

City of Gresham Wastewater Discharge Limits

The City has two types of limits, numeric and descriptive. Numeric limits are referred to as local limits or additional limitations. Descriptive limits include all specific and general discharge prohibitions found in [Gresham Revised Code Chapter 4 Wastewater](#). All users of Gresham's sanitary sewerage system must meet these limits.

Local Limits

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Daily Maximum Limit (mg/L)</u>
Arsenic (As)	0.48
Cadmium (Cd)	0.50
Chromium (Cr)	1.58
Copper (Cu)	2.00
Cyanide (CN)	1.00
Lead (Pb)	1.00
Mercury (Hg)	0.10
Molybdenum (Mo)	6.58
Oil and Grease	100
Nickel (Ni)	3.00
Selenium (Se)	4.48
Silver (Ag)	0.47
Zinc (Zn)	4.00

Descriptive Limits

No User shall discharge or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which causes Pass Through or Interference. These general and specific prohibitions apply to all Users of the Sanitary Sewerage System whether or not they are subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.

No User shall discharge any of the following substances into the sanitary sewerage system:

(1) Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, any liquids, any solids, or any gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are sufficient either alone or by interaction to cause:

(a) pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the sanitary sewerage system, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21; or

(b) injury in any other way to the sanitary sewerage system.

- (2) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of a size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in a sanitary sewer line or other interference with the operation of the sanitary sewerage system. Such substances include grease, fat, waste, oil (whether or not emulsified), either soluble or n-hexane soluble matter, any substance which may solidify or become discernibly viscous at temperatures above 32 degrees Fahrenheit, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, 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, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing or fuel or lubricating oil; mud grinding, glass grinding, or polishing wastes; paper dishes, cups, paper packaging, plastic packaging, glass packaging, and metal packaging whether whole or ground.
- (3) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or greater than 10.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the city.
- (4) Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction:
- (a) to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment plant process,
 - (b) to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or
 - (c) to exceed the limitations set forth in the Categorical Pretreatment Standards.
- (5) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids that either singly or by interaction, are capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life, or are sufficient to prevent entry into the public sanitary sewer lines for their maintenance and repair.
- (6) Any substance that may cause the sanitary sewerage system's effluent or treatment residues, sludges, or scums to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse. No substance may be discharged to the sanitary sewerage system that causes the wastewater treatment plant to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; or 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 state of Oregon standards applicable to the sludge management method being used.
- (7) Any substance that will cause the wastewater treatment plant to violate its NPDES or other disposal system permits.
- (8) Any substance with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
- (9) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 65 degrees Centigrade (150 degrees Fahrenheit) or having a temperature that will inhibit biological activity resulting in interference at the wastewater treatment plant. In no case may there be quantities of liquid or vapor in the wastewater, such that the temperature of the wastewater entering the wastewater treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit).
- (10) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the sanitary sewerage system.
- (11) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
- (12) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration that exceeds limits established by city, state or federal regulations.

- (13) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the manager.
- (14) Any wastewater that causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.
- (15) Any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated or non-contact cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process water, unless specifically authorized by the manager.
- (16) Pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the sanitary sewerage system in a quantity that may cause acute workers' health and safety problems.
- (17) Antifreeze
- (18) Wastewater from dry cleaning machines.