

TITLE 18

WATER AND SEWERS¹

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER 1

WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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¹Municipal code references

Building, utility and housing codes: title 12.

Refuse disposal: title 17.

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

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

2. "Service line" shall consist of the pipe line extending from any water or sewer main of the city 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 city's water main to and including the meter and meter box.

3. "Dwelling" means any single structure, with auxiliary buildings, occupied by one or more persons or households for residential purposes.

4. "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.

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 service deposit of \$25.00 before service is supplied. The service deposit shall be refundable if and only if the city cannot supply service in accordance with the terms of this chapter. 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 deposit made by such applicant.

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.

18-105. Connection charges. Service lines will be laid by the city from its mains 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 water or sewer service line will be laid by the city, the applicant shall pay a nonrefundable connection charge of an amount to be set by resolution¹ of the city council for water and \$425.00 for sewer.

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 (or property line, in the case of sewers) shall belong to and be the responsibility of the customer.

18-106. Water and sewer main extensions.² Persons desiring water and/or sewer main extensions must pay all of the cost of making such extensions.

All such extensions shall be installed either by city forces or by other forces working directly under the supervision of the city in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by an engineer registered with the State of Tennessee.

Upon completion of such extensions and their approval by the city, such water and/or sewer mains shall become the property of the city, however the developer(s) shall be responsible for line maintenance for one (1) year following completion of an extension. The persons paying the cost of constructing such mains shall execute any written instruments requested by the city to provide evidence of the city's title to such mains. In consideration of such mains being transferred to it, the city shall incorporate said mains as an integral part of the municipal water and sewer systems and shall furnish water and sewer service therefrom in accordance with these rules and regulations, subject always to such limitations as may exist because of the size and elevation of the mains.

18-107. Water and sewer main extension variances. Whenever the city council is of the opinion that it is to the best interest of the city and its inhabitants to construct a water and/or sewer main extension without requiring strict compliance with the preceding section, such extension may be constructed upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the city council.

The authority to make water and/or sewer main extensions under the preceding section is permissive only and nothing contained therein shall be

¹Resolutions are of record in the office of the city recorder.

²Municipal code reference

Construction of building sewers: title 18, chapter 2.

construed as requiring the city to make such extensions or to furnish service to any person or persons.

18-108. 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.

18-109. Meter tests. The city will, at its own expense, make routine tests of meters when it considers such tests desirable.

In testing meters, the water passing through a meter will be weighed or measured at various rates of discharge and under varying pressures. To be considered accurate, the meter registration shall check with the weighed or measured amounts of water within the percentage shown in the following table:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
5/8", 3/4", 1", 2", 3", 4", 6"	2%

The city will also make tests or inspections of its meters at the request of the customer. However, if a test required by a customer shows a meter to be accurate within the limits stated above, the customer shall pay a meter testing charge in the amount stated in the following table:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Test Charge</u>
5/8", 3/4", 1"	\$10.00
1-1/2", 2"	Actual cost
3"	Actual cost
4"	Actual cost
6" and over	Actual cost

If such test show a meter not to be accurate within such limits, the cost of such meter test shall be borne by the city.

18-110. 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.

18-111. Customer billing and payment policy. Water and sewer bills shall be rendered monthly and shall designate a standard net payment period for all members of not less than fifteen (15) days after the date of the bill. Failure to receive a bill will not release a customer from payment obligation. There is established for all members a late payment charge not to exceed 5% for any portion of the bill paid after the net payment period.

Payment must be received in the water and sewer department no later than 5:00 P.M. on the due date. If the due date falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, net payment will be accepted if paid on the next business day no later than 5:00 P.M.

If a meter fails to register properly, or if a meter is removed to be tested or repaired, or if water is received other than through a meter, the city reserves the right to render an estimated bill based on the best information available.

18-112. Termination or refusal of service. 1. Basis of termination or refusal. The city shall have the right to discontinue water and sewer service or to refuse to connect service for a violation of, or a failure to comply with, any of the following:

- a. These rules and regulations, including the nonpayment of bills.
- b. The customer's application for service.
- c. The customer's contract for service.

The right to discontinue service shall apply to all water and sewer services received through collective single connections or services, even though more than one (1) customer or tenant is furnished services therefrom, and even though the delinquency or violation is limited to only one such customer or tenant.

2. Termination of service. Reasonable written notice shall be given to the customer before termination of water service according to the following terms and conditions:

- a. Written notice of termination (cut-off) shall be given to the customer at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled date of termination. The cut-off notice shall specify the reason for the cut-off, and
 - i. The amount due, including other charges.
 - ii. The last date to avoid service termination.
 - iii. Notification of the customer's right to a hearing prior to service termination.

b. In the case of termination for nonpayment of bills, the employee carrying out the termination procedure will attempt before disconnecting service to contact the customer at the premises in a final effort to collect payment and avoid termination.

c. Hearings for service termination, including for nonpayment of bills, will be held by appointment at the company office between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on any business day.

d. If a customer does not request a hearing, or, in the case of nonpayment of a bill, does not make payment of the bill, or does not otherwise correct the problem that resulted in the notice of termination in a manner satisfactory to the water and sewer department, the same shall proceed on schedule with service termination.

e. Service termination for any reason shall be reconnected only after the payment of all charges due or satisfactory arrangements for payment have been made, or the correction of the problem that resulted in the termination of service in a manner satisfactory to the water and sewer department, plus the payment of a reconnection charge of \$25.00 if the reconnection is made during regular business hours, or payment of the actual costs if the reconnection is made after regular business hours.

18-113. 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.

18-114. 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.

18-115. 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.

18-116. 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.

18-117. 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.

18-118. 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.

18-119. 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.

18-120. 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.

18-121. 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.

18-122. 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.

18-123. 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.

18-124. 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.

18-125. Schedule of rates. All water and sewer service shall be furnished under such rate schedules as the Lenoir City Utility Board may from time to time adopt by appropriate resolution.¹

¹Resolutions are of record in the office of the city recorder.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL WASTEWATER REGULATIONS

SECTION

- 18-201. Purpose and policy.
- 18-202. Administrative.
- 18-203. Definitions.
- 18-204. Proper waste disposal required.
- 18-205. Private domestic wastewater disposal.
- 18-206. Connection to public sewers.
- 18-207. Septic tank effluent pump or grinder pump wastewater systems.
- 18-208. Regulation of holding tank waste disposal or trucked in waste.
- 18-209. Discharge regulations.
- 18-210. Enforcement and abatement.
- 18-211 - 18-213. [Deleted.]

18-201. Purpose and policy. This chapter sets forth uniform requirements for users of the Lenoir City, Tennessee, wastewater treatment system and enables the city to comply with the Federal Clean Water Act and the state Water Quality Control Act and rules adopted pursuant to these acts. The objectives of this chapter are:

1. To protect public health;
- (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater treatment facility, which will interfere with the system operation;
- (3) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater treatment facility that will pass through the facility, inadequately treated, into the receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the treatment facility;
- (4) To protect facility personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
- (5) To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the facility;
- (6) To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the facility; and
- (7) To enable the city to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions, sludge and biosolid use and disposal requirement, and any other federal or state industrial pretreatment rules to which the facility is subject.

In meeting these objectives, this chapter provides that all persons in the service area of the Lenoir 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.

This chapter shall apply to all users inside or outside the city who are, by implied contract or written agreement with the city, dischargers of applicable

wastewater to the wastewater treatment facility. Chapter 4 provides for the issuance of permits to system users, for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures for industrial users or other users whose discharge can interfere with or cause violations to occur at the wastewater treatment facility. Chapter 4 details permitting requirements including 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. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-202. Administrative. Except as otherwise provided herein, the manager of the Lenoir City Utility Board shall serve as the local administrative officer and shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. The Lenoir City Utility Board shall serve as the local hearing authority. (as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-203. Definitions. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this chapter, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

(1) "Administrator." The administrator or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

(3) "Approval authority." The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Pollution Control.

(4) "Authorized or duly authorized representative of industrial user:"

a. If the user is a corporation:

(i) The president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(ii) The manager of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can insure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been

assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(b) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

(c) If the user is a federal, state, or local governmental agency: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the governmental facility, or their designee.

(d) The individual described in paragraphs (a)-(c), above, may designate a duly authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the city.

(5) "Best Management Practices" or "BMPs" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in § 18-209 of this chapter. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

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

(7) "Building sewer." A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to the publicly owned sewer collection system.

(8) "Categorical standards." The national categorical pretreatment standards or pretreatment standard as found in 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, parts 405-471.

(9) "City." Lenoir City, Tennessee, or the Lenoir City Utility Board.

(10) "Commissioner." The commissioner of environment and conservation or the commissioner's duly authorized representative and, in the event of the commissioner's absence or a vacancy in the office of commissioner, the deputy commissioner.

(11) "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.

(12) "Composite sample." A sample composed of two (2) or more discrete samples. The aggregate sample will reflect the average water quality covering the compositing or sample period.

(13) "Control authority." The term "control authority" shall refer to the "approval authority," defined herein above; or the local hearing authority if the

city has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR 403.11.

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

(15) "Customer." 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.

(16) "Daily maximum." The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant (except pH) collected during a calendar day. The daily maximum for pH is the highest value tested during a twenty-four (24) hour calendar day.

(17) "Daily maximum limit." The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where the limit is expressed in units of mass, the limit is the maximum amount of total mass of the pollutant that can be discharged during the calendar day. Where the limit is expressed in concentration, it is the arithmetic average of all concentration measurements taken during the calendar day.

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

(19) "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.

(20) "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.

(21) "Garbage." Solid wastes generated from any domestic, commercial or industrial source.

(22) "Grab sample." A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one (1) time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and is collected over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes. Grab sampling procedure: where composite sampling is not an appropriate sampling technique, a grab sample(s) shall be taken to obtain influent and effluent operational data. Collection of influent grab samples should precede collection of effluent samples by approximately one (1) detention period. The detention period is to be based on a twenty-four (24) hour average daily flow value. The average daily flow used will be based upon the average of the daily flows during the same month of the previous year. Grab samples will be required, for example, where the parameters being evaluated are those, such as cyanide and phenol, which may not be held for any extended period because of biological, chemical or physical interactions which take place after sample collection and affect the results.

(23) "Grease interceptor." An interceptor whose rated flow is fifty (50) g.p.m. (gallons per minute) or less and is generally located inside the building.

(24) "Grease trap." An interceptor whose rated flow is fifty (50) g.p.m. or more and is located outside the building.

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

(26) "Incompatible pollutant." Any pollutant which is not a "compatible pollutant" as defined in this section.

(27) "Indirect discharge." The introduction of pollutants into the WWF from any non-domestic source.

(28) "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).

(29) "Industrial wastes." Any liquid, solid, or gaseous substance, or combination thereof, or form of energy including heat, resulting from any process of industry, manufacture, trade, food processing or preparation, or business or from the development of any natural resource.

(30) "Instantaneous limit." The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

(31) "Interceptor." A device designed and installed to separate and retain for removal, by automatic or manual means, deleterious, hazardous or undesirable matter from normal wastes, while permitting normal sewage or waste to discharge into the drainage system by gravity.

(32) "Interference." A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the WWF, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal, or exceeds the design capacity of the treatment works or collection system.

(33) "Local administrative officer." The manager or the Lenoir City Utility Board.

(34) "Local hearing authority." The Lenoir City Utility Board or such person or persons appointed by the board to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter and conduct hearings pursuant to § 18-405.

(35) "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

(36) "NAICS, North American Industrial Classification System." A system of industrial classification jointly agreed upon by Canada, Mexico and the United States. It replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System.

(37) "New source." (a) Any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment

standards under section 307(c) of the Clean Water Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

(i) The building structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

(ii) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or

(iii) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.

(b) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of parts (a)(ii) or (iii) of this definition but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

(c) Construction of a new source as defined under this subsection has commenced if the owner or operator has:

(i) Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program:

(A) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or

(B) Significant site preparation work including cleaning, excavation or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

(ii) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph

(38) "NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System)." 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 Clean Water Act as amended .

(39) "Pass through." A discharge which exits the Wastewater Facility (WWF) into waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of

a violation of any requirement of the WWF's NPDES permit including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

(40) "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.

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

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

(43) "Pollutant." Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical waste, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor discharge into water).

(44) "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 or biological processes, or process changes or other means, except through dilution as prohibited by 40 CFR, section 403.6(d).

(45) "Pretreatment director." The person designated by the local administrative officer or his authorized representative to supervise the operation of the pretreatment program.

(46) "Pretreatment requirements." Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment other than a national pretreatment standard imposed on an industrial user.

(47) "Pretreatment standards or standards." A prohibited discharge standard, categorical pretreatment standard and local limit.

(48) "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 municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works. See WWF, wastewater facility, found in definition number (63), below.

(49) "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissive.

(50) "Significant industrial user." The term significant industrial user means:

(a) All industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N; and

(b) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the WWF (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the control authority as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the WWF's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

(51) "Significant noncompliance." Per 1200-4-14-.08(6)(b)8. (a) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken for each parameter taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limit.

(b) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC=1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH). TRC calculations for pH are not required.

(c) Any other violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement (daily maximum or longer-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the WWF determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of WWF personnel or the general public).

(d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the WWF's exercise of its emergency authority under § 18-405(1)(b)(i)(D), emergency order, to halt or prevent such a discharge.

(e) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.

(f) Failure to provide, within forty-five (45) days after their due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90)

day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.

(g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.

(h) Any other violation or group of violations, which may include a violation of best management practices, which the WWF determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

(i) Continuously monitored pH violations that exceed limits for a time period greater than fifty (50) minutes or exceed limits by more than 0.5 s.u. more than eight (8) times in four (4) hours.

(52) "Slug." Any discharge of a non-routine, episode nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which was a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the WWF's regulations, local limits, or permit conditions.

(53) "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, 1987.

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

(55) "Storm sewer or storm drain." 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 manager.

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

(57) "Superintendent." The local administrative officer 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.

(58) "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.

(59) "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.

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

(61) "User." The owner, tenant or occupant of any lot or parcel of land connected to a sanitary sewer, or for which a sanitary sewer line is available if a municipality levies a sewer charge on the basis of such availability, Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-221-201.

(62) "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 WWF.

(63) "Wastewater facility." Any or all of the following: the collection/transmission system, treatment plant, and the reuse or disposal system, which is owned by any person. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial waste of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a WWF treatment plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Federal Clean Water Act, which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works. WWF was formally known as a POTW, or Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

(64) "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.

(65) "1200-4-14." Chapter 1200-4-14 of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee, Pretreatment Requirements. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-204. Proper waste disposal required. (1) 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.

(2) 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 or city or state regulations.

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

(4) Except as provided in (6) 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 private or public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Where public sewer is available property owners shall within sixty (60) days after date of official notice to do so, connect to the public sewer. Service is considered "available" when a public sewer main is located in an easement, right-of-way, road or public access way which abuts the property.

(5) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of (4) above, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of § 18-205 of this chapter.

(6) 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. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-205. Private domestic wastewater disposal. (1) Availability.

(a) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of § 18-204(4), the building sewer shall be connected, until the public sewer is available, to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of the applicable local and state regulations.

(b) 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 it becomes necessary to clean septic tanks, the sludge may be disposed of only according to applicable federal and state regulations.

(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) The type, capacity, location and layout of a private sewerage disposal system shall comply with all local or state regulations. Before commencement of construction of a private sewerage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written approval from the county health department. The application for such approval shall be made on a form furnished by the county health department which the applicant shall supplement with any plans or specifications that the department has requested.

(b) Approval for a private sewerage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the local and state authorities, who shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction.

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

(d) 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. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-206. Connection to public sewers. (1) Application for service.

- (a) There shall be two (2) classifications of service:
- (i) Residential and
 - (ii) Service to commercial, industrial and other nonresidential establishments.

In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application for connection on a special form furnished by the city. Applicants for service to commercial and industrial establishments shall be required to furnish information about all waste producing activities, wastewater characteristics and constituents. The application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the manager. Details regarding commercial and industrial permits include but are not limited to those required by this chapter. Service connection fees for establishing new sewer service are paid to the city. Industrial user discharge permit fees may also apply. The receipt by the city of a prospective customer's application for connection shall not obligate the city to render the connection. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with this chapter and the city's rules and regulations and general practice, or state and federal requirement, the connection charge will be refunded in full, and there shall be no liability of the city to the applicant for such service.

(b) Users shall notify the city of any proposed new introduction of wastewater constituents or any proposed change in the volume or character of the wastewater being discharged to the system a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the change. The city may deny or limit this new introduction or change based upon the information submitted in the notification.

(2) Prohibited connections. No person shall make connections of roof downspouts, sump pumps, basement wall seepage or floor seepage, exterior foundation drains, area way drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer. Any such connections which already exist on the effective date of this chapter shall be completely and permanently disconnected within sixty (60) days of the effective day of this chapter. The owners of any building sewer having such connections, leaks or defects shall bear all of the costs incidental to removal of such sources. Pipes, sumps and pumps for such sources of ground water shall be separate from the sanitary sewer.

(3) Physical connection to 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 submitting a connection application to the city.

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

The applicant is responsible for excavation and installation of the building sewer which is located on private property. The city will inspect the installation prior to backfilling and make the connection to the public sewer.

(b) All costs and expenses incident to the installation, connection, and inspection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner including all service and connection fees. 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, courtyard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer. Where property is subdivided and buildings use a common building sewer are now located on separate properties, the building sewers must be separated within sixty (60) days.

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

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

(i) The minimum size of a building sewer shall be as follows: Conventional sewer system - Four inches (4").

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

(iii) Building sewers shall be laid on the following grades: Four inch (4") sewers - one eighth inch (1/8") per foot.

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) Building sewers shall be installed in uniform alignment at uniform slopes.

(v) Building sewers shall be constructed only of polyvinyl chloride pipe schedule 40 or better. Joints shall be solvent welded or compression gaskets designed for the type of pipe used. No other joints shall be acceptable.

(vi) Cleanouts shall be provided to allow cleaning in the direction of flow. A cleanout shall be located five feet (5') outside of the building, as it crosses the property line and one (1) at each

change of direction of the building sewer which is greater than forty-five degrees (45°). Additional cleanouts shall be placed not more than seventy-five feet (75') apart in horizontal building sewers of six inch (6") nominal diameter and not more than one hundred feet (100') apart for larger pipes. Cleanouts shall be extended to or above the finished grade level directly above the place where the cleanout is installed and protected from damage. A "Y" (wye) and 1/8 bend shall be used for the cleanout base. Cleanouts shall not be smaller than four inches (4"). Blockages on the property owner's side of the property line cleanout are the responsibility of the property owner.

(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 manager. Bedding must support pipe to prevent damage or sagging. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight.

(viii) 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 an approved pump system according to § 18-207 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 by the ASTM. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the manager 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, sump

pumps, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

(h) Inspection of connections.

(i) 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 manager or his authorized representative.

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

(4) Maintenance of building sewers. Each individual property owner shall be entirely responsible for the construction, maintenance, repair or replacement of the building sewer as deemed necessary by the manager to meet specifications of the city. Owners failing to maintain or repair building sewers or who allow storm water or ground water to enter the sanitary sewer may face enforcement action by the manager up to and including discontinuation of water and sewer service.

(5) Sewer extensions. All expansion or extension of the public sewer constructed by property owners or developers must follow policies and procedures developed by the city. In the absence of policies and procedures the expansion or extension of the public sewer must be approved in writing by the manager of the wastewater collection system. All plans and construction must follow the latest edition of Tennessee Design Criteria for Sewerage Works, located at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/publications/>. Contractors must provide the manager with as-built drawing and documentation that all mandrel, pressure and vacuum tests as specified in design criteria were acceptable prior to use of the lines. Contractor's one (1) year warranty period begins with occupancy or first permanent use of the lines. Contractors are responsible for all maintenance and repairs during the warranty period and final inspections as specified by the manager. The manager must give written approval to the contractor to acknowledge transfer of ownership to the city. Failure to construct or repair lines to acceptable standards could result in denial or discontinuation of sewer service. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-207. Septic tank effluent pump or grinder pump wastewater systems. When connection of building sewers to the public sewer by gravity flow lines is impossible due to elevation differences or other encumbrances, Septic Tank Effluent Pump (STEP) or Grinder Pump (GP) systems may be installed subject to the regulations of the city.

(1) Equipment requirements. (a) Septic tanks shall be of water tight construction and must be approved by the city.

(b) Pumps must be approved by the city and shall be maintained by the city.

(2) Installation requirements. Location of tanks, pumps, and effluent lines shall be subject to the approval of the city. Installation shall follow design criteria for STEP and GP systems as provided by the manager.

(3) Costs. STEP and GP equipment for new construction shall be purchased and installed at the developer's, homeowner's, or business owner's expense according to the specification of the city and connection will be made to the city sewer only after inspection and approval of the city.

(4) Ownership and easements. Homeowners or developers shall provide the city with ownership of the equipment and an easement for access to perform necessary maintenance or repair. Access by the city to the STEP and GP system must be guaranteed to operate, maintain, repair, restore service, and remove sludge. Access manholes, ports, and electrical disconnects must not be locked, obstructed or blocked by landscaping or construction.

(5) Use of STEP and GP systems. (a) Home or business owners shall follow the STEP and GP users guide provided by the manager.

(b) Home or business owners shall provide an electrical connection that meets specifications and shall provide electrical power.

(c) Home or business owners shall be responsible for maintenance of drain lines from the building to the STEP and GP tank.

(d) Prohibited uses of the STEP and GP system.

(i) Connection of roof guttering, sump pumps or surface drains.

(ii) Disposal of toxic household substances.

(iii) Use of garbage grinders or disposers.

(iv) Discharge of pet hair, lint, or home vacuum water.

(v) Discharge of fats, grease, and oil.

(6) Tank cleaning. Solids removal from the septic tank shall be the responsibility of the city. However, pumping required more frequently than once every five (5) years shall be billed to the homeowner.

(7) Additional charges. The city shall be responsible for maintenance of the STEP and GP equipment. Repeat service calls for similar problems shall be billed to the homeowner or business at a rate of no more than the actual cost of the service call. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-208. Regulation of holding tank waste disposal or trucked in waste.

(1) No person, firm, association or corporation shall haul in or truck in to the WWF any type of domestic, commercial or industrial waste unless such person, firm, association, or corporation obtains a written approval 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 manager when the conditions of this chapter have been met and providing the manager is satisfied the applicant has adequate and proper equipment to perform the services contemplated in a safe and competent manner.

(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 § 18-407 of this title. Any such permit granted shall be for a specified period of time, and shall continue in full force and effect from the time issued until the expiration date, unless sooner revoked, and shall be nontransferable. The number of the permit granted hereunder shall be plainly painted in three-inch (3") permanent letters on each side of each motor vehicle used in the conduct of the business permitted hereunder.

(3) Designated disposal locations. The manager 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 manager may refuse to accept any truckload of waste at his discretion where it appears that the waste could interfere with the operation of the WWF.

(4) Revocation of permit. Failure to comply with all the provisions of the permit or this chapter shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of such permit by the manager. 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 of Lenoir City.

(5) Trucked in waste. This part includes waste from trucks, railcars, barges, etc., or temporally pumped waste, all of which are prohibited without a permit issued by the manager. This approval may require testing, flow monitoring and record keeping. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-209. Discharge regulations. (1) General discharge prohibitions. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will pass through or interfere with the operation and performance of the WWF. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a WWF whether or not the user is subject to national categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. Violations of these general and specific prohibitions or the provisions of this section may result in the issuance of an industrial pretreatment permit, surcharges, discontinuance of water and/or sewer service

and other fines and provisions of § 18-210 or 18-405. A user may not contribute the following substances to any WWF:

(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 WWF or to the operation of the WWF. Prohibited flammable materials including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flash point of less than one hundred forty degrees (140°) F or sixty degrees (60°) C using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. 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) 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 WWF.

(c) 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 including, but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, waste from animal slaughter, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

(d) Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference to the WWF.

(e) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the WWF treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the WWF which exceeds forty degrees (40°) C (one hundred four degrees (104°) F) unless approved by the State of Tennessee.

(f) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.

(g) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the WWF in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

(h) 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, including

wastewater plant and collection system operators, or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the WWF, 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.

(i) Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the WWF.

(j) Any substance which may cause the WWF's effluent or any other product of the WWF 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 WWF cause the WWF to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, 40 CFR 503, guidelines, or regulations developed 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.

(k) Any substances which will cause the WWF to violate its NPDES permit or the receiving water quality standards.

(l) 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.

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

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

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

(p) Any waters or wastes containing animal or vegetable fats, wax, grease, or oil, whether emulsified or not, which cause accumulations of solidified fat in pipes, lift stations and pumping equipment, or interfere at the treatment plant.

(q) Detergents, surfactants, surface-acting agents or other substances which may cause excessive foaming at the WWF or pass through of foam.

(r) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the WWF to fail toxicity tests.

(s) 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

manager and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the manager and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

(2) Local limits. In addition to the general and specific prohibitions listed in this section, users permitted according to chapter 4 may be subject to numeric and best management practices as additional restrictions to their wastewater discharge in order to protect the WWF from interference or protect the receiving waters from pass through contamination.

(3) Restrictions on wastewater strength. No person or user shall discharge wastewater which exceeds the plant protection criteria, unless specifically allowed by their discharge permit according to chapter 4 of this title. Numeric limits are available from the Pretreatment Director of the Lenoir City Utility Board. Numeric limits are updated periodically as regulatory or WWF capacity changes. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements shall be considered in violation of this chapter.

(4) Fats, oils and grease traps and interceptors. (a) Fat, Oil, and Grease (FOG), waste food, and sand interceptors. FOG, waste food and sand interceptors shall be installed when, in the opinion of the manager, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing fats, oils, and grease, any flammable wastes, ground food waste, sand, soil, and solids, or other harmful ingredients in excessive amount which impact the wastewater collection system. Such interceptors shall not be required for single family residences, but may be required on multiple family residences. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the manager, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(b) Fat, oil, grease, and food waste. (i) New construction and renovation. Upon construction or renovation, all restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, grocery stores, prisons, jails, churches, camps, caterers, manufacturing plants and any other sewer users who discharge applicable waste shall submit a FOG and food waste control plan that will effectively control the discharge of FOG and food waste.

(ii) Existing structures. All existing restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, grocery stores, prisons, jails, churches, camps, caterers, manufacturing plants and any other sewer users who discharge applicable waste shall be required to submit a plan for control of FOG and food waste, if and when the manager determines that FOG and food waste are causing excessive loading, plugging, damage or potential problems to structures or equipment in the public sewer system.

(iii) Implementation of plan. After approval of the FOG plan by the manager the sewer user must:

(A) Implement the plan within a reasonable amount of time;

(B) Service and maintain the equipment in order to prevent impact upon the sewer collection system and treatment facility. If in the opinion of the manager the user continues to impact the collection system and treatment plan, additional pretreatment may be required, including a requirement to meet numeric limits and have surcharges applied.

(c) Sand, soil, and oil interceptors. All car washes, truck washes, garages, service stations and other sources of sand, soil, and oil shall install effective sand, soil, and oil interceptors. These interceptors shall be sized to effectively remove sand, soil, and oil at the expected flow rates. The interceptors shall be cleaned on a regular basis to prevent impact upon the wastewater collection and treatment system. Owners whose interceptors are deemed to be ineffective by the manager may be asked to change the cleaning frequency or to increase the size of the interceptors. Owners or operators of washing facilities will prevent the inflow of rainwater into the sanitary sewers.

(d) Laundries. Commercial laundries shall be equipped with an interceptor with a wire basket or similar device, removable for cleaning, that prevents passage into the sewer system of solids one half inch (1/2") or larger in size such as strings, rags, buttons, or other solids detrimental to the system.

(e) Control equipment. The equipment or facilities installed to control FOG, food waste, sand and soil, must be designed in accordance with the building code or Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation engineering standards or applicable city guidelines. Underground equipment shall be tightly sealed to prevent inflow of rainwater and easily accessible to allow regular maintenance. Control equipment shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the facility so as to prevent a stoppage of the public sewer, and the accumulation of FOG in the lines, pump stations and treatment plant. If the city is required to clean out the public sewer lines as a result of a stoppage resulting from poorly maintained control equipment, the user or owner shall be required to refund the labor, equipment, materials and overhead costs to the city. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit or restrict any other remedy the city has under this chapter, or state or federal law. The city retains the right to inspect and approve installation of control equipment.

(f) Solvents and biological products prohibited. The use of degreasing or line cleaning products containing petroleum based solvents

is prohibited. The use of other products for the purpose of keeping FOG dissolved or suspended until it has traveled into the collection system of the city is prohibited. The use of biological products, enzymes, liquefiers and other products which will or claim to eliminate the need to or reduce the frequency of trap or interceptor cleaning are prohibited.

(g) The manager may use industrial wastewater discharge permits under § 18-402 to regulate the discharge of fat, oil and grease (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010).

18-210. Enforcement and abatement. Violators of these wastewater regulations may be cited to city court, general sessions court, chancery court, or other court of competent jurisdiction face fines, have sewer service terminated or the city may seek further remedies as needed to protect the collection system, treatment plant, receiving stream and public health including the issuance of discharge permits according to chapter 4. Repeated or continuous violation of this ordinance is declared to be a public nuisance and may result in legal action against the property owner and/or occupant and the service line disconnected from sewer main. Upon notice by the manager that a violation has or is occurring, the user shall immediately take steps to stop or correct the violation. The city may take any or all the following remedies:

(1) Cite the user to city or general sessions court, where each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) In an emergency situation where the manager has determined that immediate action is needed to protect the public health, safety or welfare, a public water supply or the facilities of the sewerage system, the manager may discontinue water service or disconnect sewer service.

(3) File a lawsuit in chancery court or any other court of competent jurisdiction seeking damages against the user, and further seeking an injunction prohibiting further violations by user.

(4) Seek further remedies as needed to protect the public health, safety or welfare, the public water supply or the facilities of the sewerage system. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-211. – 18-213. [Deleted]. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as deleted by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

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 system." The waterworks system furnishing water to Loudon County for general use and which is recognized as the public water system by the Tennessee Department of Health.

(2) "Cross connection." Any physical arrangement whereby the public water system 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 system as a result of backflow. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over 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, 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 system.

¹Municipal code reference

Plumbing and related codes: title 12.

(6) "Person." Any individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, state, municipality, utility district, water cooperative, or federal agency. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

18-302. Standards. The City of Lenoir City Public Water System is to comply with Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 68-221-701 through 68-221-720 as well as the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Systems, 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. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

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 the operation of such cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or interconnection is at all times under the direct supervision of the general manager of the City of Lenoir City Public Water System. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

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 general manager 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. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

18-305. Inspections required. It shall be the duty of the general manager of the public water system 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 general manager of the City of Lenoir City Public Water System and as approved by the Tennessee Department of Health. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

18-306. Right of entry for inspections. The general manager or his authorized representative shall have the right to enter, at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the City of Lenoir City Public Water System 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. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

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 general manager of the City of Lenoir/LCUB Public Water System.

The failure to correct conditions threatening the safety of the public water system as prohibited by this chapter and Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-221-711, within a reasonable time and within the time limits set by the City of Lenoir/LCUB Public Water System, shall be grounds for denial of water service. If proper protection has not been provided after a reasonable time, the utility 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 system from the on-site piping system unless the imminent hazard(s) is (are) corrected immediately. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

18-308. Use of protective devices. Where the nature of use of the water supplied a premises by the water system is such that it is deemed:

- (1) Impractical to provide an effective air-gap separation;
- (2) That the owner and/or occupant of the premises cannot, or is not willing, to demonstrate to the official in charge of the water system, 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 system;

- (3) That the nature and mode of operation within a premises are such that frequent alterations are made to the plumbing;

- (4) There is a likelihood that protective measures may be subverted, altered, or disconnected, the general manager of the City of Lenoir/LCUB Public Water System 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 as to manufacture, model, and size. The method of installation of backflow protective devices shall be approved by the general manager of the public water system prior to installation and shall comply with the criteria set forth by the Tennessee Department of Health. The installation shall be at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises.

Personnel of the City of Lenoir/LCUB Public Water System shall have the right to inspect and test the device or devices on an annual basis or whenever deemed necessary by the general manager or his designated representative. Water service shall not be disrupted to test the device without the knowledge of the occupant of the premises.

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 general manager 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 water system 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 general manager of the City of Lenoir/LCUB Public Water System.

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 City of Lenoir/LCUB Public Water System. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

18-309. Unpotable water to be labeled. In order that the potable water supply made available to premises served by the public water system 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-inch high located on a red background. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

18-310. Violations. The requirements contained herein shall apply to all premises served by the City of Lenoir/LCUB Public 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 City of Lenoir City 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 not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and each day of continued violation after conviction shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. #556, Nov. 1987)

CHAPTER 4

INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL WASTEWATER REGULATIONS

SECTION

- 18-401. Industrial pretreatment.
- 18-402. Discharge permits.
- 18-403. Industrial user additional requirements.
- 18-404. Reporting requirements.
- 18-405. Enforcement response plan.
- 18-406. Enforcement response guide table.
- 18-407. Fees and billing.
- 18-408. Validity.

18-401. Industrial pretreatment. In order to comply with Federal Industrial Pretreatment Rules 40 CFR 403 and Tennessee Pretreatment Rules 1200-4-14 and to fulfill the purpose and policy of this title the following regulations are adopted.

(1) User discharge restrictions. All system users must follow the general and specific discharge regulations specified in § 18-209 of this title.

(2) Users wishing to discharge pollutants at higher concentrations than plant protection criteria of § 18-209, or those dischargers who are classified as significant industrial users will be required to meet the requirements of this chapter. Users who discharge waste which falls under the criteria specified in this chapter and who fail to or refuse to follow the provisions shall face termination of service and/or enforcement action specified in § 18-205.

(3) Discharge regulation. Discharges to the sewer system shall be regulated through use of a permitting system. The permitting system may include any or all of the following activities: completion of survey/application forms, issuance of permits, oversight of users monitoring and permit compliance, use of compliance schedules, inspections of industrial processes, wastewater processing, and chemical storage, public notice of permit system changes and public notice of users found in significant noncompliance.

(4) Discharge permits shall limit concentrations of discharge pollutants to those levels that are established as local limits or other applicable state and federal pretreatment rules which may take effect after the passage of this chapter. Numeric limits are available from the Pretreatment Director of LCUB.

(5) Surcharge limits and maximum loading. Dischargers of high strength waste may be subject to surcharges based on the following surcharge limits. Maximum loadings of table A pollutants will be established through individual permits.

Table A-Surcharge

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Surcharge Limit</u>
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	40 mg/L
Oil & Grease	100 mg/L
Ammonia as Nitrogen	20 mg/L
BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)	300 mg/L
COD (when BOD cannot be determined)	750 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300 mg/L

(6) Protection of treatment plant influent. The pretreatment director shall monitor the treatment works influent for each parameter included in the 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 WWF reaches or exceeds the levels established by the plant protection criteria or subsequent criteria calculated as a result of changes in pass through limits issued by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, the pretreatment 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 local limits, best management practices, or other criteria used to protect the WWF. The pretreatment director shall also recommend changes to any of these criteria in the event that: the WWF 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 WWF.

(7) User inventory. The manager will maintain an up-to-date inventory of users whose waste does or may fall into the requirements of this chapter, and will notify the users of their status.

(8) Right to establish more restrictive criteria. No statement in this chapter is intended or may be construed to prohibit the pretreatment director from establishing specific wastewater discharge criteria which are more restrictive when wastes are determined to be harmful or destructive to the facilities of the WWF or to create a public nuisance, or to cause the discharge of the WWF to violate effluent or stream quality standards, or to interfere with the use or handling of sludge, or to pass through the WWF 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 Environment and Conservation and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-402. Discharge permits. (1) Application for discharge of commercial or industrial wastewater. All users or prospective users which generate commercial or industrial wastewater shall make application to the manager for connection to the municipal wastewater treatment system. It may be determined through the application that a user needs a discharge permit according to the provisions of federal and state laws and regulations. Applications shall be required from all new dischargers as well as for any existing discharger desiring additional service or where there is a planned change in the industrial or wastewater treatment process. Connection to the city sewer or changes in the industrial process or wastewater treatment process shall not be made until the application is received and approved by the manager, the building sewer is installed in accordance with § 18-206 of this title and an inspection has been performed by the manager or his representative.

The receipt by the city of a prospective customer's application for connection shall not obligate the city to render the connection. 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 industrial users proposing to connect to or to contribute to the WWF shall apply for service and apply for a discharge permit before connecting to or contributing to the WWF. All existing industrial users connected to or contributing to the WWF may be required to apply for a 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 by the manager to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file with the pretreatment director, an application on a prescribed form accompanied by the appropriate fee.

(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/NAICS number of applicant; wastewater volume; wastewater constituents and characteristic, including but not limited to those mentioned in §§ 18-209 and 18-401 discharge variations -- daily, monthly, seasonal and thirty (30) minute peaks; a description of all chemicals handled on the premises, each product 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 pretreatment 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 pretreatment director for approval. 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 operations and maintenance 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 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 pretreatment 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 pretreatment 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 local administrative officer, the local administrative officer shall deny the application and notify the applicant in writing of such action.

(viii) Applications shall be signed by the duly authorized representative.

(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.

(i) Permits shall contain the following:

(A) Statement of duration;

(B) Provisions of transfer;

(C) Effluent limits, including best management practices, based on applicable pretreatment standards in this chapter, state rules, categorical pretreatment standards, local, state, and federal laws.

(D) Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or best management practice) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law;

(E) Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violations of pretreatment standards and the requirements of any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules shall not extend the compliance date beyond the applicable federal deadlines;

(F) Requirements to control slug discharges, if determined by the WWF to be necessary;

(G) Requirement to notify the WWF immediately if changes in the users processes affect the potential for a slug discharge.

(ii) Additionally, permits may contain the following:

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

(B) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities;

(C) Compliance schedules;

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

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

(F) Requirements for notification of the city sixty (60) days prior to implementing any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system, and

of any changes in industrial processes that would affect wastewater quality or quantity;

(G) Prohibition of bypassing pretreatment or pretreatment equipment;

(H) Effluent mass loading restrictions;

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

(d) Permit modification. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the pretreatment 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 sixty (60) days prior to the effective date of change. Except in the case where federal deadlines are shorter, in which case the federal rule must be followed. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

(e) Permit 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 renewal 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 written approval of the city. Any succeeding owner or user shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit. The permit holder must provide the new owner with a copy of the current permit.

(g) Revocation of permit. Any permit issued under the provisions of this 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:

(A) Any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge;

(B) Strength, volume, or timing of discharges;

(C) Addition or change in process lines generating wastewater.

(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, questionnaires, permit applications, 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 pretreatment 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 pretreatment director as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the pretreatment director until and unless prior and adequate notification is given to the user. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-403. Industrial user additional requirements. (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 pretreatment director.

When in the judgment of the pretreatment director, there is a significant difference in wastewater constituents and characteristics produced by different operations of a single user the pretreatment 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 pretreatment 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 pretreatment 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) Sample methods. All samples collected and analyzed pursuant to this regulation shall be conducted using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in the current edition of 40 CFR 136 and appropriate EPA guidance. Multiple grab samples collected during a twenty-four (24) hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: For cyanide, total phenol, and sulfide the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the control authority, as appropriate.

(3) Representative sampling and housekeeping. All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measuring facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and in good working order at all times. The failure of the user to keep its monitoring facilities in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.

(4) Proper operation and maintenance. The user shall at all times properly operate and maintain the equipment and facilities associated with spill control, wastewater collection, treatment, sampling and discharge. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate process control as well as adequate testing and monitoring quality assurance.

(5) Inspection and sampling. The city may 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 its representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying or in the performance of any of its 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. The city will utilize qualified city personnel or a private laboratory to conduct compliance monitoring. 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 performing their specific responsibility.

(6) Safety. While performing the necessary work on private properties, the pretreatment 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.

(7) New sources. New sources of discharges to the WWF shall have in full operation all pollution control equipment at start up of the industrial process and be in full compliance of effluent standards within ninety (90) days of start up of the industrial process.

(8) Slug discharge evaluations. Evaluations will be conducted of each significant industrial user according to the state and federal regulations. Where it is determined that a slug discharge control plan is needed, the user shall prepare that plan according to the appropriate regulatory guidance

(9) Accidental discharges or slug discharges. (a) Protection from accidental or slug discharge. All industrial users shall provide such facilities and institute such procedures as are reasonably necessary to prevent or minimize the potential for accidental or slug discharge into the WWF 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 pretreatment 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 or slug discharge. Any person causing or suffering from any accidental discharge or slug discharge shall immediately notify the pretreatment director in person or by the telephone to enable countermeasures to be taken by the pretreatment director to minimize damage to the WWF, 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 WWF, 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. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-404. Reporting requirements. Users, whether permitted or non-permitted may be required to submit reports detailing the nature and characteristics of their discharges according to the following subsections. Failure to make a requested report in the specified time is a violation subject to enforcement actions under § 18-405.

(1) Baseline monitoring report. (a) Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under Tennessee Rule 1200-4-14-.06(l)(d), whichever is later, existing categorical industrial users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the WWF shall submit to the manager a report which contains the information listed in subsection (b) below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical industrial users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the manager a report which contains the information listed in subsection (b), below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

(b) Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.

(i) Identifying information. The user name, address of the facility including the name of operators and owners.

(ii) Permit information. A listing of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

(iii) Description of operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such user. This description should include a schematic process diagram, which indicates points of discharge to the WWF from the regulated processes.

(iv) Flow measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula.

(v) Measurement of pollutants.

(A) The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for existing sources.

(B) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the manager, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.

(C) Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.

(D) The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in 40 CFR 136 and amendments, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical standard. Where the standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the user shall submit documentation as required by the manager or the applicable standards to determine compliance with the standard.

(E) The user shall take a minimum of one (1) representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

(F) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the user should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula to evaluate compliance with the pretreatment standards

(G) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 136 or other approved methods;

(H) The manager may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures;

(I) The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the WWF.

(c) Compliance certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's duly authorized representative and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met

on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.

(d) Compliance schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M must be provided. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in § 18-404(2) of this chapter.

(e) Signature and report certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with § 18-404(14) of this chapter and signed by the duly authorized representative.

(2) Compliance schedule progress reports. The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by § 18-404(1)(d) of this chapter:

(a) The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation)

(b) No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months,

(c) The user shall submit a progress report to the manager no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule,

(d) In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the manager.

(3) Reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadline. Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the WWF, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the manager a report containing the information described in § 18-404(l)(b)(iv) and (v) of this chapter. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with subsection (14) of this section. All sampling will be done in conformance with subsection (11).

(4) Periodic compliance reports. (a) All significant industrial users must, at a frequency determined by the manager submit no less than twice per year (April 10 and October 10) reports indicating the nature, concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the pretreatment standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the user must submit documentation required by the manager or the pretreatment standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the user.

(b) All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with this chapter.

(c) All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a user to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.

(d) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the manager, using the procedures prescribed in subsection (11) of this section, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report

(5) Reports of changed conditions. Each user must notify the manager of any significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least sixty (60) days before the change.

(a) The manager may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under § 18-401 of this chapter.

(b) The manager may issue an individual wastewater discharge permit under § 18-402 of this chapter or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under § 18-402 of this chapter in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

(6) Report of potential problems. (a) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, a slug discharge or slug load, that might cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the manager of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the user.

(b) Within five (5) days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the manager, submit a detailed written report

describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the WWF, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter.

(c) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in subsection (a), above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who could cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

(d) Significant industrial users are required to notify the manager immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge.

(7) Reports from unpermitted users. All users not required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the manager as the manager may require to determine users status as non-permitted.

(8) Notice of violations/repeat sampling and reporting. Where a violation has occurred, another sample shall be conducted within thirty (30) days of becoming aware of the violation, either a repeat sample or a regularly scheduled sample that falls within the required time frame. If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the manager within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the manager within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. Resampling by the industrial user is not required if the city performs sampling at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the city performs sampling at the user's facility between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the user or the city receives the results of this sampling, or if the city has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the industrial user.

(9) Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste. (a) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division director, and state hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily

available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months. All notifications must take place no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this subsection need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under § 18-404(5) of this chapter. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under the self-monitoring requirements of § 18-404(1), 18-404(3), and 18-404(4) of this chapter.

(b) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) above, during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of nonacute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one (1) time notification. Subsequent months during which the user discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

(c) In the case of any new regulations under section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the user must notify the manager, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division director, and state hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.

(d) In the case of any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

(e) This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this chapter, a permit issued there under, or any applicable federal or state law.

(10) Analytical requirements. All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 CFR part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and

analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the manager or other parties approved by EPA.

(11) Sample collection. Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

(a) Except as indicated in subsections (b) and (c) below, the user must collect wastewater samples using twenty-four (24) hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the manager. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the city, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a twenty-four (24) hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the city, as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous limits

(b) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.

(c) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and ninety (90) day compliance reports required in subsections (1) and (3) of this section, a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the manager may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by subsection (4) of this section, the industrial user is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

(12) Date of receipt of reports. Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports, which are not mailed, the date of receipt of the report shall govern.

(13) Recordkeeping. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this title shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this title, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring

activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with best management practices established under § 18-408. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the city, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the manager.

(14) Certification statements. Signature and certification. All reports associated with compliance with the pretreatment program shall be signed by the duly authorized representative and shall have the following certification statement attached:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Reports required to have signatures and certification statement include, permit applications, periodic reports, compliance schedules, baseline monitoring, reports of accidental or slug discharges, and any other written report that may be used to determine water quality and compliance with local, state, and federal requirements. (Ord. dated Nov. 1991, as replaced by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-405. Enforcement response plan. Under the authority of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 69-3-123 et. seq.

(1) Complaints; notification of violation; orders. (a) (i) Whenever the local administrative officer has reason to believe that a violation of any provision of the Lenoir City Wastewater Regulations, pretreatment program, or of orders of the local hearing authority issued under it has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur, the local administrative officer may cause a written complaint to be served upon the alleged violator or violators.

(ii) The complaint shall specify the provision or provisions of the pretreatment program or order alleged to be violated or about to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute

a violation, may order that necessary corrective action be taken within a reasonable time to be prescribed in the order, and shall inform the violators of the opportunity for a hearing before the local hearing authority.

(iii) Any such order shall become final and not subject to review unless the alleged violators request by written petition a hearing before the local hearing authority as provided in § 18-405(2), no later than thirty (30) days after the date the order is served; provided, that the local hearing authority may review the final order as provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 69-3-123(a)(3).

(iv) Notification of violation. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (i) through (iii), whenever the pretreatment director finds that any user has violated or is violating this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment requirements, the city or its agent may serve upon the user a written notice of violation. Within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of this notice, the user shall submit to the pretreatment director an explanation of the violation and a plan for its satisfactory correction and prevention including specific actions. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation. Nothing in this section limits the authority of the city to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.

(b) (i) When the local administrative officer finds that a user has violated or continues to violate this chapter, wastewater discharge permits, any order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, he may issue one of the following orders. These orders are not prerequisite to taking any other action against the user.

(A) Compliance order. An order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that the user come into compliance within a specified time. If the user does not come into compliance within the specified time, sewer service shall be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders may also contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring, and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a

federal pretreatment standard or requirement, nor does a compliance order release the user of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation.

(B) Cease and desist order. An order to the user directing it to cease all such violations and directing it to immediately comply with all requirements and take needed remedial or preventive action to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.

(C) Consent order. Assurances of voluntary compliance, or other documents establishing an agreement with the user responsible for noncompliance, including specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified in the order.

(D) Emergency order. (i) Whenever the local administrative officer finds that an emergency exists imperatively requiring immediate action to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, the health of animals, fish or aquatic life, a public water supply, or the facilities of the WWF, the local administrative officer may, without prior notice, issue an order reciting the existence of such an emergency and requiring that any action be taken as the local administrative officer deems necessary to meet the emergency.

(2) If the violator fails to respond or is unable to respond to the order, the local administrative officer may take any emergency action as the local administrative officer deems necessary, or contract with a qualified person or persons to carry out the emergency measures. The local administrative officer may assess the person or persons responsible for the emergency condition for actual costs incurred by the city in meeting the emergency.

(ii) Appeals from orders of the local administrative officer.

(A) Any user affected by any order of the local administrative officer in interpreting or implementing the provisions of this chapter may file with the local administrative officer a written request for reconsideration within thirty (30) days of the order, setting forth in detail the facts supporting the user's request for reconsideration.

(B) If the ruling made by the local administrative officer is unsatisfactory to the person requesting reconsideration, he may, within thirty (30) days, file a written petition with the local hearing authority as provided in subsection (2). The local administrative officer's order shall remain in effect during the period of reconsideration.

(c) Except as otherwise expressly provided, any notice, complaint, order, or other instrument issued by or under authority of this section may be served on any named person personally, by the local administrative officer or any person designated by the local administrative officer, or service may be made in accordance with Tennessee statutes authorizing service of process in civil action. Proof of service shall be filed in the office of the local administrative officer.

(2) Hearings. (a) Any hearing or rehearing brought before the local hearing authority shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

(i) Upon receipt of a written petition from the alleged violator pursuant to this subsection, the local administrative officer shall give the petitioner thirty (30) days' written notice of the time and place of the hearing, but in no case shall the hearing be held more than sixty (60) days from the receipt of the written petition, unless the local administrative officer and the petitioner agree to a postponement;

(ii) The hearing may be conducted by the local hearing authority at a regular or special meeting. A quorum of the local hearing authority must be present at the regular or special meeting to conduct the hearing;

(iii) A verbatim record of the proceedings of the hearings shall be taken and filed with the local hearing authority, together with the findings of fact and conclusions of law made under subdivision (a)(vi). The recorded transcript shall be made available to the petitioner or any party to a hearing upon payment of a charge set by the local administrative officer to cover the costs of preparation;

(iv) In connection with the hearing, the chair shall issue subpoenas in response to any reasonable request by any party to the hearing requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in the hearing. In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a notice of hearing or subpoena issued under this section, the chancery court of Loudon County has jurisdiction upon the application of the local hearing authority or the local administrative officer to issue an order requiring the person to appear and testify or produce evidence as the case may require, and any failure to obey an order of the court may be punished by such court as contempt;

(v) Any member of the local hearing authority may administer oaths and examine witnesses;

(vi) On the basis of the evidence produced at the hearing, the local hearing authority shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law and enter decisions and orders that, in its opinion, will best further the purposes of the pretreatment program. It shall provide written notice of its decisions and orders to the alleged violator. The order issued under this subsection shall be issued by the person or persons designated by the chair no later than thirty (30) days following the close of the hearing;

(vii) The decision of the local hearing authority becomes final and binding on all parties unless appealed to the courts as provided in subsection (b).

(viii) Any person to whom an emergency order is directed under § 18-405(1)(b)(i)(D) shall comply immediately, but on petition to the local hearing authority will be afforded a hearing as soon as possible. In no case will the hearing be held later than three (3) days from the receipt of the petition by the local hearing authority.

(b) An appeal may be taken from any final order or other final determination of the local hearing authority by any party who is or may be adversely affected, including the pretreatment agency. Appeal must be made to the chancery court under the common law writ of certiorari set out in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 27-8-101, et seq. within sixty (60) days from the date the order or determination is made.

(c) Show cause hearing. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) or (b), the pretreatment director may order any user that causes or contributes to violation(s) of this chapter, wastewater discharge permits, or orders issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirements; to appear before the local administrative officer and show cause why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for the action, and a request that the user show cause why the proposed enforcement action should be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. The notice may be served on any authorized representative of the user. Whether or not the user appears as ordered, immediate enforcement action may be pursued following the hearing date. A show cause hearing shall not be prerequisite for taking any other action against the user. A show cause hearing may be requested by the discharger prior to revocation of a discharge permit or termination of service.

(3) Violations, administrative civil penalty. Under the authority of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 69-3-125.

(a) (i) Any person including, but not limited to, industrial users, who does any of the following acts or omissions is subject to a civil penalty of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) per day for each day during which the act or omission continues or occurs:

(A) Unauthorized discharge, discharging without a permit;

(B) Violates an effluent standard or limitation;

(C) Violates the terms or conditions of a permit;

(D) Fails to complete a filing requirement;

(E) Fails to allow or perform an entry, inspection, monitoring or reporting requirement;

(F) Fails to pay user or cost recovery charges; or

(G) Violates a final determination or order of the local hearing authority or the local administrative officer.

(ii) Any administrative civil penalty must be assessed in the following manner:

(A) The local administrative officer may issue an assessment against any person or industrial user responsible for the violation;

(B) Any person or industrial user against whom an assessment has been issued may secure a review of the assessment by filing with the local administrative officer a written petition setting forth the grounds and reasons for the violator's objections and asking for a hearing in the matter involved before the local hearing authority and, if a petition for review of the assessment is not filed within thirty (30) days after the date the assessment is served, the violator is deemed to have consented to the assessment and it becomes final;

(C) Whenever any assessment has become final because of a person's failure to appeal the assessment, the local administrative officer may apply to the appropriate court for a judgment and seek execution of the judgment, and the court, in such proceedings, shall treat a failure to appeal the assessment as a confession of judgment in the amount of the assessment;

(D) In assessing the civil penalty the local administrative officer may consider the following factors:

(1) Whether the civil penalty imposed will be a substantial economic deterrent to the illegal activity;

(2) Damages to the pretreatment agency, including compensation for the damage or destruction of the facilities of the publicly owned treatment works, and also including any penalties, costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the pretreatment agency as the result of the illegal activity, as well as the expenses involved in enforcing this section and the costs involved in rectifying any damages;

(3) Cause of the discharge or violation;

(4) The severity of the discharge and its effect upon the facilities of the publicly owned treatment works and upon the quality and quantity of the receiving waters;

(5) Effectiveness of action taken by the violator to cease the violation;

(6) The technical and economic reasonableness of reducing or eliminating the discharge; and

(7) The economic benefit gained by the violator.

(E) The local administrative officer may institute proceedings for assessment in the chancery court of the county in which all or part of the pollution or violation occurred, in the name of the pretreatment agency.

(iii) The local hearing authority may establish by regulation a schedule of the amount of civil penalty which can be assessed by the local administrative officer for certain specific violations or categories of violations.

(iv) Assessments may be added to the user's next scheduled sewer service charge and the local administrative officer shall have such other collection remedies as may be available for other service charges and fees.

(b) Any civil penalty assessed to a violator pursuant to this section may be in addition to any civil penalty assessed by the commissioner for violations of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 69-3-115(a)(1)(F). However, the sum of penalties imposed by this section and by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 69-3-115(a) shall not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) per day for each day during which the act or omission continues or occurs.

(4) Assessment for noncompliance with program permits or orders.

(a) The local administrative officer may assess the liability of any polluter or violator for damages to the city resulting from any person's or industrial user's pollution or violation, failure, or neglect in

complying with any permits or orders issued pursuant to the provisions of the pretreatment program or this section.

(b) If an appeal from such assessment is not made to the local hearing authority by the polluter or violator within thirty (30) days of notification of such assessment, the polluter or violator shall be deemed to have consented to the assessment, and it shall become final.

(c) Damages may include any expenses incurred in investigating and enforcing the pretreatment program of this section, in removing, correcting, and terminating any pollution, and also compensation for any actual damages caused by the pollution or violation.

(d) Whenever any assessment has become final because of a person's failure to appeal within the time provided, the local administrative officer may apply to the appropriate court for a judgment, and seek execution on the judgment. The court, in its proceedings, shall treat the failure to appeal the assessment as a confession of judgment in the amount of the assessment.

(5) Judicial proceedings and relief. The local administrative officer may initiate proceedings in the chancery court of the county in which the activities occurred against any person or industrial user who is alleged to have violated or is about to violate the pretreatment program, this section, or orders of the local hearing authority or local administrative officer. In the action, the local administrative officer may seek, and the court may grant, injunctive relief and any other relief available in law or equity.

(6) Termination of discharge. In addition to the revocation of permit provisions in § 18-402(2)(g) of this chapter, users are subject to termination of their wastewater discharge for violations of a wastewater discharge permit, or orders issued hereunder, or for any of the following conditions:

(a) Violation of wastewater discharge permit conditions.

(b) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge.

(c) Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents and characteristics prior to discharge.

(d) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring or sampling.

(e) Violation of the pretreatment standards in the general discharge prohibitions in § 18-209 of this title.

(f) Failure to properly submit an industrial waste survey when requested by the pretreatment coordination manager.

The user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause, as provided in subsection (2)(c) above, why the proposed action should not be taken.

(7) Disposition of damage payments and penalties--special fund. All damages and/or penalties assessed and collected under the provisions of this section shall be placed in a special fund by the pretreatment agency and

allocated and appropriated for the administration of its wastewater fund or combined water and wastewater fund.

(8) Levels of non-compliance. (a) Insignificant non-compliance: For the purpose of this guide, insignificant non-compliance is considered a relatively minor infrequent violation of pretreatment standards or requirements. These will usually be responded to informally with a phone call or site visit but may include a Notice of Violation (NOV).

(b) "Significant noncompliance." Per 1200-4-14-.08(6)(b)8.

(i) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken for each parameter taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limit.

(ii) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC=1.4 for BOD, TSS fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH). TRC calculations for pH are not required.

(iii) Any other violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement (daily maximum of longer-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the WWF determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public).

(iv) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the WWF's exercise of its emergency authority under § 18-405(1)(b)(i)(D), emergency order, to halt or prevent such a discharge.

(v) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.

(vi) Failure to provide, within forty-five (45) days after their due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90) day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.

(vii) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.

(viii) Any other violation, or group of violations, which may include a violation of best management practices, which the WWF determines will adversely affect the operation of implementation of the local pretreatment program.

(ix) Continuously monitored pH violations that exceed limits for a time period greater than fifty (50) minutes or exceed limits by more than 0.5 s.u. more than eight (8) times in four (4) hours.

Any significant non-compliance violations will be responded to according to the enforcement response plan guide table (Table IV.1).

(9) Public notice of the significant violations. The manager shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the WWF, a list of the users which, at any time during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The term significant noncompliance shall be applicable to all significant industrial users (or any other industrial user that violates subsections (C), (D) or (H) of this section) and shall mean:

(a) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits;

(b) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period equals or exceeds the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement including instantaneous limits, multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH), TRC calculations for pH are not required;

(c) Any other violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement as defined by § 18-207 (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the manager determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of WWF personnel or the general public;

(d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the manager's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;

(e) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in an individual

wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

(g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or

(h) Any other violation(s), which may include a violation of best management practices, which the manager determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

(i) Continuously monitored pH violations that exceed limits for a time period greater than fifty (50) minutes or exceed limits by more than 0.5 s.u. more than eight (8) times in four (4) hours.

(10) Criminal penalties. In addition to civil penalties imposed by the local administrative officer and the State of Tennessee, any person who willfully and negligently violates permit conditions is subject to criminal penalties imposed by the State of Tennessee and the United States. (as added by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-406. Enforcement response guide table. (1) Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the consistent and equitable enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Enforcement response guide table. The applicable officer shall use the schedule found in Table IV.1 to impose sanctions or penalties for the violation of this chapter.

Unauthorized Discharges (no permit)				
Noncompliance	Nature of Violation	Category	Enforcement Response(s)	Personnel
Unpermitted discharges	IU unaware of requirement; no harm to POTW or environment	0	Phone call; NOV with application form	FI, PD
	IU unaware of requirement; harm to POTW or environment (significant non-compliance)	3	- AO and fine - Civil action, termination of service	PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC
	Failure to apply for permit continues after notification by POTW	4	- AO and fine - Criminal investigation - Terminate service	PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC
Failure to renew permit	IU has not submitted application within 10 days of due date	0	Phone call; NOV	FI, PD
Discharge Permit Violation				
Exceedance of local, state, or federal standard	Isolated, not significant	0	Phone call; NOV	FI, PD
	Isolated, significant (no harm)	1	AO to develop spill prevention plan (if not previously submitted) and fine	PD
	Isolated, harm to POTW or environment	3	- AO with fine - Show cause order - Civil action	PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC
	Chronic or TRC, no harm to POTW or environment	2	Public Notice and Fine	PD, GM
	Chronic or TRC, (harm to POTW or environment)	4	- Public Notice, AO with fine - Show cause order - Civil action - Terminate service	PD, GM PD, GM PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC

Monitoring and Reporting Violations				
Noncompliance	Nature of Violation	Category	Enforcement Response(s)	Personnel
Reporting violation	Report improperly signed or certified	0	Phone call; NOV	FI, PD
	Report improperly signed or certified after notification by POTW	1	- AO and fine - Show cause order	PD, GM PD, GM
	Isolated, not significant (5 days late)	0	Phone call; NOV	FI, PD
	Significant (>5 days late)	1	AO to submit with fine for each additional day	PD, GM
	Report always late; failure to submit (significant non-compliance)	4	- AO with fine - Show cause order - Civil action	PD, GM PD, GM PD, GM, BC
	Failure to report spill or discharge changes (no harm)	0	NOV	FI, PD
	Failure to report spill or discharge changes (harm)	2	- AO with fine - Civil action	PD, GM PD, GM, BC
	Repeated failure to report spills	4	- AO with fine - Show cause order - Terminate service	PD, GM PD, GM PD, GM, BC
	Falsification	4	- AO and fine - Criminal investigation - Terminate service	PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC
Failure to monitor correctly	Failure to monitor all permit required pollutants	1	NOV or AO	PD, GM
	Recurring failure to monitor	2	- AO with fine - Civil action	PD, GM PD, GM, BC
Improper sampling	No evidence of intent	0	NOV	FI, PD
	Evidence of intent	4	- AO and fine - Criminal investigation - Terminate service	PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC

Monitoring and Reporting Violations (cont.)				
Noncompliance	Nature of Violation	Category	Enforcement Response(s)	Personnel
Failure to install monitoring equipment	Delay of less than 30 days	0	NOV	FI, PD
	Delay of more than 30 days	1	AO to install with fine for each additional day	PD, GM
	Recurring, violation of AO	4	- Fine - Civil action - Criminal investigation - Terminate service	PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC
Permit compliance schedule	Missed milestone less than 30 days, will not affect final milestone	0	NOV	FI, PD
	Missed milestone more than 30 days, will affect final milestone (good cause)	1	AO and fine	PD, GM
	Missed milestone more than 30 days, will affect final milestone (no good cause)	3	- AO and fine - Show cause order - Civil action - Terminate service	PD, GM PD, GM PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC
	Recurring violation or violation of AO schedule	4	- Fine - Civil action - Criminal investigation - Terminate service	PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC

Other Permit Violations				
Noncompliance	Nature of Violation	Category	Enforcement Response(s)	Personnel
Wastestream diluted in lieu of pretreatment	Initial violation	1	AO and fine	PD, GM
	Recurring	2	- Show cause order and fine - Terminate service	PD, GM PD, GM, BC
Failure to mitigate noncompliance or halt production	Does not result in harm	2	NOV and fine	PD, GM
	Does result in harm	4	- AO and fine - Civil action	PD, GM PD, GM, BC
Failure to properly operate and maintain facility	Does not result in harm	1	NOV and fine	PD, GM
	Does result in harm	3	- AO and fine - Civil action	PD, GM PD, GM, BC
Violations Detected During Site Visits				
Entry denial	Entry denied or consent withdrawn; copies of records denied	0	Obtain warrant and return to IU	FI, PD, GM
Illegal discharge (violation of general discharge prohibitions)	No harm to POTW or environment	2	AO with fine	PD,GM
	Causes harm or evidence of intent and/or negligence	3	- Fine - Civil action - Criminal investigation	PD,GM PD, GM, BC PD, GM, BC
	Recurring, violation of AO	4	- Fine - Terminate service	PD, GM PD, GM, BC

Violations Detected During Site Visits (cont.)				
Noncompliance	Nature of Violation	Category	Enforcement Response(s)	Personnel
Improper sampling	Unintentional sampling at incorrect location	0	NOV	FI, PD
	Unintentionally using incorrect sample type	0	NOV	FI, PD
	Unintentionally using incorrect sampling techniques	0	NOV	FI, PD
Inadequate record keeping. Failure to mitigate noncompliance	Files incomplete or missing (no evidence of intent)	0	NOV	FI, PD
	Recurring	2	AO and fine	PD, GM
Failure to report additional monitoring	Inspection finds additional files (unintentional)	1	NOV and fine	PD, GM
	Recurring (considered falsification)	3	AO and fine	PD, GM

Time Frames for Enforcement Responses

- (A) All violations will be identified and documented within 5 days of receiving compliance information.
- (B) Initial enforcement responses involving contact with the IU and requesting information on corrective or preventative action(s) will occur within 15 days of detection of violation.
- (C) Follow up actions for continuing or recurring violations will be taken within 60 days of initial enforcement response. For all continuing violations, the response will include a compliance schedule.
- (D) Violations which threaten health, property or environmental quality are considered emergencies and will receive immediate responses such as halting the discharge or terminating service.
- (E) All violations meeting the criteria for significant noncompliance will be addressed with an enforceable order within 30 days of the identification of the significant noncompliance. (as added by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-407. Fees and billing. (1) Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the equitable recovery of costs from users 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) Waste Hauler Permit;
- (f) Industrial wastewater discharge permit fees;
- (g) Fees for industrial discharge monitoring; and
- (h) 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 § 18-402 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 permit in accordance with § 18-407 of this chapter.

(7) Fees for industrial discharge monitoring. Fees may be collected from industrial users having pretreatment or other discharge requirements to compensate the city for the necessary compliance monitoring and other administrative duties of the pretreatment program.

(8) Administrative civil penalties. Administrative civil penalties shall be issued according to § 18-403. Violation are categorized in the Enforcement Response Guide found in Table IV.1 in § 18-403. (as added by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

18-408. Validity. This chapter and its provisions shall be valid for all service areas, regions, and sewage works under the jurisdiction of the city. (as added by Ord. #2010-6-28-1900-C, June 2010)

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

CHAPTER 5

DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION

18-501. Declaration of purpose and intent.

18-502. Definition of terms.

18-503. Drought management.

18-504. Drought response.

18-501. Declaration of purpose and intent. The Lenoir City Utilities Board (LCUB) understands the fundamental need to make efficient use of the limited and valuable water resource under its stewardship in order to protect the public's health and safety as well as environmental integrity. The purpose of this document is to establish a plan and procedures for managing water demand and evaluating supply options before and during drought-related water shortages. The intent is to satisfy the requirements of the Tennessee Safe Drinking Water Act (Chapter 1200-5- 1-.17(7), " . . . an community water systems shall prepare an emergency operations plan in order to safeguard the water supply and to alert the public of unsafe drinking water in the event of natural or man-made disasters." Drought management must be addressed in a separate document.¹ The intended goal is to achieve the greatest public benefit from domestic water use, sanitation, and fire protection and to provide water for other purposes in an equitable manner. Therefore, LCUB has adopted this drought management plan through a drought response resolution that provides the policies and authority to fulfill this obligation. The drought management plan outlines the framework by which LCUB will internally prepare for water shortages and the regulations by which LCUB will manage and control its customer water usage during various levels of a drought. (as added by Ord. #2011-5-9-1933A, May 2011)

18-502. Definition of terms. For the purposes of this plan, the following definitions will apply:

(1) Commercial and industrial water use. Water use integral to the production of goods and/or services by any establishment having profit as its primary aim.

(2) Conservation. Reduction in water use to prevent depletion or waste of the resource.

(3) Customer. Any person, company, or organization using finished water owned or supplied by LCUB.

¹This document is on file in the office of the city recorder.

- (4) Domestic water use. Any use of water for household purposes such as drinking, bathing, heating, cooking, sanitation or cleaning, whether the use occur in a residence or in a commercial or industrial establishment.
- (5) Drought alert phases. There are four drought alert phases:
 - (a) Drought Alert
 - (b) Category 1 Drought
 - (c) Category 2 Drought
 - (d) Category 3 Drought
- (6) Essential water use. Use of water is strictly for fire fighting, safety, sanitation, health and medical purposes, and the use of water to satisfy federal, state, and local public health and safety requirements.
- (7) Finished water. Water distributed for use after treatment.
- (8) Institutional water use. Water used by government, public, and private educational institutions, churches, and places of worship, water utilities, and organizations within the public domain.
- (9) Irrigation water use. Water used to maintain gardens, trees, lawns, shrubs, flowers, athletic fields, right-of-way, and medians.
- (10) Non-essential water use. Categories of water use other than essential water use. Examples of non-essential water use include landscape irrigation and the washing of buildings, parking lots, automobiles, etc.
- (11) Water supply shortage. Lack of adequate, available water caused by drought or other water shortage events to meet normal demands. (as added by Ord. #2011-5-9-1933A, May 2011)

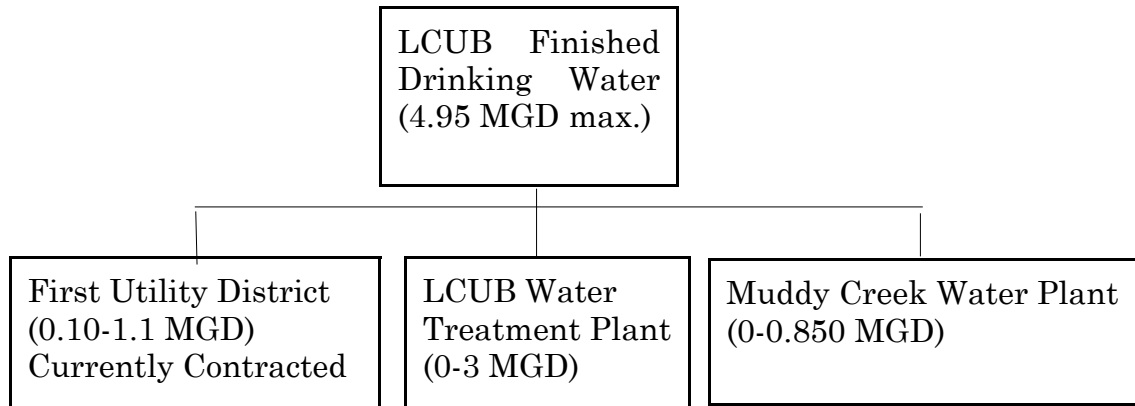
18-503. Drought management. (1) Introduction. To ensure that LCUB adequately manages its water system during drought-related conditions, and organized plan is necessary for system operation and reliability, proper communications, effective coordination, and ultimate allocation of water use. Prior planning will compliment LCUB's ability to respond to drought conditions and to enforce Lenoir City Utilities Board's Drought Management Plan.

(2) Designation of water system drought response representative. Administering a drought management plan requires the skills needed to undertake a comprehensive public information program and the judgment required to deal with equity issues arising from enforcement of a mandatory program. Someone who has these skills will be selected by the water system to manage the water system's program and serve as principal contact for the news media as the water system's drought response representative. The drought response representative for Lenoir City Utilities Board is Mr. Herb Sarten. The address is P.O. Box 449, Lenoir City, TN 37771, and the phone number is (865) 986-6591.

(3) Description of water system layout, water sources, capacities, and yields. LCUB currently serves eight thousand three hundred fifty-four (8,354) water customers, of which three thousand seventy-three (3,073) are located within the City of Lenoir City, and five thousand two hundred eighty-one (5,281)

are located outside the city. The water system consists of a surface water reservoir on the Tennessee River, the Allen Fine Spring; two (2) water plants (Nelson Street Plant and the Muddy Creek Plant), seven (7) elevated storage tanks, and an existing service connection to First Utility District (FUD). See chart on the following page for a breakdown of finished water capability.

Lenoir City Utilities Board Water Sources and Capacities



As is outlined in the chart above, LCUB's finished drinking water (4.95 MGD max) is comprised of water produced at LCUB's Nelson Street Water Treatment Plant (3 MGD max) and Muddy Creek Water Treatment Plant (0.850 MGD max) in addition to water purchased from First Utility District (1.1 MGD max under current contract). The water produced at LCUB's Nelson Street Plant comes from the Tennessee River. The water produced at LCUB's Muddy Creek Water Plant comes from the Allen Fine Spring.

Crestwood Hills	0.5
Fifth Avenue	1.375
Highland Circle	0.46787
Highway 321	1.0
Little Mountain	0.5
Pine Top (2)	1.25

(4) Identification of water system specific drought or water shortage indicators. Operators of every water system must develop historical trends that are valuable indicators of a system's ability to meet demand when demand begins to outpace supply. LCUB has developed triggers for use during drought or demand water shortages that describe when specific phases of the drought management plan are implemented. The system triggers are as follows:

(a) Drought Alert. A drought alert shall exist when lower than normal precipitation is observed, declining stream flows are present, and

greater than normal demand is experienced. Water sources and daily water use will be monitored.

(b) Category 1 Drought. A Category 1 Drought shall exist when the weekly U.S. Drought Monitor (a synthesis of multiple indices, outlooks, and news accounts that presents a consensus of federal and academic scientists) indicates that Lenoir City, Tennessee is experiencing a severe (D3) or higher intensity drought event.

(c) Category 2 Drought. A Category 2 Drought shall exist when any of the following conditions are met:

- LCUB's weekly avg. demand (D) exceeds 3.96 MGD, calculated as follows:

$$D = Q_{wtp} + Q_{fud} \text{ where}$$

Q_{wtp} = the average of any seven (7) consecutive days, from the raw water treated column of LCUB's monthly operation reports from both the Nelson Street and Muddy Creek water plants.

Q_{fud} = the monthly average of water purchased from First Utility District (FUD).

- LCUB's Nelson Street Water Treatment Plant must run for more than nineteen (19) hours for five (5) or more days in one (1) week to meet demand.
- LCUB's weekly average customer demand exceeds eighty percent (80%) of the available supply. Available supply means water available from LCUB's water treatment plants, water available from First Utility District, and water available from any emergency connections with other water suppliers.
- LCUB's general manager, after consultation with the water and wastewater manager, declares a Category 2 Drought on the above basis or another unforeseen water supply problem.

(d) Category 3 Drought. A Category 3 Drought shall exist when any of the following conditions are met:

- LCUB's weekly avg. demand (D) exceeds 4.2 MGD, calculated as follows.

$$D = Q_{wtp} + Q_{fud} \text{ where}$$

Qwtp = the average of any seven (7) consecutive days, from the raw water treated column of LCUB's monthly operation reports from both the Nelson Street and Muddy Creek water plants.

Qfud = the monthly average of water purchased from First Utility District (FUD).

- LCUB's Nelson Street Water Treatment Plant must run for more than twenty-two (22) hours for five (5) or more days in one (1) week to meet demand.
- LCUB's weekly average customer demand exceeds eighty-five percent (85%) of the available supply. Available supply means water available from LCUB's water treatment plants, water available from First Utility District, and water available from any emergency connections with other water suppliers.
- LCUB's general manager, after consultation with the water and wastewater manager, declares a Category 3 Drought on the above basis or another unforeseen water supply problem.

(5) Cooperative agreements and alternative water supply sources. Successful drought management requires a comprehensive program by the water utility. In many situations, administrative agreements are required with other agencies to fully-implement the plan. Agreements with other water purveyors may be necessary for alternative water supply sources. Other agreements that strengthen conservation efforts by large users may be necessary. LCUB currently has a contract to purchase 1.1 MGD of water from First Utility District. This alternative water source supplies backup during drought conditions.

(6) Description of pre-drought planning efforts. Before the occurrence of a water supply shortage and the need to implement the emergency provisions of the *Action Plan*, it is important that certain pre-response measures be taken with the aim of conserving the system's source water, as well as the water distributed to the customer. In regards to the conservation measures outlined in § 18-504, LCUB has taken the following actions:

- (a) Identification of the top ten (10) water users on LCUB's system.
- (b) Identification of those users with whom there are conservation agreements: There are no agreements at this time.
- (c) Keeping the public involved, informed and participating in the decision-making process is key to implementing an effective drought management plan. When drought conditions require action, LCUB will make an appeal to all water users within the service area to conserve

water. This appeal to the water users will be printed on the water bills, in local papers and broadcast on local news stations.

(7) Description of capital planning and investment for system reliability and demand forecasting. Water utilities routinely find that capital improvements to the system strongly enhance their ability to get through times of drought. It is important that every water utility aggressively plan and build for future needs. The utility must continue to provide for system operation flexibility, improved pumping and storage capacity, and new technologies to meet the demands of tomorrow. LCUB's plan consists of a multi-faceted approach to supply-side and demand-side improvements, both in the short and long terms.

- (a) Supply side. Increase supplies.
 - (i) Short term. Consider increasing treated water allotment from First Utility District.
 - (ii) Long term. (A) Increase capacity @ Nelson Street Plant (up to 6 MGD).
 - (B) Increase capacity @ Muddy Creek Plant.
 - (C) Consider alternative supply connection to the Loudon Utilities Board system.
 - (D) Construction of a new water treatment plant.
- (b) Demand side. Decrease demand.
 - (i) Short term. (A) Tiered rates to promote conservation.
 - (B) Establish legal basis for restrictions.
 - (C) Water use restrictions.
 - (ii) Long term. (A) Building codes to lower demand.
 - (B) Develop water reuse.
 - (C) Ensure that fire hydrants are tamper proof.
 - (D) Conduct water-use audits of homes, businesses and industries.

(c) Supply side actions. LCUB has a number of options for increasing supplies of raw and/or treated water. On the raw side, LCUB's water filtration plants (Nelson Street and Muddy Creek) can treat up to 3.85 MGD. The plants' capacities can be expanded with a capital project; it would first have to be weighed against purchasing additional treated water from First Utility District (FUD). Raw supplies are comprised of the Tennessee River and the Allen Fine Spring.

(d) First Utility District. First Utility District (FUD) has supplied water to LCUB since 2001. LCUB currently has contract with FUD to purchase up to 1.1 MGD. The monthly average amount purchased by LCUB in the past year is 0.735 MGD, with a maximum monthly average of 1.17 MGD during August 2007. The maximum daily purchase is unknown, as the FUD meters are currently read only once

per month. Additional capacity may be purchased as a hedge against drought-induced or emergency shortfalls to LCUB's production capacity.

(e) Demand side actions. The ability to reduce the demand for LCUB-supplied water is an integral part of any drought management plan. If a water shortage occurs or is imminent, water use restrictions are the only way to reduce demand. Water use restrictions are the first, and often only, line of defense utilities apply against water shortages and droughts. They can be problematic, in that customers are not happy when the uses they have for water are restricted or when their lifestyles must suddenly be altered. They are typically applied too late, and have little impact on the availability of water. Sometimes, customer use patterns are permanently altered and result in long-term revenue shortfalls for both water and wastewater divisions (since water usage determines sewer billing). (as added by Ord. #2011-5-9-1933A, May 2011)

18-504. Drought response. (1) Background. The objective of the drought management plan is to establish authority, policy and procedure by which LCUB will take the proper actions to manage water demand during a drought-related shortage. The plan and the adoption of the plan by ordinance, satisfies the requirements of the Tennessee Safe Drinking Water Act (chapter 1200-5-1-.17(7)) and have the goal of achieving the greatest public benefit from limited supplies of water needed for domestic use, sanitation, fire protection and allocating water for other purposes in an equitable manner.

(2) Drought response measures. This drought management plan outlines specific drought measures for the conservation of water supplied by LCUB. The objectives of the plan are directed towards both an overall reduction in water usage and the optimization of supply.

To satisfy these goals, LCUB hereby adopts the following regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water. This drought management plan, which shall apply to both residential and commercial customers, is hereby declared necessary for the protection of public health, safety, and welfare, and shall take effect upon its adoption by the Lenoir City Utilities Board.

If it becomes necessary to conserve water in its service area due to drought LCUB is authorized to issue a "Proclamation" that existing conditions prevent fulfillment of the usual water-use demands. The proclamation is an attempt to prevent depleting the water supply to the extent that water-use for human consumption, sanitation, fire protection, and other essential needs become endangered.

Immediately upon issuance of such a proclamation, regulations and restrictions set forth under this plan shall become effective and remain in effect until the water supply shortage has ended and the proclamation rescinded.

Water uses that are regulated or prohibited under this plan are considered non-essential and continuation of such uses during times of water

supply shortages is deemed a waste of water, subjecting the offender(s) to penalties.

(3) Drought management plan guidance and regulations.

(a) General. It is the policy of the Lenoir City Utilities Board that the following guidelines be observed by LCUB's customers upon declaration of a water shortage emergency.

Certain restrictions must be imposed on the use of water during emergency shortages, which may occur for various reasons, including drought, loss of production or distribution facilities, or any other unforeseen cause.

The following guidelines restrict non-essential uses of water during water shortage emergencies so that the greatest public benefit may be served.

No water furnished by LCUB shall be wasted during water shortage emergencies. Waste of water includes, but is not limited to the following:

- (i) Permitting water to escape down a gutter, ditch, or other surface drain;
- (ii) Failure to repair a controllable leak of water; and
- (iii) Failure to put to beneficial use any water withdrawn from the LCUB distribution system

LCUB's general manager or his designee will declare the existence of a water shortage emergency according to the standards set out in this plan. The general manager or his designee will also declare the end of the emergency.

When a water shortage emergency is declared, it shall be designated as a Drought Alert, Category 1, Category 2, or Category 3 Drought in accordance with the following definitions:

Drought Alert - A drought alert shall exist when lower than normal precipitation is observed, declining stream flows are present, and greater than normal demand is experienced. Water sources and daily water use will be monitored.

Category 1 - A Category 1 Drought shall exist when the weekly U.S. Drought Monitor (a synthesis of multiple indices, outlooks, and news accounts that presents a consensus of federal and academic scientists) indicates that Lenoir City, Tennessee is experiencing a severe (D3) or higher intensity drought event. The U.S. Drought Monitor can be accessed through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's web site <http://www.drought.noaa.gov>.

No mandatory restrictions will be implemented under a Category 1 declaration.

Category 2 Drought. A Category 2 Drought shall exist when any of the following conditions are met:

- LCUB's weekly avg. demand (D) exceeds 3.96 MGD, calculated as follows:

$$D = Q_{wtp} + Q_{fud} \text{ where}$$

Q_{wtp} = the average of any seven (7) consecutive days, from the raw water treated column of LCUB's monthly operation reports from both the Nelson Street and Muddy Creek water plants.

Q_{fud} = the monthly average of water purchased from First Utility District (FUD).

- LCUB's Nelson Street Water Treatment Plant must run for more than nineteen (19) hours for five (5) or more days in one (1) week to meet demand.
- LCUB's weekly average customer demand exceeds eighty percent (80%) of the available supply. Available supply means water available from LCUB's water treatment plants, water available from First Utility District, and water available from any emergency connections with other water suppliers.
- LCUB's general manager, after consultation with the water and wastewater manager, declares a Category 2 Drought on the above basis or another unforeseen water supply problem.

The following action items will be implemented by LCUB if a Category 2 Drought exists. These and any other uses of LCUB-supplied water may be prohibited or reinstated at the discretion of LCUB's general manager or designee. If a Category 2 Drought exists or is declared during May, June, July, August, or September, the action items will remain in effect until after September 30.

1. Residential, commercial, and industrial irrigation will be limited. Use of LCUB's water supply system for lawn or garden sprinkling or other irrigation shall be limited to an

odd/even schedule with limited hours. Odd numbered addresses shall water only on odd numbered days. Even numbered addresses shall water only on even numbered days. Multi-family residences, businesses with multiple addresses, and properties without an apparent address shall water on odd numbered days. All watering must take place between the hours of 8:00 PM and 6:00 AM.

2. Filling or re-filling swimming pools shall be prohibited without written authorization from LCUB's water and wastewater manager.

Category 3 Drought. A Category 3 Drought shall exist when any of the following conditions are met:

- LCUB's weekly avg. demand (D) exceeds 4.2 MGD, calculated as follows.

$$D = Q_{wtp} + Q_{fud} \text{ where}$$

Q_{wtp} = the average of any seven (7) consecutive days, from the raw water treated column of LCUB's monthly operation reports from both the Nelson Street and Muddy Creek water plants.

Q_{fud} = the monthly average of water purchased from First Utility District (FUD).

- LCUB's Nelson Street Water Treatment Plant must run for more than twenty-two (22) hours for five (5) or more days in one (1) week to meet demand.
- LCUB's weekly average customer demand exceeds eighty-five percent (85%) of the available supply. Available supply means water available from LCUB's water treatment plants, water available from First Utility District, and water available from any emergency connections with other water suppliers.
- LCUB's general manager, after consultation with the water and wastewater manager, declares a Category 3 Drought on the above basis or another unforeseen water supply problem.

The following action items will be implemented by LCUB if a Category 3 Drought exists. These and any other uses of LCUB-supplied water may

be prohibited or reinstated at the discretion of LCUB' s general manager or designee. If a Category 3 Drought exists or is declared during May, June, July, August, or September, the action items will remain in effect until after September 30.

1. Residential, commercial, and industrial irrigation shall be prohibited. The restrictions shall not apply to plantings in pots and baskets, and vegetable gardens.
2. Washing vehicles, sidewalks, driveways, houses, parking areas, or other exterior paved areas, regardless of whether for residential or commercial purposes, are prohibited.
3. Filling or re-filling a swimming pool is prohibited.
4. Using water for dust control during construction is prohibited.
5. Using water for cleaning streets is prohibited.
6. Using water from fire hydrants for any purpose other than firefighting or system maintenance is prohibited.

(4) Drought management water rates. (a) Residential. If voluntary reduction of usage is not successful, LCUB may implement, at its option, the following excessive rate schedule for water:

Tier I	5,000 GPM (gallons per month)	Regular rate
Tier II	5,001-7,500 GPM	1.5 times regular rate
Tier III	over 7,500 GPM	2 times regular rate

(b) Commercial/industrial/institutional. The following excessive rate schedule shall apply to all commercial/industrial/institutional customers:

A twelve (12) month moving average shall determine the baseline for each customer.

Tier I	(12) month moving average	Regular rate
Tier II	<10,000 GPM over baseline	1.5 times regular rate
Tier III	>10,001 GPM over baseline	2 times regular rate

(5) Notice. Upon the declaration of the existence of a water shortage emergency, the general manager or his designee shall notify all local media outlets and furnish detailed information concerning the existence of the water shortage emergency and all restrictions to normal uses of LCUB-supplied water. Every practical effort shall be made to keep LCUB water customers fully informed during any water shortage emergency.

(6) Customer's non-compliance. In the first instance where a customer is found to be in non-compliance with the requirements of a declared water

shortage emergency, a written notice shall be placed on the property where the violation occurred and a duplicate mailed to the person who is regularly billed for the service where the violation occurred and to any person known to LCUB who is responsible for the violation or its correction. A notice of violation shall describe the violation and order that it be corrected, ceased, or abated immediately or within a timeframe judged by LCUB to be reasonable. A description of the fees and penalties associated with the violation and its correction shall be included. If the notice of violation is not complied with, LCUB may, at the discretion of the general manger or his designee, disconnect the water service where the violation occurred. A customer whose water service has been discontinued due to failure to comply with the requirements of a water shortage emergency shall have the right, after the first disconnection, to have service restored upon payment to LCUB of the normal reconnection fee and upon executing a written statement that the customer will comply with the requirements of the water shortage emergency. If service to any customer is disconnected the second time due to failure to comply, such customer shall have the right of restoration upon payment to LCUB of the normal reconnection fee, tampering fee, and execution of a written statement that the customer will comply with the requirements of the water shortage emergency. Further noncompliance will be subject to such terms and conditions as may be deemed appropriate by the general manger.

During a Category 2 or Category 3 Drought, the general manager may at his discretion, request the assistance of police officers within the City of Lenoir City or Loudon County to enforce applicable water restrictions. If assistance is provided, such officers shall be authorized to conduct surveillance on LCUB's customers for the purpose of identifying specific instances of non-compliance with LCUB' s Category 2 or Category 3 mandatory water restrictions.

(7) Enforcement of restrictions. If any customer of LCUB fails to comply with the mandatory water use restrictions of this plan, the customer shall be given a written notice of such failure to comply, which cites the date of said violation, and shall be assessed surcharges in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) First violation: A fifty dollar (\$50.00) surcharge shall be added to the customer's water bill.

(b) Second violation: An additional one hundred dollar (\$100.00) surcharge shall be added to the customers' water bill.

(c) Third violation: The customer's water service shall be terminated and restored only after payment of a surcharge of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) in addition to all previously assessed surcharges. Law enforcement agencies and other authorized agencies or designated employees in the jurisdiction, which is being supplied water by LCUB,. shall diligently enforce the provisions of the drought response plan.

(8) Variance. Customers, who in their belief are unable to comply with the mandatory water use restrictions of this drought management plan, may petition for a variance from restrictions by filing a petition with LCUB within ten (10) working days after the declaration of water use restrictions.

All petitions for variance shall contain the following information:

- (a) Name and address of the petitioner;
- (b) Purpose of water usage;
- (c) Special provision from which the petitioner is requesting relief;
- (d) Detailed statement as to how the water use restriction adversely affects the petitioner;
- (e) Description of the relief desired;
- (f) Period of time for which the variance is sought;
- (g) Economic value of the water use;
- (h) Damage or harm to the petitioner or others if petitioner complies with the restriction(s);
- (i) Restrictions with which the petitioner is expected to comply and the compliance date;
- (j) Steps the petitioner is taking to meet the restrictions from which the variance is sought and the expected date of compliance; and
- (k) Other information as needed.

In order for the variance to be granted, the petitioner must demonstrate clearly that compliance with the plan cannot be technically accomplished during the duration of the water supply shortage without having an adverse impact upon the best interests of the community. LCUB is authorized to grant temporary variances for existing water uses otherwise prohibited under the plan if it is determined that failure to grant such variances could cause an emergency condition adversely affecting health, sanitation and fire protection for the public. No such variance shall be retroactive or otherwise justify any violation of this plan occurring prior to the issuance of the variance. Variances granted by LCUB shall include a timetable for compliance and shall expire when the water supply shortage no longer exists, unless the petitioner has failed to meet specified requirements. (as added by Ord. #2011-5-9-1933A, May 2011)