

## 26-71 Use of public sewers generally.

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### (c) Express prohibitions.

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 wastewater facilities such as, but not limited to, animal waste, ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, sediment, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood or cellulose, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

h. Wastewater containing more than fifteen (15) milligrams per liter, whether emulsified or not, of petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils, or products of mineral oil origin.

i. Wastewater containing more than one hundred (100) mg/l of oil, fat and grease of animal and vegetable origin.

j. Wastewater containing floatable oils, fat or grease.

(f) (1) The following described substances, materials, waters or wastes shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance.

(2) The director may set limitations lower than the limitations established in the regulations below if in his opinion such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming this opinion as to the acceptability, the director will give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of the waste in the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors.

(3) The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewers which shall not be violated without approval of the director are as follows:

a. Wastewater of which the BOD5 exceeds four hundred (400) milligrams per liter.

b. Wastewater in which suspended solids exceed five hundred (500) milligrams per liter, or the organic content of such suspended solids or of dissolved solids is unusually small.

c. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers.

d. Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both which constitute a slug as defined herein.

e. 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 plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

f. Any water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.

(g) 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 subsections (c)(4) and (f) above, and which in the judgment of the director may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities or treatment works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the director 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.

(4) If the director 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 director, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, laws, and the municipal discharge permit. Further, such pretreatment installations must be consistent with the requirements of any state pretreatment permit issued to the owner.

(h) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the director, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the director, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintaining of these interceptors the owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the director. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by owner's personnel must be performed by qualified waste disposal firms.