

EXHIBIT B

Section 60 – Discharge Restrictions

Sec. 60-195. - Acceptability of wastewater.

(a)

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

(1)

Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas, including any waste stream with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Celsius, using the test method specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

(2)

Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant, or violate federal pretreatment standards as contained in [Title 40](#), Code of Federal Regulations. . The Director is authorized to establish Local Limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c). Where categorical standards do not apply or have not yet been promulgated, total pollutant concentrations shall not exceed the values as shown in Attachment A.

(3)

Any federal categorical standard for a particular industrial subcategory as set forth in the national categorical pretreatment standards, located in 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter, parts 405—471, are hereby incorporated into this section and if said federal categorical standards are more stringent than the limits set forth in subsection (a)(2) of this section, said federal categorical standard or standards shall supersede said local standard or standards. Where a categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Director may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits. When the limits in a categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the Director may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating

effluent limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users. When wastewater subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same Standard, the Director shall impose an alternate limit in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e). A CIU may obtain a net/gross adjustment to a categorical Pretreatment Standard in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Section.

(1) Categorical Pretreatment Standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in the Industrial User's intake water in accordance with this Section. Any Industrial User wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the [City]. Upon request of the Industrial User, the applicable Standard will be calculated on a "net" basis (i.e., adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of paragraph (2) of this Section are met.

(2) Criteria.

a. Either (i) The applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards contained in 40 CFR subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or (ii) The Industrial User demonstrates that the control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the Standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake waters.

b. Credit for generic pollutants such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and oil and grease should not be granted unless the Industrial User demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the User's effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.

c. Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with Standard(s) adjusted under this Section.

d. Credit shall be granted only if the User demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water as that into which the POTW discharges. The Director may waive this requirement if it finds that no environmental degradation will result.

- (4) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.0 or higher than 9.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage, corrosion, or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.
- (5) Solid, cementitious, 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, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
- (6) Flow rate/concentration. In accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(b)(4), the discharge of any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference..

(b) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the substances, materials, waters or wastes described in this subsection (b), if it appears likely in the opinion of the director that such wastes can harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, restrict the reuse or recycling of sludge, or otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as the acceptability of these wastes, the director will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the wastewater treatment process, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the wastewater treatment plant and other pertinent factors, but in no event shall the director be allowed to alter a federally mandated prohibition to make it less stringent than allowed under applicable federal law. The substances prohibited are:

- (1) Any waters or wastes having:
 - a. A five-day BOD concentration greater than 300 milligrams per liter;
 - b.

More than 350 milligrams per liter of suspended solids; or

c.

An average daily flow greater than two percent of the average wastewater flow of the receiving wastewater treatment plant shall be subject to the review of the director.

Where, in the director's opinion, indicated, the owner shall provide, at his expense, such pretreatment as may be necessary to reduce the biochemical oxygen demand to 300 milligrams per liter, or reduce the suspended solids to 350 milligrams per liter, or control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes. Plans, specifications, and any other pertinent information relating to proposed pretreatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the director and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.

(2)

Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 104 degrees Fahrenheit or 40 degrees Celsius or when a user's discharge, alone or in conjunction with other discharges, cause the POTW plant influent to exceed 104 degrees Fahrenheit or 40 degrees Celsius.

(3)

Any waters or wastes containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 and 140 degrees Fahrenheit (zero to 40 degrees Celsius).

(4)

Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the director.

(5)

Any waters or wastes containing strong acid from pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.

(6)

Any toxic substances and chemical elements or compounds, phenols, or odor producing substances which are not susceptible to treatment or which may interfere with the biological processes or efficiency of the treatment system, or that will pass through the system.

(7)

Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life of concentration as may exceed limits established by the director in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

(8)

Materials which exert or cause:

a.

Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride or sodium sulfate).

b.

Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).

c.

Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment works.

d.

Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.

(9)

Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amendable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment process employed, or are amendable 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.

(10)

Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through.

(11)

Storm Water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, Noncontact Cooling Water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Director

(12)

Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair

(13) Medical Wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Director in an individual wastewater discharge permit

(14) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which that might cause excessive foaming in the POTW

(c)

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 subsection (b) of this section, and which in the judgment of the director, may have a deletions effect upon receiving waters, sludge ruse, or the wastewater facilities, processes, and equipment, 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 the person discharging or proposing to discharge to obtain a wastewater contribution permit; or

(4)

Require payment to cover the added costs of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges.

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 and laws. In no event shall the discharges referred to in this section violate any pretreatment standards or requirements.

(d)

The city reserves the right to establish more stringent limitations on user discharges if deemed necessary to comply with the protection of the public health, safety, welfare and convenience of the city.

(e)

Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease 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. The interceptors shall be maintained in efficient operating condition by periodic removal of the accumulated oil and grease. Outdoor interceptors shall be pumped by a commercial grease contractor on a schedule, which allows the interceptor to operate in a fully efficient manner. The director is authorized to establish minimum cleaning schedules on a case-by-case basis. Interior grease traps shall be cleaned as needed, but no less often than monthly. Whenever an interceptor or trap is cleaned, the full volume of water and grease present shall be removed and disposed of properly. Under no circumstances shall the removed water or grease be reintroduced into any city sewer. Flushing a trap with hot water, or the use of chemicals or other agents to dissolve grease, is specifically prohibited. Enzyme or bacterial digestants are allowed for interceptor or drain maintenance, but do not preclude the need for additional cleaning. Proof of pumping or cleaning shall be maintained on the premises and available for inspection. In the case of interceptors pumped by a grease contractor, such proof shall consist of a signed and dated invoice or manifest. For self-cleaned interior grease traps, a written log shall be kept, and a dated, signed notation shall be made each time the trap is cleaned. Existing facilities for which a determination by the director has been made that a grease trap or interceptor is required shall have 90 days from the date of notice by the director to install an approved trap or interceptor. New facilities proposing to discharge into the sanitary sewer system must have an approved trap or interceptor installed prior to connecting to the sanitary sewer system as provided by building codes.

(f)

Where pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(g)

When required by the director, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control structure together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such structure, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the director. The structure shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(h)

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this article shall be determined in accordance with the

procedures contained in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto, and shall be determined at the control structure provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control structure. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control structure shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the wastewater facilities and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property. The particular analyses involved and discharge schedule will determine whether a 24-hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample should be taken. All sampling and analysis records shall be held for a minimum of three years or longer, if requested by the director of public works or if during the course of any unresolved litigation.

(i)

No user shall ever increase the use of process water or in any other way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate pretreatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in this article.

(j)

All industrial users shall promptly notify the POTW in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge, including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the industrial user has submitted initial notification under 40 CFR 403.12(p).

(k)

Each industrial user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of substances regulated by this article or other toxic pollutants. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the industrial user's own cost and expense. A notice shall be permanently posted on the industrial user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees that in the case of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the industrial user to immediately telephone and notify the city of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause or suffer such an accidental discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure. Within five days following an accidental discharge, the industrial user shall submit to the director a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the industrial user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the industrial user of any liability which may be imposed by this article or other applicable law.

(l)

Significant noncategorical industrial users when defined by the Director and issued a permit shall submit to the control authority at least once every six months (on dates specified within the permit) a description of the nature, concentration and flow of the pollutants required to be reported to the control authority.

(m)

All industrial users shall notify the POTW, the EPA regional waste management division director, and state hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge into the POTW of a substance, which, if otherwise disposed of, would be hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch or other).

(n)

Users must comply with State of Missouri pretreatment standards codified at 10 CSR 20-6.100- *General Pretreatment Regulation*.

(o)

The Director may require the development of Best Management Practices (BMPs), in individual wastewater discharge permits, to implement Local Limits specified in Appendix A

(p)

The Director shall evaluate whether each SIU needs an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan or other action to control Slug Discharges. The Director may require any User to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan or take such other action that may be necessary to control Slug Discharges. Alternatively, the director may develop such a plan for any User. An accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Description of discharge practices, including non routine batch discharges;
- (2) Description of stored chemicals;
- (3) Procedures for immediately notifying [the Superintendent] of any accidental or Slug Discharge, as required by Section 6.6 of this ordinance; and
- (4) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or Slug Discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing

toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

(Code 1982, § 23-8; Ord. No. 8043, § 7, 11-19-1984; Ord. No. 8591, §§ 6—9, 5-20-1991; Ord. No. 8749, §§ 4—10, 20, 25, 1-18-1993; Ord. No. 9112, § 1, 1-19-1999; Ord. No. 9344, § 1, 10-6-2003)

Sec. 60-196. - Wastewater discharge permit modification. 

The director may modify a wastewater discharge permit for good cause but in no event shall the director be allowed to alter a federally mandated prohibition to make it less stringent than allowed under applicable federal law, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (1) To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- (2) To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;
- (3) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- (4) Information indicating that the permitted discharge does or does not pose a threat to the city's POTW, city personnel, or the receiving waters;
- (5) Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
- (6) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
- (7) Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
- (8) To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit; or
- (9)

To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator.

(Code 1982, § 23-12; Ord. No. 8749, § 26, 1-18-1993)

Secs. 60-197—60-215. - Reserved. 

Attachment A – Pollutant Limits

Pollutant	Central Plant (lbs./day)	North Plant (lbs./day)	Southeast Plant (lbs./day)
Arsenic	0.177	0.122	0.059
Cadmium	0.021	0.069	0.020
Chromium (total)	2.753	2.822	2.314
Copper	0.829	2.355	0.558
Cyanide	0.187	0.127	0.136
Lead	0.358	0.672	0.237
Mercury	0.02	0.074	0.022
Molybdenum	2.00	2.44	2.16
Nickel	1.142	0.577	0.564

Selenium	0.10	3.61	0.002
Silver	0.299	0.412	0.297
Zinc	3.259	4.063	2.435
Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	2.13 mg/l	2.13 mg/l	2.13 mg/l