

- **Industrial User Means:** Any user whose discharges, singly or by interaction with other wastes: contaminate the sludge of the wastewater treatment system, injure or interfere with the treatment process, create a public nuisance or hazard, have an adverse effect on the water's receiving wastewater plant discharges, exceed normal domestic strength waste limitations, exceed normal residential unit volumes of wastewater.
 - **Normal domestic strength waste means** wastewater that is primarily introduced by residential users with BOD concentrations not greater than 150 mg/l and total suspended solid (TSS) concentrations not greater than 150 mg/l.
- **Industrial Users—Mandatory permit required. The purpose of the permit is to make the Industrial User aware of the limits of discharges to the wastewater treatment system.**

Sec. 82-207 – Prohibited and limited discharges.

- (a) No person shall discharge any of the following substances to the public sanitary sewer system:
- (1) Liquids, solids, gases, or other substances which singly or by interaction with others may cause fire or explosion.
 - (2) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer.
 - (3) Wastewater having a pH of less than 5.0 or greater than 9.5 or having any other corrosive or caustic property capable of causing damage or hazard.
 - (4) Wastewater containing toxic pollutants, as defined in section 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Minn. Stat. § 115.01, subd. 20.
 - (5) Any sewage, polluted water, or other effluent which is prohibited by applicable state law, city ordinance, or other applicable law, rule or regulation.
- (b) Discharges of the following substances shall be limited to concentrations or quantities which will not harm the wastewater facility, streams, soils, vegetation, groundwater, and will not otherwise create a hazard or nuisance. The authorized representative may set more stringent limitations than the limitations outlined in this subsection. Consideration shall be given to such factors as the quantity of waste in relation to flows and velocities, materials of construction, the city's NPDES and SDS permits, capacity of the treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes and other pertinent factors:
- (1) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65.6 degrees Celsius), or causing, individually or in combination with other wastewater, the influent at the treatment facilities to have a temperature exceeding 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius), or having heat in amounts which will be detrimental to biological activity in the treatment facilities.
 - (2) Wastewater containing fats, wax, grease or oils in excess of 100 mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 degrees Fahrenheit and 150 degrees Fahrenheit (zero degrees Celsius and 65.6 degrees Celsius).

- (3) A discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration or in quantity of flow exceeds, for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes, more than five times the average 24-hour concentration of flows during normal operation.
 - (4) Food wastes not properly shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under normal flow conditions with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.
 - (5) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids.
 - (6) Wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process.
 - (7) Wastewater containing inert suspended solids in such quantities that would cause disruption to the wastewater treatment facilities.
 - (8) Radioactive wastes or isotopes in concentrations that exceed limits established by applicable state and federal regulations.
 - (9) Wastewater with BOD₅ or suspended solids levels that require additional treatment, except as may be permitted by specific written agreement with the city subject to section 82-213.
 - (10) Wastewater containing substances which cannot be treated to produce effluent quality required by the permit or which causes a violation of any applicable local, state, or federal regulation.
- (c) If any discharge to the public sewers contains a substance or possesses a characteristic prohibited in subsections (a) and (b) of this section or which in the judgment of the representative may have a deleterious effect on the treatment facility or which creates a hazard or nuisance, the representative may:
- (1) Refuse to accept the discharge.
 - (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers, pursuant to section 307(b) of the act and all amendments thereof.
 - (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge.
 - (4) Require payment to cover all the added costs of handling, treating, and disposing of wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges and any other expenses incurred by the city, including but not limited to fines imposed on the city by any state or federal agency, as a result of such discharge.
- (d) If the representative permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design, installation, maintenance and efficient operation of any necessary facilities and equipment shall be at the owner's expense and shall be subject to review and approval by the city pursuant to the issuance of an industrial user wastewater discharge permit and requirements of the state pollution control agency. Significant industrial user wastewater discharge permits shall include mass based limits for pollutants of concern.
- (e) No user shall increase the use of process water or in any manner attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in this section, the national categorical pretreatment standards, and any state or local requirement.