

TITLE 18**WATER AND SEWERS¹****CHAPTER**

1. WATER AND SEWERS.
2. SEWER USE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT.
3. CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.

CHAPTER 1**WATER AND SEWERS****SECTION**

- 18-101. Application and scope.
- 18-102. Definitions.
- 18-103. Application and contract for service.
- 18-104. Service charges for temporary service.
- 18-105. Connection charges.
- 18-106. Main extensions.
- 18-107. Meters.
- 18-108. Multiple services through a single meter.
- 18-109. Discontinuance or refusal of service.
- 18-110. Re-connection charge.
- 18-111. Termination of service by customer.
- 18-112. Access to customer's premises.
- 18-113. Inspections.
- 18-114. Customer's responsibility for system's property.
- 18-115. Customer's responsibility for violations.
- 18-116. Supply and resale of water.
- 18-117. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply.
- 18-118. Limited use of unmetered private fire line.
- 18-119. Damages to property due to water pressure.
- 18-120. Liability for cutoff failures.
- 18-121. Restricted use of water.
- 18-122. Interruption of service.
- 18-123. Schedule of rates.
- 18-124. Unclaimed meter deposits.

¹Municipal code references

Building and plumbing codes: title 12.

Refuse disposal: title 17.

18-101. Application and scope. The provisions of this chapter are a part of all contracts for receiving water and sewer service from the town and shall apply whether the service is based upon contract, agreement, signed application, or otherwise. (1988 Code, § 13-101)

18-102. Definitions. (1) "Customer" means any person, firm, or corporation who receives water and/or sewer service from the town under either an express or implied contract.

(2) "Dwelling" means any single residential unit or house occupied for residential purposes. Each separate apartment unit, duplex unit or other multiple dwelling unit shall be considered a separate dwelling.

(3) "Premise" means any structure or group of structures operated as a single business or enterprise, provided, however, the term "premise" shall not include more than one (1) dwelling.

(4) "Service line" shall consist of the pipe line extending from any water or sewer main of the town to private property. Where a meter and meter box are located on private property, the service line shall be construed to include the pipe line extending from the town's water main to and including the meter and meter box. (1988 Code, § 13-102, modified)

18-103. Application and contract for service. Each prospective customer desiring water and/or sewer service will be required to sign a standard form contract and pay a non-refundable service fee as set by resolution of the board before service is supplied. If, for any reason, a customer, after signing a contract for service, does not take such service by reason of not occupying the premises or otherwise, he shall reimburse the city for the expense incurred by reason of its endeavor to furnish such service.

The receipt of a prospective customer's application for service, shall not obligate the city to render the service applied for. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the liability of the city to the applicant shall be limited to the return of any payment made by such applicant. (1988 Code, § 13-103, modified)

18-104. Service charges for temporary service. Customers requiring temporary service shall pay all costs for connection and disconnection incidental to the supplying and removing of service in addition to the regular charge for water and/or sewer service. (1988 Code, § 13-104)

18-105. Connection charges. Service lines will be laid by the city from the water main to the property line at the expense of the applicant for service. The location of such lines will be determined by the city.

Before a new service line will be laid by the city, the applicant shall pay a service fee to the city in an amount required for the cost of installation.

When a service line is completed, the city shall be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of such service line from the main to and including the meter and meter box, and such portion of the service line shall belong to the city. The remaining portion of the service line beyond the meter box shall belong to and be the responsibility of the customer.

If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the liability of the city to the applicant shall be limited to the return of any connection or installation fee paid by such applicant. (1988 Code, § 13-105, modified)

18-106. Main extensions. Main extensions may be made under such rules and conditions as may be adopted by the board of mayor and aldermen. (1988 Code, § 13-106)

18-107. Meters. All meters shall be installed, tested, repaired, and removed only by the city.

No one shall do anything which will in any way interfere with or prevent the operation of a meter. No one shall tamper with or work on a water meter without the written permission of the city. No one shall install any pipe or other device which will cause water to pass through or around a meter without the passage of such water being registered fully by the meter. (1988 Code, § 13-107)

18-108. Multiple services through a single meter. No customer shall supply water service to more than one dwelling or premise from a single service line and meter without first obtaining the written permission of the city.

Where the city allows more than one dwelling or premise to be served through a single service line and meter, the amount of water used by all the dwellings and premises served through a single service line and meter shall be allocated to each separate dwelling or premise served. The water and charges for each such dwelling or premise thus served shall be computed just as if each such dwelling or premise had received through a separately metered service the amount of water so allocated to it, such computation to be made at the city's applicable water schedule, including the provisions as to minimum bills. The separate charges for each dwelling or premise served through a single service line and meter shall then be added together, and the sum thereof shall be billed to the customer in whose name the service is supplied. (1988 Code, § 13-108)

18-109. Discontinuance or refusal of service. The water department shall have the right to discontinue service or to refuse to connect service for a violation of, or a failure to comply with, any of the following:

- (1) The nonpayment of bills.
- (2) The customer's application for service.
- (3) The customer's contract for service.

Such right to discontinue service shall apply to all service received through a single connection or service, even though more than one (1) customer or tenant is furnished service there from, and even though the delinquency or violation is limited to only one such customer or tenant.

Discontinuance of service by the city for any cause stated in these rules and regulations shall not release the customer from liability for service already received or from liability for payments that thereafter become due under other provisions of the customer's contract. (1988 Code, § 13-109)

18-110. Re-connection charge. Whenever service has been discontinued as provided for above, a re-connection charge as prescribed by the board of mayor and aldermen shall be collected by the city before service is restored. (1988 Code, § 13-110, modified)

18-111. Termination of service by customer. Customers who have fulfilled their contract terms and wish to discontinue service must give at least three (3) days written notice to that effect unless the contract specifies otherwise. Notice to discontinue service prior to the expiration of a contract term will not relieve the customer from any minimum or guaranteed payment under such contract or applicable rate schedule.

When service is being furnished to an occupant of premises under a contract not in the occupant's name, the city reserves the right to impose the following conditions on the right of the customer to discontinue service under such a contract:

(1) Written notice of the customer's desire for such service to be discontinued may be required; and the city shall have the right to continue such service for a period of not to exceed ten (10) days after receipt of such written notice, during which time the customer shall be responsible for all charges for such service. If the city should continue service after such ten (10) day period subsequent to the receipt of the customer's written notice to discontinue service, the customer shall not be responsible for charges for any service furnished after the expiration of the ten (10) day period.

(2) During the ten (10) day period, the occupant of premises to which service has been ordered discontinued by a customer other than such occupant, may be allowed by the city to enter into a contract for service in the occupant's own name upon the occupant's complying with these rules and regulations with respect to a new application for service. (1988 Code, § 13-111)

18-112. Access to customers' premises. The city's identified representatives and employees shall be granted access to all customers' premises at all reasonable times for the purpose of reading meters, for testing, inspecting, repairing, removing, and replacing all equipment belonging to the city, and for inspecting customers' plumbing and premises generally in order to secure compliance with these rules and regulations. (1988 Code, § 13-112)

18-113. Inspections. The city shall have the right, but shall not be obligated, to inspect any installation or plumbing system before water and/or sewer service is furnished or at any later time. The city reserves the right to refuse service or to discontinue service to any premises not in compliance with any special contract, these rules and regulations, or other requirements of the city.

Any failure to inspect or reject a customer's installation or plumbing system shall not render the city liable or responsible for any loss or damage which might have been avoided had such inspection or rejection been made. (1988 Code, § 13-113)

18-114. Customer's responsibility for system's property. Except as herein elsewhere expressly provided, all meters, service connections, and other equipment furnished by or for the city shall be and remain the property of the city. Each customer shall provide space for and exercise proper care to protect the property of the city on his premises. In the event of loss or damage to such property arising from the neglect of a customer to care for it properly, the cost of necessary repairs or replacements shall be paid by the customer. (1988 Code, § 13-114)

18-115. Customer's responsibility for violations. Where the city furnishes water and/or sewer service to a customer, such customer shall be responsible for all violations of these rules and regulations which occur on the premises so served. Personal participation by the customer in any such violations shall not be necessary to impose such personal responsibility on him. (1988 Code, § 13-115)

18-116. Supply and resale of water. All water shall be supplied within the city exclusively by the city, and no customer shall, directly or indirectly, sell, sublet, assign, or otherwise dispose of the water or any part thereof except with written permission from the city. (1988 Code, § 13-116)

18-117. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply. No person shall turn on or turn off any of the city's stop cocks, valves, hydrants, spigots, or fire plugs without permission or authority from the city. (1988 Code, § 13-117)

18-118. Limited use of unmetered private fire line. Where a private fire line is not metered, no water shall be used from such line or from any fire hydrant thereon, except to fight fire or except when being inspected in the presence of an authorized agent of the city.

All private fire hydrants shall be sealed by the city, and shall be inspected at regular intervals to see that they are in proper condition and that no water is being used therefrom in violation of these rules and regulations. When the seal is broken on account of fire, or for any other reason, the customer taking such service shall immediately give the city a written notice of such occurrence. (1988 Code, § 13-118)

18-119. Damages to property due to water pressure. The city shall not be liable to any customer for damages caused to his plumbing or property by high pressure, low pressure, or fluctuations in pressure in the city's water mains. (1988 Code, § 13-119)

18-120. Liability for cutoff failures. The city's liability shall be limited to the forfeiture of the right to charge a customer for water that is not used but is received from a service line under any of the following circumstances:

(1) After receipt of at least ten (10) days' written notice to cut off water service, the city has failed to cut off such service.

(2) The city has attempted to cut off a service but such service has not been completely cut off.

(3) The city has completely cut off a service but subsequently the cutoff develops a leak or is turned on again so that water enters the customer's pipes from the city's main.

Except to the extent stated above, the city shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from cutoff failures. If a customer wishes to avoid possible damage for cutoff failures, the customer shall rely exclusively on privately owned cutoffs and not on the city's cutoff. Also, the customer (and not the city) shall be responsible for seeing that his plumbing is properly drained and is kept properly drained, after his water service has been cut off. (1988 Code, § 13-120)

18-121. Restricted use of water. In times of emergencies or in times of water shortage, the city reserves the right to restrict the purposes for which water may be used by a customer and the amount of water which a customer may use. (1988 Code, § 13-121)

18-122. Interruption of service. The city will endeavor to furnish continuous water and sewer service, but does not guarantee to the customer any fixed pressure or continuous service. The city shall not be liable for any damages for any interruption of service whatsoever.

In connection with the operation, maintenance, repair, and extension of the municipal water and sewer systems, the water supply may be shut off without notice when necessary or desirable, and each customer must be prepared for such emergencies. The city shall not be liable for any damages from such interruption of service or for damages from the resumption of service without notice after any such interruption. (1988 Code, § 13-122)

18-123. Schedule of rates. All water and sewer service shall be furnished under such rate schedules as the city may from time to time adopt by appropriate ordinance or resolution.¹ (1988 Code, § 13-123)

18-124. Unclaimed meter deposits. All meter deposits which remain unclaimed for a period of twelve (12) months after service to the depositor has been discontinued shall be forfeited by the depositor and said deposit shall automatically become the property of the City of Dresden. (1988 Code, § 13-124)

¹Administrative ordinances and regulations are of record in the office of the city recorder.

CHAPTER 2

SEWER USE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

SECTION

- 18-201. Purpose and policy.
- 18-202. Definitions.
- 18-203. Connection to public sewers.
- 18-204. Private domestic wastewater disposal.
- 18-205. Regulation of holding tank waste disposal.
- 18-206. Application for domestic wastewater discharge and industrial wastewater discharge permits.
- 18-207. Discharge regulations.
- 18-208. Industrial user monitoring, inspection reports, records access, and safety.
- 18-209. Enforcement and abatement.
- 18-210. Penalties; costs.
- 18-211. Fees and billing.
- 18-212. Grease trap maintenance.

18-201. Purpose and policy. (1) The objectives of this chapter are:

- (a) To protect the public health;
- (b) To provide problem free wastewater collection and treatment service;
- (c) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater treatment system, which will interfere with the system operation, which will cause the system discharge to violate its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or other applicable state requirements, or which will cause physical damage to the wastewater treatment system facilities;
- (d) To provide for full and equitable distribution of the cost of the wastewater treatment system;
- (e) To enable the city to comply with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403), and other applicable federal, state laws and regulations;
- (f) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the wastewater treatment system.

(2) In meeting these objectives, this chapter provides that all persons in the service area of the city must have adequate wastewater treatment either in the form of a connection to the municipal wastewater treatment system or, where the system is not available, an appropriate private disposal system. The chapter also provides for the issuance of permits to system users, for the regulations of wastewater discharge volume and characteristics, for monitoring

and enforcement activities; and for the setting of fees for the full and equitable distribution of costs resulting from the operation, maintenance, and capital recovery of the wastewater treatment system and from other activities required by the enforcement and administrative program established herein.

This chapter shall apply to the city and to persons outside the city who are, by contract or agreement with the city, users of the municipal wastewater treatment system. (1988 Code, § 8-301)

18-202. Definitions. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this chapter, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

(1) "Act" or "the Act." The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

(2) "Approval authority." The director in an NPDES state with an approved State Pretreatment Program and the Administrator of the EPA in a non-NPDES state or NPDES state without an approved state pretreatment program.

(3) "Authorized representative of industrial user." An authorized representative of an Industrial User may be:

(a) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the Industrial User is a corporation;

(b) A general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively;

(c) A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

(4) "Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)." The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure for five (5) days at 20° centigrade expressed in terms of weight and concentration (milligrams per liter (mg/l)).

(5) "Building sewer." A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a User to the POTW.

(6) "Categorical standards." The National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Standard.

(7) "City." The City of Dresden or the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, City of Dresden, Tennessee.

(8) "Compatible pollutant." shall mean BOD, suspended solids, pH, fecal coliform bacteria, and such additional pollutants as are now or may in the future be specified and controlled in the city's NPDES permit for its wastewater treatment works where sewer works have been designed and used to reduce or remove such pollutants.

(9) "Cooling water." The water discharge from any use such as air conditioning, cooling, or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

(10) "Control authority." The term "control authority" shall refer to the "Approval Authority," defined hereinabove; or the Board of Mayor and Aldermen if the city has an approved Pretreatment Program under the provisions of 40 CFR 403.11.

(11) "Customer." means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or group who receives sewer service from the City under either an express or implied contract requiring payment to the City for such service.

(12) "Direct discharge." The discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State of Tennessee.

(13) "Domestic wastewater." Wastewater that is generated by a single family, apartment or other dwelling unit or dwelling unit equivalent or commercial establishment containing sanitary facilities for the disposal of wastewater and used for residential or commercial purposes only.

(14) "Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA." The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of the said agency.

(15) "Garbage." Shall mean solid wastes generated from any domestic, commercial or industrial source.

(16) "Grab Sample." A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.

(17) "Holding Tank Waste." Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

(18) "Incompatible Pollutant." shall mean any pollutant which is not a "compatible pollutant" as defined in this section.

(19) "Indirect Discharge." The discharge or the introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source regulated under section 307(b) or (c) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

(20) "Industrial User." A source of Indirect Discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to section 402, of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).

(21) "Interference." The inhibition or disruption of the municipal wastewater processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the city's NPDES Permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1345) or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the municipal wastewater treatment system.

(22) "National Categorical Pretreatment Standard" or "pretreatment standard." Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347) which applies to a specific category of Industrial Users.

(23) "NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System)." Shall mean the program for issuing, conditioning, and denying permits for the discharge of pollutants from point sources into navigable waters, the contiguous zone, and the oceans pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended.

(24) "New source." Any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a section 307(c) (33 U.S.C. 1317) Categorical Pretreatment Standard which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is thereafter promulgated within 120 days of proposal in the Federal Register. Where the standard is promulgated later than one hundred twenty (120) days after proposal, a new source means any source, the construction of which is commenced after the date of promulgation of the standard.

(25) "Person." Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine and the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

(26) "pH." The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.

(27) "Pollution." The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.

(28) "Pollutant." Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharge into water.

(29) "Pretreatment" or "treatment." The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, biological processes, or process changes or other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR section 40.36(d).

(30) "Pretreatment requirements." Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on an industrial user.

(31) "Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)." A treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned in this instance by the city. This definition includes any sewers that convey

wastewater to the POTW treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purposes of this Chapter, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the city who are, by contract or agreement with the city users of the city's POTW.

(32) "POTW treatment plant." That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.

(33) "Shall" is mandatory; "May" is permissive.

(34) "Slug." Shall mean any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentrations of flows during normal operation or any discharge of whatever duration that causes the sewer to overflow or back up in an objectionable way or any discharge of whatever duration that interferes with the proper operation of the wastewater treatment facilities or pumping stations.

(35) "State." The State of Tennessee.

(36) "Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)." A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972.

(37) "Storm Water." Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

(38) "Storm sewer" or "storm drain." Shall mean a pipe or conduit which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes. It may, however, carry cooling waters and unpolluted waters, upon approval of the public works director.

(39) "Suspended solids." The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquids and that is removable by laboratory filtering.

(40) "Superintendent." The public works director or person designated by him to supervise the operation of the publicly owned treatment works and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this chapter, or his duly authorized representative.

(41) "Toxic pollutant." Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations published by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA 307(a) or other Acts.

(42) "Twenty-four (24) hour flow proportional composite sample." A sample consisting of several sample portions collected during a 24-hour period in which the portions of a sample are proportioned to the flow and combined to form a representative sample.

(43) "User." Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the city's POTW.

(44) "Wastewater." The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.

(45) "Wastewater Treatment Systems." Defined the same as POTW.

(46) "Waters of the state." All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and other bodies of accumulation of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, that are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof. (1988 Code, § 8-302)

18-203. Connection to public sewers. (1) Requirements for proper wastewater disposal.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the service area of the City, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

(b) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any waters of the state within the service area of the city any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this chapter.

(c) Except as herein provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

(d) Except as provided in § 18-203(1)(e) below, the owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the service area in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of the chapter, within sixty (60) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within five hundred (500) feet of the property line over public access.

(e) The owner of a manufacturing facility may discharge wastewater to the waters of the state provided that he obtains an NPDES permit and meets all requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, the NPDES permit, and any other applicable local, state, or federal statutes and regulations.

(f) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of § 18-203(1)(d) above, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of § 18-204 of this chapter.

(2) Physical Connection Public Sewer. (a) No person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof. The city shall make all connections to the public sewer upon the property owner first obtaining a written permit from the public works director as required by § 18-206 of this chapter.

The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the public works director. A connection fee shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.

(b) All costs and expenses incident to the installation, connection, and inspection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

(c) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.

(d) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and tested by the public works director to meet all requirements of this chapter. All others may be sealed to the specifications of the public works director.

(e) Building sewers shall conform to the following requirements:

(i) The minimum size of a building sewer shall be as follows:

(A) Conventional sewer system - Four (4") inches.

(B) Small Diameter Gravity Sewer - Two (2") inches.

(C) Septic Tank Effluent Pump - One and one quarter (1-1/4") inches.

Where the septic tanks becomes an integral part of the collection and treatment system, the minimum size influent line shall be four (4") inches and the minimum size of septic tank shall be 1,000 gallons. Septic tanks shall be constructed of polyethylene and protected from flotation. The City shall have the right, privilege, and authority to locate, inspect, operate, and maintain septic tanks which are an integral part of the collection and treatment system.

(ii) The minimum depth of a building sewer shall be eighteen (18") inches.

(iii) Building sewers shall be laid on the following grades:

(A) Four (4") inch sewers - 1/8 inch per foot.

(B) Two (2") inch sewers - 3/8 inch per foot.

(C) Larger building sewers shall be laid on a grade that will produce a velocity. When flowing full of at least 2.0 feet per second.

(iv) Slope and alignment of all building sewers shall be neat and regular.

(v) Building sewers shall be constructed only of ductile iron pipe class 50 or above or polyvinyl chloride pipe SDR-35 for gravity sewers and SDR-21 for pressure sewers. Joints shall be rubber or neoprene "o" ring compression joints. No other joints shall be acceptable.

(vi) A cleanout shall be located five (5) feet outside of the building, one as it crosses the property line and one at each change of direction of the building sewer which is greater than 45 degrees. Additional cleanouts shall be placed not more than seventy-five (75) feet apart in horizontal building sewers of six (6) inch nominal diameter and not more than one hundred (100) feet apart for larger pipes. Cleanouts shall be extended to or above the finished grade level directly above the place where the cleanout is installed. A "Y" (wye) and 1/8 bend shall be used for the cleanout base. Cleanouts shall not be smaller than four (4) inches.

(vii) Connections of building sewers to the public sewer system shall be made only by the City and shall be made at the appropriate existing wyes or tee branch using compression type couplings or collar type rubber joint with stainless steel bands. Where existing wye or tee branches are not available, connections of building services shall be made by either removing a length of pipe and replacing it with a wye or tee fitting using flexible neoprene adapters with stainless steel bands of a type approved by the public works director. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight.

(viii) The building sewer may be brought into the building below the basement floor when gravity flow from the building to the sanitary sewer is at a grade of 1/8-inch per foot or more if possible. In cases where basement or floor levels are lower than the ground elevation at the point of connection to the sewer, adequate precautions by installation of check valves or other backflow prevention devices to protect against flooding shall be provided by the owner. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary

sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by a pump and discharged to the building sewer at the expense of the owner.

(ix) The methods to be used in excavating, placing of pipe, jointing, testing, backfilling the trench, or other activities in the construction of a building sewer which have not been described above shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city or to the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and Water Pollution Control Federal Manual of Practice No. 9. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the public works director before installation.

(x) An installed building sewer shall be gastight and watertight.

(f) All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the city.

(g) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, basement drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

(3) Inspection of Connections. (a) The sewer connection and all building sewers from the building to the public sewer main line shall be inspected before the underground portion is covered, by the Public Works Director or his authorized representative.

(b) The applicant for discharge shall notify the public works director when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the public works director or his representative.

(4) Maintenance of Building Sewers. Each individual property owner or user of the POTW shall be entirely responsible for the maintenance which will include repair or replacement of the building sewer as deemed necessary by the public works director to meet specifications of the city. (1988 Code, § 8-303)

18-204. Private domestic wastewater disposal. (1) Availability.

(a) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of § 18-203(1)(d), the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of this section.

(b) Any residence, office, recreational facility, or other establishment used for human occupancy where the building drain is below the elevation to obtain a grade equivalent to 1/8-inch per foot in the building sewer but is otherwise accessible to a public sewer as provided

in § 18-203, the owner shall provide a private sewage pumping station as provided in § 18-203(2)(e)(viii).

(c) Where a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to said sewer within sixty (60) days after date of official notice from the city to do so.

(2) Requirements. (a) A private domestic wastewater disposal system may not be constructed within the service area unless and until a certificate is obtained from the public works director stating that a public sewer is not accessible to the property and no such sewer is proposed for construction in the immediate future. No certificate shall be issued for any private domestic wastewater disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than that specified by the county health department.

(b) Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system the owner shall first obtain written permission from the city and the county health department. The owner shall supply any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the city of and the county health department.

(c) A private sewage disposal system shall not be placed in operation until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the city and the county health department. They shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and the owner shall notify the city and the county health department when the work is ready for final inspection, before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within a reasonable period of time after the receipt of notice by the city and the county health department.

(d) The type, capacity, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Department of Health and Environment of the State of Tennessee, the city, and the county health department. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to waters of Tennessee.

(e) The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the city. When the public sewer becomes available, the building sewer, or the septic tank effluent line shall be connected to the public sewer within sixty (60) days of the date of availability and the private sewage disposal system should be cleaned of sludge and if no longer used as a part of the city's treatment system, filled with suitable material.

(f) No statement contained in this chapter shall be construed to interfere with any additional or future requirements that may be imposed by the city and the county health department. (1988 Code, § 8-304)

18-205. Regulation of holding tank waste disposal. (1) Permit. No person, firm, association or corporation shall clean out, drain, or flush any septic tank or any other type of waste-water or excreta disposal system, unless such person, firm, association, or corporation obtains a permit from the city to perform such acts or services.

Any person, firm, association, or corporation desiring a permit to perform such services shall file an application on the prescribed form. Upon any such application, said permit shall be issued by the public works director when the conditions of this chapter have been met and providing the public works director is satisfied the applicant has adequate and proper equipment to perform the services contemplated in a safe and competent manner. Such permits shall be limited to the discharge of domestic sewage waste containing no industrial waste.

(2) Fees. For each permit issued under the provisions of this chapter the applicant shall agree in writing by the provisions of this section and pay an annual service charge to the city to be set as specified in § 18-211. Any such permit granted shall be for one fiscal year or fraction of the fiscal year, and shall continue in full force and effect from the time issued until the ending of the fiscal year, unless sooner revoked, and shall be nontransferable. The number of the permit granted hereunder shall be plainly painted three (3) inch permanent letters on each side of each motor vehicle used in the conduct of the business permitted hereunder.

(3) Designated disposal locations. The public works director shall designate approved locations for the emptying and cleansing of all equipment used in the performance of the services rendered under the permit herein provided for, and it shall be a violation hereof for any person, firm, association or corporation to empty or clean such equipment at any place other than a place so designated. The public works director may refuse to accept any truckload of waste at his absolute discretion where it appears that the waste could interfere with the operation of the POTW.

(4) Revocation of permit. Failure to comply with all the provisions of this chapter shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of such permit by the public works director. The possession within the service area by any person of any motor vehicle equipped with a body type and accessories of a nature and design capable of serving a septic tank of wastewater or excreta disposal system cleaning unit shall be prima facie evidence that such person is engaged in the business of cleaning, draining, or flushing septic tanks or other wastewater or excreta disposal systems within the service area of the city. (1988 Code, § 8-305)

18-206. Applications for domestic wastewater discharge and industrial wastewater discharge permits. (1) Applications for discharge of domestic wastewater. All users or prospective users which generate domestic wastewater shall make application to the public works director for written authorization to discharge to the municipal wastewater treatment system.

Applications shall be required from all new dischargers as well as for any existing discharger desiring additional service. Connection to the city sewer shall not be made until the application is received and approved by the public works director, the building sewer is installed in accordance with § 18-201 of this chapter and an inspection has been performed by the public works director or his representative.

The receipt by the city of a prospective customer's application for service shall not obligate the city to render the service. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with this chapter and the city's rules and regulations and general practice, the connection charge will be refunded in full, and there shall be no liability of the city to the applicant for such service.

(2) Industrial wastewater discharge permits. (a) General requirements. All existing industrial users connected or contributing to the POTW shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit within one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of this chapter.

(b) Applications. Applications for wastewater discharge permits shall be required as follows:

(i) Users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file with the public works director, an application on a prescribed form accompanied by the appropriate fee. Existing users shall apply for a wastewater contribution permit within sixty (60) days after the effective date of this chapter, and proposed new users shall apply at least sixty (60) days prior to connecting to or contributing to the POTW.

(ii) The application shall be in the prescribed form of the city and shall include, but not be limited to the following information: name, address, and SIC number of applicant; wastewater volume; wastewater constituents and characteristic, including but not limited to those mentioned in § 18-207 (1) and (2) discharge variations -- daily, monthly, seasonal and thirty (30) minute peaks; a description of all chemicals handled on the premises, each produce produced by type, amount, process or processes and rate of production, type and amount of raw materials, number and type of employees, hours of operation, site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details showing all sewers and appurtenances by size, location and elevation; a description of existing and proposed pretreatment and/or equalization facilities and any other information deemed necessary by the public works director.

(iii) Any user who elects or is required to construct new or additional facilities for pretreatment shall as part of the application for wastewater discharge permit submit plans, specifications and other pertinent information relative to the proposed construction to the public works director for approval.

Plans and specifications submitted for approval must bear the seal of a professional engineer registered to practice engineering in the State of Tennessee. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be issued until such plans and specifications are approved. Approval of such plans and specifications shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the city under the provisions of this chapter.

(iv) If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the application shall include the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. For the purpose of this subsection, "pretreatment standard," shall include either a national pretreatment standard or a pretreatment standard imposed by § 18-207 of this chapter.

(v) The city will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the city may issue a wastewater discharge permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

(vi) The receipt by the city of a prospective customer's application for wastewater discharge permit shall not obligate the city to render the wastewater collection and treatment service. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with this chapter or the city's rules and regulations and general practice, the application shall be rejected and there shall be no liability of the city to the applicant of such service.

(vii) The public works director will act only on applications containing all the information required in this section. Persons who have filed incomplete applications will be notified by the public works director that the application is deficient and the nature of such deficiency and will be given thirty (30) days to correct the deficiency. If the deficiency is not corrected within thirty (30) days or within such extended period as allowed by the public works director, the public works director shall deny the application and notify the applicant in writing of such action.

(c) Permit conditions. Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this chapter and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the city. Permits may contain the following:

(i) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to a community sewer;

(ii) Limits on the average and maximum rate and time of discharge or requirements and equalization.

(iii) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspections and sampling facilities;

(iv) Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types, and standards for tests and reporting schedule;

(v) Compliance schedules;

(vi) Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports;

(vii) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to wastewater discharge as specified by the city, and affording city access thereto;

(viii) Requirements for notification of the city of any new introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system.

(ix) Requirements for notification of slug discharged;

(x) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the city to ensure compliance with this chapter.

(d) Permit modifications. Within nine (9) months of the promulgation of a national categorical pretreatment standard, the wastewater discharge permit of users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the time frame prescribed by such standard. A user with an existing wastewater discharge permit shall submit to the public works director within one hundred eighty (180) days after the promulgation of an applicable Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard the information required by §§ 18-206(2)(b)(ii) and (iii). The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the public works director during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements are modified or other just cause exists. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in this permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

(e) Permits duration. Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The user shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit.

(f) Permit transfer. Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval

of the city. Any succeeding owner or user shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.

(g) Revocation of permit. Any permit issued under the provisions of the chapter is subject to be modified suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

(i) Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit or other applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation.

(ii) Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.

(iii) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.

(iv) Intentional failure of a user to accurately report the discharge constituents and characteristics or to report significant changes in plant operations or wastewater characteristics.

(3) Confidential information. All information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaire, permit application, permits and monitoring programs and from inspection shall be available to the public or any governmental agency without restriction unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the public works director that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the users.

When requested by the person furnishing the report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available to governmental agencies for use; related to this chapter or the city's or user's NPDES permit. Provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the state or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

Information accepted by the public works director as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the public works director until and unless prior and adequate notification is given to the user. (1988 Code, § 8-306, modified)

18-207. Discharge regulations. (1) General discharge prohibitions.

No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation and 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. A user may not contribute the following substances to any POTW:

(a) Any 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. At no time, shall two (2) successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than 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, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromate, carbides, hydrides and sulfides and any other substances which the city, the state or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

(b) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") in any dimension, 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 from refining, or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

(c) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.5 or higher than 9.5 or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the POTW.

(d) Any wastewater containing any toxic pollutants, chemical elements, or compounds in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW, or to exceed the limitation set forth in a categorical pretreatment standard. A toxic pollutant shall include but not be limited to any pollutant identified pursuant to section 307(a) of the Act.

(e) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance, hazard to life, are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.

(f) Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation

process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or under section 405 of the Act; 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 criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

(g) Any substances which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES Permit or the receiving water quality standards.

(h) Any wastewater causing discoloration of the wastewater treatment plant effluent to the extent that the receiving stream water quality requirements would be violated, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

(i) Any wastewater having 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 sewer system which exceeds 65° C (150° F) or causes the influent at the wastewater plant to exceed 40° C (104° F).

(j) 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.

(k) Any waters or wastes causing an unusual volume of flow or concentration of waste constituting "slug" as defined herein.

(l) Any waters containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Public Works Director in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

(m) Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.

(n) Any waters or wastes containing fats, wax, grease, or oil, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperature between thirty-two (32) or one hundred fifty (150) degrees F (0 and 65° C).

(o) Any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer. 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 public works director and the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the public works director and the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

(2) Restrictions on wastewater strength. No person or user shall discharge wastewater which exceeds the following set of standards (Table A - User Discharge Restrictions) unless an exception is permitted as provided in this chapter. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements shall be considered in violation of this chapter.

Table A -- User Discharge Restrictions

Pollutant	Daily Average* Maximum Concentration (mg/l)	Instantaneous Concentration (mg/l)
Antimony	5.0	8.0
Arsenic	1.0	1.5
Cadmium	1.0	1.5
Chromium (total)	4.0	7.0
Copper	3.0	5.0
Cyanide	1.0	2.0
Lead	1.0	1.5
Mercury	0.1	0.2
Nickel	3.0	4.5
Pesticides and Herbicides	BDL	1.0
Phenols	10.0	15.0
Selenium	1.0	1.5
Silver	1.0	1.5
Surfactants as MBAS	25.0	50.0
Zinc	3.0	5.0

*Based on 24-hour flow proportional composite samples.

(3) Protection of treatment plant influent. The public works director shall monitor the treatment works influent for each parameter in the following table. (Table B - Plant Protection Criteria). Industrial users shall be subject to reporting and monitoring requirements regarding these parameters as set forth in this chapter. In the event that the influent at the POTW reaches or exceeds the levels established by this table, the public works director shall initiate technical studies to determine the cause of the influent violation and shall recommend to the city the necessary remedial measures, including, but not

limited to, recommending the establishment of new or revised pre-treatment levels for these parameters. The public works director shall also recommend changes to any of these criteria in the event that: the POTW effluent standards are changed, there are changes in any applicable law or regulation affecting same, or changes are needed for more effective operation of the POTW.

Table B -- Plant Protection Criteria

Parameter	Maximum Concentration mg/l (24 hour flow) Proportional Composite Sample	Maximum Instantaneous Concentration (mg/l) Grab Sample
Aluminum dissolved (AL)	3.00	6.0
Antimony (Sb)	0.50	1.0
Arsenic (As)	0.06	0.12
Barium (Ba)	2.50	5.0
Boron	0.4	0.8
Cadmium (Cd)	0.004	0.008
Chromium Hex	0.06	0.12
Cobalt	0.03	0.06
Copper (Cu)	0.16	0.32
Cyanide (CN)	0.03	0.06
Fluoride (F)	0.6	1.2
Iron (Fe)	3.0	6.0
Lead (Pb)	0.10	0.2
Manganese (Mn)	0.1	0.2
Mercury (Hg)	0.025	0.05
Nickel (Ni)	0.15	0.30
Pesticides & Herbicides	.001	.002
Phenols	1.00	2.0
Selenium (Se)	0.01	0.02
Silver (Ag)	0.05	0.1
Sulfide	25.0	40.0
Zinc (Zn)	0.3	0.6
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	45.00	90.00
Oil & Grease	50.00	100.00

Parameter	Maximum Concentration mg/l (24 hour flow) Proportional Composite Sample	Maximum Instantaneous Concentration (mg/l) Grab Sample
MBAS	5.00	10.0
BOD	220	350
COD	440	700
Suspended Solids	220	350
BDL = Below Detectable Limits		

(4) Federal categorical pretreatment standards. Upon the promulgation of the federal categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the federal standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this chapter for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this chapter. The public works director shall notify all affected users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR, section 403.12.

(5) Right to establish more restrictive criteria. No statement in this chapter is intended or may be construed to prohibit the public works director from establishing specific wastewater discharge criteria more restrictive where wastes are determined to be harmful or destructive to the facilities of the POTW or to create a public nuisance, or to cause the discharge of the POTW to violate effluent or stream quality standards, or to interfere with the use or handling of sludge, or to pass through the POTW resulting in a violation of the NPDES permit, or to exceed industrial pretreatment standards for discharge to municipal wastewater treatment systems as imposed or as may be imposed by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(6) Accidental discharges. (a) Protection from accidental discharge. All Industrial users shall provide such facilities and institute such procedures as are reasonably necessary to prevent or minimize the potential for accidental discharge into the POTW of waste regulated by this chapter from liquid or raw material storage areas, from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas, from in-plant transfer or processing and materials handling areas, and from diked areas or holding ponds of any waste regulated by this chapter. Detailed plans showing the facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the public works director before the facility is constructed.

The review and approval of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility to provide the protection necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter.

(b) Notification of accidental discharge. Any person causing or suffering from any accidental discharge shall immediately notify the public works director (or designated official) in person, by the telephone to enable countermeasures to be taken by the public works director to minimize damage to the POTW, the health and welfare of the public, and the environment.

This notification shall be followed, within five (5) days of the date of occurrence, by a detailed written statement describing the cause of the accidental discharge and the measures being taken to prevent future occurrence.

Such notification shall not relieve the user of liability for any expense, loss, or damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this chapter or state or federal law.

(c) Notice to employees. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure. In lieu of placing notices on bulletin boards, the users may submit an approved SPIC. Each user shall annually certify to the public works director compliance with this subsection. (1988 Code, § 8-307)

18-208. Industrial user monitoring, inspection reports, records access, and safety. (1) Monitoring facilities. The installation of a monitoring facility shall be required for all industrial users. A monitoring facility shall be a manhole or other suitable facility approved by the public works director.

When in the judgment of the public works director, there is a significant difference in wastewater constituents and characteristics produced by different operations of a single user the public works director may require that separate monitoring facilities be installed for each separate source of discharge.

Monitoring facilities that are required to be installed shall be constructed and maintained at the user's expense. The purpose of the facility is to enable inspection, sampling and flow measurement of wastewater produced by a user. If sampling or metering equipment is also required by the public works director, it shall be provided and installed at the user's expense.

The monitoring facility will normally be required to be located on the user's premises outside of the building. The public works director may, however, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street right-of-way with the approval of the public agency having jurisdiction of that right-of-way and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expenses of the user.

(2) Inspection and sampling. The city shall inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this chapter is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the city or their representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection, sampling, records examination or in the performance of any of their duties. The city, approval authority and EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the city, approval authority and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of perform in their specific responsibility.

(3) Compliance date report. Within one hundred eighty (180) days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the public works director a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by pretreatment standards and requirements and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units in the user facility which are limited by such pretreatment standards or requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional O&M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the user into compliance with the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user, and certified to by a professional engineer registered to practice engineering in Tennessee.

(4) Periodic compliance reports. (a) Any user subject to a pretreatment standard, after the compliance date of such pretreatment standard, or, in the case of a new source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the public works director during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or by the public works director, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such pretreatment standards and requirements.

In addition, this report shall include a record of all daily flows which during the reporting period exceeded the average daily flow. At the discretion of the Public Works Director and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the Public Works Director may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

(b) The Public works director may impose mass limitations on users where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by subsection (a) of this section shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by pretreatment standards in the effluent of the user.

(c) The reports required by this section shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration or production and mass where requested by the public works director of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards. The frequency of monitoring shall be prescribed in the wastewater discharge permit or the pretreatment standard. All analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the administrator pursuant to section 304 (g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part and amendments thereto. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the administration.

(5) Maintenance of records. Any industrial user subject to the reporting requirements established in this section shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by this section. Such records shall include for all samples:

- (a) The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the persons taking the samples;
- (b) The dates analyses were performed;
- (c) Who performed the analyses;
- (d) The analytical techniques/methods used; and
- (e) The results of such analyses.

Any Industrial user subject to the reporting requirement established in this Section shall be required to retain for a minimum of three (3) years all records of monitoring activities and results (whether or not such monitoring activities are required by this section) and shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the Public Works Director, Director of the Division of Water Quality Control Tennessee Department of Health and Environment or the Environmental Protection Agency. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the industrial user or when requested by the public works director, the approval authority, or the Environmental Protection Agency.

(6) Safety. While performing the necessary work on private properties, the Public works director or duly authorized employees of the city shall observe

all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the city employees and the city shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by city employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the monitoring and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions. (1988 Code, § 8-308)

18-209. Enforcement and abatement. (1) Issuance of cease and desist orders. When the public works director finds that a discharge of wastewater has taken place in violation of prohibitions or limitations of this chapter, or the provisions of a wastewater discharge permit, the public works director shall issue an order to cease and desist, and direct that these persons not complying with such prohibitions, limits requirements, or provisions to:

- (a) Comply immediately;
- (b) Comply in accordance with a time schedule set forth by the public works director;
- (c) Take appropriate remedial or preventive action in the event of a threatened violation; or
- (d) Surrender the applicable user's permit if ordered to do so after a show cause hearing.

Failure of the public works director to issue a cease and desist order to a violating user shall not in any way relieve the user from any consequences of a wrongful or illegal discharge.

(2) Submission of time schedule. When the public works director finds that a discharge of wastewater has been taking place in violation of prohibitions or limitations prescribed in this chapter, or wastewater source control requirements, effluent limitations of pretreatment standards, or the provisions of a wastewater discharge permit, the public works director shall require the user to submit for approval, with such modifications as it deems necessary, a detailed time schedule of specific actions which the user shall take in order to prevent or correct a violation of requirements. Such schedule shall be submitted to the public works director within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the cease and desist order.

(3) Show cause hearing. (a) The city may order any user who causes or allows an unauthorized discharge to enter the POTW to show cause before the board of mayor and aldermen why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. A notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the board of mayor and aldermen regarding the violation, the reasons why the action is to be taken, the proposed enforcement action, and directing the user to show cause before the board of mayor and aldermen why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall

be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days before the hearing.

(b) The board of mayor and aldermen may itself conduct the hearing and take the evidence, or the board of mayor and aldermen may appoint a person to:

(i) Issue in the name of the board of mayor and aldermen notice of hearings requesting the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in such hearings;

(ii) Take the evidence;

(iii) Transmit a report of the evidence and hearing, including transcripts and other evidence, together with recommendations to the board of mayor and aldermen for action thereon.

(c) At any hearing held pursuant to this chapter, testimony taken must be under oath and recorded. The transcript, so recorded, will be made available to any member of the public or any party to the hearing upon payment of reproduction costs.

(d) After the board of mayor and aldermen or the appointed persons have reviewed the evidence, it/they may issue an order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, the sewer service be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances shall have been installed on existing treatment facilities, and that these devices or other related appurtenances are properly operated. Further orders and directives as are necessary and appropriate may be issued.

(4) Legal action. If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into the city's wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this chapter, federal or state pretreatment requirements, or any order of the city, the city attorney may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) Emergency termination of service. The public works director may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or a wastewater contribution permit when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the city, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, to the environment, causes Interference to the POTW or causes the city to violate any condition of its NPDES Permit.

Any person notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater contribution permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. In the event of a failure of the person to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the city shall take such steps as deemed necessary including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment to any individuals. The city

shall reinstate the wastewater contribution permit and/or the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the non-complying discharge. A detailed written statement submitted by the user describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted to the city within fifteen (15) days of the date of occurrence.

(6) Public nuisance. Discharges or wastewater in any manner in violation of this chapter or of any order issued by the board of mayor and aldermen as authorized by this chapter is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the board of mayor and aldermen. Any person creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of the city code or ordinances governing such nuisance.

(7) Correction of violation and collection of costs. In order to enforce the provisions of this chapter, the public works director shall correct any violation hereof. The cost of such correction shall be added to any sewer service charge payable by the person violating this chapter or the owner or tenant of the property upon which the violation occurs, and the city shall have such remedies for the collection of such costs as it has for the collection of sewer service charges.

(8) Damage to facilities. When a discharge of wastes causes an obstruction, damage, or any other physical or operational impairment to facilities, the public works director shall assess a charge against the user for the work required to clean or repair the facility and add such charge to the user's sewer service charge.

(9) Civil liabilities. Any person or user who intentionally or negligently violates any provision of this chapter, requirements, or conditions set forth in permit duly issued, or who discharges wastewater which causes pollution or violates any cease and desist order, prohibition, effluent limitation, national standard or performance, pretreatment, or toxicity standard, shall be liable civilly.

The city shall sue for such damage in any court of competent jurisdiction. (1988 Code, § 8-309)

18-210. Penalty; costs. Civil penalties. Any user who is found to have violated an order of the board of mayor and aldermen or the public works director, or who willfully or negligently failed to comply with any provision of this chapter, and the order, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense. Each day of which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the city may recover reasonable attorney's fees, engineering fees, court costs, court reporters' fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person found to have violated this chapter or the person found to have violated this chapter or the orders, rules, regulations, and permits issued hereunder. (1988 Code, § 8-310)

18-211. Fees and billing. (1) Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the equitable recovery of costs from user's of the city's wastewater treatment system including costs of operation, maintenance, administration, bond service costs, capital improvements, depreciation, and equitable cost recovery of EPA administered federal wastewater grants.

(2) Types of charges and fees. The charges and fees as established in the city's schedule of charges and fees may include but are not limited to:

- (a) Inspection fee and tapping fee;
- (b) Fees for applications for discharge;
- (c) Sewer use charges;
- (d) Surcharge fees;
- (e) Industrial wastewater discharge permit fees;
- (f) Fees for industrial discharge monitoring; and
- (g) Other fees as the city may deem necessary.

(3) Fees for application for discharge. A fee may be charged when a user or prospective user makes application for discharge as required by § 18-206 of this chapter.

(4) Inspection fee and tapping fee. An inspection fee and tapping fee for a building sewer installation shall be paid to the city's sewer department at the time the application is filed.

(5) Sewer user charges.¹ The board of mayor and aldermen shall establish monthly rates and charges for the use of the wastewater system and for the services supplied by the wastewater system.

(6) Industrial wastewater discharge permit fees. A fee may be charged for the issuance of an industrial wastewater discharge fee in accordance with § 18-206 of this chapter.

(7) Fees for industrial discharge monitoring. Fees may be collected from industrial user's having pretreatment or other discharge requirements to compensate the city for the necessary compliance monitoring and other administrative duties of the pretreatment program. (1988 Code, § 8-311)

18-212. Grease trap maintenance. (1) In general. (a) Pumping. All gage interceptors shall be maintained by the user at the user's expense. Maintenance shall include the complete removal of all contents, including floating materials, wastewater, and bottom sludge and solids. Decanting or discharging of removed waste back into the interceptor from which the waste was removed or any other grease interceptor, for the purpose of reducing the volume to be disposed, is prohibited.

(b) Pumping frequency. Grease interceptors must be pumped out completely a minimum of once every month, or more frequently as

¹Such rates are reflected in administrative ordinances or resolutions, which are of record in the office of the city recorder.

needed to prevent carry over of grease into the sanitary sewer collection system, unless it can be demonstrated to the city that the pumping frequency can be extended past the one (1) month period.

(c) Disposal of grease interceptor pumpage. All waste removed from each grease interceptor must be disposed of at a facility permitted to receive such waste in accordance with the provisions of the sewer use ordinance. In no way shall the pumpage be returned to any private or public portion of the sanitary sewer collection system or the sewage treatment plants, without prior written approval from the city.

(d) Additives. Any additive(s) placed into the grease interceptor or building discharge line system on a constant, regular or scheduled basis shall be reported to the city. Such additives shall include, but not be limited to, enzymes, commercially available bacteria or other additives designed to absorb, purge, consume, treat, or otherwise eliminate grease and oils. The use of additives shall in no way be considered as a substitution to the maintenance procedures required herein.

(5) Copies of grease interceptor service receipt shall be submitted to the city each month. The pumping receipt shall indicate the condition of the grease interceptor upon pumping.

(2) Enforcement procedures and penalties. (a) Violations. Any user found to have violated or to be violating any provision limitation or requirement of this section shall be served with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit not to exceed thirty (30) days, for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all such violations.

(b) Penalties. Any user who is found to have violated an order of the city or who willfully or negligently failed to comply with any provision of this section, and the order, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two dollars (\$2.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense. Each day in which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the city may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporter's fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person found to have violated this section or the orders, rules, regulations, and permits issued hereunder.

The city shall have the authority to discontinue services to those users that persistently violate any requirements of this section.

(c) Falsifying information. Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this section, or wastewater discharge permit, or who falsifies,

tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this section, shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both.

(d) Expenses incurred. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss, or damage incurred by the city by reason of such violation.

(e) Protection from damage. No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. All violators will be subject to civil and criminal prosecution. (as added by Ord. #2009-08, Dec. 2008)

CHAPTER 3

CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.¹

SECTION

- 18-301. Definitions.
- 18-302. Standards.
- 18-303. Construction, operation, and supervision.
- 18-304. Statement required.
- 18-305. Inspections required.
- 18-306. Right of entry for inspections.
- 18-307. Correction of existing violations.
- 18-308. Use of protective devices.
- 18-309. Unpotable water to be labeled.
- 18-310. Violations.

18-301. Definitions. The following definitions and terms shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

(1) Public water supply. The waterworks system furnishing water to the city for general use and which supply is recognized as the public water supply by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment.

(2) Cross connection. Any physical arrangement whereby a public water supply is connected, directly or indirectly, with any other water supply system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or other device which contains, or may contain, contaminated water, sewage, or other waste or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply as a result of backflow. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices through which, or because of which, backflow could occur are considered to be cross-connections.

(3) Auxiliary intake. Any piping connection or other device whereby water may be secured from a source other than that normally used.

(4) Bypass. Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the water may be diverted around any part or portion of a water purification plant.

(5) Interconnection. Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the public water supply is connected directly with a sewer, drain, conduit, pool,

¹Municipal code references

Plumbing code: title 12.

Water and sewer system administration: title 18.

Wastewater treatment: title 18.

storage reservoir, or other device which does or may contain sewage or other waste or liquid which would be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply.

(6) Person. Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association, and any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country. (1988 Code, § 8-401)

18-302. Standards. The municipal public water supply is to comply with Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 68-13-701 through 68-13-719 as well as the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Supplies, legally adopted in accordance with this code, which pertain to cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, and interconnections, and establish an effective ongoing program to control these undesirable water uses. (1988 Code, § 8-402)

18-303. Construction, operation, and supervision. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause a cross connection to be made, or allow one to exist for any purpose whatsoever, unless the construction and operation of same have been approved by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment and the operation of such cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or interconnection is at all times under the direct supervision of the public works director or his representative. (1988 Code, § 8-403)

18-304. Statement required. Any person whose premises are supplied with water from the public water supply and who also has on the same premises a separate source of water supply, or stores water in an uncovered or unsanitary storage reservoir from which the water stored therein is circulated through a piping system, shall file with the public works director a statement of the non-existence of unapproved or unauthorized cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections. Such statement shall also contain an agreement that no cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, or interconnection will be permitted upon the premises. (1988 Code, § 8-404)

18-305. Inspections required. It shall be the duty of the public works director to cause inspections to be made of all properties served by the public water supply where cross connections with the public water supply are deemed possible. The frequency of inspections and reinspection, based on potential health hazards involved, shall be established by the public works director and as approved by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment. (1988 Code, § 8-405)

18-306. Right of entry for inspections. The public works director or his authorized representative shall have the right to enter, at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the public water supply for the

purpose of inspecting the piping system or systems therein for cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections. On request, the owner, lessee, or occupant of any property so served shall furnish to the inspection agency any pertinent information regarding the piping system or systems on such property. The refusal of such information or refusal of access, when requested, shall be deemed evidence of the presence of cross connections. (1988 Code, § 8-406)

18-307. Correction of existing violations. Any person who now has cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to comply with the provisions of this chapter. After a thorough investigation of existing conditions and an appraisal of the time required to complete the work, the amount of time shall be designated by the public works director.

The failure to correct conditions threatening the safety of the public water system as prohibited by this chapter and Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-13-711, within a reasonable time and within the time limits set by the public works director shall be grounds for denial of water service. If proper protection has not been provided after a reasonable time, the public works director shall give the customer legal notification that water service is to be discontinued and shall physically separate the public water supply from the customer's on-site piping system in such a manner that the two systems cannot again be connected by an unauthorized person.

Where cross connections, interconnections, auxiliary intakes, or bypasses are found that constitute an extreme hazard of immediate concern of contaminating the public water system, the management of the water supply shall require that immediate corrective action be taken to eliminate the threat to the public water system. Immediate steps shall be taken to disconnect the public water supply from the on-site piping system unless the imminent hazard(s) is (are) corrected immediately. (1988 Code, § 8-407)

18-308. Use of protective devices. (1) Where the nature of use of the water supplied a premises by the water department is such that it is deemed

- (a) Impractical to provide an effective air-gap separation,
- (b) That the owner and/or occupant of the premises cannot, or is not willing, to demonstrate to the public works director, or his designated representative, that the water use and protective features of the plumbing are such as to propose no threat to the safety or potability of the water supply,
- (c) That the nature and mode of operation within a premises are such that frequent alterations are made to the plumbing,
- (d) There is a likelihood that protective measures may be subverted, altered, or disconnected, the public works director or his designated representative, shall require the use of an approved protective

device on the service line serving the premises to assure that any contamination that may originate in the customer's premises is contained therein. The protective device shall be a reduced pressure zone type backflow preventer approved by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment as to manufacture, model, and size. The method of installation of backflow protective devices shall be approved by the public works director prior to installation and shall comply with the criteria set forth by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment. The installation shall be at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises.

(2) Personnel of the municipal public water supply shall have the right to inspect and test the device or devices on an annual basis or whenever deemed necessary by the public works director or his designated representative. Water service shall not be disrupted to test the device without the knowledge of the occupant of the premises.

(3) Where the use of water is critical to the continuance of normal operations or protection of life, property, or equipment, duplicate units shall be provided to avoid the necessity of discontinuing water service to test or repair the protective device or devices. Where it is found that only one unit has been installed and the continuance of service is critical, the public works director shall notify, in writing, the occupant of the premises of plans to discontinue water service and arrange for a mutually acceptable time to test and/or repair the device. The public works director shall require the occupant of the premises to make all repairs indicated promptly, to keep the unit(s) working properly, and the expense of such repairs shall be borne by the owner or occupant of the premises. Repairs shall be made by qualified personnel acceptable to the public works director.

(4) The failure to maintain backflow prevention devices in proper working order shall be grounds for discontinuing water service to a premises. Likewise, the removal, bypassing, or altering of the protective devices or the installation thereof so as to render the devices ineffective shall constitute grounds for discontinuance of water service. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the customer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects to the satisfaction of the public works director. (1988 Code, § 8-408)

18-309. Unpotable water to be labeled. In order that the potable water supply made available to premises served by the public water supply shall be protected from possible contamination as specified herein, any water outlet which could be used for potable or domestic purposes and which is not supplied by the potable system must be labeled in a conspicuous manner as:

WATER UNSAFE
FOR DRINKING

The minimum acceptable sign shall have black letters at least one (1) inch high located on a red background. (1988 Code, § 8-409)

18-310. Violations. The requirements contained herein shall apply to all premises served by the city water system whether located inside or outside the corporate limits and are hereby made a part of the conditions required to be met for the city to provide water services to any premises. Such action, being essential for the protection of the water distribution system against the entrance of contamination which may render the water unsafe healthwise, or otherwise undesirable, shall be enforced rigidly without regard to location of the premises, whether inside or outside the corporate limits.

Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction therefor, shall be fined under the general penalty clause for this municipal code of ordinances. (1988 Code, § 8-410)