



DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS FOR SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USERS (SIU) INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE PERMIT HOLDERS

The permittee shall not discharge wastewater containing the following substances that meet any of the criteria listed below from any outfalls:

General Prohibitions: No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater that causes pass through or interference. These general 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.

Specific Prohibitions: No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater unless approved by the Wastewater Manager and other regulatory agencies whose approval is required by law:

1. Any liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction to cause fire or explosion or to be injurious in any other way to the operation of the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit or sixty (60) degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. At no time shall two successive readings on a combustible gas meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be over five percent (5%), nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, and any other substances which are a fire hazard or hazard to the POTW.
2. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size that they will or may cause reduction of the effective cross-sectional area of a sewer, obstruction to the flow in a sewer, or other interference with the operation of the POTW, including but not limited to, ashes, bones, rocks, gravel, cement, tile, ceramics, roots, cinders, sand, dirt, mud, straw, shavings, metal, bark, cloth, tires, boots, hoses, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, whole blood, paunch manure, fat, glue, bottles, grease, toys, combs, cosmetics, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, paper towels, paper bags, milk containers, and any garbage or putrescible material that has not been properly shredded (see section 7.65.020 (49)). In no case may solids greater than one-fourth (1/4) inch in any dimension be discharged to the POTW.
3. Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.5 or higher than 12.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the system.
4. Any wastewater having a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of more than three hundred (300) mg/L, unless allowed per section B above.
5. Any wastewater having a total suspended solids (TSS) content of more than three hundred (300) mg/L, unless allowed per section B above.
6. Any wastewater having a chlorine demand of more than twenty (20) mg/L.

7. Any wastewater having an animal/vegetable (polar) based floatable oil, fat waste, oil, or grease (whether or not emulsified), hexane or ether- soluble matter content in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L; or a mineral/petroleum (non-polar) based oil or grease (whether or not emulsified), hexane or ether-soluble matter content in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L; or any petroleum oil, discernibly viscous at temperatures above zero degrees Centigrade (0 degree C)(32 degrees F).
8. Any wastewater containing pollutants in sufficient quantity or concentration, either singly or by interaction, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or to exceed the limitation set forth in categorical pretreatment standards, or state or local standards.
9. Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic, noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, vapors, fumes, or solids within the POTW in a quantity that which either singly or by interaction are capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life or causing acute worker health and safety problems, or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
10. Any substance that may cause the POTW's effluent or treatment residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance be discharged to the POTW that will cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under section 405 of the Act; or with any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq., as now or as it may be amended, the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as now or as it may be amended, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., as now or as it may be amended, or similar state statutes or regulations applicable to the sludge management method being used.
11. Any substance that will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES and/or other disposal system permits.
12. Any 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 City's NPDES permit. Color, alone or in combination with turbidity, shall not cause the treatment plant effluent to reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than ten percent (10%) from the seasonally established norm for aquatic life.
13. Any wastewater with a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference; but in no case, wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW which exceeds forty degrees Centigrade (40 degrees C) (104 degrees F).
14. Any slugload, which shall mean any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a single extraordinary discharge episode of such volume or strength as to cause a violation of this chapter, including, but not limited to, the following: interference to the POTW, or flow rate exceeding the permitted peak flow, or ten percent (10%) of the capacity of the available trunk sewer, whichever is greater.

15. Any sludge, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastewater discharges.
16. Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as exceed limits established by the City in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
17. Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.
18. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except pursuant to section 7.65.420.
19. Any medical wastes.
20. Any wastewater causing the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
21. Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances in such concentrations that they may cause excessive foaming in the POTW.
22. Any dangerous wastes as defined in chapter 173-303 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), as now or as it may be amended.
23. Any drencher wastewater shall not be discharged to the City of Yakima's POTW.
24. Any pear float tank wastewater shall not be discharged to the City of Yakima's POTW.
25. Any discharge containing Captan shall not be discharged to the City of Yakima's POTW.
26. Any rinse water containing lignosulfonate shall not be discharged to the City of Yakima's POTW.

Persistent pesticides and/or pesticides regulated by the Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq., as now or as it may be amended, including, but not limited to: Federal EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leaching.