

2.0 PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON WASTEWATER DISCHARGES

2.1 PROHIBITIONS ON WASTEWATER DISCHARGES

No person may discharge, or allow to be discharged, into the treatment works of the Authority or any Participant, any wastewater which causes pass-through or interference, or contributes to a violation of any parameter in the Authority's NJPDES Permit or to a violation of a participant's sewer use ordinance, or which contains any of the following: (pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.) Any violation of this section of the SUO is considered non-minor.

- A. Corrosive Wastes - Any waste which may cause corrosion or deterioration of the treatment works. All wastes discharged to the treatment works must not have a pH value lower than 6.0 or greater than 11.5 standard units. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to: concentrated acids, alkalies, sulfides, chloride and fluoride compounds, and substances which will react with water to form acidic or alkaline products which have a pH value outside the range of 6.0 to 11.5 standard units.
- B. Discolored Materials - Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the Authority's NJPDES permit.
- C. Excessive Discharge - Wastewater at a flow rate during a period longer than fifteen (15) minutes that exceeds more than five (5) times the average daily flow rate of the industrial user during normal operation. This includes wastewater containing such concentrations or quantities of pollutants, single or by interaction with other pollutants, that may in the judgment of the Executive Director cause a treatment process upset, interference or significant loss of treatment efficiency.
- D. Explosive and/or Flammable Mixtures - Liquids, solids or gases in wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than 10 percent (10%) or any single reading over 25 percent (25%) of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter. Those materials, by reason of their nature or quantity may, either alone or by interaction with other substances, cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the treatment works or to the operation of the works. Such 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. Also wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140EF or 60EC using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

- E. Foaming Agents - Non-Biodegradable detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW or final effluent.
- F. Heat - Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment works, resulting in interference or causing damage. In no case heat in such quantities that the temperature exceeds 65EC (150EF) at the sewer connection sampling point and 40EC (104EF) at the treatment works plant.
- G. Improperly Shredded Garbage - Garbage that has not been ground or comminuted to such a degree that all particles will be floating or carried freely in suspension under flow conditions normally prevailing in the treatment works. No particle shall be greater than one-half (1/2) inch [0.7 cm] in any dimension, except that this prohibition does not apply to garbage disposal units in private dwellings whose only discharge is domestic wastewater.
- H. Medical Waste - Undisinfected tissue fluid, diseased human or animal organ tissue, undisinfected whole blood, or other contaminated solid waste related to the transmission of disease from human or veterinary hospitals, medical facilities, pharmaceutical/research institutions, mortuaries, morgues, funeral parlors, animal shelters or related licensed facilities.
- I. Noxious Materials - 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 prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair.
- J. Oil and Grease - Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through; or fats, oils or greases, of animal or vegetable origin, in concentrations greater than 100 mg/L. Substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32E and 150E F (0E and 65EC) are also prohibited.
- K. Oxidation - Reduction Potential (ORP) - Any discharge with an ORP of less than -50 millivolts. Any discharge containing approved reducing agents which result in an ORP of less than -50 millivolts will be excluded.
- L. Pollutants Resulting in Toxic Gases - 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. Radioactive Wastes - Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

- N. Reject Product-Any non-accidental slug discharge which in itself will not meet the discharge limitations listed in Table I and II of this SUO. Please note dilution in order to meet discharge limitation is prohibited as outlined in Section 2.7 of this SUO.
- O. Solid or Viscous Wastes - Solid or viscous wastes which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or otherwise interfere with proper operation of the treatment works. Such materials include, but are not limited to: grease, improperly shredded garbage, animal guts or tissues, human organs, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, feathers, ashes, cinders, iron oxide sludge, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastic, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, and similar substances.
- P. Storm Water - Discharge into the treatment works of storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, unless specifically authorized by the Authority.
- Q. Substances Interfering with Sludge Management - Any substance which may cause the POTW's sludge to be unsuitable for reclamation, reuse, or disposal. 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 40 CFR Section 503 (Federal Sludge Regulations), any criteria, guidelines, or regulations, affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or, to the extent practicable, the "New Jersey Guidelines for the Utilization and Disposal of Municipal and Industrial Sludges and Septage," statewide sludge management criteria for land application, the C.C.M.U.A. NJPDES permit, or any other applicable regulation.
- R. Toxic Pollutants - Any toxic pollutant exceeding: (1) standards promulgated by the Administrator of the EPA pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act of 1977 (as amended); (2) standards promulgated pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.; or wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity (bioassay) test.

- S. Trucked and Hauled Wastes - Any discharge of trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW. All trucked waste must be accompanied by a generation, shipment and disposal certification. All trucks must check in with Authority personnel before dumping the contents of their truck. All trucks shall be sampled by duly authorized Authority personnel.

2.2 SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS ON WASTEWATER DISCHARGES

Table I presents the maximum concentrations of specific pollutants for wastewater discharges to the treatment works by any person. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements is a violation of this SUO. No user shall discharge wastewater with pollutant levels exceeding the maximum concentration in Table I, at any point in time at connection to the sewer system, unless a variance has been granted by an industrial user discharge permit pursuant to the permit provisions of this SUO. Any violation of this section of the SUO is considered non-minor.

2.3 FEDERAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

Upon promulgation of a Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal Standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this SUO for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede these limitations and affected industrial users shall comply with such standards within the stated deadlines. The Executive Director shall make reasonable attempts to notify affected industrial users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR Section 403.12, but a failure to notify does not relieve such industries of the obligation to comply with such reporting requirements. 40 CFR Part 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter 1 Subchapter N are hereby incorporated by reference, including all future amendments and supplements thereto. Any violation of this section of the SUO is considered non-minor.

2.4 MODIFICATION OF FEDERAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

If the Authority's wastewater treatment system achieves consistent removal of pollutants limited by Federal Pretreatment Standards, the Authority may apply to NJDEP for modification of specific limits in the Federal Pretreatment Standards. If the requirements contained in 40 CFR Section 403.7 are fulfilled and prior approval from NJDEP is obtained, the Authority may modify pollutant discharge limits in the Federal Pretreatment Standards.

2.5 STATE REQUIREMENTS

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply where they are more stringent than this SUO or the federal requirements. Any violation of this section of the SUO is considered non-minor.

2.6 AUTHORITY'S RIGHT OF REVISION

The Authority reserves the right to establish more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the treatment works than are contained in this SUO.

2.7 DILUTION OF DISCHARGE

No industrial user shall intentionally, deliberately, knowingly or willingly increase the use of process water or in any way otherwise dilute a discharge as a substitute for adequate treatment to comply with the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other pollutant- or concentration-specific limitation developed by the Authority or the State. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements is a violation of this SUO. The Authority deems this action be in direct violation of Section 6.8 of this SUO. The Authority 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. Any violation of this section of the SUO is considered non-minor.

2.8 LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

Any participant's requirements and limitations on discharges which are more stringent than this SUO or the federal requirements shall apply to discharges within their respective service areas. Any violation of this section of the SUO is considered non-minor.

2.9 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Authority may at its discretion develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) to implement the local limits noted in Section 2 and Table I of the Authority's SUO. Such BMPs shall be considered local limits and Pretreatment Standards for the purposes of this part and section 307(d) of the Act. Any violation of this section of the SUO is considered non-minor.