

APPENDIX F

Sample Standard Conditions for Permits

Disclaimer

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Wastewater Management, Water Permits Division has prepared these sample standard conditions for permits as a guide for Control Authorities in developing their own standard conditions for use in the permitting process. The Control Authority may choose to develop its own standard conditions or use a modified version of the EPA standard conditions. If the Control Authority chooses to model its standard conditions on the sample, the Control Authority will want to tailor its standard conditions to reflect conditions at a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) and applicable state and local law requirements. As an aid to the Control Authority, the sample contains blanks or brackets to identify areas that might need modification to reflect circumstances at the POTW. The sample has additional bracketed notes that explain issues the Control Authority should consider when developing standard conditions for use in its permitting process.

**APPENDIX F.
SAMPLE STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR PERMITS**

[This Appendix is to be used in conjunction with the sample permit in Appendix E. The Control Authority should select (and modify if necessary) the standard conditions listed here that best suit its needs.]

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, will not be affected thereby and will continue in full force and effect.

2. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for administrative action, or enforcement proceedings including civil or criminal penalties, injunctive relief, and summary abatements.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee must take all reasonable steps to maintain or correct any adverse impact to the public treatment plant or the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

4. Permit Modification

[The POTW Superintendent] may modify the permit for good cause, including but not limited to, the following reasons:

- a. To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- b. To address significant alterations or additions to the permittee's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the individual wastewater discharge permit issuance;
- c. A change in any process or discharge condition in either the Industrial User or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the Control Authority's collection and treatment systems, POTW personnel or the receiving waters;
- e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;

- f. Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
- g. Revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
- h. To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;
- i. To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner or operator; or
- j. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

5. Permit Termination

This permit may be terminated for the following reasons:

- a. Failure to notify the **[the POTW Superintendent]** of significant changes to the wastewater before the changed discharge;
- b. Failure to provide prior notification to **[the POTW Superintendent]** of changed conditions;
- c. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;
- d. Falsifying self-monitoring reports or certification statements;
- e. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- f. Refusing to allow timely access to the facility premises and records;
- g. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
- h. Failure to pay fines;
- i. Failure to pay sewer charges;
- j. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
- k. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
- l. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility;
or

- m. Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including required best management practices, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or the sewer use ordinance.

6. Permit Appeals

The permittee may petition to appeal the terms of this permit within 30 days of the notice.

This petition must be in writing; failure to submit a timely petition for review will be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal. In its petition, the permittee must indicate the permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to be placed in the permit.

The effectiveness of this permit will not be stayed pending the appeal. If **[the POTW Superintendent]** fails to act within [_____] days, a request for reconsideration will be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider a permit, not to issue a permit, or not to modify a permit will be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.

The permittee seeking judicial review of the final administrative permit decision must do so by filing a complaint with the **[name of court]** for **[name of County]** within **[insert appropriate State Statute of Limitations]**.

7. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

8. Limitation on Permit Transfer

Permits may be reassigned or transferred to a new owner or operator with prior approval of the Superintendent and the following items occur:

- a. The permittee must give at least [_____] days advance notice to **[the POTW Superintendent]**.
- b. The notice to **[the POTW Superintendent]** must include a written certification by the new owner or operator that does the following:
 - (i) States that the new owner or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
 - (ii) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
 - (iii) Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing permit.
- c. **[The POTW Superintendent]** approves the permit transfer.

9. Duty to Reapply

The permittee must apply for permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with **[cite the appropriate section of the sewer use ordinance]**, a minimum of [_____] days

before the expiration of the existing permit. **[Alternatively, this requirement may appear on the Cover Page.]**

10. Continuation of Expired Permits

An expired permit will continue to be effective and enforceable until the permit is reissued if

- a) The permittee has submitted a complete permit application at least [_____] days prior to the expiration date of the user's existing permit.
- b) The failure to reissue the permit, prior to expiration of the previous permit, is not due to any act or failure to act on the part of the permittee.

11. Dilution

A permittee must not ever increase the use of potable or process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable Pretreatment Standard or Requirement. **[The POTW Superintendent]** may impose mass limitations on permittees who are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

12. Definitions

- a) *Composite Sample*—A sample that is collected over time, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. The sample may be composited either as a time composite sample composed of discrete sample aliquots collected in one container at constant time intervals providing representative samples irrespective of stream flow; or as a flow proportional composite sample collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increases while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots. **[The permit writer should determine the most appropriate composite sampling method to be used by the permittee.]**
- b) *Daily Maximum*—The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.
- c) *Daily Maximum Limit*—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.
- d) *Grab Sample*—An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes, without regard for flow or time.
- e) *Instantaneous Maximum Concentration*— The maximum limit allowable concentration of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

- f) *Cooling Water*
- i. Uncontaminated—Water used for cooling purposes only that has no direct contact with any raw material, intermediate, or final product and that does not contain a level of contaminants detectably higher than that of the intake water.
 - ii. Contaminated—Water used for cooling purposes only that might become contaminated either through the use of water treatment chemicals used for corrosion inhibitors or biocides, or by direct contact with process materials or wastewater.
- g) *Monthly Average*—The arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected during a calendar month or specified 30-day period (as opposed to a rolling 30-day window).
- h) *Weekly Average*—The arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected over a period of 7 consecutive days.
- i) *Bi-Weekly*—Once every other week.
- j) *Bi-Monthly*—Once every other month.
- k) *Upset*—An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee, excluding such factors as operational error, improperly designed or inadequate treatment facilities, or improper operation and maintenance or lack thereof.
- l) *Bypass*—The intentional diversion of wastes from any portion of a treatment facility.

13. General Prohibitive Standards

The permittee must comply with all the general prohibitive discharge standards in [reference specific section of ordinance]. Namely, the industrial user must not discharge:

- a) Wastewater having a temperature greater than [_____ degrees F (_____ degrees C)], or that will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in Interference, but in no case wastewater that causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees F (40 degrees C);
- b) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than [_____] mg/L;
- c) Pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
- d) Wastewater causing two reading on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than [_____ percent (_____)%] or any single reading over [_____percent (_____)%] of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter.

- e) Solid or viscous substances in amounts that will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference **[but in no case solids greater than ____ inch(es) (____”) or _____ centimeter(s) (____ cm) in any dimension]**;
- f) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
- g) Wastewater having a pH lower than 5.0 or higher than [____], or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;
- h) Pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that could cause acute worker health and safety problems;
- i) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater that, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
- j) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
- k) Any substance that could affect the treatment plant’s effluent and cause violation of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements;
- l) Any substance that would cause the treatment plant to be in noncompliance with sludge use, recycle or disposal criteria pursuant to guidelines or regulations developed under section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or other regulations or criteria for sludge management and disposal as required by the state;
- m) Wastewater that imparts color that cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions that consequently imparts color to the treatment plant’s effluent, thereby violating **[the name of the POTW’s]** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit;
- n) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the **[the POTW Superintendent]** in a permit;
- o) Stormwater, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, Noncontact Cooling Water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by **[the POTW Superintendent]**;
- p) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant’s effluent to fail toxicity test;
- q) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances that that might cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
- r) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations; or

- s) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, and the like) released in a discharge at a flow rate or pollutant concentration that, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause Interference with the POTW.

14. Compliance with Applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements

Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee from its obligations regarding compliance with any and all applicable local, state and federal Pretreatment Standards and requirements including any such standards or requirements that might become effective during the term of this permit.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes the following: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon reduction of efficiency of operation, or loss or failure of all or part of the treatment facility, the permittee must, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control its production or discharges (or both) until operation of the treatment facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. Such a requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced. It will not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with this permit.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

Bypass is prohibited

- a) Unless the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.
- b) Unless there were no feasible alternatives, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance.
- c) The permittee may allow bypass to occur if it does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded but only if it is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

- d) Notification of bypass
- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass, to the **[name of Control Authority]**.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must notify the **[name of Control Authority]** within 24 hours from the time it becomes aware of an unanticipated bypass and submit a written notice to the POTW within 5 days. This report must specify:
 - (i) A description of the bypass, and its cause, including its duration with exact dates and times;
 - (ii) Whether the bypass has been corrected and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
 - (iii) The steps being taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent a reoccurrence of the bypass.

4. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must be disposed of in accordance with section 405 of the Clean Water Act and Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. **[The Control Authority should add citations to local or state regulations that may apply]**

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples must be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water or substance. All equipment used for sampling and analysis must be routinely calibrated, inspected and maintained to ensure their accuracy. Monitoring points must not be changed without notification to and the approval of the **[name of Control Authority]**.

2. Flow Measurements

If flow measurement is required by this permit, the appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with approved scientific practices must be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurement of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices must be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. The devices selected must be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

3. Analytical Methods to Demonstrate Continued Compliance

All sampling and analysis required by this permit must be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, otherwise approved by EPA, or as specified in this permit.

4. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures identified in Section C.3, the results of this monitoring must be included in the permittee's self-monitoring reports.

5. Inspection and Entry

The permittee must allow the **[name of Control Authority]**, or an authorized representative or federal and state personnel, upon the presentation of proper identification, to do the following:

- a) Enter the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- d) Sample or monitor, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance, any substances or parameters at any location; and
- e) Inspect any production, manufacturing, fabricating, or storage area where pollutants, regulated under the permit, could originate, be stored, or be discharged to the sewer system.

6. Retention of Records

- a) The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application.

This period may be extended by request of the **[name of Control Authority]** at any time.

- b) The permittee must retain and preserve all records that pertain to matters that are the subject of special orders or any other enforcement or litigation activities brought by the **[name of Control Authority]** until all enforcement activities have concluded and all periods of limitation with respect to any and all appeals have expired.

7. Record Contents

Records of sampling and analyses must include the following:

- a) The date, exact place, time, and methods of sampling or measurements, and sample preservation techniques or procedures;
- b) Who performed the sampling or measurement;
- c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d) Who performed the analyses;
- e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f) The results of such analyses.

8. Falsifying Information

Knowingly making any false statement on any report or other document required by this permit or knowingly rendering any monitoring device or method inaccurate, is a crime and may result in the imposition of criminal sanction or civil penalties or both.

SECTION D. ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee must give notice to the **[name of Control Authority]** 90 days before any facility expansion, production increase, or process modifications that results in new or substantially increased discharges or a change in the nature of the discharge. **[Alternatively, this requirement may appear in Part 3, Reporting Requirements, of the permit.]**

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee must give advance notice to the **[name of Control Authority]** of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that could result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Automatic Resampling

If the results of the permittee's wastewater analysis indicates a violation has occurred, the permittee must notify the **[name of Control Authority]**, within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation and repeat the sampling and pollutant analysis and submit, in writing, the results of that repeat analysis within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation.

4. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee must furnish to the **[name of Control Authority]**, within **[specify time]** any information that the **[name of Control Authority]** may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The

permittee must also, upon request, furnish to the **[name of Control Authority]** with **[specify time]** copies of any records required to be kept by this permit.

5. Signatory Requirements **[use whichever alternative best applies]**

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the **[name of Control Authority]** must contain the following certification statement and be signed as required in Sections (a), (b), (c), or (d) below.

“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.”

- a) By a responsible corporate officer, if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means either of the following:
 - (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or 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
 - (ii) 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 permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- b) By a general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a partnership or sole proprietorship, respectively.
- c) The principal executive officer or director having responsibility for the overall operation of the discharging facility if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a federal, state, or local governmental entity, or their agents.
- d) By a duly authorized representative of the individual designated in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section if:
 - (i) the authorization is made in writing by the individual described in paragraph (a), (b), or (c);
 - (ii) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the Industrial Discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or a well field superintendent,

or a position of equivalent responsibility, or having overall responsibility of environmental matters for the company; and

- (iii) the written authorization is submitted to the **[name of Control Authority]**.
- e) If an authorization under paragraph (d) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for the environmental matters for the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section must be submitted to the **[name of Control Authority]** before or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

6. Operating Upsets

Any permittee that experiences an upset in operations that places the permittee in a temporary state of noncompliance with the provisions of either this permit or with **[reference specified section of ordinance]** must inform the **[name of Control Authority]** within 24 hours of becoming aware of the upset at **[daytime telephone number]** or **[night time and weekend telephone number]** after 5 p.m. Monday–Friday or weekends and holidays.

A written follow-up report of the upset must be filed by the permittee with the **[name of Control Authority]** within 5 days. The report must specify the following:

- a) Description of the upset, the cause(s) thereof and the upset’s impact on the permittee’s compliance status;
- b) Duration of noncompliance, including exact dates and times of noncompliance, and if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
- c) All steps taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of such an upset.

The report must also demonstrate that the treatment facility was being operated in a prudent and workmanlike manner.

A documented and verified operating upset must be an affirmative defense to any enforcement action brought against the permittee for violations attributable to the upset event.

7. Annual Publication

A list of all industrial users that were in significant noncompliance during the 12 previous months must be annually published by the **[name of Control Authority]** in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction served by **[the POTW]**. Accordingly, the permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may lead to an enforcement action and may result in publication of its name in an appropriate newspaper in accordance with this section.

8. Civil and Criminal Liability

Nothing in this permit may be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

A permittee who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of the **[name of the POTW's]** sewer use ordinance, a permit or order, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement will be liable to **[the name of the POTW]** for a maximum civil penalty of **[insert maximum allowed under state law but not less than \$1,000]** per violation, per day. If a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit is in effect, penalties will accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

[The POTW Superintendent] may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by **[the name of the POTW]**.

In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court will take into account all relevant circumstances, including the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the permittee's violation, corrective actions by the permittee, the compliance history of the permittee, and any other factor as justice requires.

Filing a suit for civil penalties will not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the permittee.

A permittee that willfully or negligently violates any provision of **[the name of the POTW's]** ordinance, permit, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement will, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than **[insert maximum fine allowed under state law]** per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than **[_____ (____)]** years, or both.

A permittee that willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW that causes personal injury or property damage will, upon conviction, be guilty of a **[misdemeanor]** and be subject to a penalty of at least **[insert maximum fine allowable under state law]**, or be subject to imprisonment for not more than **[_____ (____)]** years, or both. This penalty will be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.

A permittee that knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to **[the name of the POTW's]** ordinance, permit, order, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by the permit will, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than **[insert maximum fine allowable under state law]** per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than **[_____ (____)]** years, or both.

If a second conviction occurs, a permittee will be punished by a fine of not more than **[insert maximum fine allowable under state law]** per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than **[_____ (____)]** years, or both.

9. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The **[cite specific section of ordinance]** provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to a civil penalty of at least **[cite dollar amount]** per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions is subject to criminal penalties of a fine of up to **[cite dollar amount]** per day of violation, or by imprisonment for **[number]** of year(s), or both. The permittee may also be subject to sanctions under state or federal law or both.

10. Recovery of Costs Incurred

In addition to civil and criminal liability, the permittee violating any of the provisions of this permit or **[reference specific section of ordinance]** or causing damage to or otherwise inhibiting the **[name of Control Authority]** wastewater disposal system will be liable to the **[name of Control Authority]** for any expense, loss, or damage caused by such violation or discharge. The **[name of Control Authority]** may also recover the costs for any cleaning, repair, or replacement work caused by the violation or discharge. Refusal to pay the assessed costs will constitute a separate violation of **[reference specific section of ordinance]**.