

**City of Columbia**

**Industrial Pretreatment Program  
Enforcement Response Plan**



**~~February~~ May 2019**

## **BACKGROUND**

The City of Columbia (City) owns and operates the Metro Wastewater Treatment Plant (Metro WWTP), which is located at 1200 Simon Tree Lane in Columbia, South Carolina.

On July 24, 1990 (55 Fed. Reg. 30082), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency promulgated regulations to request all Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) to adopt an enforcement response plan (ERP) as part of their approved pretreatment programs. The requirements for the ERP are found at 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(5) which provides that the ERP shall at a minimum:

- (i) Describe how the POTW will investigate instances of noncompliance;
- (ii) Describe the types of escalating enforcement responses the POTW will take in response to all anticipated types of industrial user violations and the time periods within which responses will take place;
- (iii) Identify (by title) the official(s) responsible for each type of response;
- (iv) Adequately reflect the POTW's primary responsibility to enforce all applicable pretreatment requirements and standards, as detailed in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(1) and (f)(2).

(See S.C. Regulation 61-9.403.8(f)(5)). This ERP outlines the procedures that will be used to identify, document, track and respond to noncompliance. The ERP also provides guidance for selecting the enforcement action most appropriate for a given violation.

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the ERP is to provide consistent enforcement responses for similar violations and circumstances. The ERP describes violations, defines a range of appropriate enforcement actions based on the nature and severity of the violation and other relevant factor, and identifies personnel responsible for finalizing enforcement responses.

## **ADMINISTRATION AND JURISDICTION**

All entities discharging nondomestic waste to the POTW are subject to the provisions of the ERP. The Control Authority consistently administers and implements all elements of the ERP. The ERP does not preclude the Control Authority from taking any, all, or any combination of actions against a noncompliant industrial user.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AO	Administration Order
CA	Control Authority
ERG	Enforcement Response Guide
ERP	Enforcement Response Plan

IU	Industrial User
NOV	Notice of Violation
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SNC	Significant Noncompliance
WL	Warning Letter

## DEFINITIONS

Control Authority: The entity directly administering and enforcing Pretreatment Standards and requirements against Industrial Users. For this ERP, the Control Authority is the City of Columbia.

Day: For purposes of this ERP, day shall mean a calendar day.

Domestic Wastewater: 1) wastewater from normal residential activities including, but not limited to, wastewater from kitchen, bath and laundry facilities, or 2) Wastewater from the personal sanitary conveniences (toilets, showers, bathtubs, fountains, non-commercial sinks, and similar structures) of commercial, industrial or institutional buildings, provided that the wastewater exhibits characteristics which are similar to those of wastewater from normal residential activities, specifically excluded from this definition is wastewater from commercial, industrial, or institutional laundries or food preparation facilities.

Industrial User: Any source that introduces pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW): Devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant.

Significant Non-Compliance (SNC): Significant non-compliance (as defined in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) and S.C. Regulation 61-9.403.8(f)(2)(viii)), is a compliance status in which one or more of the following is found:

- Chronic violations of discharge limits in which sixty-six percent or more 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, as defined by S.C. Reg. 61-9.403.3.
- Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six month period equal or exceed the product of numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by S.C. Reg. 61-9.403.3 multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC=1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH).
- Any other violation of Pretreatment Standard (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative Standard) that the Control Authority determines has

caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, Interference (e.g., Slug Loads) or Pass Through (including endangering the health of City personnel or the public).

- Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare, or to the environment or has resulted in the Control Authority's exercise of its emergency authority under S.C. Reg. 61-9.403.8(f)(1)(vi)(B) to halt or prevent such a discharge.
- Failure to meet, within ninety days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.
- Failure to provide, within 45 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.
- Failure to accurately report non-compliance.
- Any other violation or group of violations, which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the Control Authority determines, will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

## **PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator:** The Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator is responsible for the day to day implementation and enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program. The enforcement responses carried out by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator are as follows:

- Informal notices (verbal and written)
- Warning letters
- Informal meetings
- Notices of violation
- Enforcement conferences

**Wastewater Compliance Manager:** The Wastewater Compliance Manager has the responsibility to monitor the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator's actions and to initiate the following enforcement actions at the recommendation of the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator:

- Consent agreements
- Administrative orders with finding of non-compliance
- Administrative orders with compliance schedules
- Administrative orders to cease and desist unauthorized discharge
- Administrative orders for termination of service
- Administrative orders with civil penalties
- Administrative orders revoking permit
- Show cause hearings
- Referrals to the city attorney for civil litigation
- Referrals to the state or EPA for criminal action

City Attorney: The City Attorney will provide legal consultation as requested by the Wastewater Compliance Manager on consent agreements and administrative orders and will take the lead on all referrals for civil litigation and City initiated criminal investigations.

## **IDENTIFYING AND INVESTIGATION INSTANCES OF NONCOMPLIANCE**

There are many activities associated with the identification and investigation of noncompliance. A brief description of these activities is provided in this ERP. The activities that facilitate the identification and investigation of noncompliance are as follows:

Industrial User Inventory: The Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator will maintain a current inventory of all nondomestic sources of waste to the POTW. The Wastewater Compliance Manager will monitor changes in the inventory of IUs through interaction with the City's Development Center and the Capacity Assurance Program.

Monitoring and Inspection Plan: The Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator will prepare an annual monitoring and inspection plan. The City monitors the process wastewater attributable from each Significant Industrial User (SIU) at least once per year and requires all sampling and analysis be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.

A comprehensive inspection of each SIU is conducted by the City at least once per year. The City follows relevant inspection procedures.

Information gathered during City's industrial user monitoring and inspections will be used to verify industrial user compliance status and to determine if an enforcement response must be initiated or continued.

Compliance Screening: All reports from Industrial Users and reports generated by the City will be carefully reviewed, on an as-received basis for timeliness, completeness and accuracy. The screening process includes an evaluation of compliance with report due dates, numerical standards, sample handling and analysis requirements, signatory/certification requirements, monitoring frequency, etc.

All violations will be clearly documented and addressed in accordance with the Enforcement Response Guide.

## **DESCRIPTION OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS**

Informal Notification: Verbal or written notifications by telephone, in person, or electronic mail provides an immediate notification of violations. In general, informal notifications are used for minor isolated violations or as an initial step leading to an escalated enforcement response. All verbal notification related to enforcement or the investigation of suspected violations are documented in writing and placed in the respective Industrial User file.

Warning Letters: Warning letters are issued under the same circumstances as verbal notifications. They may be issued as follow-up letters to verbal notifications or in lieu of verbal notifications.

Informal Meetings: An informal meeting is used to gather information concerning non-compliance, discuss steps to alleviate noncompliance, and determine the commitment level of the Industrial User. All informal meetings are documented in the City's files.

Notices of Violation: A notice of violation (NOV) is a written notice to the noncompliant Industrial User that a pretreatment violation has occurred. A NOV includes a statement detailing the legal authority under which the Control Authority issued the NOV, a description of the violation(s), and the date(s) the violation(s) occurred. The NOV requires a response from the Industrial User that details the causes of the violation(s), and the corrective actions taken to correct the violation and prevent similar violations from occurring. In general, NOVs are considered to be more stringent enforcement responses than warning letters.

Enforcement Conferences: In its discretion, the City may require an Enforcement Conference to discuss non-compliance identified in an NOV. Typically, an Enforcement Conference may be used for recurring violations and significant non-compliance

Consent Agreements: A Consent Agreement documents non-compliance and includes actions required to be completed by specified deadlines. Consent Agreements are developed through Enforcement Conferences and both the Industrial User and the Control Authority agree to the terms.

Administrative Order: Administrative Orders (AOs) are enforcement documents that direct Industrial Users to undertake and/or to cease specified activities by specified deadlines. The terms of an AO may or may not be negotiated with Industrial Users. [IN EPA GUIDANCE] - Administrative Order is the minimum level of enforcement used to address Significant Noncompliance. Administrative Orders include:

Finding of Non-Compliance: An Administrative Order with a finding of non-compliance is a written order instructing the Industrial User to identify and correct causes of non-compliance.

Compliance Schedule: An Administrative Order with a compliance schedule is a written order which directs the Industrial User to achieve or restore compliance by a date specified in the Order.

Cease and Desist Order: A Cease and Desist Order directs an Industrial User to cease an illegal or unauthorized discharge immediately or to terminate its discharge altogether.

Termination of Service: An Administrative Order may include a revocation of an Industrial User's privilege to discharge nondomestic wastewater into the sewer system. Termination of service is used when the discharge from an Industrial User presents an imminent endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, or the environment, or threatens to interfere with the POTWs operations or as an escalating enforcement action to significant violation when a noncompliant industrial user fails to respond adequately to previous enforcement actions.

Civil Penalty: An administrative Order with impose a civil penalty pursuant to Section 23-112 of the City Code of Ordinances. Section 23-112 provides for a civil penalty of up to \$2,000 for each day violation. When assessing a civil penalty, the following factors are considered:

- Type and severity of the violation
- Number of violations cited
- Duration of noncompliance
- Impact of the violation on the receiving water, sludge quality, and POTW operation
- Whether the violation threatened public health
- The economic benefit or savings the industrial user gained from the noncompliance
- Compliance history of the industrial user
- Whether the industrial user is making a good faith effort to comply

Revocation of Permit: An administrative Order serving notification of the Control Authority's intent to revoke an Industrial User's permit.

Show Cause Hearing: A Show Cause Hearing in a formal meeting requiring the Industrial User to appear, explain its noncompliance, and show cause as to why more severe enforcement actions against the user should not go forward. The meeting may also serve as a forum to discuss corrective action and compliance schedules.

Civil Litigation: Civil Litigation is the formal process whereby the City files a lawsuit against the industrial user to secure court ordered action to correct violations and to secure penalties for the violations including recovery of costs to the POTW for the noncompliance. Civil Litigation also includes enforcement measures which require involvement or approval of the court, such as injunctive relief.

Referral to the State: For violations that may warrant criminal prosecution, the City will refer the case to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) for further action. Circumstances that trigger SCDHEC referrals include evidence of willfulness, evidence of negligence, and bad faith shown by the Industrial User.

## **ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE GUIDE**

The Enforcement Response Guide (ERG) designates several enforcement options for each type (or pattern) of noncompliance. The intent of the ERG is to provide direction for appropriate enforcement response and to ensure consistent enforcement for similar violations and circumstances. Factors that will be evaluated when determining the appropriate response are as follows:

- Good faith of the user
- Compliance history of the user

- Previous success of the enforcement actions against the user (e.g., if historically NOVs have not been effective in returning the Industrial User to compliance in a reasonable period of time, an administrative order would be a more appropriate response.)
- Violations effect on the environment and/or public health
- Violations effect the POTW

Violations Resulting in Significant Noncompliance: Any violation that results in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) will be addressed through formal enforcement action regardless of the enforcement response otherwise dictated by the enforcement response guide. The minimum level of enforcement used to address SNC is an AO.

Escalating Enforcement Response: Escalating enforcement response will be used for recurring violations and failure to achieve compliance subsequent to informal or formal enforcement.

Violations Falling Under More Than One Category – Violations that fall under more than one category in the Enforcement Response Guide will be addressed through the more severe enforcement response. All alleged violations will be included in the more severe response.

#### Timeframes for Enforcement Responses

- All violations will be identified and documented within 5 days of receiving compliance information
- Initial enforcement responses (informal or formal) will occur within 15 days of identifying a violation
- Follow up actions for continuing or recurring violations will be taken within 60 days of the initial enforcement response.
- Violations which threaten health, property or environmental quality are considered emergencies and will receive immediate response such as halting the discharge or terminating service.
- All violations meeting the criteria for significant noncompliance will be addressed through formal enforcement within 30 days of the identification of significant noncompliance.

When considering the type of enforcement action to be taken, the ERG serves as a minimum standard. EPA's Guidance for Developing Control Authority Enforcement Response Plans Chapter 4.1 discusses the six criteria that the Control Authority should consider when determining a proper enforcement response. Enforcement action may be escalated when considering the following six criteria for evaluating the degree of non-compliance.

- Magnitude of the violation

Generally an isolated instance of noncompliance can be met with an enforcement response listed in the Enforcement Response Guide. However, since even an isolated violation could threaten public health and the environment, damage public and private property, or threaten the integrity of the Control Authority's program, the enforcement response to this type of violation must be escalated to 1) mitigate the violation quickly, 2) prevent a reoccurrence



of violation(s), 3) provide an appropriate level of response and 4) provide for cost recovery as appropriate.

- Duration of the violation

Violations (regardless of severity) which continue over prolonged periods of time should subject the IU to escalated enforcement actions. The POTW's response to these situations must prevent extended periods of noncompliance from recurring.

- Effect of the violation on the receiving water

One of the primary objectives of the Pretreatment Program is to prevent pollutants from "passing through" the POTW and entering the receiving waters. Consequently, any violation which results in environmental harm will be met with an escalated enforcement response. Environmental harm will be presumed whenever an industry discharges a pollutant into the sanitary sewer which:

- Passes through the POTW
- Causes a violation of the POTW's NPDES permit limits
- Has a toxic effect on the receiving waters

A minimum response to these types of violations would be an administrative order and referral to the attorney. In addition, the response should ensure the recovery from the IU of any NPDES fines and penalties paid by the POTW. Termination of service may also be considered for repeat violations.

- Effect of the violation on the POTW

Some violations may have negative impacts on the POTW's operations or personnel. These violations can result in increased treatment cost, upsets to treatment processes, interfere or harm POTW personnel or equipment. A minimum response to these types of violations would be an administrative order and referral to the attorney. In addition, the response should ensure the recovery from the IU of any costs by the POTW to correct the problem.

- Compliance History of the Industrial User

When evaluating the level of enforcement action to be taken for a violation, the last twelve months compliance history of the IU shall be reviewed. If a pattern of recurring violations for the same parameter is noted, then an escalated enforcement action may be warranted. As an example: if two VVs have been issued in the past two months for pH discharge violations, and the IU has another violation at the same level, then it would be appropriate to escalate the enforcement action to a WN. If 50 % of the samples taken in the past twelve months are in violation, then it would be warranted to increase the enforcement action by one level. Any escalation of enforcement actions will be documented on the enforcement approval form. This documentation will include all details for the increased enforcement.

- Good Faith of the Industrial User

The IU’s “good faith” effort in correcting its noncompliance is a factor in determining which enforcement action to take. “Good faith” maybe defined as the user’s honest intention to remedy its noncompliance, coupled with actions which give support to this intention. However, good faith does not eliminate the necessity of an enforcement action.

The following are abbreviations for the range of responses identified in Table 1 below:

- IN - Informal notices (verbal and written)
- WL - Warning letters
- IM - Informal meetings
- NOV - Notices of violation
- EC - Enforcement conferences
- CA - Consent agreements
- FNC - Administrative orders with finding of non-compliance
- CS - Administrative orders with compliance schedules
- CD - Administrative orders to cease and desist unauthorized discharge
- TOS - Administrative orders for termination of service
- CP - Administrative orders with civil penalties
- RP - Administrative orders revoking permit
- SCH - Show cause hearings
- Civil - Referrals to the city attorney for civil litigation
- Criminal - Referrals to the state or EPA for criminal action

**Table 1- Enforcement Response Guide Table**

NONCOMPLIANCE	CIRCUMSTANCES	RANGE OF RESPONSES	RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL
<b>I. Unauthorized Discharges</b>			
Discharge without a permit	IU is unaware of permit requirement, no harm to environment or POTW	IN, WL, IM, NOV	Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator (IPC)
Discharge without a permit	IU is unaware of permit, harm to environmental or POTW <sup>1</sup>	EC, CA, CS, CD, TOS, CP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, Wastewater Compliance Manager (WCM), City Attorney (CA)

<sup>1</sup> For any non-compliance which may result in harm to the environment, but is not a discharge into the POTW and is outside of the City’s jurisdiction or regulatory authority, the City will notify DHEC or the political subdivision with regulatory authority over the potential non-compliance.

NONCOMPLIANCE	CIRCUMSTANCES	RANGE OF RESPONSES	RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL
Discharge without a permit	Failure to apply within 30 days after notice of requirement from POTW – Not a Significant Industrial User	IN, WL, IM, NOV	IPC
Discharge without a permit	Failure to apply within 30 days after notice of requirement from POTW – Significant Industrial User	EC, CA, CS, CD, TOS, CP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
Failure to renew permit	Failure to apply for permit renewal not less than 180 days prior to expiration	IN, WL, IM, NOV	IPC
Discharge with expired permit	Failure to apply for permit renewal within 30 days of notice of requirement from POTW	NOV, EC, CA, CS, CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
<b>II. Discharge Limit Violation</b>			
Exceeding discharge limit	Isolated, <del>not significant non-compliance without harm</del>	IN, WL, IM, NOV	
<u>Exceeding discharge limit</u>	<u>Isolated, with harm</u>	<u>EC, CA, FNC, CS, CD, TOS, CP, SCH, RP, Civil, Criminal</u>	<u>IPC, WCM, CA</u>
Exceeding discharge limit	Recurring (more than 3 exceedances of same pollutant within a 12-month period); <del>but not significant non-compliance without harm</del>	IM, NOV, EC, CA, FNC, CS, TOS, CP, SCH, Civil, <del>Criminal</del>	IPC, WCM, CA
<u>Exceeding discharge limit</u>	<u>Recurring (more than 3 exceedances of same pollutant within a 12-month period), with harm</u>	<u>IM, NOV, EC, CA, FNC, CS, TOS, CP, SCH, Civil, Criminal</u>	<u>IPC, WCM, CA</u>
Exceeding discharge limit	Significant non-compliance, <u>with or without harm</u>	EC, CA, FNC, CS, CD, TOS, CP, SCH, RP, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
Slug Load Discharge	Isolated (no more than one occurrence within a 12-month period) <u>without harm</u>	NOV, EC, CD, CP, SCH, <del>Civil, Criminal</del>	IPC, WCM, CA
<u>Slug Load Discharge</u>	<u>Isolated (no more than one occurrence within a 12-month period) with harm</u>	<u>NOV, EC, CD, CP, SCH, Civil, Criminal</u>	<u>IPC, WCM, CA</u>
Slug Load Discharge	Recurring (more than one occurrences within a 12-month period) <u>with or without harm</u>	EC, CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA

NONCOMPLIANCE	CIRCUMSTANCES	RANGE OF RESPONSES	RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL
Dilution in lieu of treatment	Increase in use of process or other water to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for treatment	WL, IM, NOV, EC, CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
Dilution in lieu of treatment	Recurring increase in use of process or other water to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for treatment – more than one occurrence within a 12-month period	EC, CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
<b>III. Monitoring and Reporting Violations</b>			
Reporting violation	Report is improperly signed or certified	IN, WL	IPC
Reporting violation	Report is improperly signed or certified after notice from POTW	IN, WL, NOV	IPC
Reporting violation	Late report – Less than 30 days ( <u>an incomplete report is deemed to be a late report until a complete report is submitted</u> )	IN, WL	IPC
Reporting violation	Late report – 30 days or more ( <u>an incomplete report is deemed to be a late report until a complete report is submitted</u> )	IN, WL, NOV	IPC
Reporting violation	Recurring - failure to report for two consecutive months or more than three late reports within a 12-month period	EC, CA, FNC, CS, CP, SCH	IPC, WCM, CA
Reporting violation	Failure to report spill or change in discharge, no harm to environment or POTW	WL, IM, NOV, EC	IPC, WCM
Reporting violation	Failure to report spill or change in discharge, harm to environment or POTW	EC, CA, FNC, CS, CD, TOS, CP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
Reporting violation	Recurring failure to report spills (two or more occurrences with a 12-month period)	EC, CA, FNC, CS, CD, TOX, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
Reporting violation	Failure to report a slug load discharge	IM, NOV, EC	IPC

<b>NONCOMPLIANCE</b>	<b>CIRCUMSTANCES</b>	<b>RANGE OF RESPONSES</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL</b>
Reporting violation	Failure to report non-compliance	IM, NOV, EC	IPC
Reporting violation	Falsification of data in report	EC, CA, FNC, CS, CD, TOX, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
Monitoring violation	Isolated failure to monitor all pollutants as required by permit (no more than three occurrences with a 12-month period)	IN, WL, IM, NOV, EC	IPC
Monitoring violation	Recurring failure to monitor all pollutants as required by permit (four or more occurrences with a 12-month period)	EC, CA, FNC, CS, CD, TOX, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
Failure to install monitoring equipment	Delay of less than 30 days	IN, WL, IM, NOV	IPC
Failure to install monitoring equipment	Delay of 30 days or more	NOV, EC, CA, FNC, CS, CP, SCH	IPC, WCM, CA
Failure to properly operate and maintain equipment	Failure to properly operate and maintain wastewater equipment and other equipment with potential to discharge industrial wastewater	NOV, EC, CA, FNC, CS, CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH	IPC, WCM, CA
<b>IV. Compliance Schedule Violations</b>			
Failure to meet interim deadline	Missed deadline by 30-60 days and will not affect final compliance deadline	IN, WL, IM, NOV, EC	IPC, WCM
Failure to meet interim deadline	Missed deadline 61 days or more and will not affect final compliance deadline	IM, NOV, EC, FNC, CP	IPC, WCM, CA
Failure to meet interim deadline	Missed deadline 61 days or more and will affect final compliance deadline	NOV, EC, FNC, CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH	IPC, WCM, CA
Failure to meet final deadline	Missed deadline by 30-60 days	IN, WL, IM, NOV, EC	IPC, WCM
Failure to meet final deadline	Missed deadline 61 days or more	NOV, EC, FNC, CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH, Civil	IPC, WCM, CA

NONCOMPLIANCE	CIRCUMSTANCES	RANGE OF RESPONSES	RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL
<b>V. Violations Identified During Inspections</b>			
Improper Sampling	Sampling at incorrect location	IN, WL, IM	
Improper Sampling	Recurring sampling at incorrect location (more than one occurrence at same location within a 12-month period)	NOV, EC, CA, FNC, CP	IPC, WCM, CA
Improper Sampling	Using incorrect sample type or collection method	IN, WL, IM	IPC
Improper Sampling	Recurring use of incorrect sample type or collection method (three or more occurrences within a 12-month period)	NOV, EC, CA, FNC, CP	IPC, WCM, CA
Inadequate recordkeeping	Incomplete or missing files	IN, WL, IM, NOV	IPC
Inadequate recordkeeping	Recurring incomplete or missing files (same defect in recordkeeping identified in last inspection)	EC, CA, FNC, CP, SCH	IPC, WCM, CA
Failure to report additional monitoring	Inspector identifies sampling results which were not reported to POTW	IN, WL, IM, NOV	IPC
Entry Denial	Entry denied or inspection of records denied	CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH, Civil	IPC, WCM, CA
Illegal discharge	Illegal or unauthorized discharge	NOV, EC, CA, CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA
Illegal discharge	Recurring (more than one occurrence of same discharge)	CD, TOS, CP, RP, SCH, Civil, Criminal	IPC, WCM, CA