

ARTICLE V
USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

- A. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, cooling water or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

- B. Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, upon approval of the Superintendent, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

- C. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a POTW, whether or not the user is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, state or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:

- 1. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F) or in such quantities that the temperature at the wastewater treatment plant influent exceeds 104 F (40°C).

- 2. Any water or waste which may contain more than one hundred (100) parts per million, by weight, of fat, oil or grease.

- 3. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas which by reason of its nature or quantity is, 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. These also include

any other substances which the Village, New York State or EPA has notified the user about as a potential fire hazard or as a hazard to the sewer and treatment system.

4. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded.
5. Any ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, paunch manure or any other solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works.
6. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than six point zero (6.0) or higher than nine point zero (9.0) or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works.
7. Any waters or wastes containing a toxic or poisonous substance in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.
A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act, or any of the following toxic contaminants and any other toxic contaminant which is identified as having a similar nature.
 - (a) Aldrin
 - (b) Benzidine and salts
 - (c) DDT, DDD and DDE
 - (d) Endrin
 - (e) Mercury and compounds
 - (f) PCB's (polychlorinated biphenyls)
 - (g) Toxaphene
8. Any waters or wastes containing suspended solids of such character and quantity that unusual attention or expense is required to handle such materials at the wastewater treatment plant.
9. Any 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 maintenance and repair.

10. In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines or regulations affecting sludge disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
11. Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its SPDES Permit or the receiving water quality standards.
12. Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
13. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc and similar objectionable or toxic substances, or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the wastewater treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Superintendent for such materials.
14. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste- or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Superintendent as necessary after treatment of the composite sewage to meet the requirements of the Federal, State or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
15. Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows or has reason to know will cause interference to the POTW. In no case shall a sludge load have a flow rate or contain concentrations or quantities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantities or flow during normal operation.

16. Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such halflife or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Superintendent in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
17. Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.

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 Section C of this Article and which, in the judgement of the Superintendent, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Superintendent may:

- (a) Reject the wastes
- (b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers
- (c) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or
- (d) Require payment to cover added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges.

When considering the above alternatives, the Superintendent shall give consideration to the economic impact of each alternative on the discharger. If the Superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the facilities shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent.

- D. Waste from garbage grinders shall not be discharged into a community sewer except:
 - a. Wastes generated in the residential preparation of food normally consumed on the premises.

- b. Where a commercial user has obtained a commercial building sewer permit in which the grinder is registered, paid all fees levied by the Village, and agrees to undertake whatever self-monitoring is required by the Village.

Grinders must shred the waste to a degree that all particles will be carried freely under normal flow conditions prevailing in the community sewer. Garbage grinders shall not be used for grinding plastic, paper products, inert materials or garden refuse.

- E. Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts or any flammable wastes and any 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 Superintendent and shall be so located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Grease and oil interceptors shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature. They shall be of substantial construction, watertight and equipped with easily removable covers which, when bolted in place, shall be gastight and watertight.

No grease trap shall be connected with the public sewer which has a rate of flow of less than sixteen (16) gallons per minute and a grease retention capacity of less than eighteen (18) pounds.

- F. No person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in a community sewer other than through an approved building sewer, unless he has been issued a Direct Discharge Permit by the Village and has received approval from the appropriate personnel in the Village of Schuylerville. If a permit is issued for such direct discharge, the user shall pay the applicable charges and fees levied by the Village and shall meet such other conditions as required by the Village.