PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STATEMENT

I have read the following excerpt, Article 4 Pretreatment, Part C. Pretreatment Discharge Standards, from the Johnson County Code of Regulations for Sanitary Sewer Use, 2003 Edition and agree to abide by these standards.

For permitting, please return the signed original to: Johnson County Wastewater, 11811 S. Sunset Drive, Suite 2500, Olathe, Kansas 66061.

Property Identification No._____ Date:_____

Business Name:_____

Business Address:_____

Business Owner/Tenant Signature:_____

Printed Name:_____ Title:_____

ARTICLE 4 PRETREATMENT
PART C. PRETREATMENT DISCHARGE STANDARDS

Section 1. General. The Director shall have the authority to limit volume, rate, strength, or nature of wastewater discharge to any public sanitary sewer by any user. Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this subpart shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW (publicly owned treatment work plants).

Section 2. Prohibited Discharges. No person or user shall introduce into any public sanitary sewer or into the sewerage system any pollutant which causes pass through, interference or significant inhibition of microbial activity, nor shall any person or user introduce any of the following into any public sanitary sewer or the sewerage system:

(a) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other liquid, solid, or gas which could potentially create a fire or explosion hazard in the sewerage system, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flash point of less than 140^{o}F (60^{o}C) using the test methods specified in 40 C.F.R. § 261.21 or which exceed a five percent lower explosive limit (5% LEL) measured as methane.

(b) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the sewerage system in a quantity that may cause acute human health and/or safety problems.

(c) Any discharge 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, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.

(d) Any discharge having a pH less than 5.5 or greater than 10.5, unless the Director has approved an exception under the provisions of Article 4.A.2(c).

(e) Solid or viscous substances or fats, wax, grease or oils in quantities or form capable of obstructing the flow in sewers, or otherwise result in interference.

(f) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment works resulting in interference, but in any case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW

exceeds 104°F (40°C), unless the Director has approved an exception under the provisions of Article 4.A.2(c). In no case shall the Director approve an exception that exceeds 150ºF (65ºC).

(g) Any discharge from significant industrial users permitted under the authority of Article 4 of this Code containing fats, wax, grease or oils, whether emulsified or not, containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32°F (0°C) and 150°F (65°C), and which exceed 200 mg/L, unless another numeric limit or measurement methodology is approved by the Director under the provisions of Article 4.A.2(c). This discharge requirement does not apply to food service facilities as defined in Article 2 of this Code.

(h) Any petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.

(i) Any silver-bearing wastewater from photo-finishing processes not treated with a silver recovery unit prior to discharge.

(j) Any discharge containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive disinfection requirement or adversely affecting sludge disposal methods utilized by the Unified Wastewater Districts, to such degree that any such material measured at the source exceeds the limits established by the Environmental Department for such materials.

(k) Any discharge of odor producing substances in concentrations exceeding the limits which may be established by the Director as necessary, after treatment of the composite wastewater to meet the requirements of state, federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

(l) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with limits established by the Director or in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

(m) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants, released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with a treatment facility, and/or a significant load on the sewerage works.

(n) Any pollutant which causes excessive discoloration, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes, vegetable tanning solutions, and water-based inks which consequently impart color to the POTW's effluent, thereby causing it to violate its NPDES permit.

(o) Any discharges which cause unusual volumes of flow, mass and/or concentration of wastes constituting slug loadings.

(p) Any discharge which does not comply with the applicable categorical pretreatment standards set out in 40 C.F.R., Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471, now in effect or as may later be amended.

(q) Any approved trucked or hauled wastes, except at discharge points designated by the Unified Wastewater Districts.

(r) Storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage and non-contact cooling water, unless the Director approves an exception under the provisions of Article 4.A.2(c).

(s) Discharge of any substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 C.F.R. § 261, is prohibited unless the Director approves an exception under the provisions of Article 4.A.2(c).

(t) Any discharge which, in the opinion of the Director, causes the POTW's daily operation and maintenance schedule to be significantly disrupted.