

Significant Noncompliance

Significant Noncompliance means:

- (1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit, the average limit, or JEA Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit for the same pollutant parameter;
- (2) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limit, the average limit, or JEA's Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for COD, TSS, SGT-HEM, Total Nitrogen and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- (3) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or longer-term average), that JEA determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass-through, (including endangering the health of JEAWWF personnel or the general public);
- (4) Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in JEA's exercise of emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (5) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- (6) Failure to provide, within thirty (30) days after the due date, required reports, such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90) day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- (8) Any other violation or group of violations which JEA determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of JEA's pretreatment program.

Local Limits

Parameter	JEA's Max allowable discharge limit	TRC (20% over the max allowable)	POTW
Cadmium	1.20	1.44	
Chromium	10.00	12.00	
Copper	3.38	4.06	
	0.73	0.88	D III only
Cyanide, T	3.38	4.06	
Lead	1.40	1.68	D I
	0.70	0.84	D II
	1.90	2.28	D III & D V
	1.17	1.40	D IV
Mercury	0.006	0.007	
Nickel	3.98	4.78	
Silver	0.43	0.52	
Zinc	2.61	3.13	
SEM-HGT	100	140	
pH (low)	5.5	N/A	
pH (high)	10.5	N/A	

D I	Buckman Street WWF
D II	District 2 WWF (Northside)
D III	Southwest WWF
D IV	Arlington East WWF
D V	Mandarin WWF

Determining SNC status for effluent violations

- Calculations are performed on each IU that has a documented violation of local and/or federal limits (concentration-based or mass-based for daily, 4-day average, monthly average, and 30-calendar days).
- All data (JEA and IU) are used to perform calculations.
- Calculations are conducted either quarterly or semi-annually. JEA's Annual report is based on a calendar year and consists of 2 six-month periods, (Jan.1 - June 30 & July 1 - Dec. 31). JEA's quarterly report requirement stems from an existing Consent Order and consists of 4 six-month periods (Jan 1 – June 30, April 1 – Sept. 30, July 1 – Dec. 31, & Oct. 1 – March 31).

1) Chronic (tip – think of this as frequency of violations)

$$\frac{\text{\# Of violations for parameter in question}}{\text{Total \# of times parameter monitored}} = X\%$$

If X is $\geq 66\%$, IU is in SNC (Chronic) for that parameter

Example 1:

JEA Data (mg/L)	IU Data (mg/L)
4.06	5.57
1.93	2.76
3.28	7.48
	5.91
	3.06
	2.24
	3.32
	3.16
	1.96

If the local limit for Copper is 3.38 mg/l, then there are 4 documented violations out of a total of 12 data points for this evaluation period. Therefore, the calculation is:

$$\frac{4}{12} = 33\%$$

The IU is not in SNC (Chronic) for Copper.

Example 2:

<u>JEA Data (mg/L)</u>	<u>IU Data (mg/L)</u>
4.06	5.57
4.95	2.76
3.37	7.48
6.71	5.91
4.60	4.39
	2.24
	3.89

If the local limit for Copper is 3.38 mg/l, then there are 9 documented violations out of a total of 13 data points for this evaluation period. Therefore, the calculation is:

$$\frac{9}{12} = 75\% \quad \text{The IU is SNC (Chronic) for Copper.}$$

2) Technical Review Criteria (tip – think of this as severity of the violations):

Note: pH is exempt from TRC

$$\frac{\# \text{ Of violations for parameter in question that exceed the calculated TRC}}{\text{Total \# of times parameter monitored}} = X\%$$

If X is $\geq 33\%$, IU is in SNC for TRC for that parameter

Example 1:

<u>JEA Data (mg/L)</u>	<u>IU Data (mg/L)</u>
4.06	2.25
1.93	2.76
3.28	7.48
	5.91
	3.06
	2.24
	3.38
	3.16
	1.96

If the TRC for Copper is 4.06 mg/l (local limit x TRC factor), then there are 3 documented violations out of a total of 12 data points for this evaluation period. Therefore, the calculation is:

$$\frac{3}{12} = 25\% \quad \text{The IU is not in SNC (TRC) for Copper.}$$

Example 2:

<u>JEA Data (mg/L)</u>	<u>IU Data (mg/L)</u>
4.06	3.31
4.95	2.76
3.38	7.48
6.71	5.91
4.60	4.39
	2.24
	3.89

If the TRC for Copper is 4.06 mg/l (local limit x TRC factor), then there are 7 documented violations out of a total of 12 data points for this evaluation period. Therefore, the calculation is:

$$\frac{7}{12} = 58\% \quad \text{The IU is in SNC (TRC) for Copper.}$$

Note: An IU can be in SNC (Chronic) only, SNC (TRC) only or both (Chronic & TRC) for the same parameter.