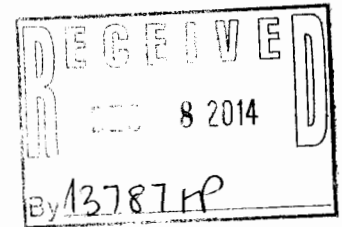


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Sec. 114-186. - Use of wastewater facilities.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or discharge, or cause to be deposited or discharged, to any city POTW, any solid, liquid or gaseous waste unless through a connection approved by the city.
- (b) Except as provided in this article, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facilities intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.
- (c) It shall be unlawful to discharge, without an NPDES permit, to any natural outlet within the city or in any area under its jurisdiction of the city.

(Ord. No. 3253, § 400.100, 8-7-1995; Ord. No. 4003, § 400.100(a), (c), (d), 11-3-2003)



Sec. 114-187. - Prohibitive discharge standards.

- (a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, foundation drainwater, groundwater, roof runoff, surface drainage, cooling waters, or any other unpolluted water to any sanitary sewer.
- (b) No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW or will pass through the POTW.
- (c) The following general prohibitions shall apply to all users of the city POTW whether or not a user is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, state or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A user may not contribute the following substances to city POTW:
 - (1) Any 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 or hazardous in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees fahrenheit (60 degrees centigrade) using the test method specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Materials for which discharge is prohibited under this subsection include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, polychlorinated biphenyls, polybrominated biphenyls, carbides, hydrides, stoddard solvents, and sulfides.
 - (2) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: means grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, tar, asphalt residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating and de-burring stones.
 - (3) Any wastewater which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case wastewater having a pH less than 5.0, unless more strictly limited elsewhere in this article.
 - (4) Any wastewater containing incompatible pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters of the POTW, exceed the limitation set forth in a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard (when effective) or in section 114-188 or create a public nuisance.
 - (5) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastewaters are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into sewers for their maintenance and repair.
 - (6) In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the act; any criteria guidelines or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the RCRA, SWDA, the Clean Water Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
 - (7) Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit or the receiving water quality standards.
 - (8) Any wastewater having a temperature at the point of discharge to the POTW which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in Interference; in no case shall wastewater be introduced to the POTW which exceeds 65 degrees Celsius (157 degrees Fahrenheit) or which exceeds 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) at the POTW treatment plant.

- (9) Any pollutants, including compatible pollutants released at a flow or pollutant concentration which a user knows or has reason to know will cause interference to the POTW or will pass through the POTW.
- (10) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by state or federal regulations.
- (11) Any wastewater which may contain more than 50 mg/l weight of fat, oil, grease, (FOG), or trichloro-tri-fluoroethane extractable material.
- (12) The admission into the public sewers of any waters or wastes having a five-day BOD greater than two hundred milligrams per liter or containing more than 250 milligrams per liter of suspended solids shall be subject to the review and approval of the city. Where necessary in the opinion of the city, the owner shall provide, at his expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to reduce BOD to 200 mg/l and the suspended solids to 250 mg/l. Plans, specification, and any other pertinent information relating to the proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the city and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.
- (13) The admission into the public sewers of any waters or waste having an ammonia-nitrogen concentration greater than 30 milligrams per liter shall be subject to the review and approval of the city. Where necessary in the opinion of the city, the owner shall provide at his expense such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to reduce ammonia-nitrogen to 30 milligrams per liter. Plans, specifications and other pertinent information relating to the proposed preliminary treatment facility shall be submitted for the approval of the city and no construction of such facility shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.
- (14) Any discharge exceeding the standards established in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307.
- (15) Any slug discharged to the city POTW.
- (16) Any pesticide in sufficient amount or concentration to violate any of the above prohibitions. Pesticides included on the USEPA list of priority pollutants shall not be discharged to the POTW in any amount or concentration except in accordance with a general or supplemental wastewater discharge permit issued pursuant to section 114-221 through 114-228
- (17) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
- (18) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the city.

Compliance with the provisions of this section shall be required on the effective date of promulgation of this article.

(Ord. No. 3253, § 400.105, 8-7-1995; Ord. No. 4003, § 400.105, 11-3-2003)

Sec. 114-188. - Specific limitations on discharge.

(a) Discharges from each separate discharge of a user, as measured under the provisions of this article, shall not contain in excess of the following concentrations based upon a 24-hour composite sample. Multiple industrial wastewater discharges from a permitted facility may be combined in a flow weighted manner to determine compliance with the following limitations for a 24-hour composite sample:

(1) Maximum discharge concentrations for user's tributary to the East Wastewater Treatment Plant:

Pollutant	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Arsenic	0.040
Cadmium	0.009
Chromium	4.100
Hexavalent Chromium	0.331
Copper	2.350
Cyanide	0.020
Lead	0.500
Mercury	0.003
Molybdenum	1.570
Nickel	1.500
Selenium	0.138
Silver	0.310
Zinc	9.840
Total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons	0.500

Total phenolic compounds which cannot be removed by POTW	3.300
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(2) Maximum discharge concentrations for Eakas Corporation:

Pollutant	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Arsenic	0.0457
Cadmium	0.04
Chromium	4.1
Hexavalent Chromium	0.292
Copper	2.07
Cyanide	0.65
Lead	0.300
Mercury	0.003
Molybdenum	None
Nickel	2.4
Selenium	0.048
Silver	0.12
Zinc	1.50
Total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons	0.500

Total phenolic compounds which cannot be removed by POTW	3.300
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(3) Maximum discharge concentrations for user's tributary to the West Wastewater Treatment Plant, other than Eakas Corporation:

Pollutant	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Arsenic	0.0457
Cadmium	0.04
Chromium	4.1
Hexavalent Chromium	0.292
Copper	0.777
Cyanide	0.02
Lead	0.300
Mercury	0.003
Molybdenum	None
Nickel	2.4
Selenium	0.048
Silver	0.10
Zinc	1.50
Total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons	0.500

Sec. 114-191. - Excessive discharge.

No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. The city may impose mass limitations on users who are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

(Ord. No. 3253, § 400.130, 8-7-1995; Ord. No. 4003, § 400.130, 11-3-2003)

Total phenolic compounds which cannot be removed by POTW

3.300

- (b) The city may allow mass based limits if these limits do not conflict with the Federal Categorical Regulations, cause interferences, pass through, or impact on sludge disposal options at the city's sewage disposal plant.

(Ord. No. 3253, § 400.110, 8-7-1995; Ord. No. 4003, § 400.110, 11-3-2003; Ord. No. 5002, § 1. 5-20-2013)

Sec. 114-189. - Incorporation of National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

The categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, Parts 405-471 are hereby incorporated.

- (1) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the city may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(c).
- (2) When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the city shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- (3) A user may obtain a variance from a categorical pretreatment standard if the user can prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 CFR 403.13, that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when developing the categorical pretreatment standard.

(Ord. No. 3253, § 400.115, 8-7-1995; Ord. No. 4003, § 400.115, 11-3-2003)

Sec. 114-190. - Final National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

- (a) Job shop and independent printed circuit board manufacturers regulated by the electroplating point source category (40 CFR Part 413, as amended), have been given a compliance date of April 27, 1984. Integrated electroplating facilities regulated by the electroplating point sources category, as amended, have been given a compliance date of June 30, 1984.
- (b) Industrial users regulated by the metal finishing point source category (40 CFR Part 433, as amended), have been given a compliance date of February 15, 1986.
- (c) Industrial users regulated by the copper forming point source category (40 CFR Part 468, as amended), have been given a compliance date of August 15, 1986.
- (d) Industrial users regulated by the inorganic chemicals (Phase I) point source category (40 CFR Part 415, as amended), have been given a compliance date of August 12, 1986.
- (e) Industrial users regulated by the porcelain enameling point source category (40 CFR Part 466, as amended), have been given a compliance date of November 25, 1985.
- (f) Industrial users regulated by the pulp, paper and paperboard point source category (40 CFR Part 430 and 431, as amended), have been given a compliance date of July 1, 1984.
- (g) Industrial users regulated by the textile mills point source category (40 CFR Part 420) as amended), have been given a compliance date of March 13, 1981, for 40 CFR Part 403.5(b) (1), (2), (3) and (4) and a compliance date of August 25, 1981 for 40 CFR Part 403.5 (b) (5).
- (h) Industrial users regulated by the timber products point source category (40 CFR Part 429, as amended), have been given a compliance date of January 26, 1984.
- (i) Industrial users regulated by the coiling coating (Phase I) point source category (40 CFR Part 465, as amended), have been given a compliance date of December 1, 1985.
- (j) Industrial users regulated by the leather tanning and finishing point source category (40 CFR Part 425, as amended), have been given a compliance date of November 25, 1985.
- (k) Industrial users regulated by the coil coating (Phase II) point source category (40 CFR Part 465, as amended), have been given a compliance date of November 17, 1986.
- (l) Industrial users regulated by the pharmaceutical manufacturing point source category (40 CFR Part 439, as amended), have been given a compliance date of October 27, 1986.
- (m) Industrial users regulated by the electrical and electronic components point source category (40 CFR Part 469, as amended), have been given a compliance date for Subpart A—semiconductors and Subpart B—electronic crystal manufacturing of July 1, 1984, for total toxic organics. Subpart B electronic crystal manufacturing have been given a compliance date of November 8, 1985, for arsenic. Subpart C—cathode ray tube have been given a compliance date of July 14, 1987, for control of specified toxic metals, fluoride and total toxic organics.
- (n) Industrial users regulated by the aluminum forming point source category (40 CFR Part 467, as amended), have been given a compliance date of October 24, 1986.
- (o) Industrial users regulated by the iron and steel manufacturing point source category (40 CFR Part 420, as amended), have been given a compliance date of July 10, 1985.
- (p) Industrial users regulated by the petroleum refining point source category (40 CFR Part 419, as amended), have been given a compliance date of December 1, 1985.
- (q) Industrial users regulated by the steam electric power plants point source category (40 CFR Part 125 and 423, as amended), have been given a compliance date of July 1, 1984.
- (r) Industrial users regulated by the battery manufacturing point source category (40 CFR Part 461, as amended), have been given a compliance date of March 9, 1987.
- (s) Industrial users regulated by the inorganic chemicals (Phase II) point source category (40 CFR Part 415, as amended), have been given a compliance date for Subpart A, B, L, AL, AR, BA, and BC of July 20, 1980; for Subpart AJ, AU, BL, BM, BN and BO of August 22, 1987; and for all subparts not listed of June 29, 1985.
- (t) Industrial users regulated by the nonferrous metal manufacturing (Phase I) point source category (40 CFR Part 421, as amended), have been given a compliance date of March 9, 1987.
- (u) Industrial users regulated by the plastic molding and forming point source category (40 CFR Part 455, as amended), have been given a compliance date of January 30, 1988.
- (v) The USEPA will promulgate new categorical pretreatment standards from time to time and any new standards shall be

Sec. 114-192. - Spill containment.

- (a) Each industrial user having the ability to cause interference with the POTW treatment plant or to violate the regulatory provisions of this article shall provide protection from accidental discharge to the POTW of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this article. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or user's own cost and expense.
- (b) All industrial users whose wastewater includes or could include compatible or incompatible pollutants in amounts great enough to cause interference with the POTW must have detailed plans on file at the city showing facilities and operating procedures to provide protection from accidental discharge. No user who begins contributing to or could contribute such pollutants to the POTW shall be permitted to introduce such pollutants into the POTW until accidental discharge facilities and procedures, as appropriate have been approved by the city and installed by the industrial user. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to modify its facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this article.
- (c) In the case of an accidental or deliberate discharge of compatible or incompatible pollutants which may cause interference at the POTW or will pass through the POTW or violate requirements of this article, it shall be the responsibility of the industrial user to immediately telephone and notify the city of the incident. The notification shall include name of caller, location and time of discharge, type of wastewater, concentration and volume.
- (d) Within five days following such an accidental or deliberate discharge the industrial user shall submit to the city a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Follow-up reports may be required by the city as needed. Such report, or reports, shall not relieve the industrial user of any expense, loss, damage or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such report relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this article or otherwise. Failure to report accidental or deliberate discharges may, in addition to any other remedies available to city, result in the revocation of the discharger's wastewater discharge permit.
- (e) The industrial user shall control production or all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with all applicable regulations upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost or fails.
- (f) A notice in English and the language of common use shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a discharge of a prohibitive material. Employers shall insure that all employees who are in a position to cause, discover, or observe such an accidental discharge are advised of the emergency notification procedures.

(Ord. No. 3253, § 400.135, 8-7-1995; Ord. No. 4003, § 400.135, 11-3-2003)

Sec. 114-193. - Bypass.

- (a) For the purposes of this section,
- (1) *Bypass* means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.
 - (2) *Severe property damage* means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- (b) A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of subsections (c) and (d) below.
- (c) (1) If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the city, at least ten days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
- (2) A user shall submit oral notice to the city of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within 24 hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The city may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- (d) (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the city may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless:
- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - c. The user submitted notices as required under subsection (c) of this section.
- (2) The city may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the city determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in subsection (d)(1) of this section.

(Ord. No. 3253, § 400.140, 8-7-1995; Ord. No. 4003, § 400.140, 11-3-2003)

Secs. 114-194—114-220. - Reserved.

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Wynne Nov 14 TBLL

Pollutant	% Rem***	Water Quality mg/l	Water Quality* lbs/day	Sludge mg/kg	Sludge **** lbs/day	Inhibition** mg/l	Inhibition^^ lbs/day	MAHL lbs/day	MAHC mg/l	Domestic Allocation lbs/day	Allocation for %SF lbs/day^	MAIL lbs/day	Max Inf Exceedec MAHC	Max Effluent vs WQS(mg/l)
Cadmium Total	74.2	0.0040	0.1032	85	0.596	1.00	6.67	0.103	0.0155	0.002	0.083	0.0809	No	No
Copper Total	84.6	0.0295	1.2770	4300	26.43	1.00	6.67	1.277	0.1914	0.258	1.022	0.7637	No	No
Lead Total	77.4	0.0117	0.3454	840	5.64	1.00	6.67	0.345	0.0518	0.010	0.276	0.2667	No	No
Mercury Total	93.7	0.00001	0.0014	57	0.32	0.10	0.67	0.001	0.0002	0.000	0.001	0.0010	No	No
Nickel Total	49.0	0.3227	4.2211	420	4.46	1.00	6.67	4.221	0.6327	0.025	3.377	3.3517	No	No
Selenium Total	50.0	0.0056	0.0745	100	1.04	0.20	1.33	0.074	0.0112	0.016	0.060	0.0435	No	No
Silver Total	83.4	0.0069	0.2775	0	0.00	0.25	1.67	0.278	0.0416	0.002	0.222	0.2204	No	No
Zinc Total	66.6	0.2819	5.6307	7500	58.56	0.50	3.34	3.336	0.5000	1.418	2.669	1.2505	No	No
Chromium Total	82.0	0.8168	30.2778	3000	19.02	1.00	6.67	6.672	1.0000	0.032	5.338	5.3054	No	No
Cyanide Total	69.0	0.0058	0.1249	0	0.00	0.10	0.67	0.125	0.0187	0.064	0.100	0.0355	No	No
Arsenic	63.6	0.3905	7.1574	75	0.61	0.10	0.67	0.613	0.0919	0.010	0.491	0.4810	No	No
Molybdenum	59.2	1.0000	16.3529	75	0.66	0.20	1.33	0.659	0.0987	0.026	0.527	0.5012	No	No
Beryllium	50.0	0.005915	0.0789	0	0.00	0.10	0.67	0.0789	0.0118	0.002	0.063	0.0615	No	No

Dry tons/day of sludge 2.60 Safety Factor 0.20

Yellow highlighted boxes indicate driving criteria

* lbs/day = mg/l X 8.34 X POTW avg flow / (1-Total POTW %Rem)

** EPA Default values (most conservative) from page G-1 of the 7/04 EPA TBLL guidance manual (Be est. @ 0.10 mg/l; Se & Mo est. @ 0.2 mg/l; Ag from old 12/87 EPA guidance manual)

*** EPA Default Median Removal Numbers from page R-2 of the 7/04 TBLL guidance manual for Se, Cr & CN (Be est. @ 50%)

**** lbs/day = dry tons/day X 0.002 X CFR 503 (Table 1) criteria / % removal from EPA Pret. Prog. Implementation workshop mtrl. ~ 6/93

^ lbs/day = mg/l X Avg POTW flow X 8.34

^ lbs/day = (1 - SF) X MAHL

MAIL = Maximum allowable industrial loading = MAHL - Allocation for % SF - Domestic lb/day