally, OJRSA may grant approval to accept hauled waste from locations outside of the service area when it is determined that:

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1. Due to matters of policy or regulation, inadequate receiving facilities, treatment limitations, equipment malfunction, nature or quantity of waste, or other factors there is no viable alternative for disposal of the hauled waste in the service area where it originates.
 2. It is advantageous to OJRSA or the jurisdictional municipality for the hauled waste to be disposed of at OJRSA facilities; or
 3. There has been an emergency declaration by the President of the United States (or by a federal agency authorized to do so) and/or the Governor of South Carolina, and the Executive Director has determined that the hauled waste from outside of the OJRSA service area will not impact the treatment plant process nor prohibit local waste haulers from delivering hauled waste for treatment. If it is determined the OJRSA can accept such waste, then the Executive Director shall establish a maximum amount of waste that can be accepted from such areas each day. The acceptance of such waste under these circumstances, as well as the daily limits for such waste, may be altered, amended, or terminated by the Executive Director, in his/her sole discretion, at any time.
- B. With the adoption of this Regulation, the OJRSA will only be accepting the following hauled wastes: septic tanks with sanitary wastewater only (no industrial or non-sanitary sewer septage), biological package treatment plant sludge, alum sludge, porta-john waste, and others that are deemed beneficial to the water reclamation facility and its treatment process. OJRSA must preapprove the types and volume of waste prior to delivery, which is performed when licensing the haulers. OJRSA also reserves the right to take waste from the cleaning and maintenance of any of the public sewer lines that discharge wastewater ultimately to the wastewater treatment plant.
- C. The terms and conditions for the acceptance of hauled waste from outside of the OJRSA service area shall typically be in writing and is subject to applicable inter-jurisdictional agreements.
- D. All FOG Generators, Hauled Waste Transporters, and dischargers of hauled waste must be in compliance with SC R61-56.1 and the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation*.
- E. Abuse of the above requirements stated in SECTION 10.1 shall result in actions as detailed in SECTION 8.12.7.
- F. All Haulers will be permitted annually by OJRSA.
- G. The Hauler will give the FSE a copy of the FOG Waste Disposal Record when a clean-out occurs. The record must include the name, address, and phone number of the FOG Generator company; the name(s) of the individual(s) performing the work, the volume of the wastewater and other material removed from the FCD, the disposal location and address, the date of waste removal, the FOG Generator signature, and the hauler signature. These records must be kept by the FSE for review by OJRSA personnel during an inspection.

10.2 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

- A. Acceptance of Hauled Waste
1. All hauled waste products shall only be accepted at a designated OJRSA receiving site by Hauled Waste Transporters that have a valid Waste Hauler License to dispose of product at OJRSA facilities.
 2. Hauled waste is only accepted on business days during the hours of operation as posted at the OJRSA Operations and Administration Building. On occasion, it may also be necessary to stop the acceptance of hauled waste during normal acceptance periods due to issues with the treatment plant, staffing shortages, personnel training, or other scheduled or unscheduled event. The OJRSA shall not accept waste outside of these hours except under the following conditions:
 - (a) It is in response to an emergency associated with a DHEC-permitted Satellite Sewer System directly or indirectly connected to the OJRSA's wholesale or retail system; and
 - (b) The emergency must originate on public or common property owned, operated, and maintained by the Satellite Sewer System. Events that occur on private property are not considered an emergency per this Regulation. The OJRSA reserves the right to confirm all information regarding the emergency with the registered agent(s) of the Satellite Sewer System.

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- (c) An afterhours acceptance fee per load plus the cost of disposal as stated in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees* shall apply.
 - (d) The OJRSA shall not accept residential, Commercial, industrial, or institutional hauled waste afterhours, including waste from onsite wastewater systems and septic tanks.
 - 3. Abuse of the above requirements stated in SECTION 10.2 shall result in actions as detailed in SECTION 8.12.7.
- B. Septic Tank Waste
 - 1. Acceptance From Within OJRSA Service Area
 - (a) OJRSA will accept Residential septic tank waste originating from within the OJRSA's service area.
 - (b) OJRSA may accept Industrial or Commercial septic tank waste (sanitary only) with prior approval. Approval must be requested and granted in writing prior to discharge at OJRSA facilities.
 - (c) Sanitary wastewater from Nonresidential Users located outside the service area will not be accepted under any circumstances.
 - (d) Loads mixed with Residential septic tank waste from inside and outside of the service area shall not be accepted without prior approval; however, mixed loads that may contain Non-residential septic tank wastewater from outside of the service area shall not be accepted under any circumstances.
 - 2. The information for each load of septic tank waste must be provided to the OJRSA prior to disposal at the treatment facility.
 - 3. Septic tank waste shall not be comingled or mixed with any other form of hauled waste prior to discharge at OJRSA facilities.
 - 4. Acceptance of septic tank waste shall be subject to fees and charges as outlined in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*. Additional fees and charges may be applied to wastes originating outside of the OJRSA service area.
- C. Portable Toilet Waste
 - 1. Acceptance From Within OJRSA Service Area
 - (a) OJRSA will accept portable toilet waste originating from within the OJRSA service area only.
 - (b) Portable toilet waste originating outside of the OJRSA service area may not be discharged at OJRSA facilities without prior approval.
 - (c) Loads mixed with portable toilet waste from inside and outside of the service area shall not be accepted without prior approval.
 - 2. Portable toilet waste to be accepted must consist of sanitary waste only.
 - 3. Portable toilet waste shall not be comingled or mixed with any other form of hauled waste, including septic tank waste, prior to discharge at OJRSA facilities.
 - 4. The information for each load of portable toilet waste must be provided to the OJRSA prior to disposal at the treatment facility.
 - 5. Acceptance of portable toilet waste shall be subject to fees and charges as outlined in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*. Additional fees and charges may be applied to wastes originating outside of the OJRSA service area.
- D. Beneficial Hauled Waste
 - 1. OJRSA may designate any source or form of hauled waste as beneficial waste. Beneficial hauled waste may be accepted at locations and under conditions set forth in an approval letter.
 - 2. Considerations for designation and acceptance as beneficial hauled waste shall be requested in writing to the attention of the OJRSA Regulatory Services Coordinator.
 - 3. Each request for beneficial hauled waste designation shall be reviewed by OJRSA on a case-by-case basis and approval shall be granted in an approval letter or contract. Special conditions, restrictions and limitations may apply.

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4. Fees, charges, credits, or payments, as applicable, may be negotiated with the waste generator as a condition of acceptance of each designated beneficial hauled waste.
- E. Prohibited Wastes
 - ~~1. OJRSA will no longer receive brown grease sixty (60) days following the adoption of this Regulation.~~
 - ~~2.1~~ The OJRSA shall prohibit the receipt of and/or disposal of any materials as identified in the Regulation to any facility connected to OJRSA facilities, including those that originate on private property (e.g., private sewers).
 - ~~3.2~~ OJRSA does not accept any brown grease waste, yellow grease waste, or waste that would be considered hazardous under the RCRA regulations.

10.3 HAULED WASTE TRANSPORTER REQUIREMENTS

- A. The contents of a Hauled Waste Transporter operated by a SCDES-licensed hauler of holding tank waste shall be discharged to the POTW only at a location approved by the Director. Such wastewater must have prior written approval of the Director before being discharged. The discharge of this waste shall be subject to the procedures, limitations, and fees set by the Director in the letter of acceptance, and a copy of this letter shall be attached to the Nonresidential Hauled Waste Request for Disposal Form. The licensed hauler shall provide the information requested as shown in the Regulation.
- B. The discharge of such wastes shall be subject to the procedures and limitations established by the Director, as stated in appropriate sections of this Regulation.
- C. Only wastes originating within the OJRSA's service area may be accepted.
- D. Waste Hauler License shall be obtained from the OJRSA and shall be issued for a specified period not to exceed one (1) year. This License is based on the calendar year and will have a beginning date no earlier than January 1 and an ending date no later than December 31.
- E. Transporters are responsible for ensuring that any hauled waste discharged at OJRSA facilities is in compliance with all applicable regulations and that truck contents are as represented on each Septic Tank Discharge Record or Nonresidential Hauled Waste Request for Disposal Form. Each load of residential septic or FOG waste shall be accompanied by a complete and legible Septic Tank Discharge Record form that includes the following signed certification statement, which must include a Wet Signature from the Authorized Representative for the facility who is disposing of the waste (e.g., the property or business owner, not the Waste Hauler):

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS CORRECT AND THAT I HAVE PERFORMED APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION TO ENSURE THAT THE WASTEWATER TO BE DISCHARGED IS FROM NO OTHER SOURCE THAN A SEPTIC TANK ORIGINATED IN OCONEE COUNTY OR WITHIN THE OJRSA SERVICE AREA, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE CONTAINS NO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, TOXIC MATERIAL, OR INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL IN ANY AMOUNTS. FURTHERMORE, I UNDERSTAND THAT I AM RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ADVERSE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM THE CONTENTS BEING DISCHARGED.

10.4 INSPECTION AND MONITORING

In accordance with SECTION 7.1, OJRSA shall be permitted to inspect equipment, vehicles, records, waste origination sites, holding tanks, and other properties utilized by a Hauled Waste Transporters to ensure compliance with this Regulation. All Users of OJRSA facilities shall be subject to surveillance utilizing remote monitoring and recording equipment. Additionally, OJRSA may conduct or require sampling and monitoring of hauled waste to validate documentation or satisfy compliance requirements.

10.5 FEES AND CHARGES

Fees and charges for septic tank and FOG waste originating in the OJRSA service area are established in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*. If approved for acceptance as stated in SECTIONS 10.1 and 10.2, then fees and charges for other

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forms of hauled waste or waste originating from outside the OJRSA service area will be established on a case-by-case basis as a part of the approval process. Hauled Waste Transporters or generators will not be allowed to discharge hauled waste at OJRSA facilities without proper payment of fees and charges.

10.6 ENFORCEMENT

Any User who violates the provisions of this Regulation or fails to abide by any rules, requirements, or procedures that OJRSA implements in support of this Regulation, will be subject to enforcement as outlined in SECTION 8. Enforcement may include fines and/or discontinuance of service and or use of OJRSA facilities.

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation**April 8, 2025****Section 11 – Severability**

If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or article of these Regulations are invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections, and articles shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation**April 8, 2025****Section 12 – Conflict**

All regulations and parts of regulations inconsistent or conflicting with any part of these Regulations are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation Changes Hidden (Accepted)

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Date	Description of Changes	Agency
4/3/1979	Oconee County Ordinance 79-4	Oconee County Council
6/30/1993	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) Approved Sewer Use Ordinance	SCDHEC
7/18/1995	Oconee County Ordinance 1995-07	Oconee County Council
10/3/2011	Sewer Use Regulation comprehensive revision	OJRSA Board of Commissioners
4/1/2017	Sewer Use Regulation revision	OJRSA Board of Commissioners
3/1/2018	Sewer Use Regulation comprehensive revision	OJRSA Board of Commissioners
8/23/2019	Non-substantial modification to correct discrepancy Enforcement Management Strategy	SCDHEC and OJRSA Board of Commissioners
10/01/2023	Comprehensive revision and inclusion of attachments into the main body of the Regulation, update to comply with SCDHEC Consent Order and CMOM requirements, and to further develop the FOG Management Program for OJRSA. Adopted by <i>OJRSA Resolution 2024-02</i> on 09/11/2023.	SCDHEC and OJRSA Board of Commissioners
04/08/2025	Revision to address FOG, Special Pretreatment Devices, record-keeping requirements, and comments from South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) review. Adopted by <i>OJRSA Resolution 2025-02</i> on 04/07/2025.	SCDES and OJRSA Board of Commissioners
XX/XX/20XX	Revision to address necessary changes based on NPDES Permit and Special Pretreatment Devices. Adopted by <i>OJRSA Resolution 20XX-XX</i> on XX/XX/XXXX.	SCDES and OJRSA Board of Commissioners

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OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation**April 8, 2025****Section 1 – Sewer Use Regulation Adoption and Approval**

These Regulations shall be in full force and effect from and after passage, approval, and publication, as provided by law.

As reviewed by the Approval Authority (South Carolina Department of Environmental Services) and approved for publication by the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority (OJRSA) Board of Commissioners on February 3, 2025, a thirty (30) day public notice given on March 8, 2025 in *The Journal* (Seneca, South Carolina), on the OJRSA website (www.ojrsa.org/), mass media releases, and on social media accounts updated by OJRSA.

The Approval Authority was made aware of the public notice and comment period on March 8, 2025.

A public comment period was granted from February 3, 2025 until the OJRSA Board of Commissioners Meeting on April 7, 2025. The agency also accepted written comments as stated in the legal notices advertised in *The Journal* (Seneca, South Carolina) on March 8, 2025; March 22, 2025; and April 2, 2025; at www.ojrsa.org/info; mass media releases; and on OJRSA social media accounts.

APPROVED and ADOPTED by *OJRSA Resolution 2025-02* by the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority Board of Commissioners on April 7, 2025 during the Board of Commissioners Meeting.

EFFECTIVE: 12:01 AM LOCAL TIME ON APRIL 8, 2025.

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation**April 8, 2025**

Section 2– Administrative Information

2.1 PURPOSE AND POLICY

Recent developments in both Federal and State law have created increasing and more stringent requirements upon public wastewater treatment facilities and demand compliance to avoid incurring severe sanctions and penalties. The purpose of these Regulations and amendments thereto are to ensure compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) and subsequent amendments, including the Water Quality Act of 1987 (PL 100-4) together with the South Carolina Pollution Control Act and other State and Federal statutes and regulations.

These Regulations set forth uniform requirements for discharges to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) and enables the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority (OJRSA) to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws and the Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403 and SC R61-9 Part 403). The objectives of these Regulations are:

- A. To prevent discharges to the POTW which will interfere with the operation of the POTW;
- B. To prevent discharges to the POTW which will pass-through the wastewater treatment plant inadequately treated to the receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
- C. To prevent discharges to the POTW which will contaminate the sludge and/or hamper disposal of the sludge;
- D. To promote the opportunity to recycle, reuse, and reclaim wastewater and sludges from the system;
- E. To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the POTW;
- F. To protect the OJRSA personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and to protect the general public; and
- G. To enable OJRSA to comply with its NPDES permit conditions, and any other Federal or State laws to which the POTW is subject.

These Regulations provide for the parameters of discharges to the POTW through the issuance of permits, authorize enforcement of limitations and requirements, authorize monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities, requires User reporting, and provide for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of expenditures. These Regulations shall apply to the OJRSA and to persons who are, by permit or agreement with the OJRSA, Users of the POTW. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Executive Director (Director) of the OJRSA and their Duly Authorized Representatives, which may include contractors or consultants, shall administer the provisions of these Regulations. The Executive Director may appoint an OJRSA employee, consultant, or contractor to address any items set forth in this Regulation. The OJRSA Board of Commissioners establishes the Regulations of the OJRSA but the implementation of the Regulation is conducted by the Director and his/her Duly Authorized Representative.

Requests for variances to these Regulations and OJRSA policies must be made in accordance with SECTION 3.17.

2.2 APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS

These Regulations shall apply to persons within the County of Oconee and to persons outside the County who, by contract with the OJRSA or other means, are Users of OJRSA wastewater facilities. The Director shall implement and enforce the provisions of these Regulations, and the governing body of the OJRSA shall adopt such regulations as it deems necessary to implement the provisions and requirements of these Regulations.

2.3 DEFINITIONS

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Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms and phrases used in these Regulations shall have the following meanings:

Act shall mean the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act) and amendments. (33 USC §1251 et seq.)

Adjudicatory Hearing shall mean a formal proceeding before a Hearing Officer charged with making determinations regarding whether or not violations of the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* or a Permit issued by the OJRSA have occurred, and what penalties and other forms of relief are appropriate if a violation has occurred. The Hearing Officer will be appointed by the Director and shall have no connection with the preparation or presentation of the evidence at the hearing. In receiving evidence at the Adjudicatory Hearing, the Hearing Officer shall be guided by the South Carolina Rules of Evidence but has discretion to relax the requirements therein to allow for the consideration of evidence considered relevant to the proceeding or to maintain the orderly presentation of evidence.

Administrative Order shall mean a legal document issued by OJRSA directing a business or other entity to take corrective action or refrain from an activity. It describes the violations and actions to be taken and can be enforced in court. The three types of Administrative Orders are Consent Order, Compliance Order, and Cease and Desist Order.

Alcoholic Beverage shall mean beverages produced by breweries, cideries, distilleries, and wineries, regardless of presence or amount of alcohol volume. Fermented beverages shall be considered alcoholic beverages. Also see *Fermented Beverages*.

Approval Authority shall mean the State of South Carolina, by and through the Department of Environmental Services, or any successor agency having jurisdiction to review OJRSA's Pretreatment Program and associated regulations.

Authorized Representative or Duly Authorized Representative of the User shall mean:

- A. If the User is a corporation:
 1. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 2. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- B. If the User is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
- C. If the User is a Federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
- D. The individuals described in paragraphs A through C of this definition may designate a Duly Authorized Representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the OJRSA. If the designation is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to OJRSA prior to or together with any reports to be signed an Authorized Representative.

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- E. If referring to OJRSA, those positions and/or individuals explicitly authorized by the Executive Director or Board of Commissioners and may include OJRSA staff and/or consultants working on behalf of the OJRSA.

Automatic FOG Trap shall mean a FOG Control Device that uses mechanical or electrical means to skim FOG from wastewater.

Baffles shall mean a plate, wall, or panel to deflect, check, or regulate the passage of grease-laden wastewater through the FOG Trap, Hydromechanical FOG Device, or gravity FOG Interceptor. A hanging baffle is one that does not extend to the floor of the interceptor. It generally extends only to the top half of the water level. A slotted baffle is one that extends to the floor of the interceptor and has one or more slots generally located at the middle of the water level to convey liquid from the inlet side to the outlet side of the interceptor.

Beneficial Hauled Waste shall mean a process waste from a facility that is deemed by the OJRSA to be beneficial to the water reclamation facility and its treatment process.

Best Management Practices shall mean schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in SC R61-9 403.5(a)(I) and (b). BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage. BMPs shall also mean the means and methods of preventing or reducing FOG from entering the sewer. A FOG BMP template may be supplied by OJRSA. *[Note: BMPs also include alternative means (e.g., management plans) of complying with, or in place of certain established Categorical Pretreatment Standards and effluent limits.]*

Biochemical Oxygen Demand shall mean the quantity of oxygen, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L), utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures in five (5) days at twenty degrees Centigrade (20°C).

Board of Commissioners (or Board) shall mean the OJRSA Board of Commissioners.

Brewery shall mean a building or establishment for brewing beer, ale, or other malt liquors for commercial sale. Breweries also produce non-alcoholic products (e.g., "non-alcoholic beer"). Breweries shall also include craft brewing facilities, and microbreweries and may include a retail store and a tasting room for products produced at the facility. *Also see Alcoholic Beverage.*

Brown Grease shall mean any contents within or removed from FOG Control Devices. Brown grease is an emulsion of fat, oil, grease, solids, and water.

Building Drain shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives wastewater and is located inside the walls of a building and conveys the wastewater to the building sewer, which begins five (5) feet outside the building wall.

Building Sewer shall mean the extension from the building drain to the sanitary sewer or other discharge location. Building drains are considered a portion of the building sewer.

Business Day shall mean Monday through Friday, except recognized holidays as defined in the *OJRSA Employee Handbook* or when otherwise established by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners.

Bypass shall mean the intentional diversion of Wastestreams from any portion of a User's treatment facility.

Calendar Day shall mean all days, including weekends and holidays.

Calendar Year shall mean the twelve (12) month period beginning the January 1 and ending December 31 (inclusive) each year.

Categorical Industrial User shall mean an Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

Capacity Permit. See definition for Permit.

Categorical Pretreatment Standard shall be defined by 40 CFR 405 to 471.

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Chemical Additive shall mean liquids, gases or solids composed of non-living substances introduced into a FOG Control Device for the purpose of changing the chemical nature or physical properties of the fats, oils and grease retained in the control device.

Chemical Oxygen Demand shall mean the total amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter in a waste as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Cidery shall mean a facility for the manufacture of cider for commercial sale. Cideries may include a retail store and a tasting room products for produced at the facility. Also see Alcoholic Beverage.

CMOM (or Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance) shall mean a comprehensive audit or program that assures that a conveyance system is properly managed, financed, operated, and maintained at all times; has adequate capacity to convey peak flows (including wet weather flows); and performs all feasible tasks to eliminate excessive inflow and infiltration (I&I) from the system. A CMOM program must mitigate the impact of overflows on Waters of the State/United States, the environment, and public health.

Collection System. See definition for Conveyance System.

Color shall mean the color value obtained by the ADMI colorimetric method as approved by 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Combined Sewer shall mean a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water. *OJRSA currently has no Combined Sewers in their service territory and is not permitted for treatment as a Combined Sewer system.*

Commercial shall mean a company or organization occupied with or engaged in commerce or work intended for commerce. Examples include restaurants, grocery stores, banks, hotels, office space, retail shops, etc.

Commercial User (or Institutional User) shall mean all Users that otherwise do not discharge process wastewater, are not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and are not residences. Commercial (or Institutional) Users may be subject to Local Limits as determined by the Director.

Compliance Schedule shall mean an enforceable schedule incorporated into a Consent Agreement, Administrative Order, or other enforceable order of the OJRSA, outlining a timetable of remedial measures necessary to address a violation of the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* or a Permit issued by the OJRSA. A Compliance Schedule may include milestone compliance measures, and each milestone deadline is separately enforceable by the OJRSA, with failure to meet such deadlines subject to potential additional enforcement action as stated within the Regulation, including civil penalties.

Cumulative Consumer Price Index, as applicable to SECTION 8.6, shall mean the aggregate administrative, civil, or criminal penalty based on the increase and/or decrease of year-over-year changes in the Consumer Price Index as reported for the month of December each calendar year beginning with December 2023. *This amount shall be rounded up or down to the next whole dollar.*

Contact Cooling Water. See definition for Cooling Water.

Contaminants of Emerging Concern shall mean chemical and other waste contaminants posing unique issues and challenges to the environmental community as a result of:

- A. The recent development of new chemicals or other products;
- B. New or recently identified byproducts or waste products;
- C. Newly discovered or suspected adverse health or environmental impacts;
- D. Physical or chemical properties that are not fully evaluated or understood;
- E. An absence of or pending changes to fully defined risk levels, water quality standard or guidance or other environmental program levels of control; and
- F. Other factors.

Emerging contaminants include, but are not limited to, PFAS (polyfluoroalkyl substances), nanomaterials, pharmaceuticals and their constituents, and steroids and hormones.

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Control Authority shall mean OJRSA, or any successor agency with authority to implement the provisions of this Regulation.

Conveyance System shall mean the network of gravity pipes, manholes, pumping stations, force mains, valves, and appurtenances owned and operated by the OJRSA associated with the transportation of wastewater to the treatment facility. The conveyance system is considered to be a component of the POTW.

Cooling Water shall mean water used for cooling (condensation, air conditioning, refrigeration, equipment cooling, evaporative cooling, chillers, cooling towers, etc.) which may come into direct contact with any raw product, intermediate product (other than heat) or finished product. For the purposes of this Regulation, cooling water can be generated from any cooling equipment blowdown or produced as a result of any cooling process through either a single pass (once through) or recirculating system. There are two types of cooling water:

- A. Noncontact Cooling Water is water to which the only pollutant added is heat, which has no direct contact with any raw material, waste intermediate or final product, and which does not contain levels of contaminants detectably higher than that of intake water and does not have added chemicals for water treatment at the facility.
- B. Contact Cooling Water is water likely to contain pollutants detectably higher than intake water. Contact means the water has chemical(s) added at the facility or comes into contact with the product produced at the facility. This includes water contaminated through any means, including chemicals added for water treatment at the facility, corrosion inhibition, or biocides, or by direct contact with any raw materials, process materials, intermediate materials, final products, waste product, and/or wastewater.

County (if capitalized in Regulation) shall mean the County of Oconee. *If not capitalized, definition could be for any county.*

Daily Maximum shall mean the arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a twenty-four (24) hour period.

Daily Maximum Limit shall mean the maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

Decant shall mean to pour or drain wastewater or other liquid from a tank or vessel without disturbing the sediment or solids that have settled in the tank or vessel.

Director. See definition for Executive Director.

Discharge (or Indirect Discharge) shall mean the introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any non-domestic wastewater source.

Discharge Permit. See definition for Permit.

Disposal shall mean the discharge of FOG Control Device waste at a properly permitted and SCDES approved location.

Distillery shall mean a facility where liquor is manufactured and sold commercially. Distilleries may include a retail store and a tasting room for products produced at the facility. *Also see Alcoholic Beverage.*

Domestic Wastewater shall mean a combination of water carrying normal strength sewage from residences, commercial establishments, institutions and the like, but excluding industrial process wastes.

Duration of the Violation shall mean the length that the violation existed.

Duly Authorized Representative shall mean Authorized Representative. See Authorized Representative for definition.

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Enforcement Management Strategy shall mean the methods and mechanisms for achieving enforcement as set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.

Environmental Protection Agency shall mean the United States Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Administrator or other duly authorized official of the EPA.

Environmental Harm shall mean a pollutant effluent which:

- A. Has a toxic effect on the receiving waters or aquatic life downstream of the wastewater treatment plant;
- B. Causes a violation of the POTW's NPDES permit (including water quality standards); or
- C. Causes a pass-through.

Equivalent Permitting Record. See definition for Permit.

Excursion shall mean an incident in which wastewater discharge parameter exceeds the range set forth in the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* or Industrial User permit.

Executive Director shall mean the Executive Director of the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority, which is the person serving as the chief administrative officer (CAO) of the agency.

Existing Source shall mean any source of discharge that is not a New Source.

Fermented Beverage shall include, but not be limited to, kombucha, ginger beer, kvass, and kefir produced for commercial sale. Fermented Beverage producers may include a retail store and a tasting room for products produced at the facility. The OJRSA shall regulate these drinks as Alcoholic Beverages, regardless of the presence or amount of alcohol volume. Also see Alcoholic Beverage.

Floatable Oil shall mean oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater.

FOG shall mean fats, oils, and grease, which are organic non-polar material or compounds derived from animal and/or vegetable or plant sources.

FOG Control Additives shall mean chemicals such as enzymes, emulsifiers, biological, and chemical additives to liquefy the FOG to keep it from clogging sewer devices, which are prohibited by Regulation. Sewer lines and devices must be cleaned manually to remove any FOG accumulation.

FOG Control Devices shall mean FOG Interceptors, FOG Traps, Hydromechanical FOG Device, or other OJRSA approved means of eliminating fats, oils, and grease from the wastewater conveyance system and treatment works.

FOG Control Program shall describe the OJRSA regulatory, educational, and customer service activities that support elimination of the deleterious impact of fats, oils, and grease discharges on the wastewater conveyance system and treatment works. This program is detailed in SECTION 9 of these Regulations.

FOG Generator shall mean any User, including Food Service Establishments (FSE), which produces fats, oils, and grease waste. Single-Family Residential locations and Multi-Family Developments with four (4) or less separated living units as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C) are not considered a FSE or FOG Generator and will not be subject to the OJRSA FOG Program unless they are preparing food for commercial purposes (catering and other such operations are considered a commercial purpose subject to FSE regulations).

FOG Interceptor shall mean a tank or device so constructed, typically in the ground, as to separate and hold fats, oils, and grease (FOG) from the wastewater in order to reduce the FOG entering the sanitary sewer. FOG Interceptors are commonly referred to as "grease interceptors" or "grease traps"; however, the OJRSA does not consider these to be the same as under-the-sink FOG Traps or Hydromechanical FOG Devices and shall not be construed as meeting this definition. FOG Interceptors are a minimum of 1,000 gallons in capacity; however, smaller devices will be considered for approval by OJRSA on a case-by-case basis for Multi-Family Developments.

FOG Permit. See definition for Permit.

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FOG Program Coordinator shall mean a person employed or designated by the Director who is charged with the responsibility of administering the provisions of the FOG Control Program to ensure User compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations, and policies.

FOG Recycle Container (Bin) shall mean a container used for storage of yellow grease.

FOG Trap shall mean a device placed inside a Food Service Establishment for removal of FOG from the Wastestream. These are identified as an “under the sink” reservoir or a “floor trap” which is a small container or tank with baffles designed for inside installation at kitchen fixtures and appliances. These devices shall be connected to a drain immediately following a sink or wash basin. A FOG Trap is often referred to as a “grease interceptor” but should not be confused with a FOG Interceptor as defined by the OJRSA.

FOG Waste shall mean any liquid, semi-liquid, or solid fats, oils and grease that is removed from Commercial operations through the use of a FOG Interceptor, Hydromechanical FOG Device, or FOG Trap.

FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber shall mean a company that pumps, cleans, and maintains FOG Control Devices, to include FOG Control Device Certification. All FOG waste haulers and plumbers performing these duties within the area served by OJRSA shall be FCD certified by the OJRSA FOG Program. These FOG waste haulers and plumbers must perform an inspection on a FCD when the device is being cleaned.

FOG Waste Line shall mean the wastewater plumbing that conveys grease-laden wastewater from fixtures and appliances to the FOG Control Device.

Food Courts shall mean areas predominantly found in shopping centers or amusement parks and festivals where several food preparation establishments having different Owners may share seating space or plumbing facilities.

Food Service Establishment shall mean any establishment, business, or facility engaged in preparing, serving, or making food available for consumption. Single-Family Residential locations and Multi-Family Developments with four (4) or less separated living units as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C) are not considered a FSE or FOG Generator and will not be subject to the OJRSA FOG Program unless they are preparing food for commercial purposes (*catering operations are considered a commercial purpose subject to FSE regulations*). FSEs will include but are not limited to: restaurants, cafeterias, delis, grocery stores, hospitals, hotels, motels, churches, school kitchens, assisted living facilities, ice cream shops, coffee shops, food courts, butcher shop operations, catering facilities, and mobile food units involved in the preparation of food for nonresidential purposes. A Food Service Establishment can include any facility which cuts, prepares, cooks, fries, bakes, or serves food or which disposes of food-related wastes. Also see definition of FOG Generator.

Force Main shall mean a pipeline that conveys wastewater under pressure from a lower to a higher elevation. A force main is the piping from the discharge side of a pump or pneumatic ejector to a discharge point.

Force Majeure shall mean an extraordinary event that prevents one or both parties from performing. These events must be unforeseeable and unavoidable, and not the result of the User’s actions, hence they are considered “an act of God,” such as an earthquake, flood, or riot.

Garbage shall mean the animal or vegetable wastes from the domestic and Commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the Commercial handling, storage, and sale of produce.

Garbage Grinder shall mean a device which shreds or grinds up solid or semisolid garbage into smaller portions for discharge into the sanitary sewer. These are commonly referred to as a “garbage disposal.”

Grab Sample shall mean a sample that is taken from a Wastestream without regard to the flow in the Wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

Grandfathered shall mean an exemption from the requirements of a section of Regulation affecting their previous rights, privileges, uses, or practices.

Gray Water shall mean all wastewater other than wastewater containing human waste from sanitary fixtures such as toilets and urinals. *This does not include process wastewater from industrial facilities.*

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Hair Trap/Interceptor shall mean a device used to remove hair before it enters the sewer system. Facilities that may be required to install a Hair Trap/Interceptor include, but not limited to, beauty salons, barber shops, animal grooming facilities, and animal hospitals. These devices may be installed on individual sinks or on a common effluent line shared by a number of wash stations.

Hauled Waste shall mean transported waste materials and products including, but not limited to, waste from vessels, chemical and/or portable toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, FOG Interceptors, FOG Traps, Hydromechanical FOG Devices, and vacuum pump tank trucks.

Hauled Waste Transporter shall mean a person or company who owns or operates a vehicle for the purpose of transporting solid and/or liquid waste products for treatment or disposal.

Hazardous Material shall mean a substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or characteristics, may:

- A. Cause or significantly contribute to mortality, illness, or incapacitation due to human exposure;
- B. Pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment if improperly handled; or
- C. Is defined to be a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (applicable Parts of 40 CFR), under regulations promulgated pursuant to said Act, or under any other Local, State, or Federal law.

Hazardous Waste. See definition for Hazardous Material Item B.

Headworks Analysis shall mean an evaluation of the capability of the POTW to receive pollutants performed in accordance with SCDES and EPA regulations.

Hearing Officer shall be defined by OJRSA SUR 8.2(D)(5).

Holding Tank Waste shall mean any wastewater from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum pump tank trucks.

Hotel with Kitchen shall mean a hotel, motel, inn, travel court, or other such facility with five (5) or more units for lodging that have kitchens or kitchenettes in guest rooms that includes a sink and/or dishwasher for washing dishes, cookware, utensils, etc. If the facility has a restaurant or prepares food, then that portion of the facility shall be considered a Food Service Establishment.

Hydromechanical FOG Device shall mean a FOG Control Device that relies on the difference in specific gravity between wastewater and FOG to affect separation of FOG from wastewater, and may incorporate a flow control device, air entrainment, and other means or principles to improve the efficacy of separation as demonstrated by third-party testing, validation, and certification. Third-party testing for a HFD is to be performed by an independent entity using specific equipment or devices that have been tested and meet or exceed standards established by the certifying entity as recognized by the OJRSA Executive Director or his/her designee, which may include but is not limited to, the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Plumbing and Drainage Institute (PDI) or Canadian Standards Association (CAS) or combination of these and other entities to include the aforementioned requirements. Some jurisdictions refer to these as "hydromechanical grease interceptors".

Indirect Discharge. See definition for Discharge.

Industrial User shall mean a source of indirect discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402 of Act. *An Industrial User may or may not be a CIU and/or SIU.*

Industrial User Permit. See definition for Permit.

Industrial Wastewater. See definition for Wastewater.

Infiltration shall mean water other than wastewater flow that enters a sewer system from the ground through pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes.

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Inflow shall mean water other than wastewater flow entering the sewer system from such sources as, but not limited to: roof leaders; cellar, yard, and area drains; foundation drains; unpolluted water (including cooling water or condensation discharges); drains from springs and swampy areas; manhole covers; cross connections from storm sewers and/or Combined Sewers; catch basins; stormwaters; surface runoff; street wash waters, or drainage.

Inflow and Infiltration shall collectively mean inflow and/or infiltration as defined in this Regulation.

Informal Conference shall mean a meeting between a User and the Director, or Director's designee, to discuss one (1) or more alleged violations of the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* or a Permit issued by the OJRSA, to exchange information regarding such alleged violations and any corrective actions taken or proposed to be taken, and to discuss methods to obtain compliance with the Regulation by consent of all parties. An Informal Conference may result in the entry of a Consent Agreement outlining agreed upon relief, including an enforceable Compliance Schedule, but will not result in the entry of a unilateral final decision by the OJRSA on an alleged violation prior to the User's opportunity for an Adjudicatory Hearing.

Instantaneous Limit shall mean the maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

Institution (or Institutional) shall mean an organization that provides services to the public or a specific sector of the public. Examples includes schools, places of worship, colleges, government buildings, hospitals, prisons, etc.

Institutional User. See definition for Commercial User.

Interference means a Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge(s) from other sources, both:

- A. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- B. Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of the 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, and the South Carolina Pollution Control Act.

Isolated Not Significant Violations shall mean violations that do not meet the definition of Significant Noncompliance.

Isolated (or Infrequent) [regarding violations] shall mean violations that do not meet the definition of recurring violations.

Lateral (or Service Lateral). See definition for Sewer Service.

Lint Interceptor shall mean a device used to remove lint and other debris from wastewater prior to its discharge to the sewer system. Facilities that may be required to install a Lint Interceptor include, but not limited to, laundromats, hotels/motels, dormitories, and apartment complexes with common laundry facilities shared by users.

Local Limits shall mean specific discharge limits developed and enforced by the OJRSA upon industrial or Commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in SC R61-9 403.5.

May is permissive. Shall is mandatory and requires compliance.

Measured Daily Flow shall mean the actual flow, in gallons, measured at the flowmeter for each day.

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Medical Waste shall mean isolation wastes, infections agents, human blood and blood byproducts, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, fomites, etiologic agents, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

Member City (or Member Cities) shall mean the cities of Seneca, Walhalla, and Westminster and others as defined by legally binding Intergovernmental Agreement(s).

Mobile Food Unit shall mean a self-propelled or vehicle- or trailer-mounted unit intended to be used as a Food Service Establishment. Mobile Food Units must have an approved location to discharge used fats, oils, and grease waste.

Monthly Average shall mean the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month. (Flow is excluded from this definition). The monthly average for flow will include the flows for all of the days in a calendar month. If no flow occurs on a day, then zero must be reported and the zero (0) must be factored into this average.

Monthly Average Limit shall mean the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month. See the Monthly Average definition above for how to figure flow averages.

Multi-Family Development shall mean a structure or complex of buildings intended for multiple families to reside in for extended periods of time. Examples include, but are not limited to, apartments, townhomes, condominiums, duplexes/multiplexes, etc. (Under certain conditions, dormitories, communal living spaces, hostels and the like may be considered a Multi-Family Development.) A structure or complex of buildings is also considered to be a Multi-Family Development if it has a shared privately-owned sewer service (the portion located on private property) serving two (2) or more individual living units (e.g., apartments, townhomes, etc.) that is combined prior to connection to the public sewer system.

National Categorical Pretreatment Standard shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act which applies to a specific category of Industrial Users. NCPSS are found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. See definition for Permit.

Natural Outlet shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, stormwater retention/detention pond, or other surface water or groundwater.

New Source shall mean:

- A. 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 307I of the Act that will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:
 1. The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 2. The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an Existing Source; or
 3. The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an Existing Source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors, such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the Existing Source, should be considered.
- B. Construction on a site at which an Existing Source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source, if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the

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criteria of Section (l)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

- C. Construction of a New Source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the Owner or operator has:
1. Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program:
 - (a) any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of New Source facilities or equipment; or
 2. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

Noncontact Cooling Water. See definition for Cooling Water.

Non-Process Wastewater shall mean sanitary, noncontact cooling water, and boiler blowdown wastewater.

Nonresidential User shall mean any use other than a Single-Family Residential User, which may include, but is not limited to: Food Service Establishments, Industrial Users, health care facilities, religious establishments, educational facilities, assisted living facilities, office facilities, and other Commercial establishments. *It shall also include apartments, condominiums, dormitories, communal living spaces (e.g., hostels) and other multi-unit housing complexes with a common sewer service lateral or system serving multiple units prior to connecting with a public sewer. Also see Single-Family Residential, Multi-Family Development, Hotel with Kitchen, User, and others.*

Nonsignificant Industrial User shall mean a permitted facility that does not have sampling limits or sampling requirements but is permitted and may have other requirements to meet.

North American Industry Classification System or NAICS shall mean the standard reference classification system used by agencies for the United States business economy. It was developed under the auspices of the Executive Office of the President of the United States' Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. NAIC codes are utilized in federal and state pretreatment regulations.

OJRSA shall mean the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority.

Oil/Water Interceptor shall mean a tank typically used in low flow drain lines where small quantities of oils, sediment and other liquid contaminants can be removed from wastewater prior to being discharged to the conveyance system or treatment facility. These drain lines may come from variety of facilities including, but not limited to, covered parking garages, machine shops, service stations, and manufacturing facilities.

Operation and Maintenance Costs shall mean all costs, direct and indirect, not including debt service and capital related expenditures, but inclusive of expenditures attributable to administration, monitoring, inspections, reviewing applications, maintenance of equipment, and treatment and collection of wastewater, necessary to assure adequate wastewater collection and treatment on a continuing basis which conforms to applicable regulations and assures optimal long-term facility management.

Owner shall mean an individual or entity in possession of title for land, building or other item. The Owner can be a claimer, controller, holder, homeowner, householder, landowner, landlord, lessor, occupier, person holding ownership on record, possessor, property owner, proprietor, record-holder retainer, or title holder.

Pass-Through shall mean a discharge which exits the POTW into Waters of the State/United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with discharge(s) from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the OJRSA's NPDES Permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of the violation).

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Paunch Manure shall mean the partially digested contents of the stomach during the time period immediately before and after the animal is slaughtered for meat and other by-products.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (or PFAS) shall mean a large complex group of synthetic manmade chemicals used since 1940s to make products resistant to water, grease, heat, stains. There are thousands of different PFAS. Because the carbon-fluorine bond is one of the strongest, these chemicals do not degrade easily in the environment.

Permit (or Permitted) shall mean the following, as appropriate:

- A. Capacity Permit is a Permit for OJRSA Wastewater System Capacity (or other document that serves this purpose) issued to a User or facility after January 1, 1990.
- B. Equivalent Permitting Record (or other document that serves this purpose) is a record for managing and tracking connections to the public sewer. This record may be issued to users before or since January 1, 1990.
- C. FOG Permit is a permit to which a FSE or FOG Generator may be issued, and it is valid for a period of five (5) years. This permit can be implemented by OJRSA at their discretion as part of the FOG Control Program.
- D. Industrial User Permit is issued when an Industrial or Commercial User discharges wastewater that has the potential to impact the POTW.
- E. Discharge Permit can be any of the following permits as issued by the OJRSA and as described in this definition: Capacity Permit, Equivalent Permitting Record, Industrial User Permit, or Satellite Sewer System Permit, as appropriate. It does not include the NPDES Permit.
- F. NPDES (or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit is a permit, which can include a Land Application Permit, issued to a POTW pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, Section 48-1-100 of the SC Pollution Control Act, or (SC R61-9 122 or 505).
- G. Satellite Sewer System Permit is issued to Satellite Sewer Systems as defined within these Regulations.

Person shall mean any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities.

pH shall mean the term used to express the intensity of the acid or base condition of a solution as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Plaster Interceptor shall mean a device used to remove plaster from wastewater prior to discharge into the sewer system. Facilities that may be required to install a Plaster Interceptor include, but not limited to, dental offices or locations where arts and crafts are performed (e.g., a school art room). These devices may be installed on individual sinks or on a common effluent line shared by a number of sinks.

Polar Material shall mean analytically quantifiable oil and grease of animal or vegetable origin.

Pollutant shall mean any dredged spoil; solid waste; incinerator residue; filter backwash; sewage; garbage; sludge; munitions; chemical wastes; medical wastes; biological materials; radioactive materials; heat; wrecked or discharged equipment; rock; sand; cellar dirt; municipal, industrial, Commercial, or agricultural waste; or other pollutants; including the characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, Color, BOD, COD, toxicity, SS, odor) as may be defined by EPA, SCDES, or OJRSA regulations; discharged into water.

Pollution shall mean the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.

Pretreatment shall mean 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 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 SC R61-9.403.6I. 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

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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 SC R61-9 403.6(f).

Pretreatment Coordinator shall mean the person authorized by the Executive Director to oversee the Pretreatment Program for the OJRSA. *This position may be a dedicated Pretreatment Coordinator by title or could be the Regulatory Services Coordinator, depending on who is authorized to perform this function.*

Pretreatment Facility. See definition for Pretreatment System.

Pretreatment Program shall mean a program approved by SCDES to enforce the national pretreatment program requiring Nonresidential Users that introduce pollutants to the POTW to comply with Pretreatment Standards to ensure the goals of the Clean Water Act are attained. The program also outlines requirements for POTWs to proactively protect its infrastructure while overseeing its management responsibilities.

Pretreatment Requirements shall mean any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard imposed on an Industrial User or Local Limitation.

Pretreatment Standard (or Standards) shall mean Prohibited Discharge Standards, Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and Local Limits.

Pretreatment System shall mean any process used to reduce the amount of pollutants in wastewater before discharging the wastewater into a conveyance system that ultimately discharges to OJRSA facilities.

Private Sewer shall mean a sewer which is not owned by a public body. These privately-owned sewers also include sewer services ("laterals" or "service laterals"). It is not a public sewer.

Private Utility shall mean wastewater utility that is privately owned and regulated by the South Carolina Public Service Commission.

Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges shall mean absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in SECTION 4 of these Regulations.

Public Sewer shall mean a trunk or transportation sewer line or sewer facilities which is owned and controlled by the OJRSA or a collection of lateral lines or adjunct facilities owned and controlled by Satellite Sewer Systems that are connected to the OJRSA in any way, including by passing through another Satellite Sewer System.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works shall mean treatment facilities as defined by Section 212 of the Act, which is owned by the OJRSA. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature, and any conveyance systems that transport wastewater to a treatment plant. This definition does not include pipes, storm sewers, or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing transportation and/or treatment for wastewater.

Qualified Laboratory shall mean laboratories currently certified by the State under SC Regulation 61-81 to perform wastewater analyses.

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (or QACs) shall mean a class of synthetic, cationic surfactants containing a nitrogen atom bonded to four organic groups, forming a permanently charged quaternary ammonium ion, commonly used in disinfectants, sanitizers, and cleaning agents. QACs are known for their antimicrobial properties. Due to their potential persistence in wastewater systems and adverse effects on biological treatment processes and aquatic environments, the discharge of QACs to the sanitary sewer system may be subject to monitoring, limitations, or pretreatment requirements as specified by OJRSA.

Recurring Violation shall be defined as three (3) or more violations for one (1) parameter in a rolling twelve (12) month period.

Regulation shall mean the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* and any policies or supplements thereof as adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

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Regulatory Services Coordinator shall mean the person authorized by the Executive Director to oversee OJRSA regulatory services, which includes the OJRSA Pretreatment Program, safety, and other policies for the OJRSA. *This position may also serve as the Pretreatment Coordinator (PC) in lieu of a separate PC position.*

Residential User shall mean a Single-Family Residential User. It shall not include those defined as a Nonresidential User.

Sample Flow shall mean the flow that occurs when the composite sample is taken. The Sample Flow could encompass any twenty-four (24) hour period and is used to determine mass for the composite parameters. If the Sample Flow is over the permitted daily maximum flow, then this is a Sample Flow violation.

Sand/Oil Interceptor shall mean an appropriately sized in-ground tank designed to capture dirt, sand, sweepings, minor petroleum spills, etc. from car washes, vehicle maintenance facilities, and other service and maintenance facilities to prevent these pollutants from entering the wastewater conveyance system and treatment facilities. These devices may also be referred to as a "grit interceptor," "sand trap," or other such name.

Sanitary Wastewater (or Sanitary Sewer or Sanitary Waste). See definition for Wastewater.

Satellite Sewer System shall mean a sewer system that is owned or operated by one (1) person, political subdivision, company, or other such party (all collectively referred to as "party" in this definition) that discharges to a system that is owned or operated by a different party, the operation and maintenance of which are covered in SC R61-9.610. *These systems may be publicly or privately owned.* Satellite Sewer Systems depend on a separate party for final wastewater treatment and discharge and include systems approved under SC R61-9.505.8. It does not mean a system that is monitored by supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems.

A wastewater system that is not covered by either a NPDES Permit or a State Land Application Permit is a Satellite Sewer System. The group of systems that are covered by this Regulation and the Satellite Sewer System General Permit as issued by SCDES (or other such permit issued by SCDES and/or EPA) are those that would require a construction permit under SC R61-67 if built today. There are two (2) basic situations that would normally apply:

- A. Sewers serving more than one building (apartments, subdivisions, industrial complex, etc.)
- B. Pretreatment systems at industries

There are some exemptions for a construction permit if the system is defined as a service connection in SC R61-67; however, the OJRSA may, at its discretion, issue an operating or other such permit to such facilities.

Satellite Sewer System Permit. See definition for Permit.

Satellite System shall collectively mean a Satellite Sewer System and private sewer.

Service Area shall mean all areas served or capable to be served by the OJRSA as recognized by the appropriate governing body(ies).

Severe Property Damage shall mean substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Septic Tank Waste is any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels and septic tanks.

Sewage shall mean human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

Sewer Service (aka "Lateral" or "Service Lateral") shall mean piping or plumbing that serves individual properties and connect a privately-owned sewer system and plumbing (the portion located on private property) to the public sewer line.

Sewer System shall mean a Satellite Sewer System, Public Sewer, Private Utility, and/or Private Sewer.

Shall is mandatory and requires compliance. May is permissive.

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Significant Industrial User shall mean:

- A. An Industrial User subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards (Categorical Industrial User); or
- B. An Industrial User that:
 - 1. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding non-process wastewater); or
 - 2. Contributes a process Wastestream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - 3. Is designated as such by OJRSA on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement (in accordance with SC R61-9 403.8(f)(6)).

Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in Subsection B of this part has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, OJRSA may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User, and in accordance with procedures in SC R61-9 403.8(t)(6), determine that such User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User.

- C. A Commercial or Institutional User who is not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards but who may be subject to Local Limits. The same definitions set forth in B.1, B.2, and B.3 shall apply to these Users.

Significant Noncompliance shall mean one or a combination of any of the following:

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits;
- B. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period equal, or exceed, the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC multiplier is one and four-tenths (1.4) for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease; and one and two-tenths (1.2) for all other pollutants except pH);
- C. Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by SC R61-9 403.3 (Daily Maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the POTW determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass-through including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;
- D. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment and has resulted in OJRSA's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- E. Failure to meet within ninety (90) calendar days of the scheduled date, a Compliance Schedule milestone contained in an individual wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- F. Failure to provide within forty-five (45) calendar days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines, periodic discharge monitoring reports (DMR), and reports on compliance with Compliance Schedules;
- G. Failure to accurately report noncompliance;
- H. Any other violation(s), which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the Director determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local Pretreatment Program.

Single-Family Residential shall mean an independent residential structure that sits on its own land and is intended to be used as a single unit with unshared utilities. Includes traditional detached homes, mobile homes, Multi-Family Developments (if units have individual sewer plumbing that is not combined, or no more than two (2) units have shared sewer plumbing or service line, prior to connection to the public sewer system), and recreational vehicles ("RV")/camper sites with an individual Water Meter and sewer connection.

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Slug Load (or Slug) shall mean any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in SECTION 4 of these Regulations; or any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to, an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way will violate OJRSA Regulations, Local Limits, or Permit conditions.

South Carolina Department of Environmental Services shall mean the State cabinet agency established by state law on July 1, 2024, with specific roles and responsibilities for overseeing the protection and preservation of South Carolina's environment and natural resources. Prior to July 1, 2024, SCDES was a division of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC).

Special Pretreatment Device shall mean equipment used to reduce, remove or alter the nature of pollutants in wastewater prior to entering the Public Sewer. Such devices include, but are not limited to: FOG Control Devices, Oil/Water Interceptors, Sand/Oil Interceptors, Hair Trap/Interceptors, Lint Interceptors, Plaster Interceptors. Pretreatment Systems, and others as necessary to protect the conveyance system, treatment facility, and/or to comply with NPDES Permit requirements.

Standard Industrial Classification System shall mean a classification pursuant to the 1997 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President of the United States' Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The NAICS system was set in place in 1997 to take the place of the SIC System. The SIC codes are still referenced in some pretreatment regulations and are still currently in use.

State shall mean the state of South Carolina.

Storm Sewer shall mean a sewer that carries only stormwater, surface runoff, street wash, and drainage, and to which wastewater is not intentionally admitted.

Stormwater shall mean any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

Suspended Solids shall mean the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory methods as prescribed by 40 CFR Part 136, or equivalent methods approved by EPA, and referenced as non-filterable residue.

Total Ammonia Nitrogen shall mean nitrogen in the form of ammonia and the ammonium ion found in wastewater as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent methods approved by EPA. The chemical formula for this compound is $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen shall mean the sum of organic nitrogen and ammonia nitrogen content of a wastewater as prescribed in 40 CFR, Part 136, or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Total Phosphorus shall mean the sum of the dissolved and suspended organic and inorganic phosphorus content of a wastewater as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, or equivalent methods approved by EPA.

Toxic (as in Materials, Pollutants or Substances) shall mean any substances whether gaseous, liquid, or solid, which when discharged to the POTW in sufficient quantities may tend to interfere with any wastewater treatment process or constitute a hazard to the environment or recreation in the receiving waters of the effluent from the POTW. These substances include but are not limited to those one hundred twenty-six (126) pollutants, or combination of those pollutants, listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the EPA under the provisions of 307 (33 USC §1317) of the Act, or other acts.

Unpolluted Water shall mean water of sufficient quality that it would not be in violation of Federal or State water quality standards if such water were discharged to Waters of the State/United States.

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Upset shall mean 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 shall mean any person or entity (Residential, Nonresidential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, Nonsignificant Industrial, and/or other) who directly or indirectly discharges, causes, or permits the discharge of wastewater to the POTW. *Also see Industrial User and Nonsignificant Industrial User.*

User Charge shall mean the system of charges levied on Users for the operation and maintenance costs of the wastewater disposal system by OJRSA, as well as other costs considered appropriate as established by the Board of Commissioners.

Wastestream shall mean the complete flow of liquid waste from its source to its final disposal at a wastewater treatment plant. The contributors of Wastestreams are Residential and Nonresidential Users.

Wastewater shall mean the combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, Commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, including cooling water, holding tank waste, and infiltration and inflow.

- A. Sanitary wastewater shall mean the combination of liquid and water carried wastes discharged from toilet and other sanitary plumbing facilities.
- B. Industrial wastewater shall mean a combination of liquid and water carried wastes discharged from any industrial establishment and resulting from any trade or process carried on in that establishment and shall include the wastes from pretreatment facilities and cooling water.

Wastewater Disposal System shall mean the land, structures, equipment, and processes owned and controlled by the OJRSA (unless specified otherwise) required to collect, transport, and treat wastewater and to dispose of the effluent and accumulated residual solids.

Water Meter shall mean a device for measuring and registering the quantity of water that passes through a pipe or other outlet. For the purposes of this Regulation, the water that passes through a Water Meter that measures any water which is discharged to a conveyance system, regardless of whether all or any water is disposed of in the sewer that is conveyed to the OJRSA wastewater treatment plant. *A Water Meter does not include meters on plumbing and pipes that are not connected to the sewer system, such as many fire suppression and irrigation systems as they are not typically connected to a collection system; however, if it is determined that they are on a case-by-case basis, then they shall be treated as a Water Meter defined herein.*

Waters of the State shall mean 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 or any portion thereof.

Waters of the United States shall be defined by 40 CFR 230.3(s).

Wet Signature shall mean an original signature created when a person physically marks a document using pen and ink with the intent to sign the record.

Winery shall mean a facility in which wine is manufactured from any fruit, or brandies are distilled as a by-product of wine or other fruit, or cordials are compounded. Wineries may include a retail store and a tasting room for products for produced at the facility *Also see Alcoholic Beverage.*

Yellow Grease shall mean fats, oils, and grease that has not been in contact or contaminated from other sources (water, wastewater, solid waste, etc.) and can be recycled. Most "yellow grease" is deep fat fryer grease that has been used and is normally stored in a grease recycle container or bin for beneficial reuse. OJRSA does not accept yellow grease. Yellow grease may not be mixed with any other waste that is being disposed at a OJRSA water reclamation facility.

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2.4 ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

°C: Celsius

°F: Fahrenheit

§: Section

ADF: Average Daily Flow (unit of volume during a period of time)

ADMI: American Dye Manufacturers Institute

AO: Administrative Order

ASCE: American Society of Civil Engineers

ASME: American Society of Mechanical Engineers

ASTM: American Society of Testing and Materials-International

Atty: OJRSA Attorney (General Counsel) and/or Other Legal Counsel as Designated by OJRSA Board of Commissioners

BMP or BMPs: Best Management Practice(s)

BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand

CAO: Chief Administrative Officer

CEC: Contaminants of Emerging Concern

CEO: Chief Executive Officer

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CIU: Categorical Industrial User

CMOM: Capacity, Management, Operation, and Maintenance Audit

COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand

CPI: Consumer Price Index of All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)—U.S. city average, All items (as issued by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics)

CROMERR: Cross Media Electronic Reporting Rule

CSA: Canadian Standards Association

CWA: Clean Water Act

Dir: Executive Director of the OJRSA

DMR: Discharge Monitoring Report

e.g.: *Exempli Gratia*, Latin for “for example”

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

ERG: Enforcement Response Guide

et seq.: *Et Sequentes*, Latin for “and the following”

FCD: FOG Control Device

FOG Insp: FOG Inspector (or person(s) authorized to serve in this capacity for the OJRSA)

FOG: Fats, Oils, and Grease

FOIA: South Carolina Freedom of Information Act (SC Law Title 30 Chapter 4)

FSE: Food Service Establishment

gal: Gallon (unit of volume)

gpd: Gallons per Day (unit of volume during a period of time)

HFD: Hydromechanical FOG Device

I&I: Inflow and Infiltration

in.: Inch or Inches, as appropriate (unit of distance)

IU: Industrial User

kg: Kilogram (unit of mass)

lb (or lbs): Pound or Pounds, as appropriate (unit of mass)

MB: Megabyte

mg/L: Milligrams per Liter (unit of concentration)

NAICS: North American Industry Classification System

NCPS: National Categorical Pretreatment Standard(s)

NH₃-N: Ammonia Nitrogen

No.: Number

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOSNC: Notice of Significant Noncompliance

NOV: Notice of Violation

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSF: National Sanitation Foundation

O&M: Operation and Maintenance

OD: Oxygen Demand

OJRSA SUR xx (where “xx” is either letters and/or numbers): Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority Regulation (“xx” references the regulation)

OJRSA: Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority

OMB: Office of Management and Budget, an office within the Executive Office of the President of the United States

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PC: Pretreatment Coordinator or person(s) authorized to serve in this capacity by or Inspector for the OJRSA

PDF: Portable Document Format

PDI: Plumbing and Drainage Institute

PFAS: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

pH: Potential of Hydrogen or Power of Hydrogen (unit of acidity/basicity)

PL: Public Law

POTW: Publicly Owned Treatment Works

PU: Private Utility

QACs: Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RSC: Regulatory Services Coordinator or Inspector (or person(s) authorized to serve in this capacity for the OJRSA)

SC Rxx (where “xx” is either letters and/or numbers): South Carolina Regulation (“xx” references the regulation)

SC: South Carolina

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SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition	SU: Standard Units for pH Measurements
SCDES: South Carolina Department of Environmental Services or any successor agency	SUR: <i>OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation</i>
SCDHEC: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, predecessor agency to SCDES	SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act
SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act	TKN: Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
SIC: Standard Industrial Classification System	TMS: Tax Map System
SIU: Significant Industrial User	TRC: Technical Review Criteria
SNC: Significant Noncompliance	TTO: Total Toxic Organics
SS: Suspended Solids	TSS: Total Suspended Solids
	US: United States
	USC: United States Code
	WEF: Water Environment Federation

2.5 DOCUMENT FORMAT AND CONSTRUCTION

- A. This Regulation contains fonts and styles that mean certain things, including points of emphasis or reference other sections or materials. Below is a list of the types used within this manual and what it represents when encountered in the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation*.

BOLD CAPITAL LETTERS	Important point of emphasis
<u>Dashed Underline</u>	Name of a form to use for documenting a referenced task
<i>Italic 'Cambria Math' Font</i>	Mathematic or chemistry formula
<i>Italics</i>	Title of books, manuals, and other documents or unfamiliar foreign words
MIX-SIZED CAPITAL LETTERS	Name of sections or appendices in a book, manual, or other document
<u>Underlined</u>	Word being defined (limited to SECTION 2.3)
<u><i>Underlined Italics</i></u>	A note of emphasis

- B. In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires:
- Articles and Sections referred to by number shall mean the corresponding Articles and Sections of this Regulation.
 - The terms “hereby,” “hereof,” “hereto,” “herein,” “hereunder,” and any similar terms refer to this Regulation, and the term “hereafter” shall mean after, and the term “heretofore” shall mean before the date of adoption of this Regulation.

2.6 ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL OF DOCUMENTS

The following information does not apply to documents that require a Wet Signature as stated in the appropriate sections of the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation* (SUR). Applications and documents may be submitted electronically in accordance with the following requirements. Documents not meeting these conditions shall not be accepted.

- All electronic submittals must be in Portable Document Format (PDF).
- Each submittal document must be a separate PDF (there can be multiple pages within each PDF document so long as they are all associated with the same document, form, etc.).
- The file size for any single PDF submitted must not exceed fifty megabytes (50 MB) (building and site plan submittals can exceed this file size). It shall be the responsibility of the User submitting the document to ensure its delivery and receipt by the OJRSA.
- Ensure all layers are flattened in the authoring program prior to export and submittal. (Scanned documents are inherently flattened)
- Orient all sheets so the top of the page is always at the top of the computer screen (right side up).
- All sheets must be numbered, labeled, or titled.
- Documents requiring Wet Signatures as stated within the SUR may be submitted electronically but must be accompanied by the Wet Signature hard copy.

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Section 3 – Use of Sewers**3.1 USE OF SYSTEM CONSTITUTES ACCEPTANCE**

The use of the wastewater treatment facilities of the OJRSA by any User shall constitute the User's consent and agreement to comply with and abide by the terms and conditions of these Regulations and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, including enforcement and penalty provisions.

3.2 SEWER SYSTEMS

- A. OJRSA shall not accept a connection from any Sewer System owned by more than one (1) User. This requirement shall not apply to systems which are owned by multiple public entities.
- B. For service requests outside of the service area of a Member City, Satellite Sewer System, or a municipal or County Sewer System, any Private Utility (PU) desiring to connect a Sewer System to an OJRSA trunk line shall make application to OJRSA and must enter into an agreement or Discharge Permit with OJRSA whereby the PU covenants to restrict future conveyances of the Sewer System as follows:
 1. The PU and its successors agree that any and all future conveyances of the Sewer System are restricted and limited to conveyances to a single entity of the entire system of gravity lines, force mains, and pump stations constituting a Sewer System. Maps indicating size, inverts, and locations of all infrastructure shall be provided to OJRSA in acceptable electronic and paper formats as identified in the *OJRSA Development Policy*;
 2. OJRSA may seek injunctive relief to enforce the terms of the Agreement until such time that the Sewer System in its entirety is owned by a public entity.
 3. Further, the application to OJRSA will include an opinion from the PU's legal counsel that such PU is authorized to own and operate the Sewer System and to enter into the contracts by which it gained ownership and control of the system.
- C. Sewer Systems that are to remain privately owned must be permitted by SCDES and/or the OJRSA as a Satellite Sewer System and shall conduct operations and maintenance on the PU system in compliance with the SCDES Satellite Sewer System Permit or other such permit or requirement of SCDES and these Regulations.
- D. Service requests inside the service area of a Member City, municipality, or County sewer.
 1. All requests for service inside the service area of a Member City, municipality, or County shall be under the direction and approval of a Member City, municipality or County. This provision allows the Member City, municipality, or County to use a PU under contract. OJRSA shall consider such Sewer System a part of the Member City, municipality, or County's Sewer System.
 2. The application for service to OJRSA shall be under the direction and approval of the Member City, municipality, or County with a pledge to OJRSA that shall the PU become insolvent, inoperable, or subject to any regulatory warning for an unsafe or unsanitary operating condition which is uncured for more than thirty (30) calendar days, then the Member City, municipality, or County will assume ownership, operational, maintenance, and financial responsibility for the PU.
 3. For any Sewer System owned by a PU, OJRSA shall be provided with a copy of the contract by which such entity obtained control of the system. A term of that contract shall require ownership of the system shall be transferred to a public utility if the PU becomes insolvent, or the Sewer System becomes inoperable or subject for thirty (30) calendar days to an uncured regulatory warning for an unsafe or unsanitary operating condition. The contract will include express provision giving OJRSA standing to bring an action to enforce the terms of the contract as a third-party beneficiary thereto.

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3.3 PERMITS REQUIRED

- A. Prior to connection to the wastewater disposal system, the applicant shall obtain approval from OJRSA via Discharge Permit. Application shall be made in writing on forms provided by the OJRSA.
- B. Discharge Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific function or purpose. A Discharge Permit shall not be reassigned, transferred, or sold to a new Owner, new User, and/or different premises/parcel. Industrial Users must also comply with OJRSA SUR 3.3(D) and 6.1.
- C. All Users of the system after January 1, 1990 shall apply for a Capacity Permit (or equivalent permitting record) for documenting sewer connections to any sewer that conveys wastewater to OJRSA facilities. Such permits must be approved by OJRSA prior to connecting to and/or using the public sewer.
- D. Industrial Users
 - 1. All new industries discharging industrial wastewater shall complete an Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire and obtain approval to connect and use the sewer facilities, regardless of the amount of discharge (including "zero (0) discharge" facilities that haul wastewater offsite for treatment or disposal). If applicable, facilities may be issued an Industrial User Permit.
 - 2. All currently permitted Industrial Users shall apply for renewal of their Industrial User Permit by completing an Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire and submitting it to the Director or his/her designee at least one hundred eighty (180) calendar days prior to expiration of the current permit. The Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire shall be as provided by the Director or his/her designee. This application shall be obtained from the OJRSA.
- E. Nonresidential Users are subject to being permitted as a Nonsignificant Industrial User with requirements to assist in compliance with the *OJRSA Sewer User Regulation* and eliminating prohibited discharges into the collection system. At OJRSA's discretion, such facilities may be issued a Nonsignificant Source Wastewater Discharge Permit.

3.4 RESPONSIBILITY OF COSTS

All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of building sewers and/or extension of the conveyance system shall be borne by the Owner.

3.5 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

- A. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any Natural Outlet in areas under the jurisdiction of the OJRSA any wastewater, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of these Regulations and with regulations of SCDES.
- B. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.
- C. The Owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is a public sanitary sewer, is hereby required at the expense of the Owner to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the public sewer in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. Under unusual or specific circumstances, the Director may waive this provision. This requirement shall not apply to any of the above-described properties that, as of the date this Regulation is adopted, are utilizing a septic system permitted by SCDES in compliance with S.C. Regulation 61-56. Such properties may continue to utilize their existing septic systems until and unless SCDES requires those properties to connect to public sewer pursuant to S.C. Regulation 61-56.
- D. Exceptions
 - 1. Force mains shall not be considered accessible and shall not be utilized by any User for direct connection of sewer service.
 - 2. Where annexation or easements to cross adjacent property are required to connect to the wastewater system at the time of application, then sewer shall not be considered accessible. A deed and plat must be on file with the Register of Deeds indicating the parcel(s) located between

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the property to be developed and the sewer system. The adjacent parcel(s) which must be crossed shall be identifiable by County Tax Map System (TMS) number.

- E. Requirements of Other Authorities – No requirement or provision of this Regulation shall be construed to relieve a User of any additional requirements that may be imposed by other authorities having legal jurisdiction.

3.6 SEWER CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

- A. All construction methods, materials, and details for sewer construction and connections to the OJRSA must meet the minimum requirements stated in the *OJRSA Development Policy*, which is an enforceable extension of this Regulation. For conditions not addressed in the Development Policy, the OJRSA shall consider these situations on a case-by-case basis.
- B. Where the Owner desires the OJRSA to assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of new treatment works, trunk lines, or pump stations, all such facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the OJRSA's requirements as stated within the current version of the OJRSA Development Policy and shall be subject to their review and approval and be in compliance with any applicable SCDES requirements. The OJRSA, subject to OJRSA policies, may assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance costs of treatment systems and pump stations upon such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate.

3.7 CERTAIN CONNECTIONS PROHIBITED

- A. Connections Not Allowed to Sewer
 - 1. No person shall make any connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, area drains, dumpster pad drains, or other sources of inflow, infiltration, or other unpolluted waters to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected, directly or indirectly, to a sanitary sewer.
 - 2. Floor drains are not permitted in areas where machining, automotive repair, painting, and other such activities take place that are directly or indirectly (such as to a Satellite Sewer System) connected to the OJRSA sanitary sewer system.
 - 3. No Commercial, Institutional, Industrial, or other Nonresidential Users as defined shall install a garbage grinder or allow any discharge from such grinder from any unit or portion of its facility unless written permission has been granted by the Director.
 - 4. Swimming pools, spas, hot tubs, and the like shall not connect unless in compliance with OJRSA SUR 4.2(D).
- B. Connection Not Allowed to Storm Sewers – No sanitary wastewater shall be discharged into a storm sewer. Upon discovery, such disposals shall be reported to SCDES for investigation and enforcement.

3.8 MULTIPLE CONNECTIONS THROUGH ONE-BUILDING SEWER

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one (1) building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no sanitary sewer is available nor can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, easement, or driveway. The building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one (1) building sewer with prior approval by OJRSA.

3.9 USE OF OLD BUILDING SEWERS

- A. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, upon examination and testing, to meet all requirements of these Regulations.
- B. For connections to Satellite Sewer Systems, it shall be the responsibility of the system Owner to confirm compliance with these Regulations prior to authorizing the connection to their system.

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- C. Where public sewer is not available according to the provisions of these Regulations, building sewers shall be connected to private wastewater disposal systems subject to the requirements of the County or SCDES.

3.10 COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS

The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction, excavating methods, pipe placement, jointing, testing, and backfilling shall all conform to the building code and plumbing code. In the absence of other provisions, the materials and procedures set forth in *ASCE Manual of Practice No. 60*. And *WEF Manual of Practice No. FD-5* shall govern. All joints of the building sewer shall be tight and waterproof.

3.11 CONNECTION OF BUILDING SEWER TO PUBLIC SEWER

- A. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor.
- B. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, wastewater carried by such building drain shall be lifted by a means approved by the OJRSA and discharged to the building sewer.
- C. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of applicable building and plumbing codes and the *OJRSA Development Policy*. All such connections shall be made gas-tight and watertight.
- D. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Director or in accordance with the *OJRSA Development Policy* before installation.

3.12 SUPERVISION OF BUILDING SEWER CONSTRUCTION

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the OJRSA when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer no less than two (2) full business days prior to making the connection. The OJRSA, at its discretion, reserves the right to install, supervise, and/or inspect all connections to the public sewer. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the OJRSA. Construction shall comply with the provisions of PL 91-596, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

3.13 SPECIAL PRETREATMENT DEVICES

- A. All Special Pretreatment Devices may be subject to construction and operational permitting by SCDES.
- B. FOG Control Devices
 - 1. FOG Interceptors, Hydromechanical FOG Devices (HFD), and FOG Traps shall be provided when they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable oil in excessive amounts, sand, or other harmful ingredients as required by SECTION 9 of these Regulations. Applicable facilities for these systems include those identified in that Section; except that such devices shall not be required for Single-Family Residential or dwelling units unless associated with regulated Multi-Family Developments or a Hotel with Kitchen as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C).
 - 2. All devices shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director or his/her designee and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection with adequate and approved security mechanisms installed to prevent unauthorized access or use.
 - 3. Where installed, all FOG Interceptors, HFDs, and FOG Traps shall be maintained and secured by the Owner at their expense and in continuously efficient operation at all times.
 - 4. In maintenance of these devices, the Owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the OJRSA, State, EPA, or other governing body as appropriate.

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5. Any removal and hauling of collected materials shall be performed according to applicable State, Federal, and Local regulations.
 6. Additional requirements and regulatory guidance for the installation, operation, and maintenance of FOG Interceptors, HFD, and FOG Traps can be found in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.
- C. Oil and Grit Removal Systems
1. Oil/Water Interceptors and Sand/Oil Interceptors shall be provided when they are necessary for the proper handling and removal of oil, sand, or other harmful pollutants. Applicable facilities for these systems include, but are not limited to, car washes, auto maintenance shops, mechanical maintenance shops, industries, etc.
 2. All devices shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director or his/her designee and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection with adequate and approved security mechanisms installed to prevent unauthorized access or use.
 3. Where installed, all Sand/Oil Interceptors and Oil/Water Interceptors shall be maintained and secured by the Owner at their expense in continuously efficient operation at all times.
 4. In maintenance of these devices, the Owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the OJRSA, State, EPA, or other governing body as appropriate.
 5. Any removal and hauling of collected materials shall be performed according to applicable State, Federal, and Local regulations.
 6. Additional requirements and regulatory guidance for the installation, operation, and maintenance of Sand/Oil Interceptors and Oil/Water Interceptors can be found in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.
- D. Pretreatment Facilities – In addition to the installation of Pretreatment Facilities as may be necessary to meet the requirements of SECTIONS 4.4 and 4.9, Industries or other Users are required to install specialized equipment on a case-by-case basis as determined by the OJRSA and/or SCDES in order to:
1. Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater conveyance system and treatment facilities that will interfere with their operations or pass-through untreated or undertreated;
 2. Improve opportunities to recycle and/or reclaim municipal and industrial wastewaters and sludges;
 3. Protect the wastewater conveyance system from unnecessary degradation or blockages; and/or
 4. Protect employees and others that perform work on the conveyance system and/or treatment facilities.
- E. Others as necessary for the OJRSA to protect its conveyance system, treatment facility, and/or to comply with its NPDES Permit requirements. Such devices may include, but are not limited to Lint Interceptors, Hair Trap/Interceptors, and Plaster Separators.

3.14 PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND CONSTRUCTION GENERAL GUIDANCE

- A. The *OJRSA Development Policy* is an enforceable extension of this Regulation.
- B. *OJRSA Development Policy* shall be used for designing private sewers, including service connections (“laterals”), or conveyance systems that are to be owned, operated, or maintained by the OJRSA.
- C. OJRSA approval of plans, specifications, and construction for the expansion or modification to facilities and pretreatment systems shall be based on *OJRSA Development Policy* and other regulations (e.g., SCDES).
- D. All facilities to be deeded to and accepted by the OJRSA shall be completed, construction requirements for engineering standards or regulations met per SECTION 3.14, and be inspected and approved by County or Member City Codes Department (or other as appropriate), OJRSA, and/or SCDES.

3.15 CONNECTION CONSTITUTES CONSENT

Connection to the OJRSA’s system shall constitute consent and agreement by the User to be bound by and to abide with all OJRSA Regulations and requirements.

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3.16 SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONNECTIONS TO SEWER

Information regarding connection, testing, inspection, and materials to OJRSA sewer can be found in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.

3.17 VARIANCES

- A. The OJRSA shall not grant variances for requirements or mandates established by or based upon Federal or State laws and regulations. Variances allowed by Federal or State law will be considered by the Director and may be included in a Discharge Permit or other written document as issued by OJRSA.
- B. All variances may be revoked or required to be modified in order for the OJRSA to comply with Federal and State laws.
- C. The variance procedure as listed in the *OJRSA Development Policy* shall apply for OJRSA Regulation and policies, including but not limited to these Regulations, fees, design, and construction matters. There may be specific variance requirements within certain sections of the Regulation, and unless otherwise noted, these shall only apply to the section and subsection in which it is stated.

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Section 4 – Prohibitions and Limitations on Wastewater Discharges

4.1 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

- A. General Prohibitions – It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge wastewater which causes a hazard to human life, creates a public nuisance, exceeds specific limitations set forth hereinafter, or causes pass-through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all Users of the POTW whether or not the User is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other Federal, State, or local regulations or ordinances. When the Director determines that a User is discharging such wastewater, the Director shall advise the User of the potential impact of the discharge and develop effluent limitations for such discharge to protect the POTW.
- B. Specific Prohibitions – A User shall not discharge the following substances to the POTW:
 1. Uncontaminated cooling water, condensate, ground water from wells, and/or surface water may not be discharged to the conveyance system and POTW unless otherwise approved in an industrial wastewater discharge permit.
 2. 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 be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. Wastewater shall not have a closed cup flash-point of less than one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140°F) using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Materials specifically prohibited from discharge into the POTW include gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, fuel oil, lubricating oil, and any other substances which the OJRSA, State, OSHA, or EPA identifies as a fire or explosive hazard or a hazard to the system.
 3. Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference, such as, but not limited to: floatable oil, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (0.5 in.) in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides, or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, non-woven fabrics and wipes, hygiene products, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grinding or polishing wastes. **GRINDING OR SHRED-DING OF SOLIDS DOES NOT RENDER SUCH SOLIDS ACCEPTABLE FOR DISCHARGE TO THE POTW.**
 4. pH Levels Considered to be Extremely Acidic or Basic
 - (a) Wastewater having a pH less than six-point-zero standard units (6.0 SU), unless other limits are approved by the Director, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the POTW.
 - (b) A pH greater than ten-point-zero standard units (10.0 SU) is only accepted with special permission from the Director in an industrial discharge permit.
 - (c) No wastewater with a pH greater than twelve-point-zero standard units (12.0 SU) will be accepted by OJRSA.
 5. Wastewater containing pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants which will cause interference, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW.
 6. Noxious liquids, gases, or solids which either singly, or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
 7. Wastewater, liquid, or vapors having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F), or results in a temperature higher than one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit (104°F) at the influent to the POTW or heat in such an amount as will inhibit biological activity in the POTW and result in interference.

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8. Wastewater containing radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by applicable Federal or State regulations.
 9. Wastewater which constitutes a slug discharge as defined herein.
 10. Substances which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the process. In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the SDWA, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
 11. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that may cause interference or pass-through.
 12. Any wastewater which imparts a visible sheen in the effluent of the POTW is prohibited.
 13. Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute or chronic worker health and safety problems.
 14. Any trucked or hauled pollutants not authorized under SECTION 10 of these Regulations.
 15. Any wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts observable and/or measurable color to the treatment plant's effluent thereby violating the OJRSA's NPDES permit. Color (in combination with turbidity) shall not cause the treatment plant effluent to reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than ten percent (10%) from the seasonably established norm for aquatic life.
 16. Any sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes.
 17. Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Director in writing by execution of a Capacity Permit, Industrial User Permit, other permit, or binding agreement. No medical waste may pose a biohazard risk to OJRSA staff, the public, or the environment. Liquid cremation processes and the like will be considered by OJRSA on a case-by-case basis.
 18. Any wastewater causing the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
 19. Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances in sufficient concentrations which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW.
 20. 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.
- C. Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this Section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.
- D. Inflow Prohibitions: Any wastewater drains located outside the building must be covered with a roof or hatch and also have a berm or appropriate stormwater barrier around it to prevent the drainage of stormwater into the sewer (e.g., mop basin, sampling point, etc.). Outdoor grated cleanouts are not allowed in the OJRSA territory to prevent the introduction of stormwater to the sewer, which includes industrial and other Wastestream sampling points. Dumpster pad drains are not allowed to be connected to any system that discharges wastewater to the OJRSA wastewater treatment plant. Any outside drain must be approved by OJRSA and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Outside sampling locations are also included in this requirement. The sampling location must have an aluminum or lightweight cover to prevent stormwater from getting into the sewer line. A notch can be cut out of the lid to allow sampling tubing for the composite sampler.

4.2 CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain discharges may be prohibited in the event the Director determines it necessary to protect the POTW, receiving stream, or that the discharge will endanger lives, health, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The Director may revise the limitations established in this Section if, in their opinion, different limitations are necessary

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to meet the above objectives. **WASTEWATER AS DESCRIBED BELOW SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED TO THE POTW WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR.**

- A. Grease, Waxes, and Oils:
 - 1. Petroleum oil, cutting oils, coolants, or products of mineral oil origin (hydrocarbons)
 - (a) Wastewater shall not exceed an average concentration of more than one hundred milligrams per liter (100 mg/L) of such oil or grease.
 - (b) Analyses shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants.
 - 2. Oil or Grease of Animal or Vegetable Origin
 - (a) Wastewater shall not exceed an average concentration of more than two hundred milligrams per liter (200 mg/L) of such oil or grease.
 - (b) Analyses for total oil and grease and for total petroleum oil and grease shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 136 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants. The difference between the hydrocarbon analysis and the total recoverable grease and oil analysis will be considered grease or oil of animal or vegetable origin.
 - 3. Wastewater containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at a temperature between thirty-two and one-hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (32°F-to-150°F).
 - 4. Wastewater or waste containing oil or grease or septage that is hauled to OJRSA facilities. SECTION 9 and SECTION 10 of this Regulation address provisions as they are applicable to hauled waste.
- B. Wastewater containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed.
- C. Holding tank waste.
- D. Stormwater, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted water (including industrial wastewater), unless specifically authorized by the Director.

4.3 ESTABLISHING LOCAL LIMITS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Director may impose limitations more stringent than the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Local Limits in wastewater discharge permits where it is necessary to comply with the objectives of these Regulations.
- B. No person shall discharge wastewater in excess of the concentration or mass limit set forth in National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and/or Local Limits as established by the Director, or limitations as listed on an individual Discharge Permit. The Director shall establish permit limitations on industrial and Commercial Users on a case-by-case basis in accordance with SCDES and EPA regulations. Where appropriate and allowed by applicable regulations, the Director may impose concentration and/or mass limitations on a discharge.
- C. The Director may establish Local Limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c). If/when established, no person shall discharge wastewater containing an excess of these pollutant limits.
- D. The Director may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), by Policy or include such in individual Discharge Permits to implement Local Limits and the requirements of SECTION 4.1 of these Regulations.

4.4 NATIONAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS AND LOCAL LIMITS

- A. Users must comply with the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (NCPS) found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 and/or SECTION 4.3.
- B. Users must also comply with Local Limits, to include applicable State Pretreatment Standards, as codified in S.C. R.61-9 403.

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- C. Specific pollutant limitation and Compliance Schedules shall be developed by the Director and made a part of the User's Discharge Permit. New Sources must be in compliance with NCPS or Local Limits at the initiation of a discharge. These specific limits and definitions of duration and maximums shall be on file at the OJRSA's office and available upon request. Future changes or additions to these limitations shall be developed, set, and adopted by OJRSA and will be published, and when adopted by OJRSA be automatically incorporated into the Pretreatment Program.
1. Where a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Director may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with this Section.
 2. When the limits in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the Director may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users.
 3. When wastewater subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same Standard, the Director may impose an alternate limit in accordance with SC R61-9 403.6I.
 4. When a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an Industrial User may request that OJRSA convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the Director. OJRSA may establish equivalent mass limits only if the Industrial User meets all the conditions set forth below.
 - (a) To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the Industrial User must:
 - (i) Employ, or demonstrate that it will employ, water conservation methods and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its individual wastewater discharge permit;
 - (ii) Currently use control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard, and not have used dilution as a substitute for treatment (SECTION 4.5);
 - (iii) Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow (ADF) rate for all waste streams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual ADF rate and the long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating conditions;
 - (iv) Not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the discharge; and
 - (v) Have consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards during the period prior to the Industrial User's request for equivalent mass limits.
 - (b) An Industrial User subject to equivalent mass limits must:
 - (i) Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits;
 - (ii) Continue to record the facility's flow rates through the use of a continuous effluent flow monitoring device;
 - (iii) Continue to record the facility's production rates and notify the Director whenever production rates are expected to vary by more than twenty percent (20%) from its baseline production rates determined in paragraph 4.4(C)(4)(a)(iii) of this Section. Upon notification of a revised production rate, the Director will reassess the equivalent mass limit and revise the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and

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- (iv) Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented pursuant to paragraph 4.4(C)(4)(a)(i) of this Section as long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.
- (c) When developing equivalent mass limits, the Director:
 - (i) Will calculate the equivalent mass limit by multiplying the actual ADF rate of the regulated process(es) of the Industrial User by the concentration-based Daily Maximum and Monthly Average standards for the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard and the appropriate unit conversion factor;
 - (ii) Upon notification of a revised production rate, will reassess the equivalent mass limit and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
 - (iii) May retain the same equivalent mass limit in subsequent individual wastewater discharge permit terms if the Industrial User's actual ADF rate was reduced solely as a result of the implementation of water conservation methods and technologies, and the actual ADF rates used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit were not based on the use of dilution as a substitute for treatment pursuant to SECTION 4.5. The Industrial User must also be in compliance with these Regulations regarding the prohibition of bypass.
- 5. The Director may convert the mass limits of the Categorical Pretreatment Standards of 40 CFR Parts 414, 419, and 455 to concentration limits for purposes of calculating limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users. The conversion is at the discretion of the Director.
 - (a) Once included in its permit, the Industrial User must comply with the equivalent limitations developed in this Section in lieu of the promulgated Categorical Pretreatment Standards from which the equivalent limitations were derived.
 - (b) Many Categorical Pretreatment Standards specify one (1) limit for calculating maximum daily discharge limitations and a second limit for calculating maximum Monthly Average, or four (4) day average, limitations. Where such Standards are being applied, the same production or flow figure shall be used in calculating both the average and the maximum equivalent limitation.
 - (c) Any Industrial User operating under a permit incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production-based Standard shall notify the Director within two (2) business days after the User has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any User not notifying the Director of such anticipated change will be required to meet the mass or concentration limits in its permit that were based on the original estimate of the long-term average production rate.

4.5 DILUTION PROHIBITION

Except where authorized by applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards, no User shall deliberately dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations developed by the OJRSA, State, or Federal Regulations.

4.6 ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE/SLUG CONTROL PLANS

- A. OJRSA shall evaluate whether an Industrial User needs to develop and implement an accidental discharge/slug control plan or other actions to control slug discharges. Users shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by these Regulations. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the expense of the Owner. When required, detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the OJRSA for review and shall be approved by the OJRSA and SCDES as necessary before

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construction of the facility. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the responsibility to modify the facility as necessary to meet the requirements of these Regulations.

- B. The accidental discharge/slug control plan when required shall be submitted to the Director and to SCDES containing at a minimum the following:
1. Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges.
 2. Description of stored chemicals.
 3. Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW of any accidental or slug discharge. Such notification must also be given for any discharge which would violate any of the prohibited discharges.
 4. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures include but are not limited to: inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measure for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

4.7 UPSET PROVISION AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

- A. Effect of an Upset – An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards if the requirements of Paragraph 4.7(B) are met.
- B. Conditions Necessary for Demonstrating Upset – A User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:
1. An upset occurred and the User can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 2. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and worker-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
 3. The User has submitted the following information to the OJRSA Regulatory Services Coordinator or Director within twenty-four (24) hours, regardless of day (including nights, weekends, and holidays) of becoming aware of the upset [if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) calendar days]:
 - (a) A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - (b) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - (c) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.
- C. User Burden of Proof – In any enforcement proceeding, the User seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- D. Judicial Determination
1. Users shall have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards, as outlined in SECTION 8 herein.
 2. User Responsibility in Case of Upset – The Industrial User shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

4.8 NOTICE OF PROCESS CHANGE/INTERRUPTION OF OPERATION

Notice by the User shall be given to the Director in advance or at the earliest possible time when normal operations of the industry as identified by the industry in its permit application will be interrupted for forty-eight (48) hours or longer, when wastewater will not be discharged, or prior to implementation of a process change which will alter characteristics of the wastewater.

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4.9 PRETREATMENT

- A. Users shall provide wastewater pretreatment as required to comply with these Regulations or Discharge Permit and shall achieve compliance with these Regulations and all Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the specified time limitations. A permit to construct pretreatment facilities shall be obtained from SCDES (see SC R61-67). Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Director for review. Submittal of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the Director under the provisions of these Regulations. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to the Director prior to the initiation of the changes.
- B. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater shall be constructed, operated, and maintained at the expense of the User. The pretreatment system tanks and pipes must be labeled to clearly show the process and what is added to the wastewater.
- C. Additional Pretreatment Measures
 - 1. Whenever deemed necessary, the Director may require Industrial Users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewer Wastestreams from industrial Wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the Industrial User's compliance with the requirements of these Regulations.
 - 2. A Significant Industrial User (SIU) [or Categorical Industrial User (CIU) as all CIUs are SIUs] may be required to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow control facility to ensure equalization of flow over a period determined by the Director. The facility shall have a reasonable capacity for the daily discharge volume and shall be equipped with alarms and a rate of discharge controller, the regulation of which shall be directed by the Director. A Discharge Permit may be issued solely for flow equalization in order to prevent a heavy flow discharge into the sewer.
 - 3. FOG Interceptors, Hydromechanical FOG Devices, FOG Traps, Oil/Water Interceptors, or Sand/Oil Interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of fats, grease, oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for Residential Users as defined in these Regulations. All interception units shall be of type and capacity as stated in the *OJRSA Development Policy* and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the Owner at their expense, as stated in SECTION 9.
 - 4. Industrial Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

4.10 BYPASS AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

- A. Any User which bypasses treatment facilities as defined in SC R61-9 403.17 shall comply with the requirements of that State regulation and applicable other Federal and State regulations.
- B. An Industrial User may allow a bypass to occur only when it does not cause National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- C. If an Industrial User knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Director, if possible at least ten (10) calendar days before the date of the bypass. An Industrial User shall submit oral notice of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards to the Director within twenty-four (24) hours, regardless of day (including nights, weekends, and holidays), from the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the bypass.
- D. A written submission shall be provided within five (5) calendar days of the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the

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duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.

- E. The Director may take enforcement action against an Industrial User for a bypass, except where the User establishes an affirmative defense of bypass. For this affirmative defense the User must show the following:
 - 1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property or environmental damage; and
 - 2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastewater, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - 3. The Industrial User submitted notices as required in this Section.
- F. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects if the Director determines it will meet the conditions listed in this section.

4.11 RECOVERY OF PREVENTATIVE EXPENSES

When any discharge in the opinion of the Director appears to be in violation of this Regulation to the extent that the discharge may cause an interference with, or have an adverse impact upon, the operation of facilities, the OJRSA may act to take preventative action. All costs and expenses, losses, and damages, including the reasonable value or cost of the use of OJRSA personnel and equipment caused or incurred by the implementation of preventative measures shall be charged to and paid by the User and/or Owner.

4.12 CONTROL OF CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERNS

OJRSA has determined that the discharge of Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC), including PFAS, by Users may bring risks to the POTW, human health and the environment through pass-through and other impacts addressed by this Regulation. OJRSA shall address CEC in the following manner for the purposes of this Regulation and protection of receiving waters/biosolids.

- A. OJRSA may require Users to provide specified information on the User's purchase, use, manufacture (intentional or incidental), discharge as a wastewater or other waste constituent, or other information or data on specified CEC; and specified information on Users' products and processes that may contribute to the creation of discharge of CEC.
- B. OJRSA may require Users to provide specified wastewater discharge information or other data on any CECs identified by either OJRSA or by the User consistent with Paragraph A above or otherwise determined by OJRSA to be potentially discharged by the User as a wastewater or other waste constituent. Such data shall include any existing data in the possession or control of the User and may include requirements for the User to sample and generate at its cost such data. OJRSA may also itself sample and generate such data, and OJRSA's costs therefore shall be billed to User as a part of User's periodic wastewater bills in accordance with this Regulation.
- C. When OJRSA determines it is necessary for the purposes of this Regulation, it may require by Industrial User Permit (through either a new permit, reissuance, or amendment), by Administrative Order (SECTION 8.2) or otherwise pursuant to the terms of this Regulation actions by a User to address CEC.
 - 1. Such actions may include:
 - (a) Further or routine monitoring requirements;
 - (b) Numeric effluent limits adopted as Local Limits or calculated as either generally applicable or User-specific technology-based limits; and
 - (c) Requirements for BMPs.

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2. Any such requirements may be based on:
 - (a) OJRSA's determination of CEC numeric criteria based on available toxicity or other data;
 - (b) EPA or DHEC standards or criteria; or
 - (c) Generally accepted criteria determinations by recognized national scientific entities.

4.13 QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS (QACs)

QACs are commonly used disinfectants in industry. QACs are cationic surfactants that can impact cell walls and membranes after short periods of time and can remain active for relatively long periods. OJRSA has relatively low hardness water and that will make the QACs more effective and their disinfection potential is increased. QACs are generally very stable and remain effective for a long time. QACs used in an industrial facility can be found in the wastewater leaving the facility and discharged to the sewer system and into the OJRSA's wastewater treatment facility. The QACs that reach the OJRSA POTW can impact the biological organisms that perform the wastewater treatment.

- A. OJRSA reserves the right to mandate control of QACs from an Industrial User. OJRSA also reserves the right to ban or require the addition of chemicals that deactivate the QACs.
- B. OJRSA must approve the chemicals used to deactivate the QACs.
- C. Any facility that causes an upset of the OJRSA's wastewater treatment plant due to the discharge of QACs is subject to the enforcement actions delineated in this Regulation.

4.14 WASTEWATER FROM PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLIC AND FERMENTED BEVERAGES

The OJRSA has adopted BMPs for producers of Alcoholic Beverages and Fermented Beverages, which are subject to change as necessary. These facilities may be subject to permitting by OJRSA as Industrial Users, and in such case, must meet OJRSA pretreatment requirements. All producers of Alcohol Beverages and Fermented Beverages, whether subject to regulation as an Industrial User or not, shall be subject to the following conditions, at a minimum:

- A. The pH of the wastewater from the above listed industries must comply with the criteria listed in SECTION 4 at all times of discharge. If equalization or pH adjustment is necessary in order to ensure compliance, then the facility will be required to install and maintain that equipment at their expense.
- B. Excess solids such as spent yeast, grains, hops, and trub that are capable of settling and restricting or blocking flow in sewer lines is prohibited from discharge to the wastewater conveyance system.
- C. Alcoholic and fermented beverage producers must submit an application to the OJRSA prior to facility construction or equipment installation.
- D. The facility will be required to submit Best Management Practices (BMPs) to OJRSA prior to the start of discharge to the sewer system.
- E. If the facility is required to install pretreatment facilities in order to meet the OJRSA pH limits or solids removal, then they must comply with applicable sections of this Regulation as well as SCDES requirements for a construction permit (SC R61-67).
- F. Any facility found to be in violation of their BMPs or any section of this Regulation subjects themselves to the enforcement actions set forth in SECTION 8.

4.15 EXCESSIVE INFLOW AND INFILTRATION FROM SYSTEMS AND CONNECTIONS NOT OWNED BY OJRSA

- A. Publicly- and privately-owned Satellite Sewer Systems and private systems that do not meet the definition of a Satellite Sewer System (collectively referred to in SECTION 4.15 as a "Satellite System") shall be required to meet criteria for the maximum daily flow that is conveyed to the OJRSA system.
- B. Satellite System basins shall not convey flow to the OJRSA system during any rainfall event that does not qualify as a high recurrence interval storm that consists of greater than two thousand (2,000) gallons per

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day per mile per inch diameter of conveyance system within the contributing basin in which the Satellite System is being measured. A high recurrence interval storm shall be classified as the following per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates:

1. Five (5) year recurrence interval or greater
 2. Any storm duration as identified in the Precipitation Frequency Estimates table, regardless of length in minutes or days
 3. Location of most applicable weather station shall be obtained by entering the latitude / longitude or street address of the flowmeter location into the Point Precipitation Frequency Estimate web-site: PF Map: Contiguous US (noaa.gov)
- C. Should there be more than one (1) Satellite System connection point to the OJRSA, the maximum daily flow criteria shall be evaluated at each connection point independently of any other connection points, which may necessitate data collection from the Satellite System's infrastructure.
- D. Flow monitoring points shall be established with either a flowmeter installed in an OJRSA manhole or a pump station as near to the connection point as practicable. All effort shall be made to establish a flow monitoring point that minimizes:
1. Any gravity sewers upstream of the flowmeter that are not within the Satellite System's ownership.
 2. Any Satellite Sewer Systems gravity sewers that are not upstream of the connection point or any other Satellite System flow monitoring points.
- E. The Satellite System shall provide metering data and any required follow up information to OJRSA for review. Upon approval, OJRSA will provide a letter communicating that approval and the effective start date for that analysis.
- F. Should there be an abnormal authorized discharge that may affect the compliance with this standard, the Satellite System shall provide written notice to OJRSA as soon as practicable, either prior to the discharge (if it is an anticipated discharge) but in no case more than thirty (30) days after the discharge.
- G. Compliance – For every day, at each connection point, the Satellite Sewer System is in compliance if Measured Daily Flow is less than or equal to Allowable Daily Flow (Measured Daily Flow $\leq$ Allowable Daily Flow).
- H. Daily flow calculations, and their compliance with the maximum daily flow criteria, shall be calculated as follows:
1. ADF at each flowmeter location represents an assumed diurnal flow, independent of any I&I influence. (*See SECTION 4.15.1 for an example*):
 - (a) For a flowmeter with at least twelve (12) months of flow data:
 - (i) Actual daily flows for the last twelve (12) months will be calculated for each month and averaged to produce an average daily flow (ADF) for each month of data. Data shall be reviewed to exclude any days with missing or questionable data that could skew the calculation. For a month to have valid data to be included in the analysis, at least seventy-five (75%) of the days within the month should have complete data. A minimum of nine (9) months of valid data within the previous twelve (12) month period should be used for the analysis; if there is less than nine (9) months of valid data within the last twelve (12) months, then the evaluation period shall extend to prior to the last twelve (12) month period until there is at least nine (9) months of valid data.
 - (ii) The list of nine-to-twelve (9-to-12) months of monthly ADF shall be analyzed and the month with the lowest ADF shall be designated as the ADF to be used in the analysis.
 - (b) For a flowmeter with less than twelve (12) months of data, the above calculation shall be performed with as many months of data as possible. Once there is twelve (12) months of data, the calculation shall be performed as detailed above.
 - (c) ADF shall be recalculated annually.
 - (d) For the ADF calculated in the above steps, the amount should be increased by a factor of five percent (5%) (or else by a different factor if documented by the meter manufacturer

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and approved by OJRSA) to allow for potential inaccuracies inherent in metered flow. The maximum meter accuracy allowance that may be used is ten percent (10%).

2. Allowable I&I Flow shall be calculated by the following equation (referenced in the *EPA Quick Guide for Estimating Inflow and Infiltration*) (See SECTION 4.15.2 for an example):

$$2,000 \text{ gpd} * [(Miles \text{ of } 8\text{-inch diameter pipe} * 8) + (Miles \text{ of } 10\text{-inch diameter pipe} * 10) + (Miles \text{ of } 12\text{-inch diameter pipe} * 12) \dots + (Miles \text{ of } X\text{-inch diameter} * X)]$$

Where "X" represents each additional diameter pipe in the satellite sewer system

- (a) For pipes of undetermined size, they shall be assumed to be eight inches (8-in.) until otherwise verified.
3. For any particular day (See SECTION 4.15.3 for an example):

$$\text{Allowable Daily Flow} = [\text{Average Daily Flow (ADF)} \times (1 + \text{Meter Accuracy Percentage})] + \text{Allowable I\&I Flow}$$
- I. With OJRSA approval, it shall also be acceptable to determine excessive I&I if a third-party consulting SC Licensed Registered Engineer is willing to sign and certify the method used as being a best engineering practice.

4.15.1 Average Daily Flow Calculation Formula and Example

Consider a system where the daily flows are recorded using a flow meter (with an accuracy of plus/minus five percent ($\pm 5\%$)) as shown below:

Month	Number of Days Valid Data	% of Days Valid Data	Average Daily Flow (gpd)
December-2021	31	100%	587,597
November-2021	30	97%	556,671
October-2021	31	100%	474,201
September-2021	20	67%	443,275
August-2021	24	77%	505,127
July-2021	31	100%	536,053
June-2021	18	60%	510,282
May-2021	27	87%	515,436
April-2021	30	100%	566,980
March-2021	22	71%	556,671
February-2021	26	93%	824,698
January-2021	21	68%	721,610
December-2020	15	48%	551,517
November-2020	26	84%	530,899
October-2020	31	100%	489,664
September-2020	28	93%	407,194
August-2020	29	94%	489,664
July-2020	29	94%	463,892

In looking at the last twelve (12) months of data, only eight (8) of the twelve (12) months have valid data for seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the days. Therefore, data for the highlighted months are thrown out, and November 2020 data is used to obtain nine (9) most recent months of valid data.

Of the nine (9) months of valid data, the month with the lowest ADF is selected (October 2021: 474,201 gpd). This amount is then increased by five percent (5%) to account for potential inaccuracy with the meter, resulting in a value of 497,911 gpd. This value is designated as the ADF to be used in the analysis.

4.15.2 Allowable I&I Flow Calculation Formula and Example

This same system has the following size pipes in their system:

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Size (inches)	Length of Sewer (Linear Feet)
4	2,200
6	9,800
8	107,000
10	10,500
12	7,200
15	800
18	1,800

$$\text{Allowable I\&I Flow}^1 = 2,000 \text{ gpd} * [(2,200*4/5,280) + (9,800*6/5,280) + (107,000*8/5,280) + (10,500*10/5,280) + (7,200*12/5,280) + (800*15/5,280) + (1,800*18/5,280)]$$

$$\text{Allowable I\&I Flow} = 439,167 \text{ gpd}$$

4.15.3 Allowable Daily Flow Formula and Example

$$\text{Allowable Daily Flow} = [\text{Average Daily Flow (ADF)} * (1 + \text{Meter Accuracy Percentage})] + \text{Allowable I\&I Flow}$$

$$= (474,201 \text{ gpd} * 1.05) + 439,167 \text{ gpd}$$

$$= 497,911 \text{ gpd} + 439,167 \text{ gpd}$$

$$\text{Allowable Daily Flow} = 937,078 \text{ gpd}$$

Therefore, all daily flows would be measured against this threshold and any individual days (not average daily flow for the month) measuring above 937,078 gpd would be out of compliance, unless the system was under the influence of a high recurrence interval storm (one that meets or exceeds a five (5) year storm event as defined by NOAA) or an abnormal authorized discharge as recognized by the OJRSA.

¹ NOTE: Must convert linear footage of pipe into miles by dividing by 5,280 feet per mile.

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Section 5 – Revenue System

5.1 FEES AND CHARGES AS REGULATION

- A. The *OJRSA Schedule of Fees* is an enforceable extension of this Regulation.
- B. Fees shall be assessed to Users for discharges to the POTW and for executing or enforcing the provisions of these Regulations. These charges shall be developed, set, and adopted by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners and incorporated in the *Schedule of Fees*. The fees are subject to change as needed. Charges may be developed for the following purposes:
 - 1. Industrial monitoring, inspections, and surveillance procedures;
 - 2. Reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction;
 - 3. Reviewing permit applications and plans;
 - 4. Reviewing appeals;
 - 5. Special industrial discharges;
 - 6. Recovering capital related expenditures or retiring bonded indebtedness;
 - 7. Other charges, including User charges based on billable flow and excessive pollutant discharges to the POTW, necessary to recover the operation and maintenance costs of the wastewater disposal system. The parameters subject to surcharge by OJRSA are BOD or COD, TSS, Total Phosphorus, Ammonia Nitrogen and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen; however, others may be added based on changes to NPDES Permits and/or OJRSA Board of Commissioners;
 - 8. Availability, impact, and connection fees or similar fees to recover, or to provide for, capital costs expended for the system and/or its expansion;
 - 9. Excess loading on the wastewater treatment plant from concentrated wastewater being discharged to the sewer;
 - 10. Construction and Compliance Inspections; and
 - 11. Others deemed necessary by the OJRSA Board of Commissioners.

5.2 DETERMINATION AND SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES

Reference current version of *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.

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Section 6 – Discharge Permits and Reporting**6.1 INDUSTRIAL USER DISCHARGE PERMITS**

- A. Application Requirements – Any person desiring to discharge industrial wastewater shall complete an official application and file it with the OJRSA together with permit approval from any city having jurisdiction. Approval shall be evidenced by written notice from the Director. The person shall provide all data required by the current official application, copies of which shall be obtained from the Director (or his/her designee). The Director shall evaluate the data and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data provided, the Director may grant permission to discharge subject to the terms and conditions provided herein. The Director may issue a Discharge Permit with specific limitations different from those listed in these Regulations if it is determined that the discharge will otherwise comply with the remaining provisions in these Regulations. All Significant Industrial Users (SIU) (and CIUs) shall obtain a Discharge Permit to discharge to the POTW. Authorized Representative(s) of SIU shall sign the permit application. SIUs which through changes in the use of the premises or water usage cause a significant change in wastewater volume, strength, or characteristic shall submit a new application prior to making the change or alteration.
- B. Industries that have Federal Categorical processes onsite that have wastewater but the wastewater is not discharged to the sewer are required to submit an application and will be placed under a zero discharge categorical permit.
- C. Applicable persons and Users shall complete and submit an application, accompanied by any application fee required as stated in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*, including all of the following information:
 1. Name, address, and location (if different from the address) of the facility, name of the operator and Owner;
 2. Applicable SIC number(s), applicable NAICS number(s), and a list of any environmental permits held by or for the facility;
 3. Analytical data on wastewater constituents and characteristics including but not limited to those mentioned in these Regulations;
 4. Time and duration of discharge;
 5. Average daily wastewater discharge rates, including daily, monthly, and seasonal variations, if any;
 6. Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises unless subject to the confidentiality provisions of SECTION 6.12;
 7. Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the wastewater which are limited by any local limitations or National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (NCPS), a Statement regarding whether or not the person is complying or will comply with NCPS on a consistent basis, and if not, whether additional pretreatment or operational modifications are required to comply with applicable limitations or NCPS, or Local Limitations;
 8. If additional pretreatment or operational modifications will be required to comply with limitations or NCPS or Local Limitations, the shortest schedule by which the person will comply;
 9. Where required to develop pretreatment standards, a brief description of each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and a rate of production;
 10. Where required to develop pretreatment standards, type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
 11. Hours of operation of plant, and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment facilities;
 12. Any other information as may be deemed by the Director (or his/her designee) to be necessary to evaluate the permit application; and

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13. Application Signatories and Certification – All wastewater discharge permit applications and Industrial User reports must contain the following Certification Statement and be signed by an Authorized Representative of the Industrial User. These documents and records must be submitted to OJRSA with Wet Signature.

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION OR SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ASSURE THAT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL PROPERLY GATHER AND EVALUATE THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED. BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MANAGE THE SYSTEM, OR THOSE PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING THE INFORMATION, THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR KNOWING VIOLATIONS.

- D. The Director or his/her designee shall review the application, may conduct an on-site inspection of the plant and any pretreatment facilities, and shall prepare a written evaluation and tentative determination to issue or deny the Permit. If the tentative determination is to issue the Permit, the Director (or his/her designee) shall draft the permit in accordance with the Regulation and State regulations. The draft industrial wastewater discharge permit will be submitted to SCDES for review and approval. The User shall have thirty (30) calendar days from the receipt of the draft permit to review and comment on the draft Permit. The Director shall issue the final Permit at the end of the comment period.
- E. Permit Modifications – Within nine (9) months of the promulgation of a NCPS, or adoption of a Local Limitation, the Permit of Users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the timeframe prescribed by such standard. Where a User, subject to a NCPS or Local Limitation, has not previously submitted an application for a permit, the User shall apply for a Permit within one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the promulgation of the NCPS. In addition, the User with an existing Permit shall submit to the OJRSA, within one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the promulgation of an applicable standard, information regarding the nature and concentration of the regulated pollutant and a schedule for providing additional pretreatment, if necessary.
- F. Other modifications of Permits shall be subject to the same procedural requirements as the issuance of permits except the following changes may be made upon thirty (30) calendar days' notice:
1. Modifications of the monitoring program contained in the permit;
 2. Changes in the ownership of the discharge when no other change in the permit is indicated;
 3. A single modification of any Compliance Schedule not in excess of four (4) months,
 4. Modification of Compliance Schedules in permits for New Sources where the New Source will not discharge until process or pretreatment facilities are operational; or
 5. Modifications incorporating new or revised Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or regulations, or other modifications determined necessary by the Regulatory Services Coordinator or Director under the Regulations.
- G. Permit Conditions – The Director shall have the authority to grant a permit with such conditions attached as he/she believes necessary to achieve the purpose of these Regulations, State regulations, and Federal regulations. Such conditions shall include but are not limited to the following:
1. A Statement of Duration (in no case more than five (5) years) indicating the permit issuance date, expiration date, and effective date;
 2. A Statement of non-transferability;
 3. Applicable effluent limits which may include daily maximum and monthly average limits, including Best Management Practices (BMPs), based on NCPS or Local Limitations;

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4. Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or BMPs) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State, and local law.
 5. The process for seeking a waiver from monitoring for a pollutant neither present, nor expected to be present, in accordance with SECTION 6.4;
 6. Requirements to control slug discharges (if determined by the OJRSA to be necessary) and Notification requirements for slug discharges as defined by SC R61-9 Part 403.5(b);
 7. A Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards, requirements and Permit conditions;
 8. Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the OJRSA in accordance with SECTION 6.4 of this Regulation; or
 9. A Compliance Schedule that outlines dates and actions for obtaining compliance with final limitations or other pretreatment requirements.
- H. Permit Duration – Discharge Permits may be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than one (1) year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The User shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days prior to the expiration of the Permit.
- I. Permit Transfer – Discharge Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific operation. A Permit shall not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new Owner, new User, different premises/parcel, or a new or changed operation. In such event a new application shall be submitted with full information. The review of this application will be expedited if the new Owner or operator certifies:
1. That there is no immediate intent to change the facility's operation and process;
 2. The date the new Owner or operator shall take over; and
 3. Acknowledgement is made that the new Owner or operator has full responsibility for complying with the existing wastewater discharge permit.
- J. When requested by the Control Authority, a User must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty calendar (30) days of the request, unless otherwise agreed to in writing.

6.2 BASELINE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTEE

- A. Within one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the effective date of a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard (NCPS), or one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the final administrative decision made upon a category determination submission under SC R61-9 403.6, whichever is later, existing SIUs subject to such NCPS shall be required to submit to the OJRSA a report which contains the information required in SC R61-9 403.12 and applicable Federal regulations. At least ninety (90) calendar days prior to commencement of discharge, New Sources and sources that become SIUs, subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable NCPS, shall be required to submit to the Regulatory Services Coordinator or Director a report which contains the information required in SC R61-9.
- B. The Director shall require appropriate reporting from those SIUs not subject to NCPS. Reports required by SC R61-9 403.12 and these Regulations shall be signed by an Authorized Representative of the SIU.
- C. Users described within this Section shall submit the information set forth below:
 1. All information required in SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation.
 2. Measurement of Pollutants
 - (a) The User shall provide the information required in OJRSA SUR 6.1(C).
 - (b) The User shall take a minimum of one (1) representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this Paragraph.
 - (c) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined

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Wastestream formula in SC R61-9 403.6(f) to evaluate compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with SC R61-9 403.6(f) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the OJRSA.

- (d) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with SECTION 7.3.
 - (e) The OJRSA may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures.
 - (f) The baseline report shall indicate the time, date, and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.
3. Compliance Certification – A statement, reviewed by the User's Authorized Representative as defined in SECTION 2.3 and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the Pretreatment Standards and pretreatment requirements.
 4. Compliance Schedule – If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M must be provided. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard. A Compliance Schedule pursuant to this Section must meet the requirements set out in SECTION 6.5 of these Regulations.
 5. Signature and Report Certification – All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with SECTION 6.11 of these Regulations and signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in SECTION 2.3. Reports and other supporting documents must be submitted to OJRSA with Wet Signature.

6.3 REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE WITH CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARD DEADLINE

Within ninety (90) calendar days following the date for final compliance with applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to such Pretreatment Standards and pretreatment requirements shall submit to the OJRSA a report containing the information described in SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in SECTION 4.3, this Regulation shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For all other Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the User's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with SECTION 6.1. All sampling will be done in conformance with SECTION 7.3.

6.4 PERIODIC COMPLIANCE REPORTS

- A. All Users shall notify the Regulatory Services Coordinator immediately of discharges that could cause problems, including any slug discharges.
- B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) – Sampling and analysis must be performed by the User and submitted on the User discharge monitoring report (DMR) form. The DMR must include the following information to be considered complete:
 1. DMR form completed correctly and submitted to OJRSA with a Wet Signature or are in compliance with 40 CFR Part 3 Cross Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) if and when OJRSA's CROMERR is approved by EPA (*NOTE: The only exception is if the EPA and SCDES have approved other methods for DMR submittal and the OJRSA has approved the acceptance of such DMRs*).

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- (a) If no monitoring was required for a previous month, then the blank DMR form must be signed and submitted with the words "No monitoring required".
 - (b) If a facility does not discharge wastewater to the sewer during a calendar month, then the signed DMR form must be submitted with the words "No Discharge" written across the form.
 - 2. Submittal of the DMR – The completed DMR is due to the OJRSA by the twelfth (12th) calendar day of each month. The recognized date of acceptance is:
 - (a) The paper form can be dropped off at OJRSA by the twelfth (12th).
 - (b) The DMR can be mailed to OJRSA but the postmark date must be the twelfth (12th) of the month. Should the twelfth (12th) of the month fall on a weekend or holiday observed by the US Postal Service, then the following day the US Postal Service is operating becomes the submittal date based on the postmark. If the DMR was mailed by the twelfth (12th) but not received by the OJRSA by the twenty-fourth (24th) day of the month, then it shall be considered late. It is the responsibility of the User to ensure it is received by the OJRSA in accordance with these Regulations.
 - 3. DMR Components
 - (a) Full lab reports from a Qualified Laboratory for the wastewater monitoring that was conducted for the previous month.
 - (b) Flow reporting form with flows shown for every day of the calendar month. If there was no flow for a day, then a zero (0) must be entered for that day.
 - (c) Daily pH reporting log.
 - (d) Copies of any violation reporting forms that were submitted for the monitoring for the reporting month.
 - (e) An explanation for any violations (if necessary).
 - (f) Additional information as set forth in the User's permit as part of a completed DMR.
 - 4. DMRs that do not contain all the information designated above and DMRs that are not filled out completely will be considered incomplete and subjects the User to the enforcement actions set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation. DMRs are considered incomplete if the:
 - (a) Data is not reported correctly,
 - (b) DMR does not have a Wet Signature and a date (unless using an EPA approved method as stated in 6.4(B)(1)),
 - (c) Flow sheet does not have all flows reported for each day,
 - (d) Reporting period is not shown on the DMR, or
 - (e) User failed to submit all required data as stated on the Permit.
 - (f) DMRs that are not submitted with all this information by the twelfth (12th) will be considered incomplete and subject to enforcement.
 - 5. **IT IS NOT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OJRSA TO ENSURE THE DMR IS ACCURATE AND COMPLETE.** If the DMR is submitted prior to the due date, the review by OJRSA staff may not occur by that time, so the User must submit completed DMRs and not rely on OJRSA to notify the User that the DMR was not complete before the due date. The User will be notified of the incomplete DMR in the enforcement letter. Repeated failure to submit a completed and accurate DMR by the date as stated in 6.4(B)(2) shall result in escalated enforcement as set forth in this Regulation. Should the User be waiting on laboratory data, then the remaining data must be submitted on the DMR form by the twelfth (12th) and a revised DMR submitted as soon as the missing data is received. Users that notify OJRSA of the missing data before the date as stated in 6.4(B)(2) and submit this missing information as soon as received will not be subject to enforcement actions.
 - 6. Reports for "No Discharge" Industrial Users are subject to these conditions and may have specific reports in their Discharge Permit as necessary.
- C. If a User subject to these reporting requirements monitors any regulated pollutant at the location(s) designated in the discharge permit more frequently than required by the Regulatory Services Coordinator or the

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Director, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report. A Qualified Laboratory must be used for all sampling analysis.

- D. Any User subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard (NCPS), after the compliance date of such NCPS, or in the case of a New Source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the Regulatory Services Coordinator at the frequency required in the Industrial User Permit, unless required more frequently in the NCPS or by the OJRSA, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such NCPS. In addition, this report shall include a record of all measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows during the reporting period. At the discretion of the Regulatory Services Coordinator, and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the Director may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted. The OJRSA may impose mass limitations on Users which are using dilution to meet applicable NCPS or requirements, or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate. In such cases, the required periodic reports shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by NCPS in the discharge of the User. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the OJRSA, of pollutants contained herein which are limited by the permit or applicable NCPS.
- E. The OJRSA may authorize an Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a Categorical Pretreatment Standard if the Industrial User has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the Industrial User [see SC R61-9 403.12I(2)]. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:
 1. The waiver may be authorized where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.
 2. The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective period of the individual Discharge Permit, but in no case longer than five (5) years. The User must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent individual Discharge Permit.
 3. In making a demonstration that a pollutant is not present, the Industrial User must provide data from at least one (1) sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.
 4. The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed in accordance with SECTION 2.3 and include the Certification Statement in SECTION 6.1 (SC R61-9 403.6(b)(2)(ii)).
 5. Non-detectable sample results may be used only as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR Part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.
 6. Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Director must be included as a condition in the User's Permit. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information submitted by the User in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the Director for three (3) years after expiration of the waiver.
 7. Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the User's Permit by the Director, the Industrial User must certify on each report with the Statement in OJRSA SUR 6.1(C)(13), that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its Wastestream due to activities of the Industrial User.
 8. In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present because of changes that occur in the User's operations, the User must immediately: Comply with the monitoring requirements in SECTION 6, or other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the Director and notify the Regulatory Services Coordinator.
 9. This provision does not supersede certification processes and requirements established in Categorical Pretreatment Standards, except as otherwise specified in the Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

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10. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation.
11. All wastewater samples must be representative of the User's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a User to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the User to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
12. All monitoring waivers must be approved by SCDES.

6.5 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE PROGRESS REPORTS

The following conditions shall apply to the Compliance Schedule required by SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation:

- A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- C. The User shall submit a progress report to the Director or his/her designee no later than fourteen (14) calendar days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months pass between such progress reports to the OJRSA.

6.6 REPORTS OF CHANGED CONDITIONS

- A. Each User must notify Regulatory Services Coordinator of any significant changes to the User's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least five (5) calendar days before the change.
- B. The Regulatory Services Coordinator may require the User to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation.
- C. The Regulatory Services Coordinator may issue an individual Discharge Permit or modify an existing Discharge Permit under SECTION 6.1 of this Regulation in response to changed or anticipated changed conditions.

6.7 REPORTS OF POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

- A. In the case of any discharge, including but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, a slug discharge, or slug load, that might cause potential problems for the POTW, the User shall immediately notify OJRSA of the incident by phone, regardless of the time or day the incident occurs. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User.
- B. Within five (5) calendar days following such discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the Director, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this Regulation.
- C. A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in Paragraph 6.7(A). Employers shall ensure that

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all employees, who could cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

- D. Significant Industrial Users (and CIUs) are required to notify the Regulatory Services Coordinator or Director immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge.

6.8 NOTICE OF VIOLATION/REPEAT SAMPLING AND REPORTING

If sampling performed by a User indicates a limit violation, the User must notify OJRSA within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation, regardless of the day of the week. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Regulatory Services Coordinator within thirty (30) calendar days after becoming aware of the violation. Resampling by the Industrial User is not required if OJRSA performs sampling of the violated parameter at the Industrial User at least once a month, or if OJRSA performs sampling at the User between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the User or OJRSA receives the results of this sampling.

6.9 NOTIFICATION OF DISCHARGE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

- A. Industrial Users (IU) shall notify the OJRSA, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261. Such notification must include:
 1. Name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR part 261;
 2. The EPA hazardous waste number; and
 3. The type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other).
- B. If the IU discharges more than one hundred kilograms (100 kg) of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the IU:
 1. An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes;
 2. An estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastewater discharged during that calendar month; and
 3. An estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastewater expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months.
- C. IUs shall provide the notification no later than one hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the discharge of the listed or characteristic hazardous waste. Notification need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharge; however, notifications of changed discharges must be submitted under SC R61-9 403.12(g). The notification requirement does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of SC R61-9 403.12(b), (d)II(e). Users are exempt from the requirements during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen kilograms (15 kg) of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen kilograms (15 kg) of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the IU discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
- D. In the case of any new regulations under RCRA Section 3001 identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the IU shall notify the OJRSA, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) calendar days of the effective date of such regulations.
- E. In the case of any notification, the IU shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

6.10 USER RECORDS

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- A. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this Regulation shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this Regulation, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the User independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under OJRSA SUR 4.4(D). Records shall include:
 1. The date, exact place, method, time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples;
 2. The dates analyses were performed;
 3. Who performed the analyses;
 4. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 5. The results of such analyses.
- B. Records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the User or OJRSA, or where the User has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Director.

6.11 CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

Certification of Pollutants Not Present – Users that have an approved monitoring waiver based on SECTION 6.4 must certify on each report with the following statement that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its Wastestream due to activities of the User. The certification statement, including a Wet Signature, shall be provided by the Authorized Representative and must include the following:

BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRETREATMENT STANDARD FOR 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I CERTIFY THAT, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF: THERE HAS BEEN NO INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF _____ [list pollutant(s)] IN THE WASTEWATERS DUE TO THE ACTIVITIES AT THE FACILITY SINCE FILING OF THE LAST PERIODIC REPORT UNDER SECTION 6.4 OF THIS REGULATION.

6.12 CONFIDENTIALITY

INFORMATION AND DATA ON A USER OBTAINED FROM REPORTS, QUESTIONNAIRES, DISCHARGE APPLICATIONS, MONITORING PROGRAMS, AND FROM INSPECTIONS SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC IN COMPLIANCE WITH FOIA LAWS OR TO OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY WITHOUT RESTRICTION UNLESS THE USER SPECIFICALLY REQUESTS AND IS ABLE TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE DIRECTOR, THAT THE RELEASE OF SUCH INFORMATION WOULD DIVULGE INFORMATION, PROCESSES, OR METHODS OF PRODUCTION ENTITLED TO PROTECTION AS TRADE SECRETS OF THE USER. WHEN REQUESTED BY THE PERSON FURNISHING THE REPORT, THE PORTIONS OF A REPORT WHICH THE DIRECTOR HAS DETERMINED MIGHT DISCLOSE TRADE SECRETS OR SECRET PROCESSES SHALL NOT BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION BY THE PUBLIC. IT SHALL, HOWEVER, BE MADE AVAILABLE UPON WRITTEN REQUEST TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES FOR USES RELATED TO THESE REGULATIONS, THE NPDES PERMIT, OR OTHER USES DETERMINED APPROPRIATE BY THE DIRECTOR. THE INFORMATION SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR USE BY THE STATE IN JUDICIAL REVIEW OR ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING THE PERSON FURNISHING THE INFORMATION. WASTEWATER CONSTITUENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS SHALL NOT BE RECOGNIZED AS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

6.13 PRETREATMENT LOCAL LIMITS AND ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

- A. Industrial User Discharge Permit Review
 1. After review of the Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire form, SIC, and NAICS, the Director and/or SCDES may require that the User be issued an Industrial User Discharge Permit. The Discharge Permit itself may apply to either total industrial process discharge or to a combined sanitary/industrial Wastestream discharge; however, sanitary/industrial combined Wastestreams

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are discouraged for monitoring purposes. The industrial process discharge may or may not be pre-treated.

2. During the review process, unique conditions are established for each industrial category. The final Discharge Permit specifies the exact conditions which are applicable to the specific permittee (User). In the permit process, specific self-monitoring characterization of the wastewater is required for certain industrial categories. Every Discharge Permit has established selected pollutants for self-monitoring purposes, which are established through Categorical Pretreatment Standards or the pollutants that are present and/or are suspected of being present in the wastewater discharge. If the User has been determined to be categorical, effluent parameters will be based upon the EPA's Categorical Pretreatment Standards found in 40 CFR Parts 405 to 471. **THE EFFLUENT LIMITS WILL BE ESTABLISHED TO EITHER CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS OR LOCAL LIMITS, WHICHEVER IS MORE STRINGENT.** Limitations on all pollutants regulated by the Categorical Pretreatment Standards must be included in the Discharge Permit, even though the User may not discharge all or any of the regulated pollutants.
 3. Reporting frequency is at the discretion of the Director. Contributing factors are:
 - (a) Categorical Requirements,
 - (b) Potential of User's discharge to impact the Sewer System, volume of User's discharge, type and concentrations of pollutants in the Wastestream,
 - (c) Past compliance history, and
 - (d) Reasonable potential to adversely affect the sewer system.
 4. Discharge Permit limits will be developed based on the historical data from an industry and the Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire. Discharge Permit limits will be based on need and pollutants of concern for the permitted industry.
- B. Headworks Loading – The Pretreatment Department performs headworks analysis on OJRSA water reclamation facilities (WRF) as required by the NPDES Permit. The purpose of the headworks analysis is to develop technically based limits for Significant Industrial Users under the Pretreatment Program. The headworks analysis is calculated through a required design loading program utilizing treatment efficiencies, process inhibition levels, and water quality criteria on the receiving stream. The information obtained from the headworks loading aids in the development of Industrial User Discharge Permit limits. Sludge disposal is a specific criteria on the total allowable loading for the WRF and may significantly alter total allowable loading. Total allowable loading is at the discretion of the Director.

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Section 7 – Sampling and Monitoring**7.1 RIGHT OF ENTRY AND INSPECTIONS**

- A. Whenever it shall be necessary for the purposes of this Regulation and upon presentation of proper credentials and identification, OJRSA personnel or their Authorized Representatives shall be permitted to enter upon any property of Users to determine whether the User is complying with all the requirements of these Regulations and any individual Discharge Permit or Administrative Order issued hereunder. Users shall allow OJRSA personnel ready access to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspecting and copying records, facility inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and/or testing. Any User completing and filing an application to discharge wastewater shall thereby grant the OJRSA permission to enter their premises for said purposes. Where a User has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, OJRSA personnel shall be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.
- B. The SIU inspection and sampling plan is as follows:
 - 1. OJRSA will inspect and sample each SIU at least annually as required by the SC R61-9.403.
 - 2. Should an industry have submitted an Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the facility more often than annually.
 - 3. If a facility has violations of their Discharge Permit or this Regulation, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the facility more often than annually.
 - 4. If OJRSA experiences an upset of their WRF, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the SIU more often than annually; especially if the causative agent is known and the SIU has this pollutant in their wastewater.
 - 5. Should OJRSA receive a complaint about an SIU, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the SIU more often than annually.
 - 6. If the collection system has blockages or issues and the SIU discharges to that collection system section, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the SIU more often than annually.
 - 7. Should the facility notify the OJRSA of a production change, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the facility more often than annually.
 - 8. Should the facility propose to install a pretreatment system and have to obtain a DHEC construction permit, then OJRSA can inspect the facility upon completion of the installation of the pretreatment system.
 - 9. OJRSA will have the authority to inspect and sample an SIU more often than annually in the event of an emergency where the public health or the environment can be impacted.
 - 10. Should OJRSA need to gather site specific information to administer the pretreatment program, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the SIU more often than annually.
- C. The Nonresidential User inspection and sampling plan is as follows:
 - 1. OJRSA can inspect and sample each User within the first year of the start of discharge.
 - 2. If the User has violations of this regulation, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the facility due to the violation.
 - 3. If the collection system has blockages or issues and the User discharges to that collection system section, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the User.
 - 4. OJRSA is required to apply for an NPDES permit usually every five years, OJRSA may inspect and sample the User as part of their evaluation of their pretreatment program update.
 - 5. If the facility has a FCD to control the FOG discharge to the sewer, then OJRSA may inspect and sample the User as required by this regulation.

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6. IF OJRSA experiences an upset of their WRF, then OJRSA can inspect and sample the use more often if the User has the potential to cause the upset.
 7. Should OJRSA receive a complaint about the User, the OJRSA can inspect and sample the User.
 8. OJRSA will have the authority to inspect and sample the User in the event of an emergency where the public health or the environment can be impacted.
 9. Should OJRSA need to gather site specific information, the OJRSA may sample and inspect the User.
- D. Denial of Entry – Failure to provide entry or access to information regulated by the OJRSA should be documented by the employee and the Director should be notified as soon as possible. The Director will discuss the denial of entry with the OJRSA attorney. If necessary, OJRSA will seek a warrant from the court with appropriate jurisdiction and will return with law enforcement to conduct the inspection and/or sampling. Continued failure to provide entry will result in OJRSA taking enforcement actions against the User as set forth in this Regulation.
- E. Confidentiality Agreements – See Section 6.12. **OJRSA PERSONNEL CONDUCTING THE INSPECTION CAN NOT SIGN ANY CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS, WAIVERS OF LIABILITY, OR NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENTS.** Any records that are reviewed during the inspection and must be kept confidential must be stamped with the word “confidential” and OJRSA will adhere to the confidentiality provisions set forth in this Regulation, subject to advice of OJRSA legal counsel regarding South Carolina open records laws and the applicability of SECTION 6.12 of this Regulation to the specific facts and circumstances at issue.

7.2 COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

- A. Compliance determinations, with respect to prohibitions and limitations, shall be made on the basis of composite and discrete samples of wastewater. Composite samples may be taken over a twenty-four (24) hour period, or over a different time span, as determined necessary by the OJRSA to meet the needs of specific circumstances.
- B. OJRSA personnel or their Authorized Representatives 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.
- C. OJRSA may require the User to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility’s sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the User at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated annually to ensure their accuracy. Calibration records must be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years and available to OJRSA upon request.
- D. 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 OJRSA and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing or removing such access shall be borne by the User.
- E. Unreasonable delays in allowing OJRSA personnel access to the User’s premises shall be a violation of this Regulation and subject to the enforcement actions set forth in this regulation.

7.3 ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of an Industrial Discharge Permit Application and Questionnaire or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the OJRSA or other parties approved by EPA.

7.4 SAMPLING FREQUENCY

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Sampling of industrial wastewater for the purpose of compliance determination with respect to prohibitions and limitations shall be done at such intervals as the OJRSA may designate. As a minimum, the OJRSA shall conduct compliance sampling or may cause such sampling to be conducted on all Significant Industrial Users and Categorical Industrial Users once every calendar year. Sampling performed by the SIU must adhere to the conditions set forth in the Industrial User Discharge Permit as issued by OJRSA.

7.5 SAMPLE COLLECTION

- A. Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.
- B. Except as indicated in this Paragraph and 7.5(G), the User must collect wastewater samples using twenty-four (24) hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized in writing by OJRSA. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized, the samples must be representative of the discharge. The twenty-four (24) hour sampling period shall be defined as not less than twenty-three and one-half (23.5) hours and no more than twenty-four (24) hours. If the discharge does not occur for a full twenty-four (24) hours, then OJRSA will require the facility to sample during the entire discharge period.
- C. The parameters that require preservation beyond use of ice must be preserved within fifteen (15) minutes past the end of the composite period as set forth in 40 CFR Part 136.
- D. The sample date for a composite sample is the date when the last aliquot of wastewater is added to the sample reservoir. The final date is the date that will be used for compliance evaluation.
- E. Every composite sample must have a Sample Flow where the totalizer reading is taken when the composite sampler is started and the totalizer reading is taken when the composite sample is completed. The Sample Flow is subject to the daily maximum flow limits set forth in the individual wastewater discharge permit. If the facility does not have a sewer flow meter, then the water meter can be read for the composite sampling period and this will be the Sample Flow.
- F. Total Toxic Organics (TTO) are required for some federal categorical industries. The list of TTO parameters are specified in the federal categorical regulations. Sampling for the TTO parameters must be done on the same calendar day in order to sum the results to determine compliance for daily maximum for TTO.
- G. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.
- H. For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and ninety (90) day compliance reports required in SECTIONS 6.2 and 6.3 of these Regulations [R61-9 403.12(b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, OJRSA may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by SECTION 6.4 the Industrial User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements.

7.6 SAMPLING STRUCTURE

- A. Any User discharging non-domestic wastewater into the public sewer system for treatment by the OJRSA may be required to construct and maintain a sampling structure at a location approved by the OJRSA. The purpose of this structure is so that a representative sample of the User's discharge to the sewer system may be collected. The sampling structure shall be located so as to be readily accessible to OJRSA personnel and shall be constructed in compliance with OJRSA specifications for these types of structures.
- B. The sampling structure may normally be located on the User's premises, but OJRSA may allow the structure to be located in public right-of-way in certain cases when an onsite location would be impractical. Approval for location in a public right-of-way must be obtained by the appropriate governing body.

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7.7 PH EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS UNDER CONTINUOUS MONITORING

Users shall maintain the pH of wastewater within the range set forth in OJRSA SUR 4.1(B)(4) except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:

- A. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed two (2) hours in any calendar month; and
- B. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

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Section 8 – Enforcement**8.1 ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

The Director shall enforce the provisions of this Regulation. Implementation of this regulation shall be completed by the Director or his/her designee. The Board of Commissioners is not involved in its implementation or enforcement.

8.2 ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS, REMEDIES, AND PENALTIES

- A. Notifications of Violation – Whenever the OJRSA finds that any person has violated or is violating these Regulations, a Permit, or any prohibition, limitation, or requirement contained in these Regulations or Permit, the Director or his/her designee may serve upon such a person an appropriate written notice stating the nature of the violation. An oral notice shall be sufficient in emergency circumstances. The OJRSA may require a response to the Notice of Violation (NOV). When required in the notice and within fifteen (15) calendar days from the date of the notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the Director or OJRSA individual as stated in the NOV. Submission of this plan shall not relieve the person of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation. The classification of violations under these Regulations and permits are: NOV or a Notice of Significant Noncompliance (NOSNC). Refer to SECTION 8 of this Regulation.
- B. Administrative Orders – Three types of Administrative Orders are set forth for working with a User to come into compliance with the discharge permit.
 1. Consent Order – The Director is empowered to enter into Consent Orders, assuring of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the person responsible for the violation. Such orders may be negotiated in an Informal Conference. Such agreements shall include specific action to be taken by the person to correct the violation within a time period specified by the Consent Order and contain other terms and conditions. A violation of a Consent Order shall constitute a violation or violations under this Regulation.
 2. Compliance Order – When the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Regulation, a Discharge Permit or Administrative Order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or requirement, the Director may issue a Compliance Order to the User responsible for the discharge directing that the User come into compliance within a specified time. If the User does not come into compliance within the time provided, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance Orders also may contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A Compliance Order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a Pretreatment Standard or requirement, nor does a Compliance Order relieve the User of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.
 3. Cease and Desist Order – The Cease and Desist Order is used as a remedy when other enforcement actions have failed to bring a User into compliance with their Discharge Permit.
 - (a) When the OJRSA finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Regulation, a Discharge Permit or Administrative Order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or requirement, or that the User's past violations are likely to recur, the Director may issue a Cease and Desist Order to the User directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the User to:
 - (i) Immediately comply with all requirements; and

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- (ii) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.
 - (b) Issuance of a Cease and Desist Order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.
- C. Informal Conference Prior to Hearing Date – OJRSA may schedule an Informal Conference with the User and attempt to negotiate an enforceable Compliance Schedule by way of a Consent Order Agreement. The Consent Order Agreement may contain such other terms and conditions, including but not limited to, provisions for additional monitoring, full or partial cessation of discharge, interim limits, installation of pre-treatment, and payment of all administrative costs, expenses, attorney's fees, and civil penalties.
- D. Notice to Show Cause at Adjudicatory Hearing
 - 1. The Director may order any User who causes or is responsible for an unauthorized discharge or other violations to show cause at an Adjudicatory Hearing why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken. A notice shall be served on the User specifying the time and place for the hearing, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the User show cause why this proposed enforcement action should not be taken.
 - 2. Service – The notice of the hearing to the User shall be served personally, by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested), or other trackable means to ensure delivery is made to the User at least ten (10) calendar days before the hearing. **SERVICE MAY BE MADE ON ANY AGENT OR OFFICER OF THE USER.**
 - 3. Request by User for an Adjudicatory Hearing or for an Informal Conference Prior to Show Cause Hearing
 - (a) Requests for an Adjudicatory Hearing must be served on the OJRSA within fifteen (15) calendar days following mailing of any final administrative action or decision by the OJRSA to the User on any violation, application, permit, certificate, or other licensing matter.
 - (b) A request for an Informal Conference prior to the show cause hearing may be made by a User but not to delay the hearing date. If the request is granted, an Informal Conference may be held by the Director or their designee to explore ways and means to obtain compliance by consent without the necessity of a formal Adjudicatory Hearing.
 - 4. Record – At any hearing held pursuant to these Regulations, testimony shall be taken under oath and transcribed by a court reporter. A copy of the transcript shall be made available to any member of a party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges thereof to the court reporter employed to provide said transcription.
 - 5. Hearing Officer – The Director will appoint a Hearing Officer or officers to preside over the Adjudicatory Hearing. The Hearing Officer shall have no connection with the preparation or presentation of the evidence at the hearing.
 - 6. Procedure – The procedure for an Adjudicatory Hearing and other enforcement procedures are set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.
- E. Enforcement Orders – When the Hearing Officer finds that a User has violated or is violating the provisions, prohibitions, or limitations of these Regulations, or those contained in any Discharge Permit or binding agreement issued hereunder, the Officer may issue a Cease and Desist Order, and may direct those persons in violation to perform any or all of the following:
 - 1. Comply forthwith;
 - 2. Comply in accordance with a compliance time schedule set forth in the Administrative Order;
 - 3. Take appropriate remedial or preventative action in the event of a continuing or threatened violation;
 - 4. Prohibit or reduce the discharge;
 - 5. Provide wastewater storage or flow equalization;
 - 6. Make payment by the User to cover added costs of handling and treatment costs and the administrative costs of the enforcement action;

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7. Post performance bonds;
 8. Act to take other steps to achieve compliance;
 9. Pay fines and penalties to OJRSA;
 10. Pay reasonable attorney's fees, hearing costs, reporting costs, and other expenses incurred by the OJRSA for the hearing or enforcement procedure.
- F. Penalties and Costs –The OJRSA may issue administrative and civil penalties and other fees for violations of this Regulation as described in SECTION 8.6. Prior to the imposition of civil penalties, an adjudicatory hearing will be offered to the User.
- G. Emergency Suspensions – **THE DIRECTOR MAY SUSPEND OR REVOKE A USER'S PERMISSION TO DISCHARGE WHEN SUCH ACTION IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO STOP AN ACTUAL OR THREATENED DISCHARGE WHICH PRESENTS OR MAY PRESENT AN IMMINENT OR SUBSTANTIAL ENDANGERMENT TO THE HEALTH OR WELFARE OF PERSONS OR THE ENVIRONMENT OR CAUSES INTERFERENCE IN CONVEYANCE SYSTEM OR TREATMENT PLANT OPERATIONS. ANY USER NOTIFIED OF REVOCATION OF PERMISSION TO DISCHARGE SHALL IMMEDIATELY STOP OR ELIMINATE ITS DISCHARGE. EMERGENCY SUSPENSIONS MAY OR MAY NOT BE ASSOCIATED WITH AN ENFORCEMENT ACTION.** Unless associated with an emergency suspension that is not associated with an enforcement action, a hearing shall be held within fifteen (15) calendar days of the notice of revocation to determine whether the suspension may be lifted or the User's Permit terminated. The User shall submit a detailed written statement describing the causes of the violations and the measures taken to prevent any future violations to the OJRSA prior to the date of the hearing. **IN THE EVENT OF A FAILURE OF THE PERSON TO COMPLY VOLUNTARILY WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER, THE DIRECTOR SHALL TAKE SUCH STEPS AS DEEMED NECESSARY INCLUDING IMMEDIATE SEVERANCE OF THE SEWER CONNECTION.** The Director may reinstate the permission to discharge upon proof of the elimination of the violations or the risk for damage to life, health, property, and/or the environment has subsided.
- H. Termination or Revocation of Permit – Any User who violates the conditions of these Regulations, or applicable State and Federal regulations, is subject to having their permission to discharge revoked. The Director may revoke any Permit for the following reasons:
1. Failure to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of their discharge;
 2. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
 3. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection and monitoring;
 4. Failure to meet effluent limits at point of connection with public sewer, which includes any sewer system that connects with OJRSA conveyance and/or treatment facilities;
 5. Tampering with or deliberately altering monitoring equipment;
 6. Falsifying DMRs or other reports;
 7. Changes in the POTW's NPDES permit, receiving stream water quality standards, POTW treatment plant process, sludge disposal practices or requirements, or other modifications of a similar nature that impact the OJRSA's ability to accept industrial or other wastewaters;
 8. For causes necessitating an emergency suspension;
 9. Discharge of wastewater prohibited by these Regulations;
 10. Significant Noncompliance with schedules, Pretreatment Standards or requirements, of any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or these Regulations;
 11. Non-payment of costs as defined in the Regulations and *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.
- I. A User whose permission to discharge has been revoked may apply for new permission to discharge and shall pay all delinquent fees, charges, penalties, and such other sums as may be due to the OJRSA; however, the OJRSA is under no obligation to allow the User to reconnect.

8.3 JUDICIAL REMEDIES

Notwithstanding the administration procedure provided herein, when any User discharges wastewater into the wastewater disposal system contrary to the law of this State or the provisions of these Regulations, or any order or

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Permit issued hereunder, or otherwise violates applicable law or the provisions of these Regulations or any Administrative Order or Discharge Permit issued hereunder, the Director may commence an action for appropriate legal or equitable relief in the Court of Common Pleas. The remedies provided by this Regulation are not exclusive.

8.4 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

The Director, in the name of the OJRSA, may file in Common Pleas Court, a suit seeking the issuance of an injunction, damages, or other appropriate relief to enforce the provisions of these Regulations or other applicable law or regulation and the determination of a Hearing Officer. Suit may be brought on behalf of the OJRSA, at the same time or separately, to recover any and all damages suffered by the OJRSA as a result of any action or inaction of any User or other person who causes or suffers damage to occur to the POTW or for any other expense, loss, or damage of any kind or nature suffered by the OJRSA. Such damages shall include, but not limited to, claims for damages, takings, losses, expenses, costs, fines, penalties, and attorneys' fees for which the OJRSA may become liable or responsible and which arise out of or result from the User's noncompliance with its Discharge Permit or the User's violation of State or Federal Pollution Control laws, rules, or regulations.

8.5 CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS

- A. Facts or circumstances which tend to indicate a criminal activity by any User may be reported to the proper Local, State, and/or Federal law enforcement agencies for investigation and prosecution. Concurrent with criminal investigations and/or enforcement by the proper law enforcement agencies, the OJRSA has authority to take actions to protect life, health, property, and/or the environment using means detailed in Paragraph 8.2(G) and other sections of this Regulation.
- B. Where appropriate, the OJRSA may assess civil penalties and other fees as described in SECTION 8.6 for such violations, in addition to any criminal or civil penalties applicable under local, state, or federal law.

8.6 PENALTIES, FEES, AND COST RECOVERY FOR VIOLATIONS

- A. The OJRSA may impose penalties and fees for violations to the Regulation as described in this Section.
- B. Cost recovery for damages, takings, losses, handling and treatment costs, non-payment of User and/or permit charges, administrative and other expenses, fines issued against the OJRSA, legal and attorneys' fees associated with enforcement action may be taken against the User in violation of Regulations. These costs may include others as listed in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees* and other OJRSA-approved policies at the time of the violation.
- C. Administrative and Civil Penalties:
 1. A User will be subject to administrative and civil penalties up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per violation per day (in accordance with SC Code of Laws 6-11-285). This penalty amount will be the maximum amount that may be administrated for each violation, per day the violation occurred
 2. Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In case of monthly or long-term discharge limits, fines may be assessed for each day during the period of violation. The OJRSA shall have such remedies for the collection of such assessments as it has for collection of other service charges.
- D. Payment of Costs -
 1. All enforcement penalties and other fees assessed as a result of administrative orders or criminal violations that are assessed on the User must be payable to OJRSA. Payment must be remitted to OJRSA within thirty (30) calendar days of the issuance of the approved Administrative Order or criminal penalties. Payments not received by the due date are subject to late fees as stated in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.
 2. Payment of costs or fines shall not relieve the User from the requirement to pretreat wastewater or discharges in excess of the limitations required under its permits or the Regulations of the OJRSA.

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- E. Failure to Pay – See SECTION 8.8.

8.7 PERFORMANCE BONDS

The Director may refuse to reissue a Discharge Permit to any User which has failed to comply with the provisions of these Regulations or any order or previous Permit issued hereunder unless such User first files with it a satisfactory bond, payable to the OJRSA, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Director to be necessary to meet the costs of any scheduled improvements and to achieve consistent compliance.

8.8 DISCONTINUANCE OF SEWER SERVICE FOR NON-PAYMENT

The Director shall have the right to discontinue sewer service to the property of a User of such service in the event of non-payment of sewer charges; provided that no discontinuation shall be made until the User shall have been given notice of their right to be heard in person or by counsel on the question of discontinuation before the OJRSA or any person designated by the OJRSA after not less than five (5) calendar days written notice specifying the basis of discontinuation. The OJRSA or its agents shall have the right of entry in and upon the premises and the right of ingress and egress to determine the location of the service line, or to dig it up, or to uncover it for the purpose of disconnecting the service line from the property, or sealing, or plugging such line or any collection line, upon the notice as provided under the OJRSA Regulations.

8.9 TENANT RESPONSIBILITY

- A. In matters where the property was used without a formal or informal arrangement, the Owner of the property shall be held responsible. *The burden of proof for providing a binding version of a formal or informal agreement shall be on the Owner prior to the OJRSA taking action against the tenant or User.* Without such evidence, the OJRSA may hold the Owner responsible for compliance with the Regulations and recovery of OJRSA costs.
- B. Where a User of property rents, leases, or otherwise provides use to another without charge or formal arrangement of the premises to a subsidiary, affiliate, or other entity in which the User has a direct or indirect interest, the tenant or User or both may be held responsible for compliance with the provisions of these Regulations and recovery of OJRSA costs.

8.10 VANDALISM

No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, tamper with, or prevent access to any structure, appurtenance, or equipment, or other part of the POTW. Any person found in violation of this requirement or State or Federal laws and regulations governing wastewater critical infrastructure shall be subject to the sanctions established in SECTION 8 of this Regulation, which could include referral to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for potential criminal investigation.

8.11 PUBLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

The OJRSA shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation (and/or other method(s) approved by EPA and/or SCDES) that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by OJRSA, a list of the Industrial Users which, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) with applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements. This publication will be done during the first quarter of each year for the previous calendar year.

8.12 ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- A. Methodology and Ranges of Enforcement Response – The OJRSA Pretreatment Department will consider the following criteria when determining a proper response to the violation and the context of the User's prior violations:

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1. Magnitude of the Violation
 - (a) Unless a violation is Significant Noncompliance (SNC) as defined in the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation*, then the OJRSA Pretreatment Department will usually start with the minimum enforcement action; however, for severe violations that threaten the public health, environment, damage public and/or private property, penalties can be more stringent.
 - (b) Once a violation triggers SNC, the Pretreatment Department shall issue an Administrative Order. This order may include a Compliance Schedule requiring the User to comply with regulations by a specific date. The magnitude or severity of the violation is determined by whether the violation meets the definition of SNC. The significance of the violation will influence the type of enforcement action taken by the Pretreatment Department based on this evaluation.
2. Duration of the Violation
 - (a) Prolonged periods of violation should subject the User to escalating enforcement actions.
 - (b) Enforcement escalation does not depend on the severity of the violation.
 - (c) Violations which result in SNC will be treated more severely due to the guidelines set forth by the State and the Federal government regulations.
 - (d) Extended periods of noncompliance shall not be tolerated and enforcement actions will be taken to prevent this from occurring.
 - (e) Chronic noncompliance will be addressed with escalating enforcement actions up to and including termination of sewer service to stop the noncompliance.
 - (f) Prolonged violations that result in harm to the POTW will be addressed by enforcement actions, which include recovery of the costs to repair any damage.
3. Effect of the Violation on the Receiving Water
 - (a) Prevention of pass-through of pollutants to the water body is a major component of the development of acceptable limits for the User.
 - (b) Each water body has established limits for pollutants to protect the organisms that live in the receiving waters. Pollutants that do not degrade or breakdown in the POTW will exit the POTW and potentially cause environmental harm.
 - (c) The minimum enforcement action for a violation impacting receiving waters will include an Administrative Order, which is to include a penalty. The penalty will also include any penalties or fines paid by the POTW to a regulatory or response agency (e.g., SCDES, EPA, SCDNR, Oconee County Emergency Management, etc.) and may include damages for the destruction of natural resources, manmade structures, and/or the POTW. Termination of sewer service may be an option if noncompliance continues uncorrected.
4. Effect of the Violation on the POTW
 - (a) Any User who has a violation that adversely impacts the POTW in any way will be assessed charges for correcting the impact.
 - (b) Adverse impacts include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (i) Significant increases in treatment costs;
 - (ii) Interference with POTW treatment processes;
 - (iii) Harm to the general public or POTW personnel;
 - (iv) Equipment damage;
 - (v) Negative operational changes;
 - (vi) Damage to the conveyance system piping through pipe corrosion or blockage;
 - (vii) Explosion in conveyance system or POTW; and/or
 - (viii) Sludge contamination resulting in increased disposal cost.
 - (c) Any labor costs or repair costs will be passed onto the User that caused the adverse impact to occur in accordance with SECTION 8.6.
 - (d) Minimum enforcement actions will include an Administrative Order with associated penalties including cost recovery for adverse impacts in accordance with SECTION 8.6.

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5. Compliance History of the User
 - (a) The compliance history of a User will be evaluated when assessing the severity of the violation.
 - (b) A User who has a pattern of recurring violations (which may be the same or different parameters or regulatory requirements) can be an indication that the User does not take wastewater issues or environmental protection regulations seriously or their system is inadequately designed for the specific wastewater conditions.
 - (c) A User that has recurring violations has an increased likelihood of causing future significant violations.
 - (d) A User who has recurring violations may be dealt with more severely to ensure that compliance is achieved.
 - (e) A recurring violation history will result in more advanced enforcement actions being assessed against a User, up to and including termination of service.
6. Good Faith of the User in Reporting, and Responding to, the Violation
 - (a) A User who takes measures to correct the violation and take care of any issues as quickly as possible will have shown good faith efforts.
 - (b) Good faith is demonstrated by cooperation and completion of corrective measures in a timely manner.
 - (c) This effort will be considered when deciding what enforcement actions will be taken; however, *good faith does not eliminate the need to take an enforcement action.*
 - (d) Good faith is not defined as compliance with previous enforcement actions.
 - (e) Recovery of costs from an upset will take place regardless of good faith actions that may have been taken.
- B. Timeframes for Responses – The Pretreatment Department will respond to violations in accordance with the following; however, the OJRSA reserves the right to make exceptions to these timeframes.
 1. All violations shall normally be identified and documented within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving compliance information.
 2. Initial enforcement responses involving contact with the User and requesting information on corrective or preventative action(s) will occur within thirty (30) calendar days of violation detection.
 3. Follow up actions for continuing or reoccurring violations will be taken within sixty (60) calendar days of the initial enforcement response. For all continuing violations, the response will include a Compliance Schedule.
 4. Violations which threaten or affect health, property or environmental quality are considered emergencies and will receive immediate responses such as halting the discharge or terminating service.
 5. All violations meeting the criteria for SNC shall normally be addressed with an enforceable Administrative Order within thirty (30) to sixty (60) calendar days of the identification of SNC event.
- C. Industrial User Response to Noncompliance
 1. Any instance of noncompliance must be verbally reported within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation to the OJRSA. An OJRSA 24-Hour Notification Form must also be submitted to report the violation. This form must be submitted to the Regulatory Services Coordinator or Pretreatment Coordinator within twenty-four (24) hours of the violation occurring, regardless of the day on which it occurs (including weekends and holidays).
 2. The notification shall be followed by a written report, when required by the Regulatory Services or Pretreatment Coordinator, within five (5) business days. The report of noncompliance shall include:
 - (a) A description of the characteristics of the noncompliance;
 - (b) Sampling results;
 - (c) A statement of the cause of noncompliance; and
 - (d) An account of the time and duration of the violation including dates and times; or if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and activities being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the violation.

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3. For noncompliance of permit limitations, repeat sampling for the parameters violated and submit the repeat results to the OJRSA Pretreatment Department within thirty (30) calendar days.
4. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, persons or property, or environmental harm; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this Regulation or other applicable laws.

D. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The Regulatory Services Coordinator or Pretreatment Coordinator for the OJRSA is designated by the Director to implement the Pretreatment Program and to enforce compliance with all Permits and regulations. It is the responsibility of the Regulatory Services Coordinator or person designated by the Regulatory Services Coordinator (hereafter collectively referred to as "Coordinator" in this Section) to coordinate the collection of evidence for use in enforcement actions, possible civil litigation, or criminal investigations. The Coordinator may employ the services of any OJRSA employee or consultant in the collection of evidence. Due to the nature of the situation, it is conceivable that an illegal activity could be observed, sampled, or documented by any OJRSA employee, either through purposeful investigation or in the normal course of duties performed.
2. In the case of spills, slugs, bypasses, or other discharges of a short or non-continuous nature, whichever OJRSA employee or consultant is in position to do so may be used to collect evidence of the violation. The Coordinator may employ the services of outside laboratories or consultants in the collection of evidence. OJRSA personnel, outside laboratories, or consultants may be called upon to collect wastewater samples for analysis, perform laboratory analyses, prepare visual evidence, compile and copy records, provide statements, or in any way assist the Coordinator and the OJRSA's attorney(s) in preparing and executing enforcement actions.

E. Enforcement Response Guide

1. The Enforcement Response Guide (ERG) is a matrix that establishes consideration for action based on the whether the noncompliance involves:
 - (a) Sampling, Monitoring, and Reporting (SECTION 8.12.1);
 - (b) Compliance Schedules (Construction Phases or Planning) (8.12.2);
 - (c) Effluent Limits (8.12.3);
 - (d) Noncompliance Detected Through Inspections, Site Visits, Review of Records, or Field Investigations (8.12.4);
 - (e) Excessive Inflow and Infiltration from Satellite Sewer Systems and Others 8.12.5;
 - (f) Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) (not associated with Industrial Discharge Permit) (8.12.6); and/or
 - (g) Other Regulatory Violations (8.12.8).
2. The matrices for each are listed in the tables within this Section and suggest a range of appropriate enforcement responses to various types of noncompliance and appropriate OJRSA personnel to implement those responses. **THE SUGGESTED RESPONSES AND PERSONNEL ARE GUIDELINES AND DO NOT LIMIT THE OJRSA IN ITS RESPONSE TO ANY GIVEN INSTANCE OF NONCOMPLIANCE.**
3. The Director may delegate his/her role and authority in any enforcement action as deemed appropriate. (SECTION 8.1)
4. This ERG has been prepared to allow OJRSA to comply with State and Federal regulations, its NPDES Permit, and other locally established regulations.
5. The terms and types of enforcement actions used in the ERG are defined in the Regulation.
6. The OJRSA Pretreatment Department may use initial enforcement actions such as an Informal Conference or Notice of Violation when the violation does not meet the criteria of Significant Noncompliance (SNC) or when the User is cooperative in quickly resolving the problems.
7. Any User, regardless of whether or not they are in SNC which fails to promptly correct any problems will incur more severe enforcement actions, up to and including termination of sewer service.

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8. Enforcement actions will escalate when a User fails to return to compliance following the initial enforcement actions or recurring noncompliance is noted. The OJRSA may issue a Compliance Schedule for which the User is to follow.
9. The enforcement actions chosen for a particular violation or group of violations will be appropriate and representative of the magnitude and nature of the violation. Enforcement actions for ongoing violations shall be progressive and more severe as the violations continue. When violations are initially found, an enforcement action will be taken at that time. At the end of each calendar quarter, each user will be evaluated for SNC. If a user is found to be in SNC for the violation(s), then additional enforcement actions will be taken as delineated in this ERG. The enforcement actions taken will be adequate to promote a timely solution to the violations.
10. Enforcement actions taken against each User shall be considered individually and are not necessarily based on penalties, actions, and/or fines issued to other Users who were in violation.

8.12.1 Sampling, Monitoring, and Reporting Violations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Failure to sample, monitor, report, and/or notify	Isolated or infrequent failure to monitor, sample, or report all parameters in permit.	NOV with response required within ten (10) business days.	RSC, PC
	Industrial User does not respond to NOV and/or AO.	AO; civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing including penalty (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violations or SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing including penalty (SECTION 8.6); cost recovery (SECTION 8.6); civil action; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	No response received.	Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	Dir
	Report is improperly signed or certified, or is otherwise incomplete, first offense.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Report is improperly signed or certified, or is otherwise incomplete, after notice by POTW.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC
	Isolated not significant violation; Report less than forty-five (45) calendar days late.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Significant - Report forty-five (45) calendar days or more late - SNC.	NOSNC; AO to submit with penalty per additional day; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC
	Reports are always late or no report at all.	AO and/or penalty; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to report slug, spill, or changed discharge - No harm to POTW and/or environment.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir

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	Failure to report slug, spill, or changed discharge - Results in harm to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	NOSNC; AO and/or penalty, cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; terminate water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Repeated failure to report slugs, spills, or changed discharge.	NOV; AO; civil action / cost recovery; Adjudicatory Hearing; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Improper sampling	Unintentional sampling at incorrect location.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Unintentional use of incorrect sample collection techniques.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Unintentional use of incorrect sample type.	NOV.	RSC, PC
Failure to notify of effluent limit violation, slug discharge, or bypass	Isolated or infrequent - No known effects.	NOV - Response required within ten (10) business days; AO.	RSC, PC
	No response received.	NOV; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing and/or penalty (SECTION 8.6); cost recovery (SECTION 8.6); civil action.	RSC, PC
	Frequent or continued violation.	NOV; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing and/or penalty (SECTION 8.6); cost recovery (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Known environmental or POTW damage - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; sewer ban; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
Minor sampling, monitoring, or reporting deficiencies (computational or typographical errors)	Isolated or infrequent.	NOV; request corrected form.	RSC, PC
	Recurring deficiencies.	AO and/or penalty (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
Major or gross sampling, monitoring, or reporting deficiencies (missing information)	Isolated or infrequent.	NOV and/or AO; request corrected form.	RSC, PC
	Continued violations- Remains uncorrected forty-five (45) calendar days or more - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; penalty.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to monitor all pollutants as required by permit.	NOV and/or AO.	RSC, PC
	Recurring failure to monitor, recurring missing information.	NOV; AO and/or penalty (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Improper sampling, no evidence of intent.	NOV; AO.	RSC, PC

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	Improper sampling - Evidence of negligence or intent.	AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, Dir
Reporting false information	Reporting false information - Any instance - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	Dir

8.12.2 Compliance Schedules ERG (Construction Phases or Planning)

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Missed interim date	Will not cause late final date or other interim dates (less than ninety (90) calendar days).	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Missed milestone by ninety (90) calendar days or less, negatively affects final date, good cause for delay.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Missed milestone by ninety (90) calendar days or less, negatively affects final date, no good cause or delay.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation.	RSC PC, Dir
	Missed milestone by more than ninety (90) calendar days whether or not affects final date, good cause for delay - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); judicial action.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Missed milestone by more than forty-five (45) calendar days, will result in other missed interim dates or missed final date (no good or valid cause - SNC).	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violation or violation of schedule in AO.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6); judicial action; request criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Missed final date	Violation due to force majeure	Require documentation of good or valid cause; Adjudicatory Hearing.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Ninety (90) calendar days or more outstanding - Failure or refusal to comply - Without good or valid cause - SNC.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil action and penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
Failure to install monitoring equipment	Delay of less than forty-five (45) calendar days.	NOV; AO.	RSC, PC
	Delay of forty-five (45) calendar days or more - SNC.	NOSNC; AO to begin monitoring (using outside contracts, if necessary) and install equipment within minimal time. Cost recovery and	RSC, PC, Dir

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		civil penalties for each additional day (SECTION 8.6). Temporary sewer ban.	
	Recurring failure to install monitoring equipment or violation of AO.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	Dir

8.12.3 Effluent Limit Violations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Exceeding final limits or permit limits (categorical, local, or prohibited)	Infrequent or isolated - Not significant; no damage to POTW and/or environment.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Infrequent or isolated major violations; no damage to POTW and/or environment.	NOV; AO.	RSC, PC
	Infrequent or isolated major violations; damage to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	NOSNC; AO cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Violations that are recurring and/or SNC (meet chronic definition); no damage to POTW and/or environment.	If violation has already been corrected - NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation.	RSC, PC
	Recurring violations that are SNC; harm to POTW and/or environment.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Exceeding interim limits (categorical or local)	Without known damages.	NOV and/or AO; cost recovery (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC
	Results in known environmental or POTW damage - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
Reported slug load / accidental discharge	Isolated without known damage.	AO to develop slug plan; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Isolated with known interference, pass-through, or damage - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Isolated; no harm to POTW and/or environment.	NOV.	RSC, PC

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Discharge of untreated wastewater - spill, bypass, or improper operation of pretreatment facility	Isolated with harm to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring; no harm to POTW and/or environment.	AO to correct problems; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring; harm to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	AO to correct problems; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Discharge without a permit or approval	One time without known environmental or POTW damage; User unaware of requirement.	NOV; include application for permit and timeframe for submission of the completed application.	RSC, PC
	Continuing violation without known environmental or POTW damage; User fails to apply for permit after notice - SNC.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing including penalty; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	One time that results in environmental and/or POTW damage; User unaware of requirement - SNC.	AO to include application for discharge; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing violation with known environmental or POTW damage - SNC.	Adjudicatory Hearing, cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, Dir
	First (1 st) offense - User aware of requirement.	AO to include application for discharge; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to submit required documentation for permitting or renewal.	AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Nonpermitted discharge (failure to renew permit)	Industrial User has not submitted questionnaire within ten (10) calendar days of due date.	NOV - Response required within ten (10) business days.	RSC, PC

8.12.4 Noncompliance Detected Through Inspections, Site Visits, Review of Records, or Field Investigations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Violation of analytical procedures	Minor noncompliance with approved analytical procedure, Any instance - No evidence of intent.	NOV and/or AO.	RSC, PC

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	Major noncompliance with approved analytical procedure, no evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Major noncompliance with approved analytical procedure, Evidence of negligence or intent - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Violation of Discharge Permit condition	No evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV - Immediate correction required.	RSC, PC
	Evidence of negligence or intent - SNC.	Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; sewer ban.	RSC, PC, Dir
Entry denial or consent withdrawn; copies of records denied; permission to photograph, videotape or electronically record image denied	Entry denied or consent withdrawn; Copies of records denied; electronic recordings denied.	Return to User (obtain a warrant if necessary); NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Illegal discharge	No harm to POTW and/or environment.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Discharge causes harm to POTW and/or environment and/or evidence of intent / negligence - SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violation.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir

8.12.5 Excessive Inflow and Infiltration from Satellite Sewer Systems and Other Users ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Excessive inflow and infiltration from systems and connections not owned by OJRSA (for each location identified by OJRSA through means and methods detailed in SECTION 4.15)	Initial violation.	NOV.	Eng, Dir, Atty
	Second (2 nd) violation.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing.	Eng, Dir, Atty
	Third (3 rd) violation.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; civil action; requirement for CMOM for entire Satellite Sewer System or privately-owned User's sewer system.	Eng, Dir, Atty
	Fourth (4 th) and subsequent violations.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	Eng, Dir, Atty

8.12.6 Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Violations (Not Associated with an Industrial Discharge Permit) ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel

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Failure to install FOG Control Device (FCD)	First (1 st) violation.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Second (2 nd) violation.	NOV; penalty up to two-hundred dollars (\$200); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Third (3 rd) violation.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Fourth (4 th) violation.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	No response to notifications.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; cost recovery (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
FCD not maintained as required	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to two-hundred dollars (\$200); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Four (4) or more incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir

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	Failure to address FCD maintenance issues within timeframes set forth by OJRSA.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
Structure failure of FCD	First (1 st) violation.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Second (2 nd) violation.	NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$200); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Third (3 rd) violation.	SNC; AO to repair structural failures or install new FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Fourth (4 th) violation.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to address FCD structure failure within timeframes set forth by OJRSA.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties and cost recovery (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
Failure to maintain records	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to two-hundred dollars (\$200); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir

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		discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	
	Four (4) or more incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Failure to properly maintain records after previous enforcement actions.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
Failure to allow access	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); terminate water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
Use of prohibited FOG Control Additives	First (1 st) violation.	SNC; AO to install FCD; may be subject to daily penalties of four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6); seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Second (2 nd) violation.	Seek termination of water and/or sewer; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir
	Continuing to discharge after termination of water and/or sewer.	Direct legal action; civil penalties (SECTION 8.6)	RSC, PC, Dir, Atty
FOG waste hauler / plumber fails to properly clean and maintain FCD	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir

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		recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6).	
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification until he/she attends new certification class; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6);	RSC, PC, Dir
	Four (4) or more incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Permanently suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6);	RSC, PC, Dir
FOG waste hauler / plumber fails to submit records to OJRSA in timely manner	One (1) incident within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Noncompliance notification detailing violation; NOV; penalty up to one-hundred dollars (\$100); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, FOG Insp, Dir
	Two (2) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	NOV; penalty up to four-hundred dollars (\$400); cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal discharge (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Three (3) incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification until he/she attends new certification class; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6);	RSC, PC, Dir
	Four (4) or more incidents within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period.	Permanently suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6);	RSC, PC, Dir
FOG waste hauler / plumber discharges wastewater, FOG, or other prohibited materials back into the FCD	First (1 st) violation.	Permanently suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of User's water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
FOG waste hauler / plumber decants wastewater back into the FCD or sewer system	First (1 st) violation.	Permanently suspend FOG Waste Hauler / Plumber Certification; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; seek termination of User's water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir

8.12.7 Hauled Waste Acceptance Violations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel

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Abuse of conditions established in Sections 10.1 and 10.2	First (1 st) violation.	Noncompliance notification letter sent to Hauled Waste Transporter company Owner ¹ detailing violation; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal disposal (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC
	Second (2 nd) violation.	Suspension of violator's Waste Hauler License for two (2) months or after all outstanding fees have been received by OJRSA, whichever is later; cost recovery for expenses incurred due to illegal disposal (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Third (3 rd) violation.	Permanent suspension of violator's Waste Hauler License and notification to SCDES of Hauled Waste Transporter's status. The company and person, regardless of whether he works for the same company or another Hauled Waste Transporter, will no longer be able to dispose of product at OJRSA facilities.	RSC, PC, Dir

8.12.8 Other Regulatory Violations ERG

Violation	Circumstances	Range of Response	Personnel
Wastestreams are diluted in lieu of treatment	Initial violation.	NOV; AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; terminate water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violation.	AO; Adjudicatory Hearing; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); criminal investigation; terminate water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Failure to properly operate and maintain pre-treatment facility	Does not result in harm, No damage to POTW and/or environment.	NOV - Response required within ten (10) business days; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Does result in harm, Damage to POTW and/or environment - SNC.	NOSNC; AO and/or penalty; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Inadequate record-keeping	Inspection finds files incomplete or missing (no evidence of intent).	NOV and repeat inspection; AO.	RSC, PC

¹ As stated on Waste Hauler License.

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	Inspection finds files incomplete or missing (evidence of intent).	Civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of sewer service.	RSC, PC, Dir
	Recurring violation.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); penalty.	RSC, PC, Dir
Violation of any permit condition	Minor, no evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV.	RSC, PC
	Minor, evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Major violation of any permit condition, no evidence of negligence or intent.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Major violation of any permit condition, evidence of negligence or intent SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Failure to mitigate non-compliance or curtail production	No damage to POTW and/or environment.	NOV; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
	Damage to POTW and/or environment SNC.	NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir
Failure to report additional monitoring	Inspection finds additional files or data.	NOV; response required within ten (10) business days.	RSC, PC
	Recurring violation.	AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6).	RSC, PC, Dir
Other violations	As defined within this Regulation	NOV; NOSNC; AO; cost recovery and civil penalties (SECTION 8.6); Adjudicatory Hearing; criminal investigation; seek termination of water and/or sewer.	RSC, PC, Dir

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Section 9 – Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Control Program

The OJRSA is mandated by Federal and State regulations to prevent the discharge of untreated sewer to the environment. OJRSA is subject to enforcement actions from SCDES and/or EPA when untreated wastewater reaches the environment. Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) can block the sewer lines and cause the untreated sanitary wastewater to overflow into the environment. In order to address this requirement, the OJRSA has established the following FOG Control Program, which is also supported by the OJRSA Development Policy and other policies as applicable.

9.1 PURPOSE

- A. The FOG Control Program has been developed in accordance with SECTION 3 and SECTION 4 of this Regulation with its purpose being to provide for the regulation of the collection, control, and transportation of non-hazardous FOG of animal or vegetable origin generated by Users. All Users, including FOG Generators such as Food Service Establishments, must comply with established grease limits as contained in SECTION 4.2.
- B. Compliance with this Regulation in support of the FOG Control Program shall be evaluated based on all the following criteria:
 - 1. Properly sized and approved FOG Control Devices;
 - 2. Approval and implementation of Best Management Plans;
 - 3. Placement of FOG control signs above FOG Generator sinks;
 - 4. Regularly scheduled maintenance of FOG Control Device(s);
 - 5. Documentation of maintenance and proper disposal;
 - 6. Employee education and training; and
 - 7. Demonstrated adherence to established quantitative concentration or mass limit(s) as measured at the nearest accessible point prior to FOG Generator's connection to the public sewer.

9.2 DUTIES

- A. The Director has the authority to enforce compliance with Permits and Regulations. Acting under the Director is the Regulatory Services Coordinator or his/her assigned representative(s) (e.g., FOG Program Coordinator), who shall be responsible for implementing this Regulation.
- B. The Regulatory Services Coordinator or their assigned representatives shall be responsible for all administrative actions such as inspections, plan review, analyses, and records maintenance.
- C. Any reference to OJRSA within this Regulation as the responsible or authoritative party shall mean the designated and assigned OJRSA representatives.
- D. Duties regarding the enforcement of these requirements are outlined in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.

9.3 APPLICABILITY

- A. The FOG Control Program is applicable to all Nonresidential Users who generate or transport FOG. The Regulation also applies to Hauled Waste Transporters of the FOG generated from these and other facilities. Classifications for the types of FOG Generators can be found in SECTION 9.7.
- B. All Users shall provide approved FOG Control Devices necessary to meet limits established in the Regulation or any FOG Permit issued by OJRSA.
- C. Devices shall not be required for Single-Family Residential or dwelling units unless associated with regulated Multi-Family Developments as follows:
 - 1. Multi-Family Developments shall be required to install a FOG Control Device in compliance with SECTION 9.7 when five (5) or more units occupy a single building and where the individual living units share a common wastewater drain line that serves more than two (2) units within the building.

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2. This will apply to all new Multi-Family Developments that are issued a Capacity Permit after June 30, 2023. Existing facilities will be grandfathered as constructed unless the facility has to do substantial modifications which include replacement of fifty percent (50%) or more of the drain lines or plumbing within the building. Modifications must include the installation of a FOG Control Device as set forth in this Regulation.
- D. Hotels with Kitchens in guest rooms shall be required to install a FOG Control Device in compliance with SECTION 9.7 when five (5) or more units occupy a single building and share common wastewater drain lines that serve more than two (2) guest units within the building. This will apply to all new Hotels with Kitchens that are issued a Capacity Permit after September 30, 2024. Existing facilities will be grandfathered as constructed unless the facility has to do substantial modifications which include replacement of fifty percent (50%) or more of the drain lines or plumbing within the building. Modifications must include the installation of a FOG Control Device as set forth in this Regulation.
- E. Kitchen sinks, dishwashers, and other kitchen-related devices the OJRSA determines could cause negative impact on its conveyance or treatment system from FOG must be plumbed together through a common drain line to allow for this wastewater to flow through a FOG Control Device as stated in this Section.
- F. Food Service Establishments and FOG Generators
1. All Food Service Establishments (FSEs) which are proposed, constructed, expanded, renovated, reconstructed, or change ownership shall meet the requirements included herein prior to opening, expanding, or reopening the FSEs.
 2. All Users may be required to upgrade and/or modify FOG Control Devices to comply with the Regulation. This includes, but is not limited to, proper sizing of FOG Control Devices, piping issues, manhole installation, and other appurtenances. All control devices shall be approved by OJRSA prior to installation.
 3. Any facility that is required by SC 61-25 (*Retail Food Establishment Regulations*) to have a three (3) compartment sink must have a FOG Control Device installed.
 4. Existing FSEs and FOG Generators are required to have a FOG Control Device (FCD) properly installed, maintained, and operating in accordance with this Regulation by no later than June 30, 2024.
- G. Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities
1. New Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities
 - (a) New Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities (MUCF) must have two (2) separate sewer line connections at each unit. One (1) sewer line will be sanitary wastewater and one (1) FOG waste line will be for the kitchen area, or potential kitchen area, of each unit. The kitchen area, or potential kitchen area, grease waste line will be connected to floor drains in the specified kitchen area, and will connect, or be able to connect, to other food service establishment kitchen fixtures and appliances, such as but not limited to: three (3) compartment sink, two (2) compartment sink, pre-rinse sink, mop sink, dishwasher, and hand wash sink.
 - (b) Owners shall contact the OJRSA prior to conducting private plumbing work at the MUCF. Facility Owners shall have plans for separate private FOG wastewater drain lines for kitchen and sanitary wastewater for each individual unit. In addition, the plans shall identify stub-out locations to accommodate a FOG Control Device of adequate size as approved in the *OJRSA Development Policy* for each unit of the multi-unit facility or provide a larger capacity FOG Control Device that could be shared by multiple FSEs in the strip mall. Proposals for multiple FSEs connected to one gravity FOG Interceptor or series of gravity FOG Interceptors must be approved by the OJRSA prior to construction. A copy of the maintenance agreement shall be filed with the OJRSA for any FCD that is not owned and maintained by the same entity. New multi-unit facility, or new "strip mall" facility Owners shall consider suitable physical property space and sewer gradient that will be conducive to the installation of an exterior, in-ground gravity FCD when determining the building location.

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- (c) An Owner may elect to construct a MUCF without separate sewer plumbing; however, the Owner must provide a signed and notarized document that includes the following statement prior to approval of plans or issuance of a building permit:

I, _____ [Owner name here], **UNDERSTAND THAT IF A FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT OR OTHER POTENTIAL USER DETERMINED BY THE OJRSA TO POSSIBLY BE A PRODUCER OF FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) WASTE FROM THEIR SITE, THEN I WILL PROVIDE THE PROPER FOG CONTROL DEVICES AND INSTALL PLUMBING AS NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH OJRSA SEWER USE REGULATION AND OTHER OJRSA POLICIES PRIOR TO THE USER OCCUPYING ANY COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, OR INSTITUTIONAL UNIT(S) WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT, WHICH INCLUDES:**

[County TMS Number here]

[County TMS Number here]

IF THE UNITS AND/OR PARCELS ARE SUBDIVIDED OR IF THE PROPERTY IS SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED, I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SITE OWNER(S) TO COMPLY WITH THESE REGULATIONS, AT NO EXPENSE TO THE OJRSA, PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER AND SEWER SERVICE.

2. Existing Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities

- (a) Multi-Unit Commercial Facilities (MUCF) that were constructed prior to June 30, 2023 shall be grandfathered and may not have to comply with provisions of this Section unless:
- (i) Negative impacts are placed on the public sewer system due to FOG generated from within the facility (e.g., blockages in the conveyance system). The OJRSA reserves the right to require MUCF to install appropriate plumbing and FOG Control Devices if they are causing negative impact to the public sewer system.
 - (ii) If an existing MUCF is replacing or updating internal piping for wastewater handling, then they shall comply with requirements of a new MUFC.

9.4 RIGHT OF ENTRY, INSPECTIONS, AND RECORDKEEPING

- A. Provisions in the Regulation regarding monitoring, inspection, and right of entry to the FOG Generator's facility and the Hauled Waste Transporter's vehicle (SECTION 10.4) and facilities are incorporated fully within these Regulations and shall be implemented to ensure that maintenance is being completed as recorded as required.
- B. FOG Generators shall provide access to OJRSA staff or its agents to inspect records and FOG Control Devices or obtain representative samples and perform other duties as necessary to ensure compliance.
- C. The FOG Generator shall maintain FOG Control Device inspection records for review by OJRSA for a minimum of three (3) years. The records shall include FOG Control Device cleaning and maintenance records. If authorized by OJRSA, electronic records may be submitted in accordance with SECTION 2.6.
- D. Hauled Waste Transporters of FOG and other types of waste shall provide OJRSA staff or its agents access to inspect records, obtain representative samples, and perform other duties as necessary to ensure compliance.
- E. FOG Control Devices (FCD) must be inspected by the OJRSA or an OJRSA approved FOG waste hauler / plumber at least once each calendar year when the FCD is cleaned. The FOG waste hauler / plumber must use the FOG Control Device Inspection Form as provided by the OJRSA.
- F. Should a problem with the FCD be noted during the inspection, then the FOG waste hauler / plumber must notify the OJRSA within one (1) business day of conducting the inspection.
- G. Denial of Entry – Failure to provide entry or access to information regulated by the OJRSA should be documented by the employee and the Director should be notified as soon as possible. The Director will discuss the denial of entry with the OJRSA attorney. If necessary, OJRSA will seek a warrant from the court with

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appropriate jurisdiction and will return with law enforcement to conduct the inspection and/or sampling. Continued failure to provide entry will result in OJRSA taking enforcement actions against the User as set forth in this Regulation. Denial of entry will result in a violation as set forth in the FOG Enforcement Response Guide set forth in this Regulation

- H. Confidentiality Agreements – See Section 6.12. **OJRSA PERSONNEL CONDUCTING THE INSPECTION CAN- NOT SIGN ANY CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS, WAIVERS OF LIABILITY, OR NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENTS.** Any records that are reviewed during the inspection and must be kept confidential must be stamped with the word “confidential” and OJRSA will adhere to the confidentiality requirements set forth in this Regulation, subject to advice of OJRSA legal counsel regarding South Carolina open records laws and the applicability of SECTION 6.12 of this Regulation to the specific facts and circumstances at issue.

9.5 PERMITTING

OJRSA may issue a FOG Permit or other control document to FOG Generators and Hauled Waste Transporters as a condition of use, or continued use, of OJRSA facilities and services. A FOG Permit may be issued to a single User or a group of Users with similar processes, practices, and wastewater characteristics. Although not necessary in all cases, FOG Permits may contain, but are not limited to, flow limitations, pollutant limitations, monitoring requirements and reporting requirements as well as any other conditions or requirements that OJRSA determines necessary to ensure compliance of the User and protection of the collection and treatment facilities.

9.6 FOG GENERATOR ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Best Management Practices
 1. All FOG Generators shall have Best Management Practices (BMPs) in place to control excessive discharges of FOG to the public sewer and to ensure proper performance of FOG Control Devices (FCD).
 2. Examples of BMPs may include but are not limited to: scraping excess food from plates, pans, and food containers into the trash before washing; having signage posted at sinks (e.g., “Hand Washing Only,” “Scrape Plates before washing,” “No Fats, Oils, or Grease,” etc.); having proper sink, floor sink, and dishwasher strainers on all drains; disposing of all yellow grease into a FOG Recycle Container; and establishing procedures for observing and approving all maintenance activities that require access to the FCD.
 3. OJRSA will review BMPs and may require modifications as necessary to ensure compliance. For any kitchen drain not connected to a FCD, the FOG Generator shall maintain employee training and/or signage adequate to prevent discharge of FOG to such drains.
- B. Inground FOG Interceptors are necessary and required for most FOG Generators to be in compliance with established limits and standards. Requirements and details for FCD are found in the *OJRSA Development Policy*. In some circumstances, FOG Traps or Hydromechanical FOG Devices (HFD) may be allowed if:
 1. It is determined by OJRSA that a FOG Trap or HFD provides adequate control due to site specific conditions; and/or
 2. It is determined by OJRSA that space or size constraints make an inground FOG Interceptor impractical and/or unserviceable.
- C. FCDs shall be purchased, maintained, and secured by the FOG Generator at the FOG Generator’s expense. It is the FOG Generator’s responsibility to ensure that proper maintenance of the device includes removal of all contents including floating materials, wastewater, and solids at a maintenance frequency which will allow proper operation of the FCD. The FOG Generator will be responsible for observing and approving all pumping and cleaning activities as a condition of the disposal.
- D. FOG Generators required to install new or replacement devices shall request and complete a Food Service Establishment Questionnaire as provided by OJRSA. The survey, along with the FCD specifications, details, and plans must be submitted to OJRSA prior to installation. Based on the information provided by the FOG

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Generator, the OJRSA will provide a written determination of the required FCD prior to installation. Additionally, the survey will be considered a request to discharge to the OJRSA system. Approval must be granted by OJRSA prior to connecting the device to the public sewer.

- E. It is the responsibility of the FOG Generator, new or existing, to notify OJRSA prior to the purchase and installation of any FCD.
- F. Prior to installation or modification of a FCD, details showing piping configurations shall be submitted to OJRSA. The details and installation shall comply with this Regulation and OJRSA Development Policy, as well as other applicable laws and building codes. OJRSA shall review the submittal within ten (10) business days and shall recommend changes as appropriate. Construction approval shall be evidenced by a letter signed by an OJRSA Authorized Representative. Prior to commencement of construction or installation, the FOG Generator shall secure applicable local building, plumbing, and other permits.
- G. The FOG Generator shall notify OJRSA at least two (2) business days prior to backfilling the FCD and piping to request a final inspection of the installation. OJRSA may halt the completion of the installation or notify the local building inspector if the installation does not meet the requirements of this Regulation.
- H. No FOG Generator shall alter, modify, or change from original design specifications a required FCD without written approval from an OJRSA Authorized Representative. The design and installation instructions for the OJRSA are set forth in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.
- I. Automatic FOG Traps – After June 30, 2023, any change of ownership of an existing FSE or FSE reopening for business having an existing (grandfathered) Automatic FOG Trap or an existing FOG Control Device and/or required by OJRSA to have a FOG Control Device must replace the FOG Control Device with a unit approved by OJRSA or must replace the FOG Control Device to meet the current requirements set forth in this Regulation. If an Automatic FOG Trap is causing negative impacts to the public sewer system (e.g., blockages in the conveyance system, etc.), then the device shall be replaced with a FOG Trap, Hydromechanical FOG Device, or FOG Interceptor that complies with these Regulations.
- J. Cleaning of kitchen exhaust filters should be performed routinely to ensure that the FOG Control Device is able to contain the FOG waste and not overwhelm the sewer system. Any wastewater generated by the cleaning of the filters should be directed to the FOG Control Device and not the sanitary sewer.
- K. For any report, application, or other documents required to be submitted by a FOG Generator to OJRSA, such document shall be signed by:
 - 1. The Owner, or
 - 2. General Manager; or
 - 3. Manager, or
 - 4. A specified individual authorized in writing by one of the above with the authority to bind the FOG Generator and to make representations to OJRSA on the FOG Generator's behalf.

9.7 FOG GENERATOR CLASSIFICATIONS

OJRSA has established the following classifications for FOG Control Devices:

- A. Facilities that are not defined in one of the below classifications will be addressed by the OJRSA on a case-by-case basis.
- B. Facilities that provide dining space and vending machines with no food preparation other than microwave ovens and the like will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- C. Class 1 FSE or FOG Generator – Minimum twenty gallon per minute (20 gpm) and forty pound (40 lb) FOG Trap or Hydromechanical FOG Device that meets minimum efficiency and installation requirements necessary for this class. **REQUIRES FOG DEVICE SIZING CALCULATION SHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY FSE OR FOG GENERATOR. OJRSA SHALL PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET.**
 - 1. Facilities without a ventilation hood system or filter as required by SC Department of Agriculture R61-25 (Retail Food Establishments);

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2. Delis engaged in the sale of salads, cold cuts and microwaved/convection oven warmed sandwiches/subs with no frying or grilling on site, use of precooked meats, utilization of disposable serving ware with very limited culinary washing;
 3. Meat Markets with meat preparation such as slicing and grinding with no cooking on site;
 4. Coffee Shops (small);
 5. Ice Cream Shops;
 6. Frozen Yogurt Shops;
 7. Retail Bakeries (small) with no on-premises frying or preparation of other non-bakery foods;
 8. Doughnut Shops with baking only (no mixing of ingredients or frying);
 9. Beverage Bars with limited on-premises food preparation that can be classified as a deli;
 10. Day Care Facilities (minimum classification-depending on menus, food preparation, culinary cleaning, and number of meals served);
 11. Religious Organizations (minimum classification – depending on menus, food preparation, culinary cleaning, number of meals served, and frequency meals are served);
 12. Mobile Food Unit vendors (must have an approved method of disposal as defined in SC R61-25(5-4)).
- D. Class 2 FSE or FOG Generator – If a facility is required to have a ventilation hood system or filter as required by SC Department of Agriculture R61-25 (Retail Food Establishments), then they will be considered at least a Class 2 FSE or FOG Generator. Minimum one-thousand gallon (1,000 gal) FOG Interceptor or a Hydromechanical FOG Device that meets all efficiency and installation requirements necessary for this class. **REQUIRES FOG DEVICE SIZING CALCULATION SHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY FSE OR FOG GENERATOR. OJRSA SHALL PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET.**
1. Limited-Service Restaurants (a.k.a. fast-food facilities, drive-in, carry-out);
 2. Day Care Facilities (maximum classification-depending on menu, food preparation, culinary cleaning, and number of meals served);
 3. Religious Organizations (maximum classification – depending on menus, food preparation, culinary cleaning, number of meals served, and frequency meals are served);
 4. Full-Service Restaurants (minimum classification – seating capacity less than sixty-five (65) persons);
 5. Buffet and Cafeteria facilities (minimum classification – seating capacity less than sixty-five (65) persons);
 6. Doughnut Shops with on-premises frying;
 7. Coffee Shops (large);
 8. Caterers;
 9. Convenience Stores serving food (with or without fuel pumps);
 10. Supermarket/Grocery Stores;
 11. Hotels with Kitchens as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(D); and
 12. Multi-Family Developments as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C)(1) and (2) (under certain conditions and as justified by calculation requirements and approved by OJRSA).
- E. Class 3 FSE or FOG Generator – Minimum one-thousand five hundred gallon (1,500 gal) FOG Interceptor or a Hydromechanical FOG Device that meets all efficiency and installation requirements necessary for this class. **REQUIRES SC LICENSED REGISTERED ENGINEER OR SC LICENSED ARCHITECT TO PROVIDE CALCULATIONS FOR SIZING. OJRSA MAY PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET AS APPROPRIATE TO APPLICATION.**
1. Full-Service Restaurants (maximum classification – seating capacity greater than or equal to sixty-five (65) persons);
 2. Buffet and Cafeteria Facilities (maximum classification – seating capacity greater than or equal to sixty-five (65) persons); and
 3. Multi-Family Developments as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C)(1) and (2) (under certain conditions and as justified by calculation requirements and approved by OJRSA)

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- F. Class 4 FSE or FOG Generator – Minimum two-thousand gallon (2,000 gal) FOG Interceptor or a Hydromechanical FOG Device that meets all efficiency and installation requirements necessary for this class. **REQUIRES SC LICENSED REGISTERED ENGINEER OR SC LICENSED ARCHITECT TO PROVIDE CALCULATIONS FOR SIZING. OJRSA MAY PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET AS APPROPRIATE TO APPLICATION.**
 - 1. Institutions (Schools, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Prisons, etc.), but not to exclude self-run operations.
 - 2. Multi-Family Developments as stated in OJRSA SUR 9.3(C)(1) and (2).
- G. Class 5 FOG Generator – **SIZE TO BE DETERMINED BY A SC LICENSED REGISTERED ENGINEER OR SC LICENSED ARCHITECT. CALCULATIONS MUST BE PROVIDED TO OJRSA. OJRSA MAY PROVIDE CALCULATION SHEET AS APPROPRIATE TO APPLICATION.**
 - 1. Industrial Users: Will receive industrial wastewater discharge permit and subject to applicable portions of the Sewer Use Regulation.
 - 2. Others as appropriate.

9.8 FOG CONTROL DEVICE DESIGN AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. General Requirements
 - 1. No FOG Control Device (FCD) shall be installed or replaced without OJRSA approval.
 - 2. Garbage grinders are strictly prohibited where FCD are required.
 - 3. Kitchen floor drains/sinks must have grating to prevent disposal of solids in devices.
- B. General FCD Requirements
 - 1. All FCDs are to be evaluated, approved, constructed, and installed in accordance with the Regulations and the *OJRSA Development Policy*. The vendor supplying the FCD must be able to meet the specifications detailed in the *OJRSA Development Policy*.
 - 2. OJRSA reserves the right to make determinations of FCD sizing and adequacy based on performance and condition and may require repairs to, modifications, or replacement of FCDs as such.
 - 3. Documentation for the actual sizing of the FCD must be submitted to OJRSA for approval. OJRSA may provide a sizing calculation sheet for the FCD.
- C. FOG Trap Requirements
 - 1. There is a minimum acceptable size devices based on the classification system as stated in SECTION 9.7.
 - 2. The *OJRSA Development Policy* contains the design and installation requirements for a FOG Trap.
 - 3. FOG Trap devices must be certified by the Plumbing and Drainage Institute (PDI) for the required flow and grease capacity.
 - 4. Automatic FOG Traps that use mechanical or electrical means to skim FOG from wastewater are prohibited in accordance with OJRSA SUR 9.6(I).
 - 5. Discharge or addition of the following materials to an under-the-sink FOG Trap is strictly prohibited:
 - (a) Plumbing of fixtures as identified in the *OJRSA Development Policy*;
 - (b) Wastewater with a temperature higher than one-hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140°F);
 - (c) Acidic or caustic cleaners (e.g., lye or root killer);
 - (d) Fryer oil or grill trap FOG waste; and
 - (e) FOG Control Additives (as defined in SECTION 2.3).
- D. Hydromechanical FOG Devices – Hydromechanical FOG Device design and installation requirements shall be the same as those for a FOG Trap as stated within this Section, except that: Hydromechanical FOG devices must be sized by and meet the requirements of ASME A112.14.3 “Hydromechanical Grease Interceptors.”
- E. FOG Interceptor Requirements
 - 1. There is a minimum acceptable size devices based on the classification system as stated in SECTION 9.7.

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2. The *OJRSA Development Policy* contains the design and installation requirements for a FOG Trap.
3. The minimum liquid residence time in the FOG Interceptor shall be thirty (30) minutes.¹
4. All FOG Interceptors shall be adequately secured against unauthorized access.
5. All new inground FOG Interceptors must be leak tested prior to putting the unit into service.
6. Discharge of, or addition of, the following materials are strictly prohibited from disposal to an inground FOG Interceptor:
 - (a) Acidic or caustic cleaners (e.g., lye or root killer); and
 - (b) FOG control additives (as defined in SECTION 2.3).

9.9 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. The OJRSA reserves the right to require changes in device type or size and/or maintenance requirements as stated within this Section based on changes in operation, business hours, equipment, menu options, seating capacity, etc.
- B. If OJRSA experiences FOG related maintenance issues on its collection system, OJRSA may require increased cleaning of FCDs or may conduct sampling to determine the source of the excess FOG in the system. If the contribution of the excess FOG is attributed to a particular FOG Generator, they may be charged for the costs associated with repairing the system in accordance with SECTION 4.11 RECOVERY OF PREVENTATIVE EXPENSES and SECTION 8— Enforcement.
- C. FOG Traps
 1. **FOG TRAPS SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON A FREQUENCY FOR THE PROPER FUNCTION OF A FOG TRAP. THE CLEANING FREQUENCY WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY OJRSA ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS; USING THE “25% RULE”² OR IF THERE IS EVIDENCE OF SOLIDS OR OTHER PROHIBITED MATTER IN THE EFFLUENT AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEVICE³; HOWEVER, CLEANING SHALL NOT EXCEED THIRTY-ONE (31) CALENDAR DAYS.**
 2. Food Service Establishments (FSEs) shall maintain a detailed, written log of FOG Trap maintenance. These records shall be maintained in accordance with SECTION 9.4.
- D. Hydromechanical FOG Devices
 1. **HYDROMECHANICAL FOG DEVICES (HFD) SHALL BE MAINTAINED BASED ON MANUFACTURER’S RECOMMENDED CLEANING SCHEDULE AND CALCULATIONS FOR THE PROPER FUNCTION OF A HFD AND THERE SHALL BE NO EVIDENCE OF SOLIDS IN THE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM THE DEVICE. THE CLEANING FREQUENCY WILL BE APPROVED BY OJRSA ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS; HOWEVER, IT SHALL NOT EXCEED THIRTY-ONE (31) CALENDAR DAYS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED BY MANUFACTURER’S RECOMMENDATIONS OR CALCULATIONS, WHICH SHALL REQUIRE WRITTEN APPROVAL BY OJRSA PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.**
 2. Food Service Establishments (FSEs) shall maintain a detailed, written log of HFD maintenance. These records shall be maintained in accordance with SECTION 9.4.
- E. FOG Interceptors
 1. **FOG INTERCEPTORS SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON A QUARTERLY (EVERY THREE (3) MONTH) BASIS UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY OJRSA; HOWEVER, SOME FOG GENERATORS MAY NEED TO CONSIDER A MORE FREQUENT PUMPING SCHEDULE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS REGULATION. THERE SHALL BE NO EVIDENCE OF SOLIDS OR OTHER PROHIBITED MATTER IN THE EFFLUENT AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEVICE⁴.** A reduced cleaning frequency may be granted on

¹ As stated in the International Plumbing Code.

² To calculate the 25% Rule value, you use the following formula: $[(\text{avg. inlet grease layer} + \text{avg. inlet solids layer}) \div \text{total water depth}] \times 100$. For example, if the average inlet grease layer is 8.67 inches, the average inlet solids layer is 4.33 inches, and the total water depth is 45 in, the 25% Rule value would be 28.89%, which is above the 25% threshold and the cleaning frequency should be adjusted appropriately.

³ “Evidence” may be the presence of visual observation of solids passing through the FCD and/or analytical sampling results in excess of limits as stated in the SUR.

⁴ “Evidence” may be the presence of visual observation of solids passing through the FCD and/or analytical sampling results in excess of limits as stated in the SUR.

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a case-by-case situation with submittal by the FOG Generator and Hauled Waste Transporter, as stated with the functions of Section 9.10(E), that performed the cleaning and inspection to document proof that a reduced cleaning frequency will meet the requirements of this Regulation. Modified maintenance schedules must be approved by the OJRSA but in no case will cleaning intervals exceed six (6) months.

2. The following FOG Interceptor maintenance activities must be performed:
 - (a) Complete removal of all contents of the FOG Interceptor rather than skimming the top grease layer when the total accumulation of surface FOG (including floating solids) and settled solids reaches twenty-five percent (25%) (The "25% Rule," see footnote on page 82 for more information) of the FOG Interceptor's inlet liquid depth if before the quarterly pump out requirement. Top skimming, decanting, or back-flushing of the device, its contents, septage waste, solids, water, or other materials back into the FOG Interceptor for the purpose of reducing the volume of waste to be hauled is prohibited. Vehicles capable of separating water from FOG shall not discharge separated water into the FOG Interceptor or into the wastewater conveyance system.
 - (b) Provide a thorough cleaning of the FOG Interceptor to remove FOG buildup from inner walls and baffles.
 - (c) Failure to meet these requirements shall result in enforcement actions as set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.
3. Private Sewer Line Cleaning of FOG Requirement – Any Hauled Waste Transporter, plumber, or contractor that cleans FOG from a FSE's private sewer lines must insure that the FOG and other debris cleaned from these pipes does not cause an obstruction or blockage in any sewer lines that ultimately discharge to the public sewer. Therefore, the FOG or other debris cleaned from the private sewer line should be vacuumed or removed and properly disposed of. The Hauled Waste Transporter, plumber, or contractor shall immediately contact the OJRSA if FOG is pushed or jetted into the sewer lines that ultimately discharge to the OJRSA conveyance system or treatment facility to make the OJRSA aware of the FOG and debris at the specific location. If maintenance is required on any lines that receive the debris, the OJRSA can recover costs maintenance as set forth in SECTION 8.6 and/or *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.

9.10 HAULED WASTE TRANSPORTER / PLUMBER REQUIREMENTS

Hauled Waste Transporters and Plumbers performing service and maintenance on FOG Control Devices (FCD) shall:

- A. Comply with requirements in SECTION 9.9.
- B. Submit a record of all FSEs maintained to the Regulatory Services Coordinator or his/her designee monthly.
- C. Use only disposal sites or methods approved in the Waste Hauler License that is issued to the Hauled Waste Transporter.
- D. Be responsible for determining the nature of the waste and completing a manifest before transport. A completed FOG Waste Disposal Record Form must accompany each load and a copy given to the Owner of the FOG Generator. The record must include the name, address, and phone number of the FOG Generator company; the name(s) of the individual(s) performing the work, the volume of the wastewater and other material removed from the FCD, contracted cleaning frequency, the disposal location and address, the date of waste removal, the FOG Generator signature (if FOG Generator signature is not available, then it should be on file with the FOG Generator and Hauled Waste Transporter), and the hauler signature.
- E. Perform the following activities:
 1. Provide a completed disposal manifest with the FOG Generator's signature to accompany each load of FOG waste to the disposal site.
 2. Inspect the FCD at least once per year for each Food Service Establishment or FOG Generator. Should the FCD be found non-functional, damaged, or altered in any way, then the inspector must notify the OJRSA within one (1) business day of performing the inspection. Pictures of the issues

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with the device should be taken while the device is empty and submitted to OJRSA with the notification.

3. Attend a certification class conducted by OJRSA or its designee at least once every three (3) years to obtain or maintain certification to inspect the FCDs and perform the services set forth in this Regulation. If the hauler or plumber hires a new employee in the period between training offerings by the OJRSA, then they must make arrangements with OJRSA to obtain the training before performing an inspection. New employees will be subject to certification training as well in order to meet the training requirement set by OJRSA.
4. Comply with all OJRSA data reporting requirements.

F. REFUSAL OR FAILURE TO MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS SHALL RESULT IN THE FSE BEING NONCOMPLIANT AND SUBJECT TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION(S) AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 8 OF THIS REGULATION.

9.11 FEES

Provisions in the Regulation regarding fees and charges shall be assessed to FOG Generators and Hauled Waste Transporters as stated in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.

9.12 COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

- A. Failure on the part of any FOG Generator or Hauled Waste Transporter to maintain continued compliance with any of the requirements set forth in this Regulation may result in the initiation of enforcement action. Violations of these provisions are subject to the enforcement provisions contained in SECTION 8 of the Regulation, which may include administrative and civil penalties. In addition, fines assessed for violations involving blockages, cleanup, or other occurrences requiring increased operations and/or maintenance expenses shall include the cost incurred by OJRSA or Satellite Sewer Systems for the cleanup or blockage removal. In accordance with the recovery of preventative expenses provisions contained in the Regulation, costs and expenses incurred by OJRSA for preventing interference or adverse impact on the public sewer, may be charged to and paid by the discharger upon written notice. Also see OJRSA SUR 8.12(E).
- B. A Compliance Schedule shall be developed and issued to FOG Generators found to be in violation of this Regulation or in need of the addition, repair, or upgrade of a FOG Control Device (FCD). Accelerated compliance shall be required for Users which are found to be discharging FOG in sufficient quantities to cause blockages or necessitate maintenance on the wastewater conveyance system to prevent blockages. FOG Generators causing blockages of sewer lines and/or sanitary sewer overflows will be required by OJRSA to increase cleaning frequency for the FCD. The FOG Generator will be notified in writing of any Compliance Schedule or date and these schedules shall contain milestones necessary to achieve compliance with the Regulation. Failure to meet a Compliance Schedule or component of a schedule shall be grounds for enforcement including monetary penalties. Any requests for extensions shall be made in writing to OJRSA at least thirty (30) calendar days in advance of the compliance date. The request shall include the reasons for failure to comply, additional time required for compliance, and steps taken to avoid further delays.
- C. OJRSA reserves the right to monitor, or require monitoring, of any FOG Generator or Hauled Waste Transporter to demonstrate compliance
- D. Should a FOG Generator be found to be responsible for issues with the sewer system and/or a sanitary sewer overflow, then the OJRSA reserves the right to take enforcement actions as set forth in this Regulation. These actions may include providing as-built drawings for the facility, mapping and inspection of the sewer line, and other enforcement actions set forth in SECTION 8 of this Regulation.
- E. Violations may also be reported, as appropriate, to SCDES and local codes offices for further enforcement action.

9.13 REQUESTS FOR VARIANCE

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- A. Requests for a variance to any of the requirements or OJRSA implementation of the requirements contained in this Regulation must be submitted in writing to the Regulatory Services Coordinator within thirty (30) calendar days of the FOG Generator or Hauled Waste Transporter being notified of a requirement or Compliance Schedule. The request for variance must specifically state the reason for the request and how the User will ensure demonstrated compliance with established limits.
- B. Conditional maintenance variances may be granted at the discretion of the Executive Director or his/her designee and will typically require additional control measures be placed on the User to ensure compliance which may include but are not limited to: additional maintenance requirements, more stringent Best Management Practices, monitoring requirements (or additional requirements), permit(s) and/or cost recovery. In no case shall a variance be issued in lieu of compliance with established numerical limits or when damage to the conveyance system, public sewer, or treatment facility is evident. Requests for variances regarding a reduction in cleaning frequency are to be made through the following procedure:
 1. The FOG Generator must request in writing a reduction of its FCD cleaning frequency using the FOG Variance Request Form.
 2. All work associated with the variance request is to be performed at the FOG Generator's expense and must be paid prior to conducting the inspection, sampling, and/or analysis in accordance with the OJRSA Schedule of Fees.
 3. OJRSA will perform an evaluation of the facility and the capability of the FCD to determine if a reduction in cleaning is merited. The evaluation will include but not necessarily be limited to the following:
 - (a) A site visit to evaluate the facility's potential contributions to FOG in the collection system.
 - (b) Inspection, sampling, and/or analysis of the discharge from the FOG Generator's facility will be conducted by OJRSA to determine the effectiveness of the FCD and the contribution of the FOG Generator to FOG in the sewer system.
 - (c) During the sampling and/or inspection, OJRSA will use methods to ensure that the FCD is not tampered with. OJRSA reserves the right to install tamperproof equipment on the device to ensure the integrity of the sampling/inspection, such as lock, tape, etc.
- C. On a case-by-case basis, at the discretion of the Director, alternative FOG Control Devices (FCD) may be considered and approved for installation at a FOG Generator. The alternative FCD must control FOG discharges from the User and be maintained as outlined in this Regulation. Items that may be considered in this determination will be footprint of existing buildings, location of property boundaries, and a lack of room for an outside FOG Interceptor. Alternative FCDs shall not be considered for new building construction.
- D. If an existing FOG Generator is housed in a structure that, because of its architectural or historical restrictions or limitations or the Owner will suffer extreme economic hardship in order to upgrade the existing FCD, then the establishment may keep the current FOG Interceptor provided the FOG Interceptor is at least fifteen (15) feet from the nearest ventilation intake on the facility's heating and cooling unit.
- E. Consideration of a variance may be subject to fees as set forth in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*.

Section 10 – Hauled Waste Acceptance

10.1 AUTHORITY AND GENERAL CONDITIONS

- A. The OJRSA is authorized to accept hauled waste originating within the OJRSA service area boundaries. Additionally, OJRSA may grant approval to accept hauled waste from locations outside of the service area when it is determined that:
 1. Due to matters of policy or regulation, inadequate receiving facilities, treatment limitations, equipment malfunction, nature or quantity of waste, or other factors there is no viable alternative for disposal of the hauled waste in the service area where it originates.

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2. It is advantageous to OJRSA or the jurisdictional municipality for the hauled waste to be disposed of at OJRSA facilities; or
 3. There has been an emergency declaration by the President of the United States (or by a federal agency authorized to do so) and/or the Governor of South Carolina, and the Executive Director has determined that the hauled waste from outside of the OJRSA service area will not impact the treatment plant process nor prohibit local waste haulers from delivering hauled waste for treatment. If it is determined the OJRSA can accept such waste, then the Executive Director shall establish a maximum amount of waste that can be accepted from such areas each day. The acceptance of such waste under these circumstances, as well as the daily limits for such waste, may be altered, amended, or terminated by the Executive Director, in his/her sole discretion, at any time.
- B. With the adoption of this Regulation, the OJRSA will only be accepting the following hauled wastes: septic tanks with sanitary wastewater only (no industrial or non-sanitary sewer septage), biological package treatment plant sludge, alum sludge, porta-john waste, and others that are deemed beneficial to the water reclamation facility and its treatment process. OJRSA must preapprove the types and volume of waste prior to delivery, which is performed when licensing the haulers. OJRSA also reserves the right to take waste from the cleaning and maintenance of any of the public sewer lines that discharge wastewater ultimately to the wastewater treatment plant.
 - C. The terms and conditions for the acceptance of hauled waste from outside of the OJRSA service area shall typically be in writing and is subject to applicable inter-jurisdictional agreements.
 - D. All FOG Generators, Hauled Waste Transporters, and dischargers of hauled waste must be in compliance with SC R61-56.1 and the *OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation*.
 - E. Abuse of the above requirements stated in SECTION 10.1 shall result in actions as detailed in SECTION 8.12.7.
 - F. All Haulers will be permitted annually by OJRSA.
 - G. The Hauler will give the FSE a copy of the FOG Waste Disposal Record when a clean-out occurs. The record must include the name, address, and phone number of the FOG Generator company; the name(s) of the individual(s) performing the work, the volume of the wastewater and other material removed from the FCD, the disposal location and address, the date of waste removal, the FOG Generator signature, and the hauler signature. These records must be kept by the FSE for review by OJRSA personnel during an inspection.

10.2 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

- A. Acceptance of Hauled Waste
 1. All hauled waste products shall only be accepted at a designated OJRSA receiving site by Hauled Waste Transporters that have a valid Waste Hauler License to dispose of product at OJRSA facilities.
 2. Hauled waste is only accepted on business days during the hours of operation as posted at the OJRSA Operations and Administration Building. On occasion, it may also be necessary to stop the acceptance of hauled waste during normal acceptance periods due to issues with the treatment plant, staffing shortages, personnel training, or other scheduled or unscheduled event. The OJRSA shall not accept waste outside of these hours except under the following conditions:
 - (a) It is in response to an emergency associated with a DHEC-permitted Satellite Sewer System directly or indirectly connected to the OJRSA's wholesale or retail system; and
 - (b) The emergency must originate on public or common property owned, operated, and maintained by the Satellite Sewer System. Events that occur on private property are not considered an emergency per this Regulation. The OJRSA reserves the right to confirm all information regarding the emergency with the registered agent(s) of the Satellite Sewer System.
 - (c) An afterhours acceptance fee per load plus the cost of disposal as stated in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees* shall apply.
 - (d) The OJRSA shall not accept residential, Commercial, industrial, or institutional hauled waste afterhours, including waste from onsite wastewater systems and septic tanks.

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3. Abuse of the above requirements stated in SECTION 10.2 shall result in actions as detailed in SECTION 8.12.7.
- B. Septic Tank Waste
1. Acceptance From Within OJRSA Service Area
 - (a) OJRSA will accept Residential septic tank waste originating from within the OJRSA's service area.
 - (b) OJRSA may accept Industrial or Commercial septic tank waste (sanitary only) with prior approval. Approval must be requested and granted in writing prior to discharge at OJRSA facilities.
 - (c) Sanitary wastewater from Nonresidential Users located outside the service area will not be accepted under any circumstances.
 - (d) Loads mixed with Residential septic tank waste from inside and outside of the service area shall not be accepted without prior approval; however, mixed loads that may contain Non-residential septic tank wastewater from outside of the service area shall not be accepted under any circumstances.
 2. The information for each load of septic tank waste must be provided to the OJRSA prior to disposal at the treatment facility.
 3. Septic tank waste shall not be comingled or mixed with any other form of hauled waste prior to discharge at OJRSA facilities.
 4. Acceptance of septic tank waste shall be subject to fees and charges as outlined in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*. Additional fees and charges may be applied to wastes originating outside of the OJRSA service area.
- C. Portable Toilet Waste
1. Acceptance From Within OJRSA Service Area
 - (a) OJRSA will accept portable toilet waste originating from within the OJRSA service area only.
 - (b) Portable toilet waste originating outside of the OJRSA service area may not be discharged at OJRSA facilities without prior approval.
 - (c) Loads mixed with portable toilet waste from inside and outside of the service area shall not be accepted without prior approval.
 2. Portable toilet waste to be accepted must consist of sanitary waste only.
 3. Portable toilet waste shall not be comingled or mixed with any other form of hauled waste, including septic tank waste, prior to discharge at OJRSA facilities.
 4. The information for each load of portable toilet waste must be provided to the OJRSA prior to disposal at the treatment facility.
 5. Acceptance of portable toilet waste shall be subject to fees and charges as outlined in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*. Additional fees and charges may be applied to wastes originating outside of the OJRSA service area.
- D. Beneficial Hauled Waste
1. OJRSA may designate any source or form of hauled waste as beneficial waste. Beneficial hauled waste may be accepted at locations and under conditions set forth in an approval letter.
 2. Considerations for designation and acceptance as beneficial hauled waste shall be requested in writing to the attention of the OJRSA Regulatory Services Coordinator.
 3. Each request for beneficial hauled waste designation shall be reviewed by OJRSA on a case-by-case basis and approval shall be granted in an approval letter or contract. Special conditions, restrictions and limitations may apply.
 4. Fees, charges, credits, or payments, as applicable, may be negotiated with the waste generator as a condition of acceptance of each designated beneficial hauled waste.
- E. Prohibited Wastes

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1. The OJRSA shall prohibit the receipt of and/or disposal of any materials as identified in the Regulation to any facility connected to OJRSA facilities, including those that originate on private property (e.g., private sewers).
2. OJRSA does not accept any brown grease waste, yellow grease waste, or waste that would be considered hazardous under the RCRA regulations.

10.3 HAULED WASTE TRANSPORTER REQUIREMENTS

- A. The contents of a Hauled Waste Transporter operated by a SCDES-licensed hauler of holding tank waste shall be discharged to the POTW only at a location approved by the Director. Such wastewater must have prior written approval of the Director before being discharged. The discharge of this waste shall be subject to the procedures, limitations, and fees set by the Director in the letter of acceptance, and a copy of this letter shall be attached to the Nonresidential Hauled Waste Request for Disposal Form. The licensed hauler shall provide the information requested as shown in the Regulation.
- B. The discharge of such wastes shall be subject to the procedures and limitations established by the Director, as stated in appropriate sections of this Regulation.
- C. Only wastes originating within the OJRSA's service area may be accepted.
- D. Waste Hauler License shall be obtained from the OJRSA and shall be issued for a specified period not to exceed one (1) year. This License is based on the calendar year and will have a beginning date no earlier than January 1 and an ending date no later than December 31.
- E. Transporters are responsible for ensuring that any hauled waste discharged at OJRSA facilities is in compliance with all applicable regulations and that truck contents are as represented on each Septic Tank Discharge Record or Nonresidential Hauled Waste Request for Disposal Form. Each load of residential septic or FOG waste shall be accompanied by a complete and legible Septic Tank Discharge Record form that includes the following signed certification statement, which must include a Wet Signature from the Authorized Representative for the facility who is disposing of the waste (e.g., the property or business owner, not the Waste Hauler):

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS CORRECT AND THAT I HAVE PERFORMED APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION TO ENSURE THAT THE WASTEWATER TO BE DISCHARGED IS FROM NO OTHER SOURCE THAN A SEPTIC TANK ORIGINATED IN OCONEE COUNTY OR WITHIN THE OJRSA SERVICE AREA, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE CONTAINS NO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, TOXIC MATERIAL, OR INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL IN ANY AMOUNTS. FURTHERMORE, I UNDERSTAND THAT I AM RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ADVERSE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM THE CONTENTS BEING DISCHARGED.

10.4 INSPECTION AND MONITORING

In accordance with SECTION 7.1, OJRSA shall be permitted to inspect equipment, vehicles, records, waste origination sites, holding tanks, and other properties utilized by a Hauled Waste Transporters to ensure compliance with this Regulation. All Users of OJRSA facilities shall be subject to surveillance utilizing remote monitoring and recording equipment. Additionally, OJRSA may conduct or require sampling and monitoring of hauled waste to validate documentation or satisfy compliance requirements.

10.5 FEES AND CHARGES

Fees and charges for septic tank and FOG waste originating in the OJRSA service area are established in the *OJRSA Schedule of Fees*. If approved for acceptance as stated in SECTIONS 10.1 and 10.2, then fees and charges for other forms of hauled waste or waste originating from outside the OJRSA service area will be established on a case-by-case basis as a part of the approval process. Hauled Waste Transporters or generators will not be allowed to discharge hauled waste at OJRSA facilities without proper payment of fees and charges.

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation**April 8, 2025****10.6 ENFORCEMENT**

Any User who violates the provisions of this Regulation or fails to abide by any rules, requirements, or procedures that OJRSA implements in support of this Regulation, will be subject to enforcement as outlined in SECTION 8. Enforcement may include fines and/or discontinuance of service and or use of OJRSA facilities.

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation**April 8, 2025****Section 11 – Severability**

If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or article of these Regulations are invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections, and articles shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation**April 8, 2025****Section 12 – Conflict**

All regulations and parts of regulations inconsistent or conflicting with any part of these Regulations are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

Fee Considerations for Fiscal Year 2027

User Fees

The tables below use the average number of customers and flow billed per month from March 2025 through February 2026.

User Data

Customer Type	March 2025-February 2026 Average/Month	March 2024-February 2025 Average/Month	Customer Change From Previous (Numerical Average / Percent)
Residential Customers	8,269	8,027	242 / 3.015%↑
Nonresidential Customers	1,543	1,527	16 / 1.031%↑
Combined Customers	9,812	9,554	258 / 2.700%↑

Usage Type	March 2025-February 2026 Average Gallons/Month	March 2024-February 2025 Average Gallons/Month	Usage Change From Previous (Average Gallons/Month / Percent)
Residential Volume	30,998,281	31,030,274	-31,993 / 0.103%↓
Nonresidential Volume	27,717,957	30,190,749	-2,472,793 / 8.191%↓
Combined Volume	58,716,238	61,221,023	-2,524,792 / 4.124%↓

Increase to **Base** Fees Only

Fee Item	CURRENT	1%	5%	10%	12.5%	15%	20%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.10</u>	<u>\$10.50</u>	<u>\$11.00</u>	<u>\$11.25</u>	<u>\$11.50</u>	<u>\$12.00</u>
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	\$5.66	\$5.66	\$5.66	\$5.66	\$5.66	\$5.66
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.15</u>	<u>\$15.75</u>	<u>\$16.50</u>	<u>\$16.88</u>	<u>\$17.25</u>	<u>\$18.00</u>
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$7.74
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	<u>\$5,864,280</u>	\$5,942,165	\$5,992,864	\$6,056,238	\$6,087,924	\$6,119,611	\$6,182,985
Revenue Above Current	0	\$12,675	\$63,374	\$126,747	\$158,434	\$190,121	\$253,495
Residential 5,000 gal/month	<u>\$38.30</u>	\$38.40	\$38.80	\$39.30	\$39.55	\$39.80	\$40.30
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.00

Increase to **Volumetric** Fees Only

Fee Item	CURRENT	1%	5%	10%	12.5%	15%	20%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	<u>\$5.72</u>	<u>\$5.94</u>	<u>\$6.23</u>	<u>\$6.37</u>	<u>\$6.51</u>	<u>\$6.79</u>
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	<u>\$7.82</u>	<u>\$8.13</u>	<u>\$8.51</u>	<u>\$8.71</u>	<u>\$8.90</u>	<u>\$9.29</u>
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	<u>\$5,864,280</u>	\$5,975,692	\$6,162,173	\$6,395,274	\$6,511,824	\$6,628,374	\$6,861,475
Revenue Above Current	0	\$46,202	\$232,683	\$465,783	\$582,334	\$698,884	\$931,985
Residential 5,000 gal/month	<u>\$38.30</u>	\$38.58	\$39.72	\$41.13	\$41.84	\$42.55	\$43.96
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.28	\$1.42	\$2.83	\$3.54	\$4.25	\$5.66

Increase to **Base** and **Volumetric** Fees

Fee Item	CURRENT	1%	5%	10%	12.5%	15%	20%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$10.10</u>	<u>\$10.50</u>	<u>\$11.00</u>	<u>\$11.25</u>	<u>\$11.50</u>	<u>\$12.00</u>
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	\$5.72	\$5.94	\$6.23	\$6.37	\$6.51	\$6.79
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	<u>\$15.15</u>	<u>\$15.75</u>	<u>\$16.50</u>	<u>\$16.88</u>	<u>\$17.25</u>	<u>\$18.00</u>
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	\$7.82	\$8.13	\$8.51	\$8.71	\$8.90	\$9.29
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	<u>\$5,864,280</u>	\$5,988,785	\$6,225,965	\$6,522,439	\$6,670,676	\$6,818,914	\$7,115,388
Revenue Above Current	0	\$59,295	\$296,475	\$592,949	\$741,186	\$889,424	\$1,185,898
Residential 5,000 gal/month	<u>\$38.30</u>	\$38.68	\$40.22	\$42.13	\$43.09	\$44.05	\$45.96
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.38	\$1.92	\$3.83	\$4.79	\$5.75	\$7.66



OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY

Finance & Administration Committee

April 28, 2026

The Finance & Administration Committee meeting was held at the Coneross Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Commissioners that were present:

- Seat 5 (Walhalla): Celia Myers, Chair
- Seat 1 (Seneca): Josh Riches
- Seat 4 (Seneca At-Large): Marty McKee
- Seat 7 (Westminster): Scott Parris

Commissioners that were not present:

- None. All Commissioners were in attendance.

OJRSA appointments and staff present were:

- Lynn Stephens, Secretary/Treasurer to the Board and Office Manager
- Chris Eleazer, Executive Director

Others present were:

- None

A) Call to Order - Ms. Myers called the meeting to order at 9:04 a.m.

B) Public Session – None.

C) Presentation and Discussion Items:

- 1. Update on Current Projects (Exhibit A)** – Mr. Eleazer stated that the gravity sewer rehabilitation project (the SCIIP project for the rehabilitation of the trunk sewer that mostly serves southern Westminster) is completed. The contractor is done and completed all punch list items. The engineer is now reviewing all the CCTV footage to make sure all items were addressed according to specifications.

The OJRSA did not use much of the budgeted contingency money for this project and plans to use the extra SCIIP funds for some additional rehabilitation of manholes that will benefit all three (3) Member Cities and make the lines more waterproof. Ms. Myers asked if there was enough time to do this. Mr. Eleazer replied that the engineer has already met with the contractor (it was already bid out with only one submittal), and the OJRSA has the funds to do it; however, there is a ten to fourteen (10-14)-week lead time on getting the materials.

The Director added that there is money in the budget to procure this. The OJRSA should get reimbursed if it can go through the SCIIP project; if not, the OJRSA needs to get this done anyway, and being the bid was lower than budgeted, the OJRSA will pay for it. The OJRSA is following the SCIIP rules and is just waiting for confirmation that the three (3) quotes received (including the third that was received just this morning) will be valid for reimbursement from SCIIP.

Mr. Eleazer also spoke about the RIA fronting the OJRSA for Pay App #6 so that can be paid to the contractor. He said Pay App #7 should follow quickly.

- 1. Committee Priorities for Operational and/or Capital Projects to Include in Fiscal Year 2027 Budget (Exhibit B)** – The Director stated that the OJRSA has a couple high-priority projects for the next year:

1) the Speeds Creek force main replacement (which is a Consent Order project) and 2) getting the treatment plant functioning back up to full capacity.

The Speeds Creek force main replacement project will not be able to be funded in one (1) year, as it is estimated to be around a \$2,500,000-\$3,000,000 project. The line is 14" ductile iron pipe. The OJRSA is working with Seneca Light & Water to determine whether to resize this pipe or reroute the line and bypass the Speeds Creek Pump Station. If the reroute is decided upon, anything done with the Speeds line right now is just a temporary ten (10)-year fix. Mr. Eleazer stated he's leaning towards keeping the flow as it's going right now, as he does not want to waste money for a "temporary fix." The line is being surveyed currently and will follow SCDOT rights-of-way rather than cross country through private properties as it is currently.

There has been considerable progress with upgrading the plant in stages since 2017, and now the OJRSA can see the light at the end of the tunnel. The OJRSA has most of the funds for the treatment plant (approximately \$500,000 to \$750,000) in the preliminary budget for next year providing there is not another emergency repair needed like Clarifier #3. The Director spoke about the projects on the list and said the items in green highlighting are the priority projects that are to be budgeted in the next fiscal year, and the items in yellow highlighting are projects that OJRSA Operations Director, Mr. Kyle Lindsay, wants to get done but can be delayed until the next fiscal year if absolutely necessary.

The Director added that the Consent Order requires the OJRSA to address wet weather inflow and infiltration, development of the CMOM program, and development of rotation of SSES work throughout the system over a ten (10)-year period. The OJRSA did not budget any for this current fiscal year and will not budget it in FY 2027 as well, because the OJRSA has already collected substantial inspection footage and cannot fund the work necessary to fix the issues that have been found. It will be key to find out from the board what the rate increase will be to determine what can be done within the budget.

Mr. Eleazer also stated that the OJRSA continues to get odor complaints from Cross Creek and said a commissioner received an email from one of the residents there. The Director said that the OJRSA is moving forward with getting the neutralizer to try and combat the problem. Mr. Eleazer said he drove around the Cross Creek subdivision Thursday night with the window open, walked around the yard of a resident that complained about bad odor in the past (with their permission), and walked along the golf course behind their home. He didn't smell anything. Then the same resident emailed the OJRSA complaining about an awful odor not an hour after he left. Mr. Eleazer said he feels there could be other contributing factors to this odor, and he contacted Waste Connections personnel if they use anyone to help identify odors at their landfill. Waste Connections gave him the name of a geotechnical engineer whom Mr. Eleazer contacted. The engineer said he was highly intrigued by this and happy to look at this and will find some devices and analyses that the OJRSA doesn't even know about to determine the cause of the odor.

Mr. Eleazer asked the committee if there were any projects that they would want to be included in the FY 2027 budget. Ms. Myers stated for clarification that the green highlighted projects were projects that need to absolutely be done this next year and the yellow highlighted projects are ones that need to be done but could be deferred another year if necessary. She added that the fact that Mr. Lindsay still wants the yellow items to be done, and only deferred if necessary, carries weight.

Mr. Riches said he trusts OJRSA personnel and has full faith in the projects that have been presented. Mr. Parris asked about funds being carried forward to next fiscal year from what was not expended this year. Mr. Eleazer replied that the amounts being carried forward are reflected in the spreadsheet.

Ms. Myers said the agenda doesn't have this as an action item, so Mr. Eleazer is only asking for the committee to get this information back to him by Monday's meeting. Mr. Eleazer said he is just looking for guidance and needs to know by the second week in May.

D) Committee Action Items:

- **Review March and Year-to-Date Financial Reports (Exhibit C)** – Mr. Eleazer said the OJRSA is still doing good on the budget.

Mr. Parris made a motion, seconded by Mr. Riches, to approve the financial reports as presented. The motion carried.

E) Action Items to Recommend to the Board for Consideration – None.

F) Executive Director's Discussion and Compliance Matters:

1. **OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation (SUR) Update** – Ms. McCullough discussed this at the O&P Committee meeting, and the committee approved to recommend it to the board to forward to the SC Department of Environmental Services (SCDES). The NPDES permit renewal (which is done every five (5) years) causes a review of the SUR to make sure it complies with any changes to state and federal mandates. The bulk of the necessary changes this time had to do with contaminants of emerging concerns (PFAS). In addition, the OJRSA had the opportunity to modify local regulations and fine-tuned the FOG program to allow a little more flexibility with variance requests. The Director added that OJRSA attorneys, Mr. Lawrence Flynn and Mr. Michael Traynham, reviewed the updated SUR and approved it.
2. **User Rates for FY 2027** – The OJRSA needs guidance from the board on how to develop the budget for the upcoming year. The rate sheet was distributed at the board meeting earlier this month; however, Walhalla submitted their information after the meeting, and this sheet was updated. Mr. Eleazer distributed this updated copy to the committee for review *(made a copy of these minutes)* and said it will be discussed at the May 4, 2026 board meeting.
Mr. Parris asked Mr. Eleazer to show a revenue impact on the reduction of usage. Mr. Riches asked to have a 3% column added, and it was discussed to delete the 20% column.
3. **System Expansion Cost Analysis/Impact Fees** – Mr. Jason Gillespie of Weston and Sampson will attend the May 4, 2026 board meeting to give their annual presentation on what it will cost to expand both the facilities and the collection system as the OJRSA continues to grow.
4. **Compensation and Benefits Analysis** – Ms. Carrie Cavanaugh of Finding Great People will attend the May 4, 2026 board meeting to give a presentation on her compensation study and benefits analysis and will offer recommendations to try to be competitive to hire and retain employees.
5. **FY 2027 Comprehensive Budget** – The budget will be provided to the board before the Memorial Day holiday to be considered at the June board meeting. As in the past, it will be posted for public notice upon approval.
6. **Corrective Action Plans** – The biannual city reports for the Corrective Action Plan are due to Ms. McCullough by April 30, 2026 to be sent to the SCDES. Ms. McCullough emailed the Member Cities with a reminder about this again this morning.
7. **Miscellaneous (If Any)** – None.

G) Committee Members' Discussion – None.

H) Adjourn – The meeting adjourned at 9:53 a.m.

Upcoming Meetings:

- **Board of Commissioners** – Monday, May 4, 2026 at 4:00 p.m.
- **Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee** – Thursday, May 14, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.
- **Operations & Planning Committee** – Thursday, May 21, 2026 at 8:30 a.m.
- **Finance & Administration Committee** – Tuesday, May 26, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

Notification of the meeting was distributed on April 9, 2026 to *Upstate Today*, *Anderson Independent-Mail*, *Westminster News*, *Keowee Courier*, WGOG Radio, WSNW Radio, City of Seneca Council, City of Walhalla Council, City of Westminster Council, Oconee County Council, SCDES, www.ojrsa.org, and posted at the OJRSA Administration Building.



Finance & Administration Committee Meeting

OJRSA Operations & Administration Building

Lamar Bailes Board Room

April 28, 2026 at 9:00 AM

OJRSA commission and committee meetings may be attended in person at the address listed above. The OJRSA will also broadcast meetings live on its YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/@OconeeJRSA (if there is a technical issue preventing the livestreaming of the meeting, then a recording will be published on the channel as soon as possible). For those not able to attend in person, then the OJRSA Board or Committee Chair will accept public comments by mail (623 Return Church Rd, Seneca, SC 29678) or at info@ojrsa.org. Comments must comply with the public session instructions as stated on the meeting agenda and will be received up until one hour prior to the scheduled meeting. If there is not a public session scheduled for a meeting, then comments shall not be accepted.

Agenda

- A. Call to Order** – Celia Myers, Committee Chair
- B. Public Session** – Receive comments relating to topics on this agenda. Session is limited to a maximum of 30 minutes with no more than 5 minutes per speaker.
- C. Presentation and Discussion Items** *[May include vote and/or action on matters brought up for discussion]*
 - 1. Update on current projects (Exhibit A) – Chris Eleazer, Director
 - 2. Committee priorities for operational and/or capital projects to include in Fiscal Year 2027 Budget (Exhibit B) – Chris Eleazer, Director
- D. Committee Action Items**
 - Review March and Year-to-Date Financial Reports (Exhibit C) – Chris Eleazer, Director and Lynn Stephens, Secretary/Treasurer and Office Manager
- E. Action Items to Recommend to the Board for Consideration**
 - None
- F. Executive Director's Discussion and Compliance Matters** – Chris Eleazer, Director
 - 1. OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation update
 - 2. User rates for FY 2027
 - 3. System expansion cost analysis / impact fees
 - 4. Compensation and benefits analysis
 - 5. FY 2027 Comprehensive Budget
 - 6. Corrective Action Plans
 - 7. Miscellaneous *(if any)*
- G. Committee Members' Discussion** – Led by Celia Myers, Committee Chair
Discussion can be related to matters addressed in this meeting or for future consideration by the Board or Committee. Voting is not permitted during this session.
- H. Adjourn**

Upcoming Meetings

All meetings to be held in the Lamar Bailes Board Room unless noted otherwise.

- Board of Commissioners – May 4, 2026 at 4:00 PM
- Reconstitution Committee and Executive Committee – May 14, 2026 at 9:00 AM
- Operations & Planning Committee – May 21, 2026 at 8:30 AM
- Finance & Administration Committee – May 26, 2026 at 9:00 AM

FY2026 O&M FUND PROJECTS

CONSENT ORDER ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE TASKS

4/24/2026 16:27

Row #	FY 2026 O&M Project (Project # (if applicable); PM) CANNOT CARRY OVER TO NEXT FISCAL YEAR WITHOUT BUDGET APPROVAL	Approx % Complete	Anticipated Completion	PO/Contract Amount (\$)	O&M PROJECT MILESTONES					Budget Remaining (\$)	GL Code (XXXXX = get from Office Mgr)	Comp. Performing (and Project Mgr)
					Bids/RFQ/etc. Issue/Advertised	Req/Contract Signed	Started Work	Completed	Obligated/ Spent (\$)			
1	Consent Order 21-025-W Project: Biannual Compliance Report (CE)	0%	11/8/2025	N/A or TBD	Internal Project	Internal Project	N/A		0	0	N/A	OJRSA Chris Eleazer
2	Agency Reconstitution (Sewer Feasibility Implementation) (Board, Others)	N/A	TBD	N/A or TBD	N/A	N/A	7/15/2025		0	0	N/A	Board of Commissioners
3	Completion of Development Guide (AM)	12%	6/30/2026	N/A or TBD	Internal Project	Internal Project	9/10/2024		0	0	N/A	OJRSA Chris Eleazer
4	Development Policy Revision (CE)	90%	10/6/2025	N/A or TBD	Internal Project	Internal Project	9/24/2024		0	0	N/A	OJRSA Chris Eleazer
5	Indefinite Delivery Contract for Engineering Services (CE)	100%	10/6/2025	N/A or TBD	10/10/2025	1/20/2026	1/12/2026	1/20/2026	0	0	N/A. Projects to be assigned to depts.	OJRSA Chris Eleazer
6	Arc Flash 70E Assessment of WRF, PSs, and Other Facilities (AM)	100%	10/31/2025	12,650	Prof Svcs	8/12/2025	9/22/2025	12/3/2025	12,650	0	Admin: Safety 501-02370	Life & Safety TBD
7	CMMS & Financial Software System Upgrade (CE)	70%	6/30/2026	197,518	7/3/2025	12/1/2025	1/9/2026		129,139	68,379	Admin Services 501-02420	KCI Trent Park
8	Comprehensive Sewer Management Plan Project #2026-04 (KL)	80%	5/31/2026	49,999	Proj #2026-04 Prof Svcs	10/2/2025	12/17/2025		19,319	30,681	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
9	Evaluate Perkins PS & Coneross PS Pumps to Determine Repair vs. Replace (KL, EP)	N/A	2/28/2026	N/A or TBD	Prof Svcs	N/A			0	0	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	KCI Steve Barbian
10	Field Data Collection for Hydraulic Model Verification (KL)	100%	12/31/2025	N/A or TBD	Prof Svcs	Internal Project	11/19/2025	3/18/2026	0	0	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	GMC Hannah Ribelin
11	Coneross PS Rotating Assembly for Pumps #4 & #5 (EP)	TBD	TBD	N/A or TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	Con Sys: R&M COS-PS 601-05030	TBD
12	Martin PS Motor Base Restraint System (#2 of 3) (EP)	10%	12/30/2025	35,753	Sole Source 8/4/2025	8/11/2025			35,393	360	Conv Sys R&M: MAS2-PS 601-05100	Meco Keith Hall
13	Martin PS Aeration Motor Install (crane needed) (EP)	0%	11/30/2025	N/A or TBD	11/3/2025	12/1/2025			5,670	0	Conv Sys: Equip Rent 601-02540	TBD
14	NPDES Permit Renewal, Including PAA Installation and Operation (JM, KL)	100%	10/31/2025	3,500	Prof Svcs	NPDES: 8/22/22 PAA: 8/1/22	NPDES: 7/1/22 PAA: 8/2/22	NPDES: 10/31/25 PAA: 10/28/25	0	3,500	WRF: Prof Svcs 701-02430	Goldie Assoc Paul Lewis
	Aluminum and Mercury Sampling Plan Development and Implementation for new NPDES Permit (KL, JM)	50%	Plan: 11/21/25 Impl: 5/31/26	8,855	Prof Svcs	Plan: 10/9/25 Impl: 12/15/25	Plan: 10/24/25 Impl: 12/15/25	Plan : 11/22/25 Impl: _____	0	8,855	Lab: Prof Svcs 901-02430	Goldie Assoc S Harrison & A Anderson
15	CIP PRIORITY 1A: Portable Generator Connection for WRF (includes engineering) (JM, KL) Project #2026-09	CANCELED	3/31/2026	14,000	ENG: 8/27/2025	ENG: 8/27/2025	ENG: 9/15/2025	N/A Project Canceled	8,000	6,000	WRF: R&M 701-03000	Howard Engineering Amy Howard
16	Headworks Flow Pulse and Flow Channel Sensor Install (JM)	100%	~~8/30/2025~~ 9/25/2025	4,950	8/4/2025	8/12/2025	9/11/2025	12/8/2025	4,950	0	WRF: R&M 701-03000	Davis Power Paul Davis
17	~~Project #2026-02 General Water Reclamation Facility Installation Projects~~ (JM, KL) CANCELED	CANCELED	5/31/2026	N/A or TBD	8/13/2025	CANCELED 9/26/2025			0	0	WRF: R&M 701-03000	TBD
18	EMERGENCY REPAIR Final Clarifier #3 (KL, JM) Project #2025-08	5%	~~6/30/2026~~ 11/15/2026	630,920	Equip: 11/7/2025 Install: 2/6/2026	Equip: 12/1/2025 Install: ~~4/10/2026~~			124,672	506,248	WRF: R&M 701-03000	TBD
19	Pretreatment Program Update (following NPDES permit issuance) (AM)	100%	4/29/2026	24,500	Prof Svcs	6/4/2025	7/1/2025	4/24/2026	10,500	14,000	Pretreat: 801-02430 501-02440	Goldie Assoc Sonya Harrison
20	Seneca Creek FM Replacement Construction Administration / Inspect (#2023-05; CE)	98%	SUB: 1/29/26 FIN: 2/28/26	140,000	RFB #2023-05	4/29/2024	2/3/2025		105,000	35,000	O&M CIP: Con Sys 1401-06071	GMC Daniel Mosher
21	Coneross & Perkins PS Resiliency Study (address flooding issues for possible FEMA assistance) (CE, JW)	100%	2/28/2026	45,500	Prof Svcs	10/29/2025	11/19/2025	3/31/2026	45,500	0	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	KCI Steve Barbian
22	Employee Engagement Survey, Staff Development, and Compensation/Benefits Study (CE)	85%	5/1/2026	8,795	Prof Svcs	8/27/2025	9/16/2025		0	8,795	Admin Services 501-02420	FGP Carrie Cavanaugh
23	Bypass Plan Development for Gate Replacement (KL)	100%	12/12/2025	6,350	Prof Svcs	10/27/2025	11/10/2025	12/29/2025	0	6,350	WRF: Prof Svcs 701-02430	Goldie Assoc Paul Lewis
24	Standard Operating Procedures for Duck Pond PS per SCDES Requirements (KL, MM)	100%	1/14/2026	2,650	Prof Svcs	10/21/2025	11/12/2025	12/19/2026	2,639	11	Con Sys: Prof Svcs 601-02430	Goldie Assoc Paul Lewis
TOTAL AWARDED				1,185,941	TOTAL FUNDS OBLIGATED/ACTUAL TO DATE:					503,433	688,178	REMAINING

FY2026 O&M FUND PROJECTS

CONSENT ORDER ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE TASKS

4/24/2026 16:27

Row #	FY 2026 O&M Project (Project # (if applicable); PM) CANNOT CARRY OVER TO NEXT FISCAL YEAR WITHOUT BUDGET APPROVAL	Notes
1	Consent Order 21-025-W Project: Biannual Compliance Report <i>(CE)</i>	DUE TO SCDES EVERY SIX MONTHS. Reports submitted: 11/14/21, 5/9/22, 11/10/22, 5/9/23, 11/9/23, 5/10/24, 11/8/24, 5/9/24. 11/7: Submitted to SCDES via ePermitting portal. Next report due 5/10/2026.
2	Agency Reconstitution (Sewer Feasibility Implementation) <i>(Board, Others)</i>	See "Agency Reconstitution" sheet to track progress.
3	Completion of Development Guide <i>(AM)</i>	8/5: A McCullough reviewing approx 15 dates. 8/13: Have received 22 draft documents from AM for consideration. 2/17/2025: Provided documents to K Amidon. 3/13: J Boyd providing updates. A McCullough now to review. 4/21: CE has several to review before passing back to B&M.
4	Development Policy Revision <i>(CE)</i>	1/12/2026: Meeting with J Gillespie to work on document this week. 1/18: Had to postpone. Rescheduled for later in month. 2/5: Met with J Gillespie. Update sent to AM. 2/10: AM sent draft back, then it was forwarded to J Gillespie for indepth review. 4/7: J Gillespie to finish review around week of 4/20.
5	Indefinite Delivery Contract for Engineering Services <i>(CE)</i>	12/18: On O&P agenda for consideration. 1/5/2026: Board approved negotiation with Weston & Sampson and Ardurra. 1/12: Provided final signed copies to consultants. 1/20: Incorporated minor changes approved by OJRSA counsel. Received executed copy from Ardurra and Weston & Sampson. COMPLETE.
6	Arc Flash 70E Assessment of WRF, PSs, and Other Facilities <i>(AM)</i>	8/5: L&S setting up date to visit and will then provide pricing. 8/12: Scheduled to be performed in September. 9/1: Date set for last part of September. 9/24: Completed onsite assessment. 10/30: Engineer will update in next 2 weeks and L&S to return for labeling and training. 12/3: Labeling complete, all that remains is training. COMPLETE
7	CMMS & Financial Software System Upgrade <i>(CE)</i>	12/16: Kickoff meeting held. 1/9/2026: Onsite workshop held. 2/10: Dept meetings held. 2/16: Sent draft Financial System RFP to L Flynn for consideration. 2/17: Received approval from A Lindsay. Advertised. Proposals due 3/27. 3/17: CMMS progressing smoothly. 4/21: Ahead of schedule. Performing some training and testing with staff.
8	Comprehensive Sewer Management Plan <i>Project #2026-04 (KL)</i>	1/7/2026: Items provided to engr for review. 1/20: Reviewing Corrective Action Plans and related info. 3/3: Received draft gap analysis report for review. 3/9: CE provided comments to draft report. 4/13: Intro and procedures added to plan, beginning work to update public notification plan and other supporting sections during next two weeks. Expect draft for review by end of April.
9	Evaluate Perkins PS & Coneross PS Pumps to Determine Repair vs. Replace <i>(KL, EP)</i>	1/6/2025: Will be able to use KCI's data from <u>Coneross & Perkins PS Resiliency Study (address flooding issues for possible FEMA assistance)</u> project listed below. Will not complete this as a standalone project.
10	Field Data Collection for Hydraulic Model Verification <i>(KL)</i>	1/6/2026: KL thinks they have about 30 MH left for Ardurra info. GMC items have been completed and submitted. CE said this is priority to complete for RIA grant. 1/27: H Ribelin believes she has all data and has team working on it. Will work on verifying info soon. 3/18: H Ribelin confirmed the data addressed items needed for map and model. COMPLETE.
11	Coneross PS Rotating Assembly for Pumps #4 & #5 <i>(EP)</i>	10/21: Cove Utility inspected. Check valves are inoperable. Estimate cost to replace valves and check valves is \$40,000. THIS WILL REQUIRE COMPLETION OF CONEROSS & PERKINS PS RESILIENECY STUDY TO DETERMINE REPAIR VS. REPLACE. Probably will not occur during FY 2026. Need to replace for Pumps #4 and #5. Funding needed for Final Clarifier #3 project.
12	Martin PS Motor Base Restraint System (#2 of 3) <i>(EP)</i>	7/14: KL has ordered this so it can be built. 10/21: Still being built. 12/16: E Partain checked on completion and it will probably be after first of year. 1/6/2026: Shipping mid-January. 1/27: Still waiting on delivery. 2/17: Should arrive this week. 2/25: Arrived. 4/21: Replaced seal on this pump within last 6 months, will install once seal needs replacement. We will self-perform installation of base.
13	Martin PS Aeration Motor Install (crane needed) <i>(EP)</i>	11/4: Quote #1 for wire came in above \$5,000, so now need 3 quotes. 12/1: Approved 3 quotes. 12/16: Everything has been purchased. Need to rent crane and scissor lift. 1/6/2026: Hoping to complete by end of January. 1/27: Waiting to schedule. 2/17: Discovered two other motors are bad. Will replace those at same time. 4/1: Waiting on motor to be rebuilt and should arrive next week. 4/21: Still waiting on
14	NPDES Permit Renewal, Including PAA Installation and Operation <i>(JM, KL)</i>	12/18: Had to order more chlorine, waiting on SCDES Lab Certification. 1/6/2026: First aluminum samples collected today. Goldie to collect samples for mercury. 1/27: S Harrison receiving and evaluating sampling results during the +/- 6 month sampling period. SCDES Lab Cert hopefully coming next week. 2/13: D Justice has delivered all letters to dental offices regarding low level mercury. 3/11: Switched to PAA from chlorine gas. 3/17: Obtaining sample results. 4/17: Sent draft SUR update to L Flynn and M Traynham for legal review. 4/20: Legal approval received. Will go to O&P Committee for consideration this month. 4/21: K Lindsay spoke w/ A Anderson and they have one more sample at WRF to collect. Report will be developed soon after. 4/23: Should have mercury complete soon and aluminum samples finished in June
	Aluminum and Mercury Sampling Plan Development and Implementation for new NPDES Permit <i>(KL, JM)</i>	
15	CIP PRIORITY 1A: Portable Generator Connection for WRF (includes engineering) <i>(JM, KL)</i> Project #2026-09	10/29: A Howard onsite to evaluate. 90% plans will be available w/in next 2 weeks. 12/12: Received 90% drawings to review. 1/5/2026: Final drawings received with scope of work to use in RFB (sent draft to KL for him to write specs for). 1/26: KL provided draft RFB for review. 1/28: Sent RFB to L Flynn to review before advertising. 2/11: Advertised on SCBO. Bids due on 3/31. 4/6: Project canceled due to all bids
16	Headworks Flow Pulse and Flow Channel Sensor Install <i>(JM)</i>	7/14: KL coordinating with Paul Davis. Items have been purchased. 8/5: Received quotes. 9/1: Paul Davis is scheduling work. 9/11: Installation complete. Now need to connect to SCADA. 10/21: Controller was bad. Waiting on new controller. 12/8: COMPLETE.
17	~~Project #2026-02 General Water Reclamation Facility-Installation Projects~~ <i>(JM, KL)</i> CANCELED	8/7: Sent draft RFB to B Kelley for legal review as required by procurement code. 8/12: Received copy from BK. 8/13: Advertised RFB. Bids due 10/1. 9/26: CANCELED BID DUE TO EMERGENCY REPAIR NEEDED ON FINAL CLARIFIER #3.
18	EMERGENCY REPAIR Final Clarifier #3 <i>(KL, JM)</i> Project #2025-08	2/11: Advertised on SCBO. Bids due 3/24. 3/18: Est. arrival of equip around mid-May. 4/6: Board approved exeuction of contract in NTE amount of \$140,458.27 with owner contingency of additional \$20,000. 4/10: Sent agreement to Michael Odom with Harper for review. 4/13: Now supposed to ship late Summer. Will need to roll budgeted funds to FY 2027.
19	Pretreatment Program Update (following NPDES permit issuance) <i>(AM)</i>	4/21: A McCullough has provided S Harrison with all comments and the plan is to get all items uploaded to SCDES ePermitting by end of week. All that is remaining is uploading and certifying by K Lindsay. 4/24: S Harrison said they have completed this and it is ready for certification by CRE. CRE certified it same day through ePermitting and received confirmation of submittal. COMPLETE.
20	Seneca Creek FM Replacement Construction Administration / Inspect (#2023-05; CE)	4/6: Received Engineer's Certification Letter and updated record drawings. Plans in review by OJRSA. 4/9: Sent C White a couple of comments to include in record drawings. 4/17: Received updated record drawings. Still waiting on GIS update. 4/20: Received updated GIS data from GMC, sent to D Gant for review. 4/21: D Gant said there does not appear to be an update, will contact C White (GMC). 4/24: D Gant
21	Coneross & Perkins PS Resiliency Study (address flooding issues for possible FEMA assistance) <i>(CE, JW)</i>	1/23: Modeling will be performed and alternatives/costs to be developed. Tech memo next milestone. 2/3: Received draft memo. 2/4: CE provided comments and into to KCI team. KL still needs to review and comment. 3/31: Received final report from S Barbian. COMPLETE.
22	Employee Engagement Survey, Staff Development, and Compensation/Benefits Study <i>(CE)</i>	1/21: Met with S Haroski and C Cavanaugh to go over survey results and develop plan for addressing survey findings. 2/12: Received first batch of draft job descriptions to review. 2/16: Received second batch of job descriptions to review. 4/9: S Haroski met with all staff and reviewed survey results and discussed upcoming plan to address findings.
23	Bypass Plan Development for Gate Replacement <i>(KL)</i>	12/16: All data collected, now putting together plan. 12/19: Info sent to Goldie. 12/29: KL received final plans. Approved as submitted. COMPLETE.
24	Standard Operating Procedures for Duck Pond PS per SCDES Requirements <i>(KL, MM)</i>	Will be invoiced for this and the two I-85 PSs together. To determine how much each will be for coding, use this formula for Duck Pond: Invoice Amount x 33.54%. 11/12: Began work. 12/12: Received SOPs, will begin review and provide feedback to engineer. 12/19: COMPLETE.

Row #	Agency Reconstitution Tasks as Stated in the OJRSA Reorganization Recommendations Accepted by OJRSA Board on July 15, 2025	Target Date^ (Time Following Acceptance)	Approx % Complete	Task Manager	Started	Completed	Notes
1	Current Board will dissolve the current Ad Hoc Committee and establish the Implementation Committee (“Reconstitution Committee”) for further implementation oversight.	8/29/2025 (45 days)	100%	OJRSA Board	7/15/2025	8/4/2025	7/15/2025: Current committee dissolved during called board meeting. 8/4: New Committee established. Includes: A Brock (County), K Bronson (Westminster), C Eleazer (OJRSA), S Moulder (Seneca), C Myers (Walhalla), C Bentley (ACOG), A Mettlen, K Amidon, J Jones, L Flynn. COMPLETE .
2	Adopt the timeline and accept the dates are targets that the committee will try to maintain progress towards, acknowledging that things may come up and require adjustments.	N/A	100%	Committee	8/14/2025	8/14/2025	8/14/2025: The acceptance of timeline was a committee-led decision. COMPLETE .
3	Legislative revisions to the Joint Authority Water and Sewer Systems Act (“Act”) will be finalized and provided to the Oconee County Delegation. Consultation shall be made with the Delegation on whether lobbyist support will be needed.	8/29/2025 (45 days)	100%	Committee	9/22/2025	1/20/2026	9/16: Decided to meet with delegation members individually. 9/22: Met with Sen. Alexander and provided him with draft version of JAWSS amendments. 11/3: Sent Sen. Alexander follow up email to see if he had an update on filing the legislation or to see if he had questions. 11/6: Spoke w/ Sen. Alexander. He has others reviewing the proposed Act. 1/13/2026: L Flynn working with staff attorney at SC Senate on language. 1/20: Bill introduced by Sen. Alexander. Bill number is S829. 3/10: Approved by full Judiciary Committee. 3/19: Unanimous approval by full
4	Reconstitution Committee will provide <u>quarterly updates</u> to the SCRIA, the current Board, and Oconee County on the progress of the implementation of the initial recommendations.	9/30/2025 (quarterly)	100%	OJRSA Staff Member per 8/14/2025 vote	10/9/2025	Report #2: 1/23/2026	DUE TO SCRIA EVERY THREE MONTHS. Reports submitted: 10/13/2025, 1/23/2026. Next report due 4/14/2026.
5	Resolutions of support for consolidation/OJRSA reorganization will be provided to and adopted by each governing body affected by the recommendation, including: OJRSA, Seneca, Walhalla, Westminster, West Union, & Oconee County.	10/13/2025 (90 days)	100%	Officials of OJRSA, Cities/Town, & County	8/21/2025	3/3/2026	8/26: Seneca council approved. 9/8: OJRSA Board approved. 9/9: Westminster council approved. 9/8: West Union considered but decided they need more info. 9/11: C Myers mentioned Walhalla to consider next week and A Brock stated Oconee County to consider in October. 9/16: Walhalla approved. County and West Union still remaining. 10/6: A Brock said it will be on 10/21 agenda. Wanted to keep 10/7 agenda a little lighter since both she and Council Chair Durham were both off that day. 12/11: Mayor Oliver stated she has signed and will deliver soon. 1/16/2025: Received signed copy from West Union. 2/12: G Hart said it will be on county agenda for next week's meeting. 3/3:
6	Consultants shall be engaged and the process of a collection system <u>technical evaluation</u> and <u>financial valuation</u> will be initiated, including the identification of potential funding for effort and immediate rehabilitation projects that may be identified or current CIP. Additionally, a <u>rate consultant</u> will be engaged.	11/12/2025 (120 days)	100%	OJRSA, Cities/Town, & County	11/13/2025	3/2/2026	9/17/2025: Corrective Action Plan submittals and CIPs for each system returned to cities requesting updates, if any, by 9/24. 10/9: No updates submitted to facilitators. Additional request to send A Mettlen updates by next meeting (11/13). 11/13: Considered scopes and how to pay for studies during meeting. 12/11: Facilitators presented draft considerations. 2/12/2026: Scope and task oerders for Raftelis and First Tryon presented to committee. Approved to send to OJRSA Board. 3/2: OJRSA Board approved execution and funding mechanism using base percentage plus pro
7	Communication plan to be developed under the guidance of the Reconstitution Committee and provided to all entities involved.	11/12/2025 (120 days)	10%	Facilitators	12/11/2025		12/11/2025: K Amidon Presented Communication Memo #1 to committee. 1/9: Memo #1 distributed. 1/19: Memo #2 distributed. 4/17: Memo #3 distributed.
8	List of recommendations for the initial commissioners for the New Commission will be provided to Delegation. <i>(Within 60 days of approved changes to the Act*)</i>	Estimate 8/31/2026 (as noted)	0%				
9	Complete the technical evaluation and financial valuation of the collection systems.	2/27/2027 (15 months)	2%	Officials of OJRSA, Cities/Town, & County	4/14/2026		4/21/2025: C Eleazer completed uploading all documents for Raftelis and First Tryon.
10	Unified, equitable rate structure timeline will be provided as part of initial terms for collection system consolidation.	5/12/2027 (18 months)	0%				
11	Legal documents to transfer collection system assets to OJRSA to be executed, as well as all necessary reconstitution documents.	7/15/2027 (24 months)	0%				
12	If the legislative amendments have not be approved, plans for consolidation under the amended Act will be abandoned. Thereupon, the OJRSA will proceed to consolidate the member system and implement the reconstitution under the existing Act, with such process to be finalized by no later than 36 months. Additionally, all members shall be issued permits in compliance with the OJRSA Sewer Use Regulation and added as co-permittees under the NPDES permit, if consolidation for any member does not occur.	8/16/2027 (25 months)	0%				
13	Finalize consolidation and associated activities	7/17/2028 (36 months)	0%				

^ As noted in Exhibit A of the “OJRSA Reorganization Recommendations,” the implementation schedule is to began when the OJRSA Board of Commissioners accepted the report its July 15, 2025 called meeting.

* Estimated to be July/August 2026.

FY2026 RESTRICTED FUND PROJECTS

PROJECTS MAY CARRY ACROSS BUDGET YEARS

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Row #	Restricted Fund Projects <i>(Project Manager)</i>	OJRSA Project #	Approx % Complete	Anticipated Completion	OJRSA Funding Amount (\$)	Max Funding by Others (\$)	PO/Contract Amount (\$)	RESTRICTED FUND PROJECT MILESTONES							
								Bids/RFQ/etc. Issue/Advertised	PO/Contract Signed	Started Work	Completed	Obligated/ Spent Curr + Prev Years (\$)	Budget Remaining (\$)	GL Code <i>(XXXXX = get from Office Mgr)</i>	Comp. Performing (and Project Mgr)
A	I-85 Corridor Phase II <i>See below (CE)</i>	2019-XX and 2023-06	96%	See below	N/A	N/A	N/A	See below	See below	See below		See below	See below	RO&M: CIP 1401-06050	<i>Varies. See Below</i>
	Engineering and Inspection Services COUNTY FUNDED		100%	10/31/2024	0	480,850	1,042,220	Inherited from Oconee Co	5/4/2023	5/4/2023		450,787	591,433	RO&M: Prof Svcs 1301-02430	Davis & Floyd Travis Dupree
	Construction EDA/RIA/COUNTY FUNDED		100%	10/31/2024	0	12,311,447	11,687,329	9/27/2022	3/23/2023	6/1/2023	2/4/2025	11,687,329	(0)	RO&M: CIP 1401-06050	Moorhead Construct Kevin Moorhead
	Engineering for Creek Stabilization & Welcome Center Waterline		10%	TBD	0	78,650	78,650	EJCDC Contract Amend #3	2/20/2025	1/8/2026		0	78,650	RO&M: CIP 1401-06050	Davis & Floyd Travis Dupree
B	Exit 4/Oconee Manufacturing Park ("Sewer South Phase III") PS/Sewer ENGINEERING <i>(CE)</i>	CY 2022	100%	11/1/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A OCONEE CO PROJ	N/A OCONEE CO PROJ	N/A OCONEE CO PROJ	Sometime in 2022	8/29/2025	0	0	TBD	Thomas & Hutton Lee Brackett
C	Dewatering Equipment Replacement at WRF <i>See below (JM, KL)</i>	2024-06	44%	See below	N/A	N/A	N/A	See below	See below	See below		See below	See below	PROJ & CONT 1501-09011	<i>Varies. See Below</i>
	Design, Construction Admin, and Inspection SCIIP MATCH		80%	Sub: 9/23/2026 Final: 10/13/2026	440,300	0	440,300	9/15/2023	12/19/2023	1/11/2024		350,406	89,894	PROJ & CONT 1501-09011	KCI Technologies Tom Vollmar
	Construction SCIIP GRANT		7%	Sub: 9/23/2026 Final: 10/13/2026	0	4,216,749	4,215,373	3/22/2024	7/30/2024	7/26/2024		333,330	3,882,043	PROJ & CONT 1501-09011	Harper GC Justin Jones
D	Consent Order Gravity Sewer Rehab Project (SSES/Inspection: 2023) <i>See below (CE, KL)</i>	2024-08	81%	See below	N/A	N/A	N/A	See below	See below	See below		See below	See below	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	<i>Varies. See Below</i>
	Engineering SCIIP MATCH		80%	9/29/2025	584,500	0	584,500	N/A	9/15/2023	10/3/2023		513,569	70,931	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
	Manhole Resiliency Plan: Project 1c SCIIP MATCH		80%	9/30/2025	87,500	0	TBD	N/A	4/21/2025	4/21/2025		24,075	0	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
	Construction/Rehabilitation PHASE 1 SCIIP GRANT		99%	SC: 9/18/2025 FC: 10/23/2025	0	4,061,570	3,262,337	8/14/2024	11/20/2024	1/27/2025	4/2/2026	2,332,197	930,140	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	Bio-Nomic Services Buck Stevenson
	Construction/Rehabilitation PHASE 2 SCIIP GRANT		TBD	TBD	0	TBD	TBD	1/13/2026				0	0	PROJ & CONT 1501-09009	TBD
E	Martin Creek PS Basin Trunk Sewer CCTV Engineer Review and Flow Study Report <i>(CE)</i>	2025-03	100%	3/31/2025	141,000	0	141,000	Consent Order Prof Svcs	9/30/2024	11/1/2024	7/22/2025	141,000	0	PROJ & CONT 1501-09012	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
F	CONSENT ORDER ITEM Evaluation of Gravity Sewer CCTV/Smoketesting from 1A (WRF) to MH29 <i>(KL)</i>	2024-04	100%	11/15/2025	31,500	0	31,500	Prof Svcs	8/12/2025	8/15/2025	12/16/2025	31,500	0	PROJ & CONT 1501-09014	Ardurra Priya Verravalli
G	CONSENT ORDER ITEM Speeds Creek FM Replacement <u>Engineering Design & Easements Only</u>	2026-11	1%	Prelim: 5/15/2026	TBD	0	69,000	IDC Engineer	PRELIM: 2/24/2026			0	69,000	PROJ & CONT 1501-09015	Weston & Sampson Jason Gillespie
H	Standard Operating Procedures for Welcome Center PS, Broomway PS per SCDES Requirements <i>(KL)</i>	N/A	100%	1/14/2026	0	5,250	5,250	Prof Svcs	10/21/2025	11/12/2025	12/19/2025	5,261	(11)	RO&M: Prof Svcs 1301-02430	Goldie Assoc Paul Lewis
								TOTAL RESTRICTED FUNDS OBLIGATED/ACTUAL TO DATE:		3,731,338		5,041,996		REMAINING	

FY2026 RESTRICTED FUND PROJECTS

PROJECTS MAY CARRY ACROSS BUDGET YEARS

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Row #	Restricted Fund Projects <i>(Project Manager)</i>	Notes
A	I-85 Corridor Phase II <i>See below (CE)</i>	12/8: Sent email to Greg Shelton to schedule discussion about culvert v. bridge option. 12/11: T Dupree emailed saying they will update the record drawings to include service to Yoders. 12/16: J Wilson and M McClain confirmed lateral from Yoders connects to grav sewer via in-line wye. T Dupree will get revised plans to OJRSA soon but it will likely be after holidays. Also forwarded him the email from J Reynolds on 8/6 about grassing and other warranty-related questions. Also sent L Flynn email about contacting Greg Shelton/David Whipple about culvert v. bridge option at Broomway. Have not heard back from Shelton on email sent 2 weeks ago. 12/17: Forwarded P Shirley email regarding waterline at Welcome Center and the Broomway bridge/culvert option. Asked KL for update on locating/GPSing cleanout at 501 E Fairplay Blvd. and get rim and grade elevations. Received revised record drawings from D&F. Received update from T Dupree about stabilization. There are some needs (he included in email). Asked him to contact Moorhead b/c warranty period ends 12/19/26. 12/19: L Flynn received response from D Whipple stating they are considering bridge option and asked for more info. 12/30: Info from T Dupree forwarded to L Flynn to share with D Whipple. 1/5/2025: T Dupree and Joe Laws with SCDOT communicating about gate access. 1/7: OJRSA informed D&F of approval of gate plan that was received earlier in day. Completed SCDOT permit. 1/8: Sent letter to B Dean (DOT) saying OJRSA would maintain gate. 2/20: Received SCDOT Encroachment Permit to install gate at controlled access location at Exit 2. KL to get quotes from qualified SCDOT contractors. 3/9: T Dupree confirmed SCDOT Encroachment Permit was submitted for water line at Welcome Center last week. 4/14: T Dupree believes the cleanout that was broken off is now under the northbound travel lane of SC
	Engineering and Inspection Services COUNTY FUNDED	
	Construction EDA/RIA/COUNTY FUNDED	
	Engineering for Creek Stabilization & Welcome Center Waterline	
B	Exit 4/Oconee Manufacturing Park ("Sewer South Phase III") PS/Sewer ENGINEERING <i>(CE)</i>	3/26: B Dean asked for update, L Brackett said he is still waiting for Enc Permit and COI from Stewart Jones. 4/1: B Dean asked again and L Brackett responded that he spoke with S Jones with the county yesterday and will approach county council about it next week. 4/8: L Brackett sent information to SCDOT.
C	Dewatering Equipment Replacement at WRF <i>See below (JM, KL)</i>	1/6/2025: Received 90% plans, Jackson Electric visited site to assess. 1/22: Received SCDES construction permit application payment request of \$550. 2/4: Board approved contracts. Signed, submitted stormwater permit application. 3/10: Received feedback from SCRIA on contract. KCI will need to oversee a few items and respond. 3/28: Received final contract as approved by RIA for signature. Barbian asked Harper to sign then forward for OJRSA signature. 4/17: Signed contract. 7/25: Looking at November mobilization. Looking at substantial completion in mid-July 2026. 9/15: Continuing to work on electrical. 10/2: Harper will apply for building permits soon. 12/18: Mobilization is now likely to occur in March once equipment arrives. Project is still on schedule for completion in accordance with SCIIP requirements. 1/9/2026: Shop drawings have been submitted and plans for conveyor updated. 1/23: Shop drawings may impact project schedule soon. Engr to work with contractor to develop plan. Trying to schedule demo of dryer solids silo soon. 3/4: Executed CO #2 and Notice to Proceed. CO #2 within limit of prior board approval. Mobilization to begin next week. 3/9: Executed CO #3 to add 28 days to substantial compl. 3/16: Equipment beginning to arrive. 4/10: Harper has begun concrete floor removal. 4/21: Drain lines are now tied in.
	Design, Construction Admin, and Inspection SCIIP MATCH	
	Construction SCIIP GRANT	
D	Consent Order Gravity Sewer Rehab Project (SSES/Inspection: 2023) <i>See below (CE, KL)</i>	PO/Contract Amount includes \$700,000 owner contingency 12/19: KL waiting for final approval by Nate/RIA on Procurement of Materials in Advance for SCIIP Grant form. Once that is approved, then KL will oversee obtaining at least 3 qualifying quotes for 65 watertight manhole rings/covers. 1/5/2026: Completed 1 of relines and sprayed manhole that was replaced. Crew preparing for 2nd reline under SC11. Post-CCTV work ongoing. R/W rehab on hold until mats come out and site restoration will happen then. Pay app submitted to engr for review. 1/7: Sent manhole vent detail to J Lyon. 1/13: Advertised for Phase II of SCIIP Project. Pre-bid meeting scheduled for 2/2. 1/30: Created second Phase II pre-bid meeting for 2/9 due to forecasted winter weather. 2/2: Continuing restoration. There is some more small work to do with the manholes and there has been a punchlist developed. Waiting for things to dry out. Final test results and CCTV delivered by Buck Stevenson to Ardurra last Wednesday and they are being reviewed. 2/16: Will be looking at seeding and strawing soon. Bio-Nomic will allow for OJRSA to review and approve easement conditions prior to seeding/strawing. Will schedule final manhole inspections once KL returns tomorrow. Pay App that was submitted in December is on hold becasue engr missing 15 CCTV videos and 3 test results. This info was sent by email last week. Discussion about accessing manholes because one seems too small for a person to access. 2/17: Received one bid for Phase 2. Uncertified bids were \$957,540 base, \$699,900 Alternate, \$1,657,440 total. 3/23: Completed Freeman. Working on Dr. John Rd. and Emergency Ln. Will move to Armstrong soon. Executed CO #8 for \$9,240 increase for materials and decrease of \$117,737.45 for owner credits. 3/25: Bio-Nomic should be complete next week and out of area. 3/30: Bio-Nomic anticipates complete demobilization on 4/1. 4/2: Received notification from Robbi Bennett (Bio-Nomic) that they have completed work. Verificatin of conditions needed by OJRSA and engineer. 4/8: Substantial Letter of Completion issued by engineer. 4/15: Engineer reported the contractor is working on punchlist items near Armstrong Rd, Dr John’s Rd, and and Emergency Lane and they expect to be finished by the end of the week. 4/17: Sent draft agreement for waiver of liquidated damages to contractor for review. 4/21: Contractor expecting to be completed tomorrow
	Engineering SCIIP MATCH	
	Manhole Resiliency Plan: Project 1c SCIIP MATCH	
	Construction/Rehabilitation PHASE 1 SCIIP GRANT	
	Construction/Rehabilitation PHASE 2 SCIIP GRANT	
E	Martin Creek PS Basin Trunk Sewer CCTV Engineer Review and Flow Study Report <i>(CE)</i>	5/5: Received draft report to review. 6/2: Provided comments to Priya. 7/24: Received final report. COMPLETE.
F	CONSENT ORDER ITEM Evaluation of Gravity Sewer CCTV/Smoketesting from 1A (WRF) to MH29 <i>(KL)</i>	Review CCTV for 9,525 LF of 30" and 36" RCP and 29 manhole inspections to develop list of defects for design of sewer rehab.12/5: Received final report, however, OJRSA staff still have questions. Scheduled meeting with eng for 12/8. 12/16: J Lyon needs to speak with Rebecca Turner on final comments. 12/16: Received final report. COMPLETE.
G	CONSENT ORDER ITEM Speeds Creek FM Replacement Engineering Design & Easements Only	2/5: Met with J Gillespie to discuss prelim engineering for this. 2/24: Executed TO #1 for prelim engineering. (~10 week proj) 3/12: Letters sent out to property owners along route letting them know about upcoming survey. 3/23: Anticipate survey work to begin week of 4/6. Bolton & Menk waiting on flow info from SL&W. 3/31: Received door hangers, JW to distribute to properties. 4/8: Door hangers distributed.
H	Standard Operating Procedures for Welcome Center PS, Broomway PS per SCDES Requirements <i>(KL,</i>	Will be invoiced for this and the Duck Pond PS together. <u>To determine how much each will be for coding, use this formula for Duck Pond: Invoice Amount x 66.46%</u> 11/12: Began work. 12/12: Received SOPs, will begin review and provide feedback to engineer. 12/19: COMPLETE.

OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY 20-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN & REHABILITATION PLAN

Includes projects identified in *Oconee County & Western Anderson County Sewer Master Plan* Scenario 4 as recommended by Weston & Sampson/Bolton & Menk (2024) and known/anticipated O&M and rehabilitation projects. All costs in July 2024 Dollars Unless Otherwise Noted.

December 2024 (priorities updated February 2025)

PRIORITY GROUP -- **1A:** Critical O&M/Consent Order with No Growth **1B:** Critical O&M/Consent Order with Growth **2:** Approaching End of Life with No Growth **3:** Approaching End of Life with Growth **4:** Growth Only

PROJECT	JUSTIFICATION	PRIORITY GROUP	PRIORITY W/IN GROUP	DRIVER	FUNDING SOURCE	ORIGINAL MASTER PLAN FISCAL YEAR(S)	CONSENT ORDER	ORIGINAL 2024 COST ESTIMATE	TOTAL PROJECT COST	DIFF B/T ACTUAL & ESTIMATE	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Primary Clarifiers: Prim Clarifier Sludge #3 Pump Replacement (Swing Pump)	Beyond useful life - to be funded during WRF Upgrade Phase 1 (\$30,000)	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Annual (O&M)	2026	No	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$20,000	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$50,000	\$0
Aeration: Motor Repair / Replacement	Inoperable, necessary to restore plant to permitted flow of 7.8 MGD	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$107,620	\$103,200	(\$4,420)	Deferred → →	\$103,200	\$0	\$0
Aeration: Gearbox Drive Rebuilds	Inoperable, necessary to restore plant to permitted flow of 7.8 MGD	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027	No	Added FY 2026	\$435,391	N/A	Added FY 2026	\$435,391		
Aeration: Gate Replacements	Inoperable, necessary to restore plant to permitted flow of 7.8 MGD	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	Deferred → →	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
Secondary Clarifiers: Rebuild / Replace #3 Mechanical Equipment	FY2026 Project. Inoperable as of FY2026, emergency repair required	1A	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$375,800	\$635,700	\$259,900	\$250,000	\$385,700	\$0	\$0
WRF: Backup Power - Portable Generator Connection (inc. Engineering)	Eng Complete. FY2026 Bid (rejected) Necessary to allow treatment plant to be powered by rented generator	1A	WRF 2	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$212,875	\$825,000	\$612,125	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$825,000	\$0
Flow Equalization & Storage: Day Tank Mixing and Control Equipment	Inoperable, affects process and leads to increased O&M costs (tank cleaning, pump wear/tear)	1A	WRF 2	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$232,473	\$232,473	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$170,265	\$62,208
Digesters / Sludge Holding Tanks: Mixer Replacement for #1	Inoperable, affects process and leads to increased O&M costs (tank cleaning, pump wear/tear)	1A	WRF 2	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$273,000	\$273,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$199,947	\$73,053
Coneross Influent PS: Replace Soft Starts	Beyond useful life - to be funded during WRF Upgrade Phase 1 (\$104,650)	1A	WRF 3	O&M	Annual (O&M)	2027-2028	No	\$104,650	\$104,650	\$0	\$0	Deferred → →	\$102,179	\$2,471
Coneross Influent PS: Flood Protection	Necessary due to frequent flooding and shutting down treatment plant	1A	WRF 4	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2028	No	\$154,700	\$154,700	\$0	\$0	Deferred → →	\$90,779	\$63,921
Digesters / Sludge Holding Tanks: Replace Blowers	Beyond useful life	1A	WRF 5	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$560,300	\$560,300	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$410,368	\$149,932
Biological Reactor Basin: Valve / Gate Replacements	Inoperable	1A	WRF 6	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$293,020	\$293,020	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$214,610	\$78,410
Digesters / Sludge Holding Tanks: Repair Decanter System	Inoperable	1A	WRF 7	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2029-2030	No	\$149,500	\$149,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,495
GIS/Mapping	CMOM, inflow/Infiltration, system maintenance/repairs	1A	CS General	O&M	Annual (O&M)	ALL 20 YEARS = \$29,550/Yr	YES	\$591,000	\$591,900	\$900	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$29,550	\$29,550
CCTV/Cleaning	CMOM, inflow/Infiltration, system maintenance/repairs	1A	CS General	O&M	Annual (O&M)	ALL 20 YEARS = \$200,000/Yr	YES	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$600,000	\$200,000
Engineering/Flow Metering (General Budget Item, allocate to projects as necessary)	CMOM, inflow/Infiltration, system maintenance/repairs	1A	CS General	O&M	Annual (O&M)	ALL 20 YEARS = \$400,000/Yr	YES	\$8,000,000	\$7,200,000	(\$800,000)	Used elsewhere	Used elsewhere	\$400,000	\$400,000
Speeds Creek Force Main Replacement	Frequent breaks, issues with soil causing degradation of DIP	1A	CS 1	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	YES	\$2,713,000	\$2,713,000	\$0	\$87,500	\$325,690	\$2,299,810	\$0
Systemwide Rehab (General Budget Item, allocate as necessary for Rehab of 100% of System)	For rehabilitation that we have not yet identified but will during CMOM implementation	1A	CS General	O&M	Primary Debt	ALL 20 YEARS = \$1,228,750/Yr	YES	\$24,575,000	\$22,952,972	(\$1,622,028)	Added to → →	Added to → →	\$2,064,222	\$1,228,750
Systemwide Rehab: MH COS0001-COS0030 Gravity Sewer Includes Flood Resiliency	Ardurra 12/2025 Report & Costs Rehab 9,676 LF of 30"-36" pipe and 30 MHs	1A	CS 2	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2028-2029	YES	w/ Systemwide Imp.	\$8,583,640	N/A	\$40,000	Deferred → →	\$4,271,820	\$4,271,820
Choestoea Creek PS Replacement	Beyond useful life	1A	CS 3	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	YES	\$2,887,500	\$2,887,500	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$1,694,401	\$1,193,099
Systemwide Rehab: Southern Westminster Trunk Sewer	WK Dickson 5/2025 Report & Costs Rehab 33,572 LF 8"-15" pipe, 113 MHs, flooding issues	1A	CS 4	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2028	YES	w/ Systemwide Imp.	\$2,345,950	N/A	\$0	\$938,380	\$1,407,570	\$0
Systemwide Rehab: Martin Creek PS Basin Gravity Sewer	WK Dickson 5/2025 Report & Costs Rehab 41,309 LF 8"-24" pipe and 210 MHs	1A	CS 5	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2028-2030	YES	w/ Systemwide Imp.	\$2,144,583	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$214,458	\$1,393,979
Pelham Creek PS Replacement POSSIBLE ELIMINATION BY DAVIS CREEK SEWER PROJECT	Replace PS. Beyond useful life. Need to incorporate small amount of growth for subdivision(s).	1A	CS 6	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$1,173,611	\$826,389
ISS PS Replacement	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	1A	CS 7	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2033-2034	No	\$1,155,000	\$1,155,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Coneross Creek WRF Upgrade Phase 1 (Upgrade to 10.4 mgd)	For areawide growth and for operational service by FY 2032 (7-8 years)	1B	WRF 1	Growth	Primary Debt	2027-2032	No	\$52,000,000	\$52,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,965,625	\$2,973,750	\$6,998,403
Perkins Creek PS Replacement	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	1B	CS 1	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2026-2027	YES	\$6,930,000	\$6,930,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$4,066,563	\$2,863,438
Seneca Creek PS Replacement/Upgrade POSSIBLE ELIMINATION BY DAVIS CREEK SEWER PROJECT	Beyond useful life, no remaining capacity available	1B	CS 2	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2026-2027	No	\$3,750,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$2,200,521	\$1,549,479
Millbrook PS Replacement/Upgrade POSSIBLE ELIMINATION BY DAVIS CREEK SEWER PROJECT	GMC 11/2023 Report & Costs Station floods. Beyond useful life. Upsize for growth.	1B	CS 3	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2029	No	\$1,610,000	\$1,610,000	\$0	\$0	Deferred → →	\$161,000	\$1,207,500
Martin Creek Pump Station & Force Main	Allows for elimination of upstream pump stations and growth	1B	CS 4	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2034-2035	YES	\$38,486,000	\$38,486,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martin Creek H2S Control	Garver 7/2024 Study & Costs Eliminate asset degradation and odor complaints	1B	CS 5	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$1,000,000	\$1,400,000	\$400,000	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$770,000	\$630,000
Primary Clarifiers: Scum Pump #1 and #2 Replacement	Frequent operation and maintenance issues, beyond useful life	2	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$40,000	\$98,500	\$58,500	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$98,500	\$0
Digesters / Sludge Holding Tanks: Blower Room Repairs	Beyond useful life - to be funded during WRF Upgrade Phase 1 (\$14,950)	2	WRF 2	O&M	Annual (O&M)	2026-2027	No	\$14,960	\$0	(\$14,960)	Deferred to	WRF Upgrade	\$0	\$0
Secondary Clarifiers: Replace RAS Valves and Check Valves	Beyond useful life	2	WRF 3	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$70,000	\$60,000	(\$10,000)	Added to → →	Deferred → →	\$60,000	\$0
Septage Receiving Station: Rehabilitation	Inoperable	2	WRF 4	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026	No	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$85,000	\$0
Primary Clarifiers: Rehabilitate Distribution Box	Approaching end of useful life	2	WRF 5	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2028	No	\$86,710	\$86,710	\$0	\$0	\$63,507	\$23,203	\$0
Speeds Creek PS Replacement	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	2	CS 1	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2034-2035	No	\$4,620,000	\$4,620,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cane Creek PS Upgrade	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	2	CS 2	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2031-2032	No	\$2,887,500	\$2,887,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wexford PS Replacement	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	2	CS 3	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2034-2035	No	\$1,155,000	\$1,155,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cryovac PS Upgrade	Approaching or beyond end of useful life	2	CS 4	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2032-2033	No	\$1,155,000	\$1,155,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
US 123 / 76 West Seneca RR Bridge Crossing / Bottleneck	Issues with degradation due to H2S from SL&W system	3	CS 1	Growth/O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2026-2027	No	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$586,806	\$413,194
Davis Creek Road Gravity Sewer / PS Elimination CANCELED - TOO MANY OTHER NEEDS	Elimination of Pelham, Millbrook, & Seneca CK PSs and allows for growth on eastern side of system	3	Canceled	Growth/O&M	Primary Debt	2026-2028	No	\$5,281,000	\$0	(\$5,281,000)	Deferred → →	Canceled	\$0	\$0
Primary Clarifiers: Alkalinity Control	Compliance issues and concerns--WILL BE NEEDED ASAP IF BASF CHANGES PROCESS	4	WRF 1	O&M	Cash &/or Debt	2029-2030	No	\$694,850	\$694,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$508,913
Coneross Creek WRF Upgrade Phase 2 (Upgrade to 13.0 mgd)	For areawide growth and for operational service by FY 2045 (20 years)	4	WRF 2	Growth	Primary Debt	2040-2045	No	\$52,000,000	\$52,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Choestoea Creek Gravity Sewer	For future growth around Westminster, upsize from 8" to 12"	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2042-2044	No	\$1,790,000	\$1,790,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Flat Rock Downstream Gravity Sewer	For future growth south of Walhalla, upsize from 8" to 10"	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2040-2042	No	\$1,890,000	\$1,890,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lower Seneca Creek Sewer Improvements	New service area, 8" gravity and pump station/force main	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2041-2043	No	\$4,033,000	\$4,033,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lower Westminster Gravity Sewer	For future growth south of Westminster, replace 10" with 15"	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2036-2038	No	\$1,872,000	\$1,872,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shiloh Road Gravity Sewer	For future growth east of Seneca, install 8" gravity sewer	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2036-2037	No	\$1,802,000	\$1,802,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Valley View Sewer Improvements	For future growth east of Seneca, install 8" gravity sewer, PS/FM	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2043-2045	No	\$5,459,000	\$5,459,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Oak Sewer Extension	Remove West Oak HS WWTP, allow for growth with 8" gravity sewer	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2042-2044	No	\$4,712,000	\$4,712,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Perkins Creek Gravity Sewer	Allows for growth on northern and western side of Seneca	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2032-2034	No	\$5,132,000	\$5,132,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Richland Road Gravity Sewer	Allows for growth on northern and western side of Seneca	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Cash &/or Debt	2027-2028	No	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$0	Deferred → →	\$1,232,292	\$867,708
Richland Creek Trunk Sewer Extension	Allows for growth on northern and western side of Seneca	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2026-2029	No	\$7,900,000	\$7,900,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$961,167	\$2,835,222
Martin Creek Gravity Sewer (needed to serve Newry Area development)	Elimination of pump stations and allows for growth on eastern side of system	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2026-2028	No	\$7,318,000	\$7,318,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$1,166,814	\$5,045,354
Newry Area Pump Station & Force Main	Growth in the Newry/SC 130/Old Clemson Hwy area	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2026-2029	No	\$19,751,000	\$19,751,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$3,066,282	\$7,565,121
Davis Creek Road No. 1 Pump Station & Force Main (Newry Area development)	Elimination of pump stations and allows for growth on eastern side of system	4	CS As Needed	Growth	Primary Debt	2026-2028	No	\$22,143,000	\$22,143,000	\$0	Deferred → →	Deferred → →	\$3,437,632	\$8,481,316
I-85 Region Sewer OCONEE COUNTY FUNDED (2022 Dollars: \$16,000,000)	To be funded by Oconee County for growth along I-85 corridor	N/A	CS As Needed	Growth	Oconee Co		No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TBD	Placeholder if needed	N/A		TBD (if needed)	N/A		No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TBD	Placeholder if needed	N/A		TBD (if needed)	N/A		No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
								\$307,483,458	\$314,612,039	\$7,128,581	\$407,500	\$5,547,493	\$37,108,119	\$49,048,725

010 OJRSA FUND

004 REVENUE

00401 REVENUE

Revenue Report

Oconee Joint Rsa

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Level 4 Summary for March 2026

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Current Pd Revenue	Curr Pct	Year To Date Revenue	YTD Pct	Budget Balance
010 OJRSA FUND								
004 REVENUE								
00401 REVENUE								
01770 CONNECTION FEES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
01790 UNRESTRICTED INTEREST	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$20,943.55	84	\$94,980.09	380	(\$69,980.09)
01830 HAULED WASTE SVCS	\$213,502.00	\$0.00	\$213,502.00	\$20,750.00	10	\$179,776.34	84	\$33,725.66
01840 OTHER REVENUE	\$41,269.00	\$0.00	\$41,269.00	\$30,593.67	74	\$313,022.08	758	(\$271,753.08)
01880 CAPACITY FEES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$300.00)	0	(\$300.00)	0	\$300.00
01910 USER FEES	\$6,128,172.00	\$0.00	\$6,128,172.00	\$513,795.49	8	\$4,406,796.01	72	\$1,721,375.99
Total Revenue	\$6,407,943.00	\$0.00	\$6,407,943.00	\$585,782.71	9	\$4,994,274.52	78	\$1,413,668.48
00801 PRETREATMENT								
01850 INDUSTRIES	\$190,278.00	\$0.00	\$190,278.00	(\$1,384.46)	(1)	\$155,661.80	82	\$34,616.20
Total Pretreatment	\$190,278.00	\$0.00	\$190,278.00	(\$1,384.46)	(1)	\$155,661.80	82	\$34,616.20
01001 RETAIL IMPACT FEE FUND								
01880 CAPACITY FEES	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$5,000.00
Total Retail Impact Fee Fund	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$5,000.00
01101 WHOLESALE IMPACT FEE FUND								
01780 RESTRICTED INTEREST	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$27,259.44	27	\$170,659.24	171	(\$70,659.24)
01880 CAPACITY FEES	\$800,000.00	\$0.00	\$800,000.00	\$92,912.00	12	\$1,314,427.31	164	(\$514,427.31)
01930 UNUSED CAPACITY FEES	\$76,000.00	\$0.00	\$76,000.00	\$110.63	0	\$88,027.13	116	(\$12,027.13)
Total Wholesale Impact Fee Fund	\$976,000.00	\$0.00	\$976,000.00	\$120,282.07	12	\$1,573,113.68	161	(\$597,113.68)
01201 CONTRACT OPERATIONS								
01900 INTERGOV. REIMBURSEMENT	\$50,491.00	\$0.00	\$50,491.00	\$0.00	0	\$76,015.35	151	(\$25,524.35)
Total Contract Operations	\$50,491.00	\$0.00	\$50,491.00	\$0.00	0	\$76,015.35	151	(\$25,524.35)
01301 RETAIL SERVICES								
01780 RESTRICTED INTEREST	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$5,892.42	0	(\$5,892.42)
01900 INTERGOV. REIMBURSEMENT	\$105,534.00	\$0.00	\$105,534.00	\$7,836.98	7	\$19,438.56	18	\$86,095.44
01910 USER FEES	\$269.00	\$0.00	\$269.00	\$0.00	0	\$15,190.82	5647	(\$14,921.82)
Total Retail Services	\$105,803.00	\$0.00	\$105,803.00	\$7,836.98	7	\$40,521.80	38	\$65,281.20
01501 CONTINGENCY FUND								
01780 RESTRICTED INTEREST	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,400.19	0	\$1,400.19	0	(\$1,400.19)
01822 GRANTS - PROJS & CONTINGENCY	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
01840 OTHER REVENUE	\$7,773,098.00	\$0.00	\$7,773,098.00	\$178,333.30	2	\$299,649.97	4	\$7,473,448.03
Total Contingency Fund	\$7,773,098.00	\$0.00	\$7,773,098.00	\$179,733.49	2	\$301,050.16	4	\$7,472,047.84
Total REVENUE	\$15,508,613.00	\$0.00	\$15,508,613.00	\$892,250.79	6	\$7,140,637.31	46	\$8,367,975.69
Total OJRSA FUND	\$15,508,613.00	\$0.00	\$15,508,613.00	\$892,250.79	6	\$7,140,637.31	46	\$8,367,975.69
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$15,508,613.00	\$0.00	\$15,508,613.00	\$892,250.79	6	\$7,140,637.31	46	\$8,367,975.69

010 OJRSA FUND

005 EXPENSES

00501 ADMINISTRATION

Expenditure Report

Oconee Joint Rsa

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Level 4 Summary for March 2026

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
010 OJRSA FUND									
005 EXPENSES									
00501 ADMINISTRATION									
01140 100% DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	\$1,238,863.00	\$0.00	\$1,238,863.00	8	\$929,147.22	75	\$0.00	\$309,715.78	25
01300 PAYROLL: SALARIES	\$1,331,852.00	\$0.00	\$1,331,852.00	7	\$941,117.31	71	\$0.00	\$390,734.69	29
01310 OVERTIME	\$35,892.00	\$0.00	\$35,892.00	6	\$29,888.52	83	\$0.00	\$6,003.48	17
01350 PAYROLL: FICA/MEDICARE WH	\$110,941.00	\$0.00	\$110,941.00	7	\$74,903.84	68	\$0.00	\$36,037.16	32
01380 PAYROLL: RETIREMENT	\$253,853.00	\$0.00	\$253,853.00	7	\$169,528.31	67	\$0.00	\$84,324.69	33
02200 COMMISSIONER EXPENSES	\$13,140.00	\$0.00	\$13,140.00	4	\$10,440.00	79	\$0.00	\$2,700.00	21
02220 GROUP INSURANCE	\$264,245.00	\$0.00	\$264,245.00	9	\$198,114.26	75	\$0.00	\$66,130.74	25
02250 INSURANCE-PROPERTY/GENERAL	\$109,186.00	\$0.00	\$109,186.00	0	\$127,023.21	116	\$0.00	(\$17,837.21)	(16)
02260 EMPLOYEE WELLNESS	\$34,987.00	\$0.00	\$34,987.00	4	\$17,127.00	49	\$0.00	\$17,860.00	51
02300 LICENSES/CERTIFS/MEMBERSHIPS	\$47,668.00	\$0.00	\$47,668.00	1	\$26,236.41	55	\$0.00	\$21,431.59	45
02320 EVENTS & MEETING EXPENSES	\$4,400.00	\$0.00	\$4,400.00	6	\$3,066.33	70	\$0.00	\$1,333.67	30
02370 SAFETY	\$50,355.00	\$0.00	\$50,355.00	1	\$37,285.96	74	\$0.00	\$13,069.04	26
02380 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$298,788.00	\$0.00	\$298,788.00	2	\$146,230.34	49	\$0.00	\$152,557.66	51
02410 TECHNOLOGY: PHONES/INTERNET/TV	\$16,500.00	\$0.00	\$16,500.00	0	\$8,847.21	54	\$0.00	\$7,652.79	46
02420 ADMINISTRATION SERVICES	\$280,413.00	\$0.00	\$280,413.00	28	\$389,159.73	139	\$0.00	(\$108,746.73)	(39)
02440 O&M CONTINGENCY	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$250,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$250,000.00	100
02530 R&M: VEHICLES/TRAILERS/EQUIP	\$116,000.00	\$0.00	\$116,000.00	7	\$62,363.79	54	(\$523.57)	\$54,159.78	47
02560 FEES & PENALTIES	\$4,339.00	\$0.00	\$4,339.00	2	\$4,116.84	95	\$0.00	\$222.16	5
02590 ROLLING STOCK & EQUIPMENT	\$84,000.00	\$0.00	\$84,000.00	0	\$80,607.00	96	\$0.00	\$3,393.00	4
Total Administration	\$4,545,422.00	\$0.00	\$4,545,422.00	8	\$3,255,203.28	72	(\$523.57)	\$1,290,742.29	28
00601 CONVEYANCE SYSTEM									
02400 SUPPLIES/TOOLS	\$57,342.00	\$0.00	\$57,342.00	3	\$53,344.66	93	\$272.97	\$3,724.37	6
02411 TECHNOLOGY: SCADA	\$22,043.00	\$0.00	\$22,043.00	0	\$16,088.40	73	\$0.00	\$5,954.60	27
02430 SERVICES: PROFESSIONAL/CONSULT	\$142,556.00	\$0.00	\$142,556.00	24	\$152,110.70	107	\$0.00	(\$9,554.70)	(7)
02450 CHEMICALS: SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	\$26,061.00	\$0.00	\$26,061.00	13	\$23,216.12	89	\$0.00	\$2,844.88	11
02455 CHEMICALS: HERBICIDE/PESTICIDE	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	0	\$781.62	39	\$0.00	\$1,218.38	61
02490 ELECTRICITY	\$279,840.00	\$0.00	\$279,840.00	8	\$198,332.01	71	\$0.00	\$81,507.99	29
02500 WATER	\$11,130.00	\$0.00	\$11,130.00	11	\$9,190.00	83	\$0.00	\$1,940.00	17
02540 EQUIPMENT RENTALS	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	0	\$7,646.33	51	\$0.00	\$7,353.67	49
02550 BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	0	\$5,801.44	97	\$0.00	\$198.56	3
02590 ROLLING STOCK & EQUIPMENT	\$32,025.00	\$0.00	\$32,025.00	0	\$31,621.09	99	\$0.00	\$403.91	1
04030 FLOW MONITOR STAS: RICHLAND	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$10,645.14	0	\$0.00	(\$10,645.14)	0
05000 PUMP STATIONS	\$225,410.00	\$0.00	\$225,410.00	0	\$49,010.40	22	\$306.57	\$176,093.03	78
05010 PUMP STATIONS: CANE PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$18,241.52	0	\$0.00	(\$18,241.52)	0
05020 PUMP STATIONS: CHOESTOE PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$510.78	0	\$0.00	(\$510.78)	0
05030 PUMP STATIONS: CONEROSS PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$69.75	0	\$0.00	(\$69.75)	0
05040 PUMP STATIONS: CRYOVAC PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$317.85	0	\$0.00	(\$317.85)	0

010 OJRSA FUND
005 EXPENSES
00601 CONVEYANCE SYSTEM

Oconee Joint Rsa
Expenditure Report
Level 4 Summary for March 2026

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
05080 PUMP STATIONS: HALFWAY BR PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$1,025.00	0	\$0.00	(\$1,025.00)	0
05090 PUMP STATIONS: ISS PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$4,791.34	0	\$0.00	(\$4,791.34)	0
05100 PUMP STATIONS: MARTIN CREEK PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$41,903.30	0	\$0.00	(\$41,903.30)	0
05110 PUMP STATIONS: MILLBROOK PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$152.54	0	\$0.00	(\$152.54)	0
05130 PUMP STATIONS: PERKINS PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$2,802.13	0	\$0.00	(\$2,802.13)	0
05140 PUMP STATIONS: SENECA PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$272.48	0	\$9,122.50	(\$9,394.98)	0
05150 PUMP STATIONS: SPEEDS PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$506.65	0	\$0.00	(\$506.65)	0
05160 PUMP STATIONS: WEXFORD PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$302.69	0	\$12.37	(\$315.06)	0
05210 DUCK POND ROAD PS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$17,050.10	0	\$0.00	(\$17,050.10)	0
05230 GRAVITY SEWER & FORCE MAINS	\$145,000.00	\$0.00	\$145,000.00	14	\$138,959.16	96	\$0.00	\$6,040.84	4
Total Conveyance System	\$964,407.00	\$0.00	\$964,407.00	10	\$784,693.20	81	\$9,714.41	\$169,999.39	18
00701 WRF OPERATIONS									
02400 SUPPLIES/TOOLS	\$6,500.00	\$0.00	\$6,500.00	41	\$6,595.69	101	(\$450.83)	\$355.14	5
02411 TECHNOLOGY: SCADA	\$6,511.00	\$0.00	\$6,511.00	0	\$2,757.60	42	\$0.00	\$3,753.40	58
02430 SERVICES: PROFESSIONAL/CONSULT	\$15,750.00	\$0.00	\$15,750.00	10	\$14,805.69	94	\$0.00	\$944.31	6
02451 CHEMICALS: CHLORINE	\$74,160.00	\$0.00	\$74,160.00	2	\$60,214.23	81	\$0.00	\$13,945.77	19
02452 CHEMICALS: POLYMER	\$66,000.00	\$0.00	\$66,000.00	10	\$34,577.37	52	\$0.00	\$31,422.63	48
02454 CHEMICALS: SODIUM BISULFITE	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	0	\$14,670.19	59	\$0.00	\$10,329.81	41
02457 CHEMICALS: OTHER	\$6,800.00	\$0.00	\$6,800.00	61	\$4,854.30	71	(\$3,262.68)	\$5,208.38	77
02470 GARBAGE	\$396.00	\$0.00	\$396.00	7	\$249.75	63	\$0.00	\$146.25	37
02480 NATURAL GAS	\$1,590.00	\$0.00	\$1,590.00	0	\$1,456.24	92	\$0.00	\$133.76	8
02490 ELECTRICITY	\$337,080.00	\$0.00	\$337,080.00	8	\$258,568.94	77	\$0.00	\$78,511.06	23
02500 WATER	\$5,300.00	\$0.00	\$5,300.00	32	\$12,907.79	244	\$0.00	(\$7,607.79)	(144)
02510 SLUDGE DISPOSAL	\$185,389.00	\$0.00	\$185,389.00	12	\$171,350.65	92	\$0.00	\$14,038.35	8
02540 EQUIPMENT RENTALS	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	0	\$962.48	19	\$0.00	\$4,037.52	81
02550 BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	\$17,900.00	\$0.00	\$17,900.00	0	\$5,951.35	33	\$0.00	\$11,948.65	67
02590 ROLLING STOCK & EQUIPMENT	\$29,000.00	\$0.00	\$29,000.00	22	\$25,310.42	87	\$0.00	\$3,689.58	13
03000 WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY	\$919,919.00	\$0.00	\$919,919.00	0	\$199,839.77	22	\$10,369.03	\$709,710.20	77
Total Wrf Operations	\$1,702,295.00	\$0.00	\$1,702,295.00	5	\$815,072.46	48	\$6,655.52	\$880,567.02	52
00801 PRETREATMENT									
01300 PAYROLL: SALARIES	\$82,469.00	\$0.00	\$82,469.00	8	\$63,539.17	77	\$0.00	\$18,929.83	23
01380 PAYROLL: RETIREMENT	\$15,306.00	\$0.00	\$15,306.00	8	\$11,709.62	77	\$0.00	\$3,596.38	23
02220 GROUP INSURANCE	\$8,347.00	\$0.00	\$8,347.00	8	\$6,181.99	74	\$0.00	\$2,165.01	26
02300 LICENSES/CERTIFS/MEMBERSHIPS	\$4,110.00	\$0.00	\$4,110.00	0	\$1,654.99	40	\$0.00	\$2,455.01	60
02380 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$4,500.00	0	\$6,647.76	148	\$0.00	(\$2,147.76)	(48)
02410 TECHNOLOGY: PHONES/INTERNET/TV	\$1,335.00	\$0.00	\$1,335.00	0	\$371.09	28	\$0.00	\$963.91	72
02430 SERVICES: PROFESSIONAL/CONSULT	\$42,498.00	\$0.00	\$42,498.00	6	\$31,963.00	75	\$0.00	\$10,535.00	25
Total Pretreatment	\$158,565.00	\$0.00	\$158,565.00	7	\$122,067.62	77	\$0.00	\$36,497.38	23

010 OJRSA FUND
005 EXPENSES
00901 LABORATORY

Oconee Joint Rsa
Expenditure Report
Level 4 Summary for March 2026

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
00901 LABORATORY									
02400 SUPPLIES/TOOLS	\$6,200.00	\$0.00	\$6,200.00	26	\$12,677.51	204	\$0.00	(\$6,477.51)	(104)
02430 SERVICES: PROFESSIONAL/CONSULT	\$47,230.00	\$0.00	\$47,230.00	21	\$37,559.52	80	\$0.00	\$9,670.48	20
02456 CHEMICALS: LABORATORY	\$5,400.00	\$0.00	\$5,400.00	0	\$9,844.59	182	\$0.00	(\$4,444.59)	(82)
Total Laboratory	\$58,830.00	\$0.00	\$58,830.00	20	\$60,081.62	102	\$0.00	(\$1,251.62)	(2)
01201 CONTRACT OPERATIONS									
02411 TECHNOLOGY: SCADA	\$2,202.00	\$0.00	\$2,202.00	41	\$1,603.74	73	\$0.00	\$598.26	27
02430 SERVICES: PROFESSIONAL/CONSULT	\$5,100.00	\$0.00	\$5,100.00	0	\$100.00	2	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	98
02490 ELECTRICITY	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
02500 WATER	\$630.00	\$0.00	\$630.00	6	\$374.87	60	\$0.00	\$255.13	40
02521 FUEL: GENERATORS	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$500.00	100
02550 BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$500.00	100
05170 PUMP STATIONS: GCCP-PS	\$10,500.00	\$0.00	\$10,500.00	72	\$7,649.61	73	\$0.00	\$2,850.39	27
Total Contract Operations	\$19,432.00	\$0.00	\$19,432.00	44	\$9,728.22	50	\$0.00	\$9,703.78	50
01301 RETAIL SERVICES									
02400 SUPPLIES/TOOLS	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$500.00	100
02411 TECHNOLOGY: SCADA	\$1,370.00	\$0.00	\$1,370.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$1,370.00	100
02430 SERVICES: PROFESSIONAL/CONSULT	\$93,337.00	\$0.00	\$93,337.00	0	\$30,213.67	32	\$0.00	\$63,123.33	68
02490 ELECTRICITY	\$8,820.00	\$0.00	\$8,820.00	18	\$6,910.58	78	\$0.00	\$1,909.42	22
02500 WATER	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$1,050.00	100
05000 PUMP STATIONS	\$725.00	\$0.00	\$725.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$725.00	100
05180 PUMP STATIONS: WELCOME CTR	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$893.09	0	\$0.00	(\$893.09)	0
Total Retail Services	\$105,802.00	\$0.00	\$105,802.00	2	\$38,017.34	36	\$0.00	\$67,784.66	64
01401 CAPITAL PROJECTS									
06050 SEWER SOUTH PHASE II	\$0.00	(\$1,982,040.00)	(\$1,982,040.00)	0	\$1,976,561.95	(100)	\$0.00	(\$3,958,601.95)	200
06071 SENECA PS & FM UPGRADE/SPEEDS	\$80,000.00	\$0.00	\$80,000.00	4	\$118,000.00	148	\$0.00	(\$38,000.00)	(48)
Total Capital Projects	\$80,000.00	(\$1,982,040.00)	(\$1,902,040.00)	0	\$2,094,561.95	0	\$0.00	(\$3,996,601.95)	0
01501 CONTINGENCY FUND									
00002 CONTINGENCY EXPENSES	\$8,556,158.00	\$0.00	\$8,556,158.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$8,556,158.00	100
09009 COLLECTION SYSTEM REHAB	\$0.00	(\$159,000.00)	(\$159,000.00)	(11)	\$265,665.95	(167)	\$0.00	(\$424,665.95)	267
09011 DEWATERING EQUIP REPLACEMENT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$389,645.88	0	\$0.00	(\$389,645.88)	0
09014 MH1A-MH29 GRAVITY SEWER REHAB	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$31,500.00	0	\$0.00	(\$31,500.00)	0
Total Contingency Fund	\$8,556,158.00	(\$159,000.00)	\$8,397,158.00	0	\$686,811.83	8	\$0.00	\$7,710,346.17	92
Total EXPENSES	\$16,190,911.00	(\$2,141,040.00)	\$14,049,871.00	4	\$7,866,237.52	56	\$15,846.36	\$6,167,787.12	44
Total OJRSA FUND	\$16,190,911.00	(\$2,141,040.00)	\$14,049,871.00	4	\$7,866,237.52	56	\$15,846.36	\$6,167,787.12	44
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$16,190,911.00	(\$2,141,040.00)	\$14,049,871.00	4	\$7,866,237.52	56	\$15,846.36	\$6,167,787.12	44

Fee Considerations for Fiscal Year 2027

User Fees

The tables below use the average number of customers and flow billed per month from March 2025 through February 2026.

User Data

Customer Type	March 2025-February 2026 Average/Month	March 2024-February 2025 Average/Month	Customer Change From Previous (Numerical Average / Percent)
Residential Customers	8,269	8,027	242 / 3.015%↑
Nonresidential Customers	1,543	1,527	16 / 1.031%↑
Combined Customers	9,812	9,554	258 / 2.700%↑

Usage Type	March 2025-February 2026 Average Gallons/Month	March 2024-February 2025 Average Gallons/Month	Usage Change From Previous (Average Gallons/Month / Percent)
Residential Volume	30,998,281	31,030,274	-31,993 / 0.103%↓
Nonresidential Volume	27,717,957	30,190,749	-2,472,793 / 8.191%↓
Combined Volume	58,716,238	61,221,023	-2,524,792 / 4.124%↓

Increase to **Base** Fees Only

Fee Item	CURRENT	1%	5%	10%	12.5%	15%	20%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	\$10.10	\$10.50	\$11.00	\$11.25	\$11.50	\$12.00
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	\$5.66	\$5.66	\$5.66	\$5.66	\$5.66	\$5.66
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	\$15.15	\$15.75	\$16.50	\$16.88	\$17.25	\$18.00
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$7.74
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	<u>\$5,864,280</u>	\$5,942,165	\$5,992,864	\$6,056,238	\$6,087,924	\$6,119,611	\$6,182,985
Revenue Above Current	0	\$12,675	\$63,374	\$126,747	\$158,434	\$190,121	\$253,495
Residential 5,000 gal/month	<u>\$38.30</u>	\$38.40	\$38.80	\$39.30	\$39.55	\$39.80	\$40.30
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.00

Increase to **Volumetric** Fees Only

Fee Item	CURRENT	1%	5%	10%	12.5%	15%	20%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	\$5.72	\$5.94	\$6.23	\$6.37	\$6.51	\$6.79
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	\$7.82	\$8.13	\$8.51	\$8.71	\$8.90	\$9.29
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	<u>\$5,864,280</u>	\$5,975,692	\$6,162,173	\$6,395,274	\$6,511,824	\$6,628,374	\$6,861,475
Revenue Above Current	0	\$46,202	\$232,683	\$465,783	\$582,334	\$698,884	\$931,985
Residential 5,000 gal/month	<u>\$38.30</u>	\$38.58	\$39.72	\$41.13	\$41.84	\$42.55	\$43.96
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.28	\$1.42	\$2.83	\$3.54	\$4.25	\$5.66

Increase to **Base** and **Volumetric** Fees

Fee Item	CURRENT	1%	5%	10%	12.5%	15%	20%
Residential Base (/month)	<u>\$10.00</u>	\$10.10	\$10.50	\$11.00	\$11.25	\$11.50	\$12.00
Residential Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$5.66</u>	\$5.72	\$5.94	\$6.23	\$6.37	\$6.51	\$6.79
Nonres Base (/month)	<u>\$15.00</u>	\$15.15	\$15.75	\$16.50	\$16.88	\$17.25	\$18.00
Nonres Vol (/1,000 gal)	<u>\$7.74</u>	\$7.82	\$8.13	\$8.51	\$8.71	\$8.90	\$9.29
APPROX ANNUAL REVENUE	<u>\$5,864,280</u>	\$5,988,785	\$6,225,965	\$6,522,439	\$6,670,676	\$6,818,914	\$7,115,388
Revenue Above Current	0	\$59,295	\$296,475	\$592,949	\$741,186	\$889,424	\$1,185,898
Residential 5,000 gal/month	<u>\$38.30</u>	\$38.68	\$40.22	\$42.13	\$43.09	\$44.05	\$45.96
Difference From Current	\$0	\$0.38	\$1.92	\$3.83	\$4.79	\$5.75	\$7.66