

TITLE 18

WATER AND SEWERS¹

CHAPTER

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2. WASTEWATER REGULATIONS.
3. CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.

CHAPTER 1

WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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18-101. Application and scope. The provisions of this chapter are a part of all contracts for receiving water and/or sewer service from the town and shall apply whether the service is based upon contract, agreement, signed application, or otherwise. All provisions of this chapter shall equally apply to water customers receiving service beyond the corporate limits. (1979 Code, § 13-101)

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

(2) "Household" means any two (2) or more persons living together as a family group.

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

(4) "Discount date" shall mean the last date upon which water and or sewer bills can be paid at net rates. This shall be the fifteenth (15th) day of the month in which the bill is mailed, except when some other date is provided by contract.

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

(6) "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. (1979 Code, § 13-102)

18-103. Obtaining service. A formal application for either original or additional service must be made and be approved by the town before connection or meter installation orders will be issued and work performed.

A water meter deposit of \$50.00 will be collected from each applicant. All deposits collected shall be returned when service, is discontinued, provided all bills of the water customer have been paid in full. (as replaced by Ord. # 88)

18-104. Application and contract for service. Each prospective customer desiring water and/or sewer service will be required to sign a standard form of contract before service is supplied. If, for any reason, a customer, after signing a contract for service, does not take such service by reason of not occupying the

premises or otherwise, he shall reimburse the town for the expense incurred by reason of its endeavor to furnish said service.

The receipt of a prospective customer's application for service, regardless of whether or not accompanied by a deposit, shall not obligate the town to render the service applied for. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and general practice, the liability of the town to the applicant shall be limited to the return of any deposit made by such applicant. (1979 Code, § 13-104)

18-105. 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. (1979 Code, § 13-105)

18-106. Connection charges. Before a new water or service line will be laid by the town, the applicant shall make a deposit of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each water tap and/or one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each sewer tap.

When a service line is completed, the town 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 town. 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. (1979 Code, § 13-106)

18-107. Application and scope. The provisions of this chapter are in response to requirement item # 3 of Section 1200-22-2-.08 of the rules and regulations of the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment, which requires a recipient of a State Grant to adopt a user charge system. The user charge system shall provide that each user which discharges pollutants that cause an increase in the cost of managing the effluent from the wastewater treatment facility shall pay for such increased cost. The user charge system must be designed to produce adequate revenues to provide for the following expenditures:

- (1) Operation and maintenance expenses.
 - (2) Debt retirement.
 - (3) Replacement of the wastewater treatment works over its useful life.
- (Ord. # 92, § 1)

18-108. Annual review and notification. The town will review annually the wastewater contribution of users, user classes, the total costs of operation and maintenance of the treatment works, and its approved user charge system.

The town will revise the charges for users or user classes to accomplish the following:

- (1) Maintain the proportionate distribution of operation and user classes; and
- (2) Generate sufficient revenue to pay the total operation and maintenance costs necessary to the proper operation, maintenance, and replacement of the treatment works.

Each user will be notified annually in conjunction with a regular bill of the rate and that portion of the user charge that is attributable to wastewater treatment services. (Ord. # 92, § 2)

18-109. Charges for operation and maintenance of infiltration/inflow. The cost of operation and maintenance for all flow not directly attributable to a user or users shall be distributed among all users based on the flow volume of the user. Flow volume shall be determined by water meter records unless the user elects to install at its own cost a sewer flow meter. The flow meter shall meet the town's approval prior to installation of the meter. Maintaining the meter shall be the sole responsibility of the user. (Ord. # 92, § 3)

18-110. Water and sewer main extensions. Persons desiring water and/or sewer main extensions must pay all of the cost of making such extensions.

For water main extensions cement-lined cast iron pipe, class 150 American Water Works Association Standard (or other construction approved by the board of mayor and aldermen), not less than six (6) inches in diameter shall be used to the dead end of any line and to form loops or continuous lines, so that fire hydrants may be placed on such lines at locations no farther than 1,000 feet from the most distant part of any dwelling structure and no farther than 600 feet from the most distant part of any commercial, industrial, or public building, such measurements to be based on road or street distances; cement-lined cast iron pipe (or other construction approved by the board of mayor and aldermen) two (2) inches in diameter, to supply dwellings only, may be used to supplement such lines. For sewer main extensions eight-inch pipe of vitrified clay or other construction approved by the board of mayor and aldermen shall be used.

All such extensions shall be installed either by municipal forces or by other forces working directly under the supervision of the town 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 town, such water and/or sewer mains shall become the property of the town. The persons paying the cost of constructing such mains shall execute any written instruments requested by the town to provide evidence of the town's title to such mains. In consideration of such mains being transferred to it, the town 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 said mains. (1979 Code, § 13-107)

18-111. Variances from and effect of preceding section as to extensions. Whenever the board of mayor and aldermen is of the opinion that it is to the best interest of the town 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 board of mayor and aldermen.

The authority to make water and/or sewer main extensions under the preceding section is permissive only and nothing contained therein shall be construed as requiring the town to make such extensions or to furnish service to any person or persons. (1979 Code, § 13-108)

18-112. Meters. All meters shall be installed, tested, repaired, and removed only by the town.

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 town. 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. (1979 Code, § 13-109)

18-113. Meter tests. The town 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"	2%
3"	3%
4"	4%
6"	5%

The town will also make tests or inspections of its meters at the request of the customer. However, if a test requested 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"	\$ 2.00
1-1/2", 2"	5.00
3"	8.00
4"	12.00
6" and over	20.00

If such test shows a meter not to be accurate within such limits, the cost of such meter test shall be borne by the town. (1979 Code, § 13-110)

18-114. Schedule of rates. All water and sewer service shall be furnished under such rate schedules as the town may from time to time adopt by appropriate ordinance or resolution.¹ (1979 Code, § 13-111)

18-115. Multiple services through a single meter. No customer shall supply water or sewer service to more than one dwelling or premise from a single service line and meter without first obtaining the written permission of the town.

Where the town 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/or sewer 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 town's applicable water rates 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. (1979 Code, § 13-112)

18-116. Billing. Bills for residential water and sewer service will be rendered monthly.

Bills for commercial and industrial service may be rendered weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, at the option of the town.

Both charges shall be collected as a unit; no municipal employee shall accept payment of water service charges from any customer without receiving

¹Administrative ordinances and resolutions are of record in the recorder's office.

at the same time payment of all sewer service charges owed by such customer. Water service may be discontinued for non-payment of the combined bill.

Water and sewer bills must be paid on or before the discount date shown thereon to obtain the net rate, otherwise the gross rate shall apply. Failure to receive a bill will not release a customer from payment obligation, nor extend the discount date.

In the event a bill is not paid on or before five (5) days after the discount date, a written notice shall be mailed to the customer. The notice shall advise the customer that his service may be discontinued without further notice if the bill is not paid on or before ten (10) days after the discount date. The town shall not be liable for any damages resulting from discontinuing service under the provisions of this section, even though payment of the bill is made at any time on the day that service is actually discontinued.

Should the final date of payment of bill at the net rate fall on Sunday or a holiday, the business day next following the final date will be the last day to obtain the net rate. A net remittance received by mail after the time limit for payment at the net rate will be accepted by the town if the envelope is date-stamped on or before the final date for payment of the net amount.

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 town reserves the right to render an estimated bill based on the best information available. (1979 Code, § 13-113)

18-117. Discontinuance or refusal of service. The town shall have the right to discontinue water and/or sewer service or to refuse to connect service for a violation of, or a failure to comply with, any of the following:

- (1) These rules and regulations.
- (2) The customer's application for service.
- (3) The customer's contract for service.

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

Discontinuance of service by the town for any cause stated in these rules and regulations shall not release the customer from liability for service already received or from liability for payments that thereafter become due under other provisions of the customer's contract. (1979 Code, § 13-114)

18-118. Re-connection charge. Whenever service has been discontinued as provided for above, a re-connection charge of five dollars (\$5.00) shall be collected by the town before service is restored. (1979 Code, § 13-115)

18-119. 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 town 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 town 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 town 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 such ten (10) day period.

(2) During such ten (10) day period, or thereafter, the occupant of premises to which service has been ordered discontinued by a customer other than such occupant, may be allowed by the town 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. (1979 Code, § 13-116)

18-120. Access to customers' premises. The town'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 town, and for inspecting customers' plumbing and premises generally in order to secure compliance with these rules and regulations. (1979 Code, § 13-117)

18-121. Inspections. The town 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 town reserves the right to refuse service or to discontinue service to any premises not meeting standards fixed by municipal ordinances regulating building and plumbing, or not in accordance with any special contract, these rules and regulations, or other requirements of the town.

Any failure to inspect or reject a customer's installation or plumbing system shall not render the town liable or responsible for any loss or damage which might have been avoided had such inspection or rejection been made. (1979 Code, § 13-118)

18-122. 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 town shall be and remain the property of the town. Each customer shall provide space for and exercise proper care to protect the property of the town on his premises. In the event of loss or damage to such property arising from the neglect of a customer properly to care for same, the cost of necessary repairs or replacements shall be paid by the customer. (1979 Code, § 13-119)

18-123. Customer's responsibility for violations. Where the town 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. (1979 Code, § 13-120)

18-124. Supply and resale of water. All water shall be supplied within the town exclusively by the town 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 town. (1979 Code, § 13-121)

18-125. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply. No person shall turn on or turn off any of the town's stop cocks, valves, hydrants, spigots, or fire plugs without permission or authority from the town. (1979 Code, § 13-122)

18-126. Damages to property due to water pressure. The town 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 town's water mains. (1979 Code, § 13-123)

18-127. Liability for cutoff failures. The town'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 a water service, the town has failed to cut off such service.

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

(3) The town 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 town's main.

Except to the extent stated above, the town 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 town's cutoff. Also, the customer (and not the town) shall be responsible for seeing that his plumbing is properly drained and is kept properly drained, after his water service has been cut off. (1979 Code, § 13-124)

18-128. Restricted use of water. In times of emergencies or in times of water shortage, the town 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. (1979 Code, § 13-125)

18-129. Interruption of service. The town will endeavor to furnish continuous water and sewer service, but does not guarantee to the customer any fixed pressure or continuous service. The town shall not be liable for any damages for any interruption of service whatsoever.

In connection with the operation, maintenance, repair, and extension of the town 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 town 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. (1979 Code, § 13-126)

CHAPTER 2

WASTEWATER REGULATIONS

SECTION

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- 18-209. Enforcement and abatement.
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18-201. Purpose and policy. This chapter sets forth uniform requirements for the disposal of wastewater in the service area of the Town of Whiteville, Tennessee, wastewater treatment system. The objectives of this chapter are:

- (1) To protect the public health;
- (2) To provide problem free wastewater collection and treatment service;
- (3) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater treatment system, which will interfere with the system's operation, will cause the town's discharge to violate its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or other applicable state requirements or will cause physical damage to the wastewater treatment system;
- (4) To provide for full and equitable distribution of the cost of the wastewater treatment system;
- (5) To enable the Town of Whiteville to comply with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403), and other applicable federal and state laws and regulations;
- (6) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the wastewater treatment system.

In meeting these objectives, this chapter provides that all persons in the service area of the Town of Whiteville must have adequate wastewater treatment either in the form of a connection to the municipal wastewater treatment system or, where the system is not available, an appropriate private

disposal system. The chapter also provides for the issuance of permits to system users, for the regulation of wastewater discharge volume and characteristics for monitoring and enforcement activities; and for the setting of fees for the full and equitable distribution of costs resulting from the operation, maintenance, and capital recovery of the wastewater treatment system and from other activities required by the enforcement and administrative program established herein.

This chapter shall apply to the Town of Whiteville, Tennessee, and to persons outside the town who are, by contract or agreement with the town, users of the municipal wastewater treatment system, Except as otherwise provided herein the water and sewer superintendent of the Town of Whiteville shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. # 89, § 1)

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

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

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

(3) "Authorized representative of industrial user" - An authorized representative of an industrial user may be: (1) a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the industrial user is a corporation; (2) a general partner or proprietor if the industrial user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; (3) a duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

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

(5) "Building sewer" - A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to the publicly owned treatment works.

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

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

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

(9) "Control authority" - The term "control authority" shall refer to the "approval authority", defined hereinabove; or the superintendent if the town has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR, 403.11.

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

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

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

(13) "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.

(14) "Garbage" - Shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

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

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

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

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

(19) "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).

(20) "Interference" - The inhibition or disruption of the municipal wastewater treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the town's NPDES permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1345) or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic

Substances Control Act, or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the municipal wastewater treatment system.

(21) "National Categorical Pretreatment Standards 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.

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

(23) "New source" - Any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a section 307(c) (33 U.S.C. 1317) categorical pretreatment standard which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is thereafter promulgated within 120 days of proposal in the federal register. Where the standard is promulgated later than 120 days after proposal, a new source means any source, the construction of which is commenced after the date of promulgation of the standard.

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

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

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

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

(28) "Pretreatment or treatment" - The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alternation 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 alternation can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, or process changes by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR section 40.36(d).

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

(30) "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 town. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers, or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purpose of this chapter, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the town who are, by contract or agreement with the town, users of the town's POTW.

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

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

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

(34) "State" - State of Tennessee.

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

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

(37) "Storm sewer" or "storm drain" - Shall mean a pipe or conduit which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes; it may, however, carry cooling waters and unpolluted waters, upon approval of the superintendent.

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

(39) "Superintendent" - The person designated by the town to supervise the operation of the publicly owned treatment works and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this section, or his duly authorized representative.

(40) "Town" - The Town of Whiteville or the board of mayor and aldermen, Town of Whiteville, Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

(45) "Wastewater treatment systems" - Defined the same as POTW.

(46) "Waters of the state" - All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof. (Ord. 89, § 2)

18-203. Connection to public sewers. (1) Requirements for proper wastewater disposal. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the service area of the Town of Whiteville, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

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

(c) Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct any privately owned and operated facility or system for sewage treatment and disposal.

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

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

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

(2) Physical connection to public sanitary sewers. (a) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sanitary sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the superintendent as required by section 18-206 of this chapter.

(b) All costs and expenses incident to the installation, connection, and inspection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the town 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 and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer. Provided, however, that in no case shall the building sewer from the front building to the public sanitary sewer be less than six (6) inches in diameter.

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

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

(1) The minimum size of a building sewer shall be four (4) inches.

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

(3) Four (4) inch building sewers shall be laid on a grade greater than 1/8 inch 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.

(4) All building sewers shall be constructed on a straight alignment and constant grade from the building drain to the public sanitary sewer, or in between cleanouts.

(5) Building sewers shall be constructed only of (1) concrete or clay sewer pipe using rubber or neoprene compression joints of approved type; (2) cast iron soil pipe with leaded or compression joints; (3) polyvinyl chloride pipe with solvent welded or with rubber compression joints; (4) ABS composite sewer pipe with solvent welded or rubber compression joints of approved type; or (5) such other materials of equal or superior quality as may be approved by the superintendent. Under no circumstances will cement mortar joints be accepted.

(6) A cleanout shall be located five feet outside of the building on the building sewer and where it connects with the public sanitary sewer system. Also, cleanouts shall be placed at each change of direction, each change of grade, and intervals not greater than 75 feet apart on building sewers of 4 inch nominal diameter, and not more than 100 feet apart for larger pipes. Cleanouts shall be extended to or above the finished grade level of the ground directly above the place where the cleanout is installed. A "Y" (wye) and 1/8 bend shall be used for the cleanout base. Cleanouts shall not be smaller than four (4) inches in diameter.

(7) Connections of building sewers to the public sanitary sewer system shall be made at the appropriate existing wye or tee branch using compression type couplings or collar type rubber joint with corrosion resisting or stainless steel bands. Where an existing wye or tee branches are not available, connections of building sewers shall be made by either removing a length of pipe and replacing it with a wye or tee fitting or cutting a clean opening in the existing public sanitary sewer and installing a tee-saddle or tee-insert of a type approved by the superintendent. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight.

(8) In cases where the building sewer, when extended to the building drain from the public sanitary sewer in accordance with the grades specified above, and the end of the building sewer is above the building drain; the sanitary sewage from the building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer at the expense of the owner. Also, at the expense of the owner, shall be provided check valves or other backflow prevention devices to protect the building from flooding from the public sanitary sewer.

(9) 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 town or to the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and Water Pollution Control Federal Manual of Practice No. 9. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the superintendent before installation.

(10) 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 town.

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

(3) Inspection of connections. (a) The sewer connection and all of the building sewer from the building to the public sanitary sewer shall be inspected by the superintendent or his authorized representative before the underground portion is covered.

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

(4) Maintenance of building sewers. Each individual property owner or user of the POTW shall be entirely responsible for the maintenance of the building sewer located on his private property. This maintenance will include repair or replacement of the building sewer as deemed necessary by the superintendent to meet the town's requirements. (Ord. 89, § 3)

18-204. Private domestic wastewater disposal. (1) Availability. Where a public sewer is not available under the provisions of section 18-203(1)(d), the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of this section. Provided, however, that when a public sanitary sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to said sewers within sixty (60) days after date of official notice to do so.

(2) Requirements. (a) A private domestic wastewater disposal system may not be constructed within the service area unless and until a certificate is obtained from the superintendent stating that a public sewer is not accessible to the property and no such sewer is proposed for

construction in the immediate future. No certificate shall be issued for any private domestic wastewater disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than one-half (1/2) acre.

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

(c) A private sewage disposal system shall not be placed in operation until the operation is completed to the satisfaction of the superintendent. He or his representative shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and; in any event, the owner shall notify the superintendent when the work is ready for the final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within a reasonable period of time after the receipt of notice.

(d) The type, capacity, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Department of Public Health of the State of Tennessee. No private sewage disposal system shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

(e) The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the town.

(f) No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Town of Whiteville. (Ord. 89, § 4)

18-205. Regulation of holding tank waste disposal. (1) Permit. No person, firm, association, or corporation shall clean out, drain, or flush any septic tank or any other type of wastewater or excreta disposal system, unless such person, firm, association, or corporation obtains a permit from the superintendent 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 superintendent when the conditions of this chapter have been met and providing the superintendent 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, an annual service charge therefor shall be paid to the town to be set as specified in section 18-211. Any such permit granted shall be for one full fiscal year or fraction of the fiscal year, and shall continue in full force and effect from time issued until the ending of the fiscal year unless sooner revoked, and shall be

nontransferable. The number of the permit granted hereunder shall be plainly painted on each side of each motor vehicle used in the conduct of the business permitted hereunder.

(3) Designated disposal locations. The superintendent shall designate approved location 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.

(4) Revocation of permit. Failure to comply with all the provisions of this chapter shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of such permit by the superintendent. 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 Town of Whiteville. (Ord. 89, § 5)

18-206. Application for domestic wastewater discharge and industrial wastewater discharge permit. (1) Applications for discharge of domestic wastewater. All users or prospective users which generate domestic wastewater shall make application to the superintendent for written authorization to discharge to the POTW. Applications shall be required from all new dischargers as well as for any existing discharger desiring additional service. Connection to the public sanitary sewer shall not be made until the application is received and approved by the superintendent, the building sewer is installed in accordance with section 18-203 of this chapter, and an inspection has been performed by the superintendent or his representative.

The receipt by the town of a prospective customer's application for service shall not obligate the town to render the service. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with this chapter and the town's rules and regulations and general practice, the connection charge will be refunded in full, and there shall be no liability of the town to the applicant for such service, except that conditional waivers for additional services may be granted by the superintendent for interim periods if compliance may be assured within a reasonable period of time.

(2) Industrial wastewater discharge permits. (a) General requirements. All industrial users proposing to connect to or to contribute to the POTW shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit before connecting to or contributing to the POTW. All existing industrial users connected to or contributing to the POTW shall within 180 days after the effective date of this chapter meet all requirements of the chapter.

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

(1) Users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file with the superintendent an application in the form prescribed by the superintendent, and accompanied by the appropriate fee. Existing users shall apply for a wastewater contribution permit within 60 days after the effective date of this chapter, and proposed new users shall apply at least 90 days prior to connecting to or contributing to the POTW.

(2) The application shall be in the prescribed form for the town and shall include, but not be limited to the following information: name, address and SIC number of applicant; wastewater volume; wastewater constituents and characteristics; discharge variations - daily, monthly, seasonal and 30 minute peaks; a description of all toxic materials handled on the premises; 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 superintendent.

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

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

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

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

(7) The superintendent will act only on applications containing all the information required in this section. Persons who have filed incomplete applications will be notified by the superintendent 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 superintendent, the superintendent shall submit the application to the mayor with a recommendation that it be denied and notify the applicant in writing of such action.

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

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

(2) Limits on the average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics;

(3) Limits on average and maximum rate and time of discharge or requirements and equalization;

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

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

(6) Compliance schedules;

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

(8) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records related to wastewater discharge as specified by the town, and affording town access thereto;

(9) Requirements for notification of the town of any new introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system;

(10) Requirements for notification of slug discharged;

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

(d) Permit modifications. Within nine months of the promulgation of a national categorical pretreatment standard, the wastewater discharge permit of users subject to such standard shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the time frame prescribed by such standard. A user with an existing wastewater discharge permit shall submit to the superintendent within 180 days after the promulgation of an applicable federal categorical pretreatment standard the information required by section 18-206(2)(b)(2) and 18-206(2)(b)(3). The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the superintendent 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 30 days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

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

(f) Permit transfer. Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval of the town. Any succeeding owner or user shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 uses; related to this chapter or the town'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 superintendent as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the superintendent until and unless prior and adequate notification is given to the user. (Ord. 89, § 6)

18-207. Discharge regulations. (1) General discharge prohibitions. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation and performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a POTW whether or not the user is subject to national categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A user may not contribute the following substances to any POTW:

(a) Any liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time, shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over twenty percent (20%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include,

but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromate, carbides, hydrides, and sulfides and any other substances which the town, the state or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

(b) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment system such as, but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides, or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining, or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

(c) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or higher than 9.5 or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the POTW.

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

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

(f) Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums to be unsuitable for reclamation or reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharge to the POTW cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, 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, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

(g) Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate the NPDES permit or the receiving water quality standards.

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

(i) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW which exceeds 40 degrees C. (104 degrees F.).

(j) Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows or has reason to know will cause interference to the POTW.

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

(l) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such halflife or concentration as may exceed limits established by the superintendent in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

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

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

(o) Any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer. Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the superintendent and the Tennessee Department of Public Health. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the superintendent and the Tennessee Department of Public Health, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

(2) Protection of treatment plant influent. The superintendent shall monitor the treatment works influent for each parameter in the following table. Industrial users shall be subject to reporting and monitoring requirements regarding these parameters as set forth in this chapter. In the event that the influent at the POTW reaches or exceeds the levels established by this table, the superintendent shall initiate technical studies, involving the appropriate offices of the Tennessee Department of Public Health, to determine the cause of the influent violation and shall recommend to the town the necessary remedial

measures, including but not limited to, the establishment of new or revised pretreatment levels for these parameters. The superintendent shall also recommend changes to any of these criteria in the event that: the POTW effluent standards are changed, there are changes in any applicable law or regulation affecting same, or changes are needed for more effective operation of the POTW.

Plant Protection Criteria

Parameter	Maximum Concentration (mg/l) (24 Hour Flow) Proportional Composite Sample	Maximum Instantaneous Concentration (mg/l) (Grab Sample)
Aluminum		
dissolved (Al)	3.00	6.0
Antimony (Sb)	0.50	1.0
Arsenic (As)	0.06	0.12
Barium (Ba)	2.50	5.0
Boron (B)	0.4	0.8
Cadmium (Cd)	0.004	0.008
Chromium Hex	0.06	0.12
Cobalt (Co)	0.03	0.06
Copper (Cu)	0.16	0.32
Cyanide (CN)	0.03	0.06
Fluoride (F)	0.6	1.2
Iron (Fe)	3.0	6.0
Lead (Pb)	0.10	0.2
Manganese (Mn)	0.1	0.2
Mercury (Hg)	0.025	0.05
Nickel (Ni)	0.15	0.30
Pesticides & Herbicides	.001	.002
Phenols	1.00	2.0
Selenium (Se)	0.01	0.02
Silver (Ag)	0.05	0.1
Sulfide	25.0	40.0
Zinc (Zn)	0.3	0.6
Total Kjeldahl		
Nitrogen (TKN)	45.00	90.00
Oil & Grease	50.00	100.00
MBAS	5.00	10.0
BOD	*	
COD	*	
Suspended Solids	*	

*Not to exceed the design capacity of treatment works.

BDL = Below Detectable Limits

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

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

(5) Special agreements. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to prevent any special agreement or arrangement between the town and any user of the wastewater treatment system whereby wastewater of unusual strength or character is accepted into the system and specially treated subject to any payments or user charges as may be applicable. The making of such special agreements or arrangements between the town and the user shall be strictly limited to the capability of the POTW to handle such wastes without interfering with unit operations or sludge use and handling or allowing the pass through of pollutants which would result in a violation of the NPDES permit. No special agreement or arrangement may be made without documentation by the industry of the user of good management practice in the reduction of wastewater volume and strength.

(6) Exceptions to discharge criteria.

(a) Application for exception. Non-residential users of the POTW may apply for a temporary exception to the prohibited and restricted wastewater discharge criteria list in section 18-207(1) and 18-207(2) of this chapter. Exceptions can be granted according to the following guidelines.

The superintendent shall allow applications for temporary exceptions at any time. However, the superintendent shall not accept an application if the applicant has submitted the same or substantially similar application within the preceding year and the same has been denied by the town.

All applications for an exception shall be in writing, and shall contain sufficient information for evaluation of each of the factors to be considered by the town in its review of the application.

(b) Conditions. All exceptions granted under this paragraph shall be temporary and subject to revocation at any time by the superintendent upon reasonable notice.

The user requesting the exception must demonstrate to the superintendent that he is making a concentrated and serious effort to maintain high standards of operation control and housekeeping levels, etc., so that discharges to the POTW are being minimized. If negligence is found, permits will be subject to termination. The user requesting the exception must demonstrate that compliance with stated concentration and quantity standards is technically or economically infeasible and the discharge, if excepted, will not:

(1) Interfere with the normal collection and operation of the wastewater treatment system.

(2) Limit the sludge management alternatives available or increase the cost of providing adequate sludge treatment.

(3) Pass through the POTW in quantities and/or concentrations that would cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit.

The user must show that the exception, if granted, will not cause the discharger to violate its enforced federal pretreatment standards unless the exception is granted under the provisions of the applicable pretreatment regulations.

A surcharge shall be applied to any exception granted under this subsection. These surcharges shall be applied for that concentration of the pollutant for which the variance has been granted in excess of the concentration stipulated in this chapter based on the average daily flow of the user.

(c) Review of application by the superintendent. All applications for an exception shall be reviewed by the superintendent. If the application does not contain sufficient information for complete evaluation, the superintendent shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies and request additional information. The applicant shall have thirty (30) days following notification by the superintendent to correct such deficiencies. This thirty (30) day period may be extended by the town upon application, the superintendent shall evaluate same within thirty (30) days and shall submit his recommendations to the town at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

(d) Review of application by the town. The town shall review and evaluate all applications for exceptions and shall take into account the following factors:

(1) Whether or not the applicant is subject to a national pretreatment standard containing discharge limitations more stringent than these in this chapter and grant an exception only if such exception may be granted within limitations of applicable federal regulations;

(2) Whether or not the exception would apply to discharge of a substance classified as a toxic substance under regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the provisions of section 307(a) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1317), and then grant an exception only if such exception may be granted within the limitations of applicable federal regulations;

(3) Whether or not the granting of an exception would create conditions that would reduce the effectiveness of the treatment works taking into consideration the concentration of said pollutant in the wastewater treatment system's influent and the design capability of the treatment system;

(4) The cost of pretreatment or other types of control techniques which would be necessary for the user to achieve effluent reduction, but prohibitive costs alone shall not be the basis for granting an exception;

(5) The age of equipment and industrial facilities involved to the extent that such factors affect the quality or quantity of wastewater discharge;

(6) The process employed by the user and process changes available which would affect the quality or quantity of wastewater discharge;

(7) The engineering aspects of various types of pretreatment or other control techniques available to the user to improve the quality or quantity of wastewater discharge.

(7) Accidental discharge. (a) Protection from accidental discharge. All industrial users shall provide such facilities and institute such procedures as are reasonably necessary to prevent or minimize the potential for accidental discharge into the POTW of waste regulated by this section from liquid or raw material storage areas, from truck or rail car loading and unloading areas, from implant transfer or processing and materials handling areas, and from diked areas or holding ponds of any waste regulated by this section. The wastewater discharge permit of any user who has a history of significant leaks, spills, or other accidental discharge of waste regulated by this chapter shall be subject on a case-by-case basis to a special permit condition or requirement for the construction of facilities, establishment of procedures which will prevent or minimize the potential for such accidental discharge. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge or prohibited materials shall be provided

and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the superintendent before the facility is constructed.

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

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

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

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

(c) Notice to employees. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedures. (Ord. 89, § 7)

18-208. Industrial user monitoring, inspection reports, records access, and safety. (1) Monitoring facilities. The installation of a monitoring facility shall be required for all industrial users having wastes which receive pretreatment, are otherwise altered or regulated before discharge, or are unusually strong and thereby subject to a surcharge. Monitoring facility shall be a manhole or other suitable facility approved by the superintendent.

When, in the judgement of the superintendent, there is a significant difference in wastewater constituents and characteristics produced by different operations of a single user the superintendent 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 superintendent, 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 superintendent 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 parking 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 expense of the user.

Whether constructed on public or private property, the monitoring facilities shall be constructed in accordance with the superintendent's requirements and all applicable local agency construction standards and specifications. When, in the judgement of the superintendent, a monitoring facility is required, he shall notify the user in writing. Construction must be completed within 180 days following written notification unless an extension is granted by the superintendent.

(2) Inspection and sampling. The town shall inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this chapter is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the town or their representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection, sampling, records examination or in the performance of any of their duties. The town, approval authority and EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the town, approval authority and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibility. The superintendent or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any manufacturing process beyond that point having a direct bearing on the level and sources of discharge to the sewers, waterways, or facilities for waste treatment.

(3) Compliance date report. Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the superintendent a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by pretreatment standards and requirements and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units in the user facility which are limited by such

pretreatment standards or requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional O & M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the user into compliance with the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user, and certified to by a qualified professional.

(4) Periodic compliance reports. (a) Any user subject to a pretreatment standard after the compliance date of such pretreatment standard, or, in the case of a new source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the superintendent during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or by the superintendent, a report indicating the nature and concentration, of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such pretreatment standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of all daily flows which during the reporting period exceeded the average daily flow. At the discretion of the superintendent and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the superintendent may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

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

(c) The reports by this section shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the superintendent, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards. The frequency of monitoring shall be prescribed in the wastewater discharge permit or the pretreatment standard. All analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the administrator pursuant to section 304(g) of the act and contained in 40 CFR, part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the superintendent.

Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the superintendent.

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

(a) The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the persons taking the samples;

(b) The dates analyses were performed;

- (c) Who performed the analyses;
- (d) The analytical techniques/methods used; and
- (e) The results of such analyses.

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

(6) Safety. While performing the necessary work on private properties, the superintendent or duly authorized employees of the town 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 town employees and the town shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by town 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. (Ord. 89, § 8)

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

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

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

(2) Submission of time. When the superintendent finds that a discharge of wastewater has been taking place in violation of prohibitions or limitations prescribed in this chapter, or wastewater source control requirements, effluent limitations of pretreatment standards, or the provisions

of a wastewater discharge permit, the superintendent shall require the user to submit for approval, with such modifications as it deems necessary, a detailed time schedule of specifications, which the user shall take in order to prevent or correct a violation of requirements. Such schedule shall be submitted to the superintendent within 30 days of issuance of the cease and desist order.

(3) Show causing hearing. (a) The town may order any user who causes or allows an unauthorized discharge to enter the POTW to show cause before the board of mayor and aldermen why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. A notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the board of mayor and aldermen regarding the violation, the reasons why the action is to be taken, the proposed enforcement action, and directing the user to show cause before the board of mayor and aldermen why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days before the hearing.

(b) The board of mayor and aldermen may itself conduct the hearing and take the evidence, or may designate any of its members or any officer or employee of the water and sewer department to:

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

(2) Take the evidence;

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

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

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

(4) Legal action. If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into the town's POTW contrary to the provisions of this chapter, federal or state pretreatment requirements, or any order of the town, the town

attorney may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the chancery court of this county.

(5) Emergency termination of service. In the event of an actual or threatened discharge to the POTW of any pollutant which in the opinion of the superintendent presents or may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, or cause interferences with POTW, the superintendent, or in his absence the person then in charge of the treatment system, shall immediately notify the mayor of the nature of the emergency. The superintendent shall also attempt to notify the industrial user or other person causing the emergency and request their assistance in abating same.

Following consultation with the aforementioned officials of the town or in their absence such elected officials of the town as may be available, the superintendent shall temporarily terminate the service of such user or users as are necessary to abate the condition when such action appears reasonably necessary. Such service shall be restored by the superintendent as soon as the emergency situation has been abated or corrected.

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

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

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

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

The Town of Whiteville shall sue for such damage in any court of competent jurisdiction. In determining the damages, the court shall take into

consideration all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the nature and persistence of the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurs, and erecting action, if any. (Ord. 89, § 9)

18-210. Penalty; costs. (1) Civil penalties. Any user who is found to have violated an order of the board of mayor and aldermen or who willfully or negligently failed to comply with any provision of this chapter, and the order, rules, regulations, and permits issued hereunder, shall be fined not less than fifty and 00/100 dollars (\$50.00) for each offense.

Each day of which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the town may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporters' fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit of law against the person found to have violated this chapter or the orders, rules, regulations, and permits issued hereunder.

(2) Falsifying information. Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter, or wastewater discharge permit, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this chapter, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00). (Ord. 89, § 10)

18-111. Fees and billing. (1) Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the equitable recovery of costs from user's of the town'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 town's schedule of charges and fees, may include, but not be limited to:

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

requirements of this chapter.

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

(4) Inspection fee and tapping fee. An inspection fee and tapping lee for the building sewer installation shall be paid to the town's sewer department in the time the application is filed. Fees shall cover the costs of inspecting new and/or existing plumbing within subject building establishments as well as inspection of building sewers, property sewers, and sewer service lines and connections to the public sewers. The inspection fee and tapping fee shall be set by the board of mayor and aldermen.

(5) Sewer user charges. (a) Classification of users. Users of the wastewater system shall be classified into two (2) general classes or categories depending upon the user's contribution of wastewater loads; each class user being identified as follows:

(1) Class I: Those users whose average biochemical oxygen demand is two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (250 mg/l) by weight or less, and whose suspended solids discharge is two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (250 mg/l) by weight or less.

(2) Class II: Those users whose average biochemical oxygen demand exceeds two hundred fifty milligrams per liter concentration (250 mg/l) by weight and whose suspended solids exceeds two hundred fifty milligrams per liter concentration (250 mg/l).

(b) Determination of costs. 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. Said charges shall be based upon the cost categories of administration costs, including billing and accounting costs; operation and maintenance costs of the wastewater collection and treatment system; and debt service costs.

(1) All users who fall under Class I pay a single unit charge expressed as dollars per 1,000 gallons of water purchased (\$/1,000 gallons) with the unit charge being determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Monthly Bill} = \frac{A - (B \times C)}{D - (E \times F)} + C$$

Where:

A	=	Monthly revenue required
B	=	Total no. of users
C	=	Monthly minimum bill
D	=	Total gallons used by all users excluding Minimum users

E = No. of minimum users
 F = Maximum no. of gallons in minimum range

(2) All users who fall within the Class II classification shall all pay the same base unit charge per 1,000 gallons of water purchased as for the Class I users and in addition shall pay a surcharge rate on the excessive amounts of biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids in direct proportion to the actual discharge quantities.

(3) The volume of water purchased which is used in the calculation of sewer user charges may be adjusted by the superintendent if a user purchases a significant volume of water for a consumptive use and does not discharge it to the public sewers (i.e. filling swimming pools, industrial heating, and humidifying equipment, etc.). The user shall be responsible for documenting the quantity of waste discharged to the public sewer.

(4) When either or both the total suspended solids or biochemical oxygen demand quantities discharged into the POTW is in excess of those described in section (5)(a), above, thus being classified as Class II users, the following formula shall be used to compute the appropriate user charge:

$$C_u = V_c V_u + B_c B_u + S_c S_u$$

Where:

C_u = Total user charge per unit of time.
 V_c = Total cost for transportation and treatment of a unit of wastewater volume.
 V_u = Volume contribution per unit of time.
 B_c = Total cost for treatment of a unit of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).
 B_u = Total BOD contribution for a user per unit of time.
 S_c = Total cost of treatment of a unit of suspended solids.
 S_u = Total suspended solids contribution from a user per unit of time.

(6) Surcharge fees. If it is determined by the town that the discharge or other loading parameters or wastewater substances are creating excessive operation and maintenance costs within the wastewater system, whether

collection or treatment, then the monetary effect of such a parameter or parameters shall be borne by the discharge of such parameters in proportion to the amount of discharge.

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

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

(9) Billing. The billing for normal domestic wastewater services shall consist of monthly billing in accordance with the rates specified by the town, subject to net and gross rates. (Ord. 89, § 11, modified)

18-212. Validity. This chapter and its provisions shall be valid for all service areas, regions, and sewage works under the jurisdiction of the Town of Whiteville, Tennessee. (Ord. 89, § 12)

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.
- 18-306. Correction of violations.
- 18-307. Required protective device.
- 18-308. Nonpotable supplies.
- 18-309. Provisions applicable.
- 18-310. Penalty.
- 18-311. Severability clause.
- 18-312. Effective date.

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 which furnishes water to Town of Whiteville and certain surrounding areas for general use and which is recognized as a public water system by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment.

(2) "Cross-connection." Any physical arrangement whereby a 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 changeover devices through which, or because of which, backflow could occur are considered to be cross-connections.

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

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

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

¹Municipal code reference

Plumbing and related codes: title 12.

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.

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

(7) "Superintendent¹." That person in charge of the operation of the Whiteville Water System or the authorized representative of that person. (Ord. 94, § 1)

18-302. Standards. The Town of Whiteville Public Water System is to comply with sections 68-13-701 through 68-13-719 of the Tennessee Code Annotated, 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 on-going program to control these undesirable water uses. (Ord. 94, § 2)

18-303. Construction, operation and supervision. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause a cross-connection to be made; or allow one to exist for any purpose whatsoever unless the construction and operation of same have been approved by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment, and the operation of such cross-connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or interconnection is at all times under the direct supervision of the superintendent of the such as manager of the Whiteville Public Water System. (Ord. 94, § 3)

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 superintendent 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. 94, § 4)

18-305. Inspections. The superintendent shall inspect all properties served by the public water supply where cross-connections with the public water supply are deemed possible. The frequency of inspections and reinspections based on potential health hazards involved shall be established by the

¹Or other title of the official in charge of the water system.

superintendent in accordance with guidelines acceptable to Tennessee Department of Health and Environment.

The superintendent or authorized representative shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time any property served by a connection to the Whiteville Public Water System for the purpose of inspecting the piping system therein for cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses or interconnections. On request, the owner, lessee, or occupant or any property so served shall furnish any pertinent information regarding the piping system 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. 94, § 5)

18-306. Correction of violations. Any person who now has crossconnections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to comply with provisions of this chapter. After a thorough investigation of existing conditions and an appraisal of time required to complete the work, the amount of time shall be designated by the superintendent.

The failure to correct conditions threatening the safety of the public water system as prohibited by this chapter and the Tennessee Code Annotated, section 68-13-711, within the time limits set by the Whiteville Public Water System, shall be grounds for denial of water service. If proper protection has not been provided after a reasonable time, the superintendent shall give the customer legal notification that water service is to be discontinued, and physically separate the public water system from the customers 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 superintendent of the water system 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 corrected immediately. (Ord. 94, § 6)

18-307. Required protective device. 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) The owner and/or occupant of the premises cannot, or is not willing, to demonstrate to the superintendent or his designated representative that the water use and protective features of the plumbing are such as to pose no threat to the safety or potability of the water;
- (3) The nature and mode of operation within a premises are such that frequent alterations are made to the plumbing; or

(4) There is a likelihood that protective measures may be subverted, altered, or disconnected;

Then the superintendent 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 devices shall be reduced pressure zone type backflow preventers approved by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment as to manufacture, model, and size. The method of installation of backflow protective devices shall be approved by the superintendent prior to installation and shall comply with the criteria set forth by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment. The installation shall be at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises.

Personnel of the Town of Whiteville Public Water System shall have the right to inspect and test the device on an annual basis or whenever deemed necessary by the superintendent.

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. Where it is found that only one unit has been installed and the continuance of service is critical, the superintendent shall notify, in writing the occupant of the premises of plans to discontinue water service and arrange for a mutually acceptable time to test or repair the device. The water system shall require the occupant of the premises to make all repairs indicated promptly, and to keep any protective device working properly. 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 superintendent. The failure to maintain a backflow prevention device in proper working order shall be grounds for discontinuing water service to a premises. Likewise the removal, bypassing, or altering a protective device or the installation thereof so as to render a device 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 superintendent. (Ord. 94, § 7)

18-308. Nonpotable supplies. The potable water system 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

Minimum acceptable sign shall have black letters at least one-inch high located on a red background. (Ord. 94, § 8)

18-309. Provisions applicable. The requirements contained herein shall apply to all premises served by the Whiteville 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 town 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 Town of Whiteville corporate limits. (Ord. 94, § 9)

18-310. Penalty. 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 therefore, shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50), and each day of continued violation after conviction shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. 94, § 10)

18-311. Severability clause. Should any part(s) of this chapter be declared invalid for any reason, no other part(s), of this chapter shall be affected thereby. (Ord. 94, § 11)

18-312. Effective date. All chapters and part(s) of chapters in conflict with this chapter shall be hereby repealed; and that this chapter shall take effect from and after its passage. (Ord. 94, § 12)