Corvallis Wastewater - Prohibited discharges

Corvallis Ordinance 4.03.020.040 reads, in part:

1. General Limitations on Wastewater Discharges. No person shall discharge or convey, or permit or allow to be discharged or conveyed, to a public sewer any wastewater containing pollutants of such character or quantity that will:
   a. Disrupt the normal operation, process or efficiency of the wastewater treatment system;
   b. Constitute a hazard to human or animal life or to the stream or watercourse receiving the wastewater treatment system effluent;
   c. Violate National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, State of Oregon or City of Corvallis Pretreatment Standards and Procedures;
   d. Cause interference or pass through; or
   e. Have an adverse effect on sludge management and disposal.

2. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, or other unpolluted discharge to any sanitary sewer.

3. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following to any public sewer:
   a. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150°F or containing heat in quantities to cause the wastewater entering the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 104°F.
   b. Any explosive mixtures, liquids, solids, or gases, which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the wastewater treatment system or to the operation of the system. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system, be more than five (5) percent nor any single reading over ten (10) percent of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, and sulfides.
   c. Any solid or viscous wastes which will or may cause an obstruction to the flow in a sewer or wastewater treatment system. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, grease, improperly shredded garbage, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides, or fleshings, entrails, lime, stone, or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or similar substances.
   d. Any corrosive wastes which will cause corrosion or deterioration of the wastewater treatment system. All wastes discharged to the public sewer system must have a pH value in the range of 6.0 to 9.5 standard units. Discharges with a pH greater than 9.5 may be allowed on a case by case permitted basis for discharges that are not corrosive. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, acids, sulfides, concentrated chloride and fluoride compounds, and substances which will react with water to form acidic products.
   e. Any toxic substances in amounts exceeding standards promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act.
   f. Any noxious or malodorous solids, liquids, or gases, which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life, or are or may be sufficient to prevent entry into a sewer for its maintenance and repair.
   g. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life, mass, or concentration as may exceed limits established by the City in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
   h. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference, pass through, or subsequent loss of treatment efficiency.
   i. Any wastes with color not removable by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and tanning solutions.
   j. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flash point of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specification 40 CFR 261.21.
   k. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
   l. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
m. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

n. Wastewater from dry cleaning machines after June 30, 1998. This prohibition applies to wastewater that is contaminated with any detectable amount of dry cleaning solvent.

o. Any organic compounds, including but not limited to aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons, esters, ethers, ketones, amines, and nitrated and chlorinated hydrocarbons, of such mass or concentration as may exceed limits established by the City.