Sec. 27-38. - Prohibited discharges.

 (a) No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, swimming pool drain or subsurface drainage to any sanitary sewer.

(b) Industrial cooling water, unpolluted process water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to sewers specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet with approval of the state department of natural resources.

(c) No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, to any public sewer any of the following described waters or wastes:

(1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas;

(2) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases, in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of one mg/l as CN in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer;

(3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works;

(4) Solid or viscous substances in quantities, or of such size, capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works, including, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc.

(d)No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, the following described substances, materials, waters or wastes if such discharge violates Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prohibitions against the substances, and the wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process or equipment; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. Following EPA guidelines as to the acceptability of such wastes, the superintendent of the utilities system will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers; materials of construction of the sewers; nature of the sewage treatment process; capacity of the sewage treatment plant; degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant; and other pertinent factors. The prohibited substances are as follows:

(1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

(2) Any water or waste containing fat, wax, grease or oil, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32—150 degrees Fahrenheit.

(3)Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower or greater shall be prohibited. It is the intent of this subsection that only small home-type garbage grinders be allowed to discharge into the sanitary sewers.

(4) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not.

(5) Any waters or wastes containing in excess of the amounts (expressed in mg/l) of the following materials:

Arsenic ..... 0.05

Barium ..... 5.0

Boron ..... 1.0

Chromium ..... 2.0

Lead ..... 0.1

Manganese ..... 1.0

Nickel ..... 1.0

Tin ..... 1.0

Zinc ..... 5.0

and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement to such a degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the EPA for such materials.

a. Maximum limits for discharge of heavy metals shall include, but not be limited to: mg/l

Cadmium ..... 0.02

Mercury ..... 0.005

Selenium ..... 0.02

Silver ..... 0.10

b. Prohibited heavy metal and toxic material shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Antimony.

2. Beryllium.

3. Bismuth.

4.Cobalt.

5.Fungicides.

6.Herbicides.

7.Molybdenum.

8. Pesticides.

9. Rhenium.

10.Strontium.

11. Tellurium.

12. Uranyl ion.

(6) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste- or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction, for the discharge to the receiving waters.

(7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by state or federal regulations.

(8) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.

(9) Materials which exert or cause:

a. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids, including, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries and lime residues, or of dissolved solids, including, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate;

b. Excessive discoloration, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions;

c. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works;

d. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting slugs.

(10) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such a degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot be satisfactorily applied to the land. No person shall dilute their waste discharge, in lieu of treatment or removal, to reduce the concentration of any of the parameters stated in this subsection (d) to levels below the concentrations stated in this subsection (d).

(e) If any waters or wastes are discharged that contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in subsection (d) of this section, the industry or persons responsible for such discharge are subject to penalties provided in section 1-10. If, in the judgment of the superintendent of the utilities system, any wastes may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent of the utilities system may require the following:

(1) Pretreatment to reduce the levels of the deleterious substances to acceptable amounts. All costs of pretreatment are to be borne by the customer;

(2 ) Control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or

(3) Payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of subsection (j) of this section.

If the superintendent of the utilities system permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the pretreatment plant and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the city and the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.