

Such grinders must shred the waste to a degree that all particles will be carried freely under normal flow conditions prevailing in the community sewer. Garbage grinders shall not be used for grinding plastic, paper products, inert material or garden refuse.

206. Limitations on Point Discharge

No person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in a community sewer other than through an approved building sewer, unless upon written application by the user and payment of the applicable user charges and fees, the Agency issues a permit for such direct discharges.

207. Holding Tank Waste

A user proposing to discharge holding tank waste into a community sewer must secure a permit. Unless allowed by the Agency under the terms and conditions of the permit, a separate permit must be secured for each separate discharge. This permit will state the specific location of discharge, the time of day the discharge is to occur, the volume of the discharge and the wastewater constituents and characteristics. If a permit is granted for discharge of such waste into a community sewer, the user shall pay the applicable user charges and fees and shall meet such other conditions as required by the Agency.

208. Limitations on Wastewater Strength

208.1 No person shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of:

- 0.5 mg/l arsenic
- 0.05 mg/l cadmium
- 1.0 mg/l copper
- 1.0 mg/l cyanide
- 0.1 mg/l lead
- 0.05 mg/l mercury
- 1.0 mg/l nickel
- 0.05 mg/l silver
- 1.0 mg/l total chromium
- 5.0 mg/l zinc

208.2 No person shall discharge any wastewater:

- a. Having a temperature higher than 150°F (65.5°C).
- b. Containing more than 250 mg/l of oil or grease of animal or vegetable origin.
- c. Containing more than 100 mg/l of oil or grease of mineral or petroleum origin.
- d. Having a pH lower than 6.0 or higher than 9.0.
- e. Containing in excess of 0.02 mg/l total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons which cannot be removed by the Agency's wastewater treatment process.
- f. Containing in excess of 1.0 mg/l phenolic compounds which cannot be removed by the Agency's wastewater treatment process.
- g. Containing acid metallic pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions.

208.3 Effluent limitations promulgated by the Federal Act shall apply in any instance where they are more stringent than those in this ordinance. Under section 307(b) of the Act, Federal pretreatment standards are designed to achieve two purposes: (1) to prevent the discharge of pollutants which pass through such works inadequately treated, and (2) to protect the operation of publicly owned treatment works. Users in industrial categories subject to effluent guidelines issued under Section 304(b) of the Act, which are discharging incompatible pollutants to publicly owned treatment works, are required to adopt best practicable control technology currently available, as defined by the Administrator pursuant to Section 304(b) of the Act where the Agency's treatment works was designed to and does achieve substantial removal of pollutants other than the four pollutants listed in the definition for compatible pollutants listed in the definition for compatible pollutants (BOD, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria), it is not appropriate to require the industrial user to achieve best practicable control technology currently available, since this would lead to an uneconomical duplication of treatment facilities. While the term "substantial removal" is not subject to precise definition, it generally contemplates removals in the order of 80 percent or greater. Minor incidental removals in the order of 10 to 30 percent are not considered "substantial". For some industrial categories it may be necessary to define pretreatment guidelines for problems that may arise as a result of the discharge into publicly owned treatment works. However, any adjustments required for particular industrial categories should be considered in connection with the Agency's requirements rather than the national pretreatment standard. Limitations on wastewater strength in sections 208.1 and 208.2 of this Ordinance may be supplemented with more stringent limitations:

- a. If the Agency determines that the limitations in Sections 208.1 and 208.2 may not be sufficient to protect the operations of the Agency's treatment works, or
- b. If the Agency determines that the limitations in Sections 208.1 and 208.2 may not be sufficient to enable the Agency's treatment works to comply with water quality standards or effluent limitations specified in the Agency's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

Section 3
Wastewater Volume Determination

301. Metered Water Supply

User charges and fees shall be applied against the total amount of water used from all sources unless, in the opinion of the Agency, significant portions of water received are not discharged to a community sewer. The amount of water used from public and private sources will be determined by means of public meters or private meters, installed and maintained at the expense of the user and approved by the Agency.

302. Metered Wastewater Volume and Metered Diversions

For users where, in the opinion of the Agency, a significant portion of the water received from any metered source does not flow into the community sewer because of the principal activity of the user or removal by other means, the user charges and fees will be applied against the volume of water discharged from such premises into the community sewer. Written notification and proof of the diversion of water must be provided by the user if the user is to avoid the application of the user charges and fees against the total amount of water used from all sources. The user may install a meter of a type and at a location approved by the Agency and at the user's expense. Such meters may measure either the amount of sewage discharged or the amount of water diverted. Such meters shall be tested for