

## Chapter 1145 REGULATION of SEWER USE

### 1145.20 – 1145.29 STANDARDS OF DISCHARGE

#### 1145.20 Prohibited Discharges

- (A) General prohibitions. No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any substance which causes an interference or pass-through of the POTW, or which disrupts or inhibits the POTW, its treatment processes, operations, or its sludge processes, use, or disposal. These prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- (B) Specific prohibitions. No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any substance which constitutes a slug discharge. No user shall discharge or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any of the following described substances into the sewer system:
- (1) Any solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction of the flow in the sewer system, POTW, or other interference with the proper operation of the POTW, for example, but not limited to: construction materials, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, yard waste, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, wood, plastic, fur, wax or fats, oils and grease.
    - (a) Food service establishments (FSEs) and other users as determined by the Director shall prepare a written Fats, Oils and Grease Best Management Plan (FOG BMP). The FOG BMP shall be designed to minimize the amount of FOG waste discharged to the sanitary sewers. The FOG BMP shall list grease sources, and identify handling/cleaning practices that will minimize fats, oils and grease discharges. The FOG BMP shall also list standard operating procedures to minimize fats, oils and grease discharges or buildups in sewer lines.
      - (i) The FOG BMP shall specify the necessary inspection, cleaning frequency, and record keeping for maintaining any grease traps or interceptors located on site. The FOG BMP shall include the manufacturer's recommendations or instructions for operation and maintenance of the grease traps or interceptors or both. If recommendations or instructions from the manufacturer are not available, the user shall develop operation and maintenance procedures based on best professional judgment.
    - (b) The FOG BMP shall be signed and dated by a responsible company official.
    - (c) The user shall follow its FOG BMP.
    - (d) If requested, the user shall make its FOG BMP and all relevant supporting documents available to an inspector from the City of Columbus, Division of Sewerage and Drainage (DOSD) or the appropriate Health Department with jurisdiction over the user. If requested, the user shall provide a copy of its BMP to DOSD. If DOSD requests changes or modifications to the FOG BMP, the changes shall be made by the User within the time period specified by DOSD and shall submit the revised FOG BMP for approval.

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- (e) The user shall maintain all inspection records and interceptor cleaning logs for a period of three years.
- (2) Any flammable or explosive substances, such as gasoline, kerosene, benzene, naphtha, or other substances having a flash point equal to or less than one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees C) using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
- (3) Any discharge that will cause the sewage temperature in the public sewer to be above one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit (49° C) after mixing with other flow in the public sewer at the nearest accessible point downstream from the User, or above one hundred four (104) degrees Fahrenheit (40° C) at the influent to the POTW treatment facility, or above one hundred sixty (160) degrees Fahrenheit (71° C) in the User's sewer at the nearest accessible point upstream from confluence with the public sewer system.
- (4) Any discharge having corrosive properties capable of: causing damage or a hazard to the sewer system or POTW, endangering the health and safety of department employees, impeding the use or disposal of residual sludges or causing damage to the receiving water or the environment.
- (5) Any discharge having a pH below 5.0 S.U. or above 12.5 S.U. at any time.
- (6) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause Interference with the POTW.
- (7) Any discharge containing toxic or poisonous substances in sufficient quantities to constitute a hazard to human beings or animals, or to create any hazard in the receiving waters.
- (8) Any discharge which, by itself or in conjunction with others, results in toxic or noxious gases, vapors or fumes as defined in 40 CFR 403 or the USEPA document "Guidance to Protect POTW Workers from Toxic and Reactive Gases and Vapors" within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
- (9) Any discharge which contains an objectionable color not removed by the POTW such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
- (10) Any discharge containing radioactive waste except:
  - (a) When the user is authorized to use radioactive materials by the State Department of Health or other governmental agency empowered to regulate the use of radioactive materials; and
  - (b) When the waste is discharged in strict conformity with current regulations of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations and recommendations for safe disposal; and