



**ORDINANCE NUMBER 28-2015**

**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CITY OF GREER CODE OF ORDINANCES, CHAPTER 90, UTILITIES, ARTICLE II SEWER USE AND PRETREATMENT, DIVISION 4 PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON WASTEWATER DISCHARGES AND REPEALING AND REPLACING ATTACHMENT A IN ITS ENTIRETY**

**WHEREAS**, the South Carolina Legislature Act of 1896 vests in the Commission of Public Works Board of Commissioners the authority and responsibility for management of the utility system; and

**WHEREAS**, the Department of Health and Environmental Control suggested several non-material changes. These changes are reflective of the industries' needs; and,

**WHEREAS**, Greer City Council wishes to amend Chapter 90, Utilities, Article II Sewer Use and Pretreatment to reflect the changes suggested by the Department of Health and Environmental Control;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED** by the Mayor and Council of the City of Greer, South Carolina that the Greer City Code of Ordinance Chapter 90 be amended as follows:

**CHAPTER 90 UTILITIES  
ARTICLE II SEWER USE AND PRETREATMENT**

**DIVISION 4 – PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON WASTEWATER DISCHARGES**

**Sec. 90-101. – Prohibited Discharges**

It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge wastewater which causes a hazard to human life, creates a public nuisance, exceeds specific limitations set forth hereinafter, or causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all such Users of the POTW whether or not the User is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other

Federal, State, or Local regulations or ordinances. When the General Manager determines that a User is discharging such wastewater, the General Manager shall advise the User of the potential impact of the discharge and develop effluent limitations for such discharge to protect the POTW. A User shall not discharge the following substances to the POTW:

- (1) Unpolluted waters such as infiltrations/inflow to any sanitary sewer, storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, non-contact cooling water, and unpolluted industrial wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the General Manager. Uncontaminated cooling water may be discharged to the storm sewer under the jurisdiction of the CPW in accordance with applicable DHEC requirements.
- (2) 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 in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. Wastewater shall have not have a closed cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Materials specifically prohibited from discharge into the POTW include gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, fuel oil, lubricating oil, and any other substances which the CPW, State, or EPA has notified the User is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.
- (3) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference, such as, but not limited to: floatable oil, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshing, 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, plastic, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grinding or polishing wastes.
- (4) Wastewater having a stabilized pH lower than 5.5 or greater than 12.5 or having properties capable of either causing damage or creating a hazard to equipment or personnel of the sanitary sewer system. Any wastewater having a stabilized pH lower than 6.0 or higher than 10.0 is prohibited, except as may be allowed under an industrial discharge permit approved by the General Manager (In no case will a stabilized pH lower than 5.5 or greater than 12.5 be permitted).
- (5) Wastewater containing pollutants including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants which will cause interference, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW or causes a violation of the POTW's NPDES Permit.
- (6) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.

- (7) Wastewater, liquid, or vapors having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit, or results in a temperature higher than one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit at the influent to the POTW or heat in such an amount as will inhibit biological activity in the POTW and result in interference.
- (8) Wastewater containing radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by applicable Federal and State regulations.
- (9) Wastewater which constitutes a slug discharge as defined herein.
- (10) Substances which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludge, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the process. 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 SDWA, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
- (11) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that may cause interferences or pass-through.
- (12) Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
- (13) Wastewater with color that causes interference or prevents the POTW from complying with the NPDES permit or other Federal or State Regulations
- (14) Any sludge, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes.
- (15) Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the General Manager in a wastewater discharge permit.
- (16) Any wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
- (17) Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances in sufficient concentrations to cause excessive foaming in the POTW.

The CPW may establish limitations and requirements which are more stringent than those required by State or Federal regulations.

### **Sec. 90-102. – Conditionally Prohibited Discharges**

Certain discharges may be prohibited in the event the General Manager determines it necessary to protect the POTW, receiving stream, or that the discharge will endanger lives,

limbs, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The General Manager may revise the limitations established in this section if, in his opinion, different limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. Wastewater as described below shall not be discharged to the POTW without the prior written approval of the General Manager.

(1) Grease and Oils:

a. Wastewater containing more than 100 mg/l of Silica Gel Treated N-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM); Non-polar Material such as petroleum oil, cutting oils, coolants, or products of mineral oil origin.

b. Wastewater containing more than 200 mg/l of Polar Material including oil or grease of animal or vegetable origin. Analyses shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 136 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the analysis of Pollutants in the latest edition of 40 CFR 136. The difference between the N-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM) analysis and the SGT-HEM analysis will be considered Polar Material.

c. Wastewater containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at a temperature between 32 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

- (2) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the General Manager in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
- (3) Wastewater containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed.
- (4) Holding tank waste.
- (5) Wastewater with a pH less than 6.5 units or greater than 9.0 units.
- (6) Any trucked or hauled pollutants without prior written permission from the General Manager.

This ordinance shall be effective immediately upon second reading approval hereof.

**CITY OF GREER, SOUTH CAROLINA**



Richard W. Dahner, Mayor

**ATTEST:**

ATTACHMENT A

GREER COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>TOTAL REMAINING INDUSTRIAL ALLOCATION (LBS/DAY)</u>	<u>CONCENTRATION (MG/L) BASED ON REMAINING INDUSTRIAL FLOW ALLOCATION</u>
<u>BOD</u>	<u>9060</u>	<u>200*</u>
<u>TSS</u>	<u>10909</u>	<u>200*</u>
<u>NH3-N</u>	<u>1160</u>	<u>20*</u>
<u>Arsenic, total</u>	<u>6.155</u>	<u>0.157</u>
<u>Cadmium, total</u>	<u>0.075</u>	<u>0.002</u>
<u>Chromium, total</u>	<u>80.776</u>	<u>2.061</u>
<u>Copper, total</u>	<u>5.797</u>	<u>0.148</u>
<u>Lead</u>	<u>0.556</u>	<u>0.014</u>
<u>Mercury</u>	<u>0.018</u>	<u>0.000</u>
<u>Nickel</u>	<u>5.036</u>	<u>0.128</u>
<u>Selenium</u>	<u>0.692</u>	<u>0.018</u>
<u>Silver, total</u>	<u>0.023</u>	<u>0.001</u>
<u>Zinc, total</u>	<u>17.176</u>	<u>0.438</u>
<u>Cyanide, total</u>	<u>1.765</u>	<u>0.045</u>
<u>Phenols, total</u>	<u>144.616</u>	<u>3.689</u>
<u>Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen</u>		<u>20*</u>
<u>COD</u>		<u>800*</u>

These industrial wastewater discharge limitations were adopted by the Greer Commission of Public Works Board of Commissioners on \_\_\_\_\_ and shall be effective on \_\_\_\_\_.

Greer CPW's local limits are mass based. The Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading (MAHL) is established by SCDHEC for the Maple Creek WWTP. The domestic discharge of these pollutants is deducted to yield the Maximum Allowable Industrial Loading (MAIL). The local discharge limits for industries is based on the MAIL and the specific industrial discharger need on a mass basis. In general, the limits placed in the Industrial User Permit are written as a concentration limit based on monthly average permitted flow, and the quantity of pollutant is "monitored and reported".

\*Local Concentration limits are not based on remaining industrial flow allocation (BOD, COD, TSS, NH3-N, TKN)

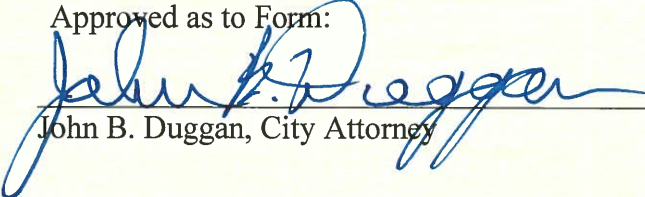
  
Tammela Duncan, Municipal Clerk

Introduced by: Councilman Jay Arrowood

First Reading: October 27, 2015

Second and  
Final Reading: November 10, 2015

Approved as to Form:

  
John B. Duggan, City Attorney