

ARTICLE A. DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

13-2A-1: DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER AND OTHER UNPOLLUTED DRAINAGE:

A. Drainage Into Certain Areas Prohibited:

1. Into Sanitary Sewer; Sump Pumps And Sump Pump Connections Prohibited: No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any stormwater, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, including interior and exterior foundation drains, floor drains used for collecting stormwater, uncontaminated cooling water or unpolluted industrial process waters, to any sanitary sewer. This subsection shall be construed to prohibit such discharge to any sanitary sewer from sump pumps or sump pump connections, and no person shall install, cause to be installed, or permit to be installed any sump pump or sump pump connection that discharges or causes such discharge to any sanitary sewer.
2. Into Storm Sewers Or Natural Outlets: Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the city manager. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the city manager to a storm sewer or natural outlet. (2007 Code § 44-31)

B. Air Conditioning Systems:

1. Except as otherwise specifically authorized or required by this code, it shall be unlawful to discharge any air conditioning water, drip pans, refrigeration water or cooling tower water, directly or indirectly into any sanitary sewer or upon any public property, whether the water originated in a public or private water supply; provided, however, that such water may be discharged into a sanitary sewer if the same comes from equipment so designed that the total rate of discharge of this type of equipment from the premises served on such sewer could not exceed five (5) gallons per minute, but in no event shall the same be discharged either directly or indirectly upon any public roadway, walkway, street, alley or other public property.
2. Separate water meters of the kind and type as specified by the water department may be installed in all instances where water from the public water supply is used for air

conditioners, refrigeration or other processing and such clear water wastes are discharged to the storm sewer or disposed of by other means than the sanitary sewer; the purpose of metering such water will be used as a deduct quantity of water used for determination of the sewage service charge. (2007 Code § 44-32)

13-2A-2: DISCHARGE OF OBJECTIONABLE ITEMS:

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

- A. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.
- B. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment facility, including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of two (2) milligrams per liter as CN in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer.
- C. Any waters or wastes having pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 12 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.
- D. 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 such as, 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 and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

E. Any waters or wastes having BOD(c) greater than three hundred (300) parts per million by weight, or containing more than three hundred fifty (350) parts per million by weight of suspended solids, or having an average daily flow greater than two percent (2%) of the average influent at the wastewater treatment facility, shall be subject to the review of the city manager. Where necessary, in the opinion of the city manager, the owner shall provide at the owner's expense such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to reduce the biochemical oxygen demand to three hundred (300) parts per million by weight, or reduce the suspended solids to three hundred fifty (350) parts per million by weight, or control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes. Plans, specifications, and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the city manager, and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing. (2007 Code § 44-33)

13-2A-3: DISCHARGE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES:

A. Generally: No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the city manager that such wastes can harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming an opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the city manager will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of the subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the wastewater treatment process, capacity of the wastewater treatment facility, and other pertinent factors.

B. Prohibited Substances: The substances prohibited are:

1. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140°F), or sixty degrees Celsius (60°C).
2. Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred milligrams per liter (100 mg/l) or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty two (32) and one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140°F), or zero and sixty degrees Celsius (60°C).

3. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) horsepower (0.76 hp metric), or greater, shall be subject to the review and approval of the city manager.
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 phenols or other taste or odor producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding the limit of five-hundredths milligram per liter (0.05 mg/l) established by the city manager as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal or other public agencies or jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
6. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the city manager in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
7. Materials which exert or cause:
 - a. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, 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(c), chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment facilities.
 - d. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes, constituting slugs as defined in section [13-2-1](#) of this chapter.
8. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment facility effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters. (2007 Code § 44-34)

13-2A-4: AUTHORITY TO REGULATE DISCHARGE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES:

A. City Authority: If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in this article, and which in the judgment of the city manager may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the city manager may:

1. Reject the wastes;
2. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
3. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
4. Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges.

B. City Review And Approval: If the city manager permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the city manager and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws. (2007 Code § 44-35)

13-2A-5: SPECIAL AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED:

No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the city and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to payment therefor by the industrial concern. (2007 Code § 44-36)

13-2A-6: RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNERS OF TREATMENT OR FLOW EQUALIZING FACILITIES:

Where preliminary treatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at the owner's expense. (2007 Code § 44-37)

13-2A-7: MANHOLES, METERS AND SAMPLING EQUIPMENT:

When required by the city manager, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole, together with such necessary meters, sampling equipment and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the city manager. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at the owner's own expense, and shall be maintained by the owner so as to be safe and accessible at all times. (2007 Code § 44-38)

13-2A-8: TESTING STANDARDS:

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this article shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods For The Examination Of Water And Waste Water", published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property. (2007 Code § 44-39)

13-2A-9: AUTHORITY TO ENTER PROPERTIES FOR TESTING DISCHARGES:

- A. Limited Authority: The city manager and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this article. The city manager or the city manager's representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper or other industries, beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.
- B. Observance Of Safety Rules: While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in subsection A of this section, the city manager or duly authorized employees of the city shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company. (2007 Code § 44-40)

13-2A-10: AUTHORITY TO ENTER ON EASEMENT PROPERTY FOR SEWAGE WORKS INSPECTION AND REPAIR:

The city manager and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the city holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved. (2007 Code § 44-41)

