

TITLE 18

WATER AND SEWERS¹

CHAPTER

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2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.
3. CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.
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CHAPTER 1

WATER, SEWERS AND GAS

SECTION

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18-101. Application and scope. The provisions of this chapter are a part of all contracts for receiving water, sewer or gas service from the City of Munford and shall apply whether the service is based upon contract, agreement, signed application, or otherwise. (1984 Code, § 13-101)

18-102. Definitions. (1) "Customer" means any person, firm, or corporation who receives water, sewer or gas service from the city 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, sewer or gas main of the City of Munford to private property. Where a meter and meter box are located on private property, the service line shall be construed to include the pipe line extending from the city's water or gas main to and including the meter and meter box.

(4) "Discount date" shall mean the date ten (10) days after the date of a bill, except when some other date is provided by contract. The discount date is the last date upon which water, sewer or gas bills can be paid at net rates.

(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. (1984 Code, § 13-102)

18-103. Obtaining service. A formal application for either original or additional service must be made and be approved by the City of Munford before connection or meter installation orders will be issued and work performed. (1984 Code, § 13-103)

18-104. Application and contract for service. Each prospective customer desiring water, sewer or gas service will be required to sign a standard form 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 city for the expense incurred by reason of its endeavor to furnish such service.

The receipt of a prospective customer's application for service, regardless of whether or not accompanied by a non-refundable connection fee, shall not obligate the city to render the service for which applied. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and general practice the liability of the city to the applicant shall be limited to the return of any deposit made by such applicant. (1984 Code, § 13-104, as amended by Ord. #2006-06-01, June 2006)

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, sewer or gas service. (1984 Code, § 13-105)

18-106. Connection charges. Service lines will be laid by the City of Munford from its mains to the property line at the expense of the applicant for service. The location of such lines will be determined by the city.

Before a new water, sewer or gas service line will be laid by the City of Munford, the applicant shall make a deposit equal to the estimated cost of the installation.

This deposit shall be used to pay the cost of laying such new service line and appurtenant equipment. If such cost exceeds the amount of the deposit, the applicant shall pay to the city the amount of such excess cost when billed therefor. If such cost is less than the amount of the deposit, the amount by which the deposit exceeds such cost shall be refunded to the applicant.

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

This section shall not apply to those sewer connections commonly referred to as "step" systems. "Step" system connection charges and service lines shall be governed in accordance with the policies adopted by the board of mayor and aldermen by appropriate resolution or ordinance. (1984 Code, § 13-106, modified)

18-107. Water, sewer and gas main extensions. Persons desiring water, sewer or gas main extensions must pay all of the cost of making such extensions.

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

Upon completion of such extensions and their approval by the city, such water, sewer or gas mains shall become the property of the city. The persons paying the cost of constructing such mains shall execute any written instruments requested by the City of Munford to provide evidence of the city's title to such mains. In consideration of such mains being transferred to it, the city shall incorporate said mains as an integral part of the city water, sewer and gas systems and shall furnish water, sewer and gas service therefrom in accordance with these rules and regulations, subject always to such limitations as may exist because of the size and elevation of the mains. (1984 Code, § 13-107)

18-108. Water, sewer and gas main extension variances. Whenever the board of mayor and aldermen is of the opinion that it is to the best interest of the City of Munford and its inhabitants to construct a water, sewer or gas 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, sewer or gas main extensions under the preceding section is permissive only and nothing contained therein shall be construed as requiring the city to make such extensions or to furnish service to any person or persons. (1984 Code, § 13-108)

18-109. Meters. All meters shall be installed, tested, repaired, and removed only by the City of Munford.

No one shall do anything which will in any way interfere with or prevent the operation of a meter. No one shall tamper with or work on a water meter without the written permission of the city. No one shall install any pipe or other device which will cause water or gas to pass through or around a meter without the passage of such water or gas being registered fully by the meter. (1984 Code, § 13-109)

18-110. Meter tests. The city will, at its own expense, make routine tests of meters when it considers such tests desirable.

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

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

The city 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 as set by the board from time to time by resolution.

If such test shows a meter not to be accurate within such limits, the cost of such meter test shall be borne by the City of Munford. (1984 Code, § 13-110, modified)

18-111. Multiple services through a single meter. No customer shall supply water, sewer or gas service to more than one dwelling or premise from

a single service line and meter without first obtaining the written permission of the city.

Where the city allows more than one dwelling or premise to be served through a single service line and meter, the amount of water or gas 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, sewer and gas 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 or gas so allocated to it, such computation to be made at the city's applicable water or gas 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. (1984 Code, § 13-112)

18-112. Billing. Bills for residential water, gas and sewer service will be rendered monthly.

Bills for commercial and industrial service may be rendered weekly, semimonthly, or monthly, at the option of the city.

Both charges shall be collected as a unit; no city employee shall accept payment of water or gas service charges from any customer without receiving at the same time payment of all sewer service charges owed by such customer. Water and/or gas service may be discontinued for non-payment of the combined bill.

Water, gas 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.

The city 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 city 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 or gas is received other than through a meter, the city reserves the right to render an estimated bill based on the best information available. (1984 Code, § 13-113, as amended by Ord. #2006-06-01, June 2006)

18-113. Discontinuance or refusal of service. The city shall have the right to discontinue water, gas 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.

The 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 services therefrom, and even though the delinquency or violation is limited to only one such customer or tenant.

Discontinuance of service by the City of Munford 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. (1984 Code, § 13-114)

18-114. Re-connection charge. Whenever service has been discontinued as provided for above, a re-connection charge as set by the board from time to time by resolution, shall be collected by the city before service is restored. (1984 Code, § 13-115, modified)

18-115. Termination of service by customer. Customers who have fulfilled their contract terms and wish to discontinue service must give at least three (3) days written notice to that effect unless the contract specifies otherwise. Notice to discontinue service prior to the expiration of a contract term will not relieve the customer from any minimum or guaranteed payment under such contract or applicable rate schedule.

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

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

(2) During the ten (10) day period, 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 city to enter into a contract for service in the occupant's own name upon the occupant's complying with these rules and regulations with respect to a new application for service. (1984 Code, § 13-116)

18-116. Access to customers' premises. The city's identified representatives and employees shall be granted access to all customers' premises at all reasonable times for the purpose of reading meters, for testing, inspecting, repairing, removing, and replacing all equipment belonging to the City of Munford, and for inspecting customers' plumbing and premises generally in order to secure compliance with these rules and regulations. (1984 Code, § 13-117)

18-117. Inspections. The City of Munford shall have the right, but shall not be obligated, to inspect any installation or plumbing system before water, sewer or gas service is furnished or at any later time. The city reserves the right to refuse service or to discontinue service to any premises not meeting standards fixed by city ordinances regulating building and plumbing, or not in accordance with any special contract, these rules and regulations, or other requirements of the City of Munford.

Any failure to inspect or reject a customer's installation or plumbing system shall not render the city liable or responsible for any loss or damage which might have been avoided, had such inspection or rejection been made. (1984 Code, § 13-118)

18-118. Customer's responsibility for system's property. Except as herein elsewhere expressly provided, all meters, service connections, and other equipment furnished by or for the city shall be and remain the property of the city. Each customer shall provide space for and exercise proper care to protect the property of the city on his premises. In the event of loss or damage to such property arising from the neglect of a customer to care for it properly, the cost of necessary repairs or replacements shall be paid by the customer. (1984 Code, § 13-119)

18-119. Customer's responsibility for violations. Where the city furnishes water, sewer and gas 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. (1984 Code, § 13-120)

18-120. Supply and resale of water or gas. All water and gas shall be supplied within the city exclusively by the city, and no customer shall, directly or indirectly, sell, sublet, assign, or otherwise dispose of the water or gas or any part thereof except with written permission from the City of Munford. (1984 Code, § 13-121)

18-121. Unauthorized use of or interference with water or gas supply. No person shall turn on or turn off any of the city's stop cocks, valves,

hydrants, spigots, or fire plugs without permission or authority from the city. (1984 Code, § 13-122)

18-122. Limited use of unmetered private fire line. Where a private fire line is not metered, no water shall be used from such line or from any fire hydrant thereon, except to fight fire or except when being inspected in the presence of an authorized agent of the city.

All private fire hydrants shall be sealed by the city, and shall be inspected at regular intervals to see that they are in proper condition and that no water is being used therefrom in violation of these rules and regulations. When the seal is broken on account of fire, or for any other reason, the customer taking such service shall immediately give the city a written notice of such occurrence. (1984 Code, § 13-123)

18-123. Damages to property due to water or gas pressure. The city shall not be liable to any customer for damages caused to his plumbing or property by high pressure, low pressure, or fluctuations in pressure in the city's water or gas mains. (1984 Code, § 13-124)

18-124. Liability for cutoff failures. The city's liability shall be limited to the forfeiture of the right to charge a customer for water that is not used but is received from a service line under any of the following circumstances:

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

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

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

Except to the extent stated above, the city shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from cutoff failures. If a customer wishes to avoid possible damage for cutoff failures, the customer shall rely exclusively on privately owned cutoffs and not on the city's cutoff. Also the customer (and not the city) shall be responsible for seeing that his plumbing is properly drained and is kept properly drained, after his water service has been cut off. (1984 Code, § 13-125)

18-125. Restricted use of water or gas. In times of emergencies or in times of water or gas shortage, the city reserves the right to restrict the purposes for which water or gas may be used by a customer and the amount of water or gas which a customer may use. (1984 Code, § 13-126)

18-126. Interruption of service. The city will endeavor to furnish continuous water, gas and sewer service, but does not guarantee to the customer

any fixed pressure or continuous service. The city shall not be liable for any damages for any interruption of service whatsoever.

In connection with the operation, maintenance, repair, and extension of the city's water, gas and sewer systems, the water or gas supply may be shut off without notice when necessary or desirable and each customer must be prepared for such emergencies. The City of Munford 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. (1984 Code, § 13-127)

18-127. Schedule of rates and fees. All water, gas and sewer service shall be furnished under such rates and fees as the city may from time to time adopt by appropriate ordinance or resolution.¹ (1984 Code, § 13-111, modified, as replaced by Ord. #2006-06-01, June 2006)

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

CHAPTER 2**SEWAGE DISPOSAL**¹**SECTION**

- 18-201. General provisions.
- 18-202. Definitions.
- 18-203. Connection to public sewers.
- 18-204. Private domestic wastewater disposal.
- 18-205. Regulation of holding tank waste disposal.
- 18-206. Applications for domestic wastewater discharge and industrial wastewater discharge permits.
- 18-207. Discharge regulations.
- 18-208. Industrial user monitoring, inspection reports, records, access and safety.
- 18-209. Enforcement and abatement.
- 18-210. Penalty: costs.
- 18-211. Fees and billing.
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18-201. General provisions. (1) Purpose and policy. This chapter sets forth uniform requirements for the disposal of wastewater in the service area of the City of Munford, Tennessee, wastewater treatment system. The objectives of this chapter are:

- (a) To protect the public health;
- (b) To provide free wastewater collection and treatment service;
- (c) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater treatment system, which will interfere with the system operation, will cause the city's discharge to violate its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or other applicable state requirements will cause physical damage to the wastewater treatment system and facilities;
- (d) To provide for full and equitable distribution of the cost of the wastewater treatment system;
- (e) To enable the City of Munford 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;
- (f) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the wastewater treatment system.

¹Municipal code reference
Plumbing code: title 12, chapter 2.

In meeting these objectives, this chapter provides that all persons in the service area of the City of Munford must have adequate wastewater treatment either in the form of a connection to the municipal wastewater treatment system, or where the system is not available, an appropriate private disposal system. The chapter also provides for the issuance of permits to system users, for the regulations of wastewater discharge volume and characteristics, for monitoring and enforcement activities; and for the setting resulting from the operation, maintenance, and capital activities required by the enforcement and administrative program established herein.

This chapter shall apply to the City of Munford, Tennessee, and to persons outside the city, who are, by contract or agreement with the city users of the municipal wastewater treatment system. Except otherwise provided herein, the Water and Sewer Superintendent of the City of Munford shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. (1984 Code, § 8-301(1))

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

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

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

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

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

(b) A general partner or proprietor respectively;

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

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

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

(6) "Categorical standards" - National Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

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

(8) "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 city's NPDES permit for its wastewater treatment works where sewer works have been designed and used to reduce or remove such pollutants.

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

(10) "Control authority" - The term "control authority" shall refer to the "approval authority" defined herein above, or the superintendent if the city has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR, 403.11.

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

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

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

(14) "Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA" - The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designated official of the agency.

(15) "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.

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

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

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

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

(20) "Industrial user" - A source of indirect discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402, of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).

(21) "Interference" - The inhibition or disruption of the city wastewater treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the city's NPDES permit. The term includes prevention of

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

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

(23) "NPDES (National 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 Pollutant Control Act as amended.

(24) "New Source" - Any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a Section 307 (c) (33 U.S.C. 1317) Categorical Pretreatment Standard which will be applicable to such source, if such source is therefore promulgated within 120 days of the 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.

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

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

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

(28) "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.

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

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

(31) "Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)" - A treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned in this instance by the city. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purposes of this chapter, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the City of Munford who are, by contract or agreement with the City of Munford users of the City of Munford's POTW.

(32) "POTW Treatment Plant" - That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.

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

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

(35) "State" - State of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

(40) "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.

(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 effluent portions collected during a 24-hour period in which the proportions of sample are proportioned to the flow and combined to form a representative sample.

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

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

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

(46) "Waters of the State" - All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and 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. (1984 Code, § 8-301(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 City of Munford, Tennessee, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.

(b) It shall be unlawful to discharge into any waters of the state within the service area of the City of Munford 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 or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage unless approved by the superintendent and the mayor and board of aldermen.

(d) Except as provided in § 18-203(1)(e) below, the owner of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes situated within the service area 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 sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within sixty (60) days after the 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 manufacturing facility may discharge wastewater to the waters of the state provided that he obtains an NPDES

permit and meets all requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, the NPDES permit, and any other applicable local, state or federal statutes and regulations.

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

(2) Physical connection to public sewer. (a) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the superintendent as required by § 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 city from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

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

(d) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and tested by the 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:

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

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

(iii) 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.

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

(v) Building sewers shall be constructed only of:

(A) Concrete or clay sewer pipe using rubber or neoprene compression joints of approved type;

(B) Cast iron soil pipe with leaded or compression joints;

(C) Polyvinyl chloride pipe with solvent welded or with rubber compression joints;

(D) ABS composite sewer pipe with solvent welded or rubber compression joints of approved type; or

(E) Such other materials of equal or superior quality as may be approved by the superintendent. Under no circumstances will cement mortar joints be acceptable.

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

(vii) Connections of building sewers to the public 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 existing wye or tee branches are not available, connections of building services shall be made by either removing a length of pipe and replacing it with a wye or tee fitting or cutting a clean opening in the existing public 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.

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

(ix) The methods to be used in excavating, placing of pipe, jointing, testing, backfilling the trench or other activities in the construction of a building sewer which have not been described above shall conform to the requirements of the building and

plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city or to the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and Water Pollution Control Federal Manual of Practice No. 9. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the superintendent before installation.

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

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

(g) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, basement drains or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building 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 building sewers from the building to the public sewer main line shall be inspected before the underground portion is covered by the superintendent or his authorized representative.

(b) The applicant for discharge shall notify the superintendent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public 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 private property. This maintenance will include repair or replacement of the service line as deemed necessary by the superintendent to meet specifications of the city. (1984 Code, § 8-302)

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

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

(b) Any residence, office, recreational facility or other establishment used for human occupancy where the building drain is below the elevation to obtain a grade equivalent to 1/8-inch per foot in the building sewer but is otherwise accessible to a public sewer as provided in § 18-203, the owner shall provide a private sewage pumping station as provided in § 18-203(2)(e)(viii).

(c) Where a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to said sewer within sixty (60) days after date of official notice 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 that specified by the superintendent and the Tipton County Health Department.

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

(c) A private sewage disposal system shall not be placed in operation until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the superintendent and the Tipton County Health Department. They shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the owner shall notify the superintendent and the Tipton County Health Department when work is ready for final inspection shall be made by the superintendent and the Tipton County Health Department.

(d) The type, capacity, location and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Department of Health of the State of Tennessee and the superintendent and the Tipton County Health Department. No septic tank or cesspool 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 city.

(f) No statement contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the superintendent and the Tipton County Health Department. (1984 Code, § 8-303)

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 desiring 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 such application, said permit shall be issued by the superintendent when the conditions of the chapter have been met and providing the superintendent is satisfied that 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 therefore shall be paid to the city to be set as specified in § 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 the time issued until the ending of the fiscal year unless sooner revoked, and shall be nontransferable. The number of the permit granted hereunder shall be plainly painted 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 locations for the emptying and cleansing of all equipment used in the performance of the services rendered under the permit herein provided for, and it shall be a violation hereof for any person, firm, association or corporation to empty or clean such equipment at any place other than a place so designated.

(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 City of Munford. (1984 Code, § 8-304)

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

The receipt by the city of a prospective customer's application for service shall not obligate the city to render the service. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with this chapter and the city's rules and regulations and general practice, the connection charge will be refunded in full, and there shall be no liability of the city to the applicant for such service, 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 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 within 180 days after the effective date of this chapter.

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

(i) Users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file with the superintendent 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.

(ii) The application shall be in the prescribed form of the city and shall include, but not be limited to, the following information: name, address and SIC number of applicant; wastewater volume; wastewater constituents and 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.

(iii) Any user who elects or is required to construct new or additional facilities for pretreatment shall as part of the application for wastewater discharge permit submit plans, specifications and other pertinent information relative to the proposed construction to the superintendent for approval. Plans and specifications submitted for approval must bear the seal of a professional registered to practice engineering in the State of Tennessee. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be issued until such plans and specifications are approved. Approval of such plans and specifications shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the city under the provisions of this chapter.

(iv) If additional pretreatment and/or O & M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the application shall include the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such

additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. For the purpose of this paragraph, "pretreatment standard," shall include either a national pretreatment standard or a pretreatment standard imposed by § 18-207 of this chapter.

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

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

(vii) The 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 city. Permits may contain the following:

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) Compliance schedules;

(vii) Requirements for submission of technical reports of discharge reports;

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

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

(x) Requirements for notification of slug discharged;

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

(d) Permit modifications. Within nine (9) months of the promulgated of a national categorical pretreatment standard, the wastewater discharge permit of users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the time frame prescribed by such standard. A user with an existing wastewater discharge permit shall submit to the superintendent within 180 days after the promulgation of an applicable federal categorical pretreatment standard the information required by paragraphs (2)(b) and (2)(b)(iii) above. 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 thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

(e) Permit duration. Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The user shall apply for permit 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 city. Any succeeding owner or user shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Confidential information. All information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaire permit application, permits and monitoring programs and from 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 use related to this chapter or the city's or user's NPDES permit. Provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the state or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

Information accepted by the 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. (1984 Code, § 8-305)

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

(a) Any liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time, shall two

(2) successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over 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 city, the state or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

(b) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, pauch 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 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 for maintenance and repair.

(f) Any substance which may cause the POTW'S effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to Interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

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

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

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

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

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

(l) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life 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 public nuisance.

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

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

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

TABLE A
USER DISCHARGE RESTRICTIONS

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Daily Average* Maximum Concentration (mg/l)</u>	<u>Instantaneous Maximum Concentration (mg/l)</u>
Antimony	5.0	8.0
Arsenic	1.0	1.5
Cadmium	1.0	1.5
Chromium (total)	4.0	7.0
Copper	3.0	5.0
Cyanide	1.0	2.0
Lead	1.0	1.5
Mercury	0.1	0.2
Nickel	3.0	4.5
Pesticides & Herbicides	0.5	1.0
Phenols	10.0	15.0
Selenium	1.0	1.5
Silver	1.0	1.5
Surfactants, as MBAS	25.0	50.0
Zinc	3.0	5.0

*Based on 24-hour flow proportional composite samples.

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

TABLE B
PLANT PROTECTION CRITERIA

Parameter	Maximum Concentration mg/l (24 Hour Flow) (Proportional Composite Sample)	Maximum Instantaneous Concentration (mg/l) (Grab Sample)
Aluminum		
dissolved (AL)	3.00	6.00
Antimony (Sb)	0.50	1.00
Arsenic (As)	0.06	0.12
Barium (Ba)	2.50	5.00
Boron (B)	0.40	0.80
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)	0.60	1.20
Iron (Fe)	3.00	6.00
Lead (Pb)	0.10	0.20
Manganese (Mn)	0.10	0.20
Mercury (Hg)	0.025	0.05
Nickel (Ni)	0.15	0.30
Pesticides & Herbicides	0.001	0.002
Phenols	1.00	2.00
Selenium (Se)	0.01	0.02
Silver (Ag)	0.05	0.10
Sulfide	25.00	40.00
Zinc (Zn)	0.30	0.60
Total Kjeldahl		
Nitrogen (TKN)	45.00	90.00
Oil & Grease	50.00	100.00
MBAS	5.00	10.00
BOD	*	
COD	*	
Suspended Solids	*	

*Not to exceed the design capacity of treatment works.
BDL = Below Detectable Limits.

(4) Federal categorical pretreatment standards. Upon the promulgation of the federal categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the federal standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under 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.

(5) 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 the NPDES permit, or to exceed industrial pretreatment standards for discharge to municipal wastewater treatment systems as imposed or as may be imposed by the Tennessee Department of Health and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(6) Special agreements. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to prevent any special agreement or arrangement between the city 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 any such special agreements or arrangements between the city and 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 use of good management practice in the reduction of wastewater volume and strength.

(7) 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 listed in §§ 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 city.

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 city 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 expected, will not:

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

(ii) Limit the sludge management alternatives available and increase the cost of providing adequate sludge management.

(iii) 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 in-force 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 the 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 city upon application and for just cause shown. Upon receipt of a complete application, the superintendent shall evaluate same within thirty (30) days and shall submit his recommendations to the city at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

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

(i) Whether or not the applicant is subject to a national pretreatment standard containing discharge limitations more stringent than those in § 18-207 and grant an exception only if such

exception may be granted within limitations of applicable federal regulations;

(ii) 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. 1318) and then grant an exception only if such exception may be granted within the limitations of applicable federal regulations;

(iii) 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 treatment works' influent and the design capability of the treatment works;

(iv) 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;

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

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

(vii) 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.

(8) 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 chapter from liquid or raw material storage areas, from truck and 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 or 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 damage to the POTW, the health and welfare of the public, and 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 procedure. (1984 Code, § 8-306)

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 superintendent.

When, in the judgment 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 and 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 and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the 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 judgment of the superintendent an existing notified 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 city shall inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this chapter is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the city or their representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection, sampling, records examination or in the performance of any of their duties. The city, approval authority and EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the city, approval authority and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibility. The superintendent or his representatives 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 180 days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the superintendent a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which is limited by pretreatment standards and requirements and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units is 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 required by this section shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the 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 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 city shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the city employees and the city shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by city employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the monitoring and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions. (1984 Code, § 8-307)

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, limit 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 or 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 specific actions which the user shall take in order to prevent or correct a violation of requirements. Such schedule shall be submitted to the superintendent within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the cease and desist order.

- (3) Show cause hearing. (a) The city may order any user who causes or allows an unauthorized discharge to enter the POTW to show cause

before the mayor and board of 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 mayor and board of 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:

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

(ii) Take the evidence;

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

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

(d) After the mayor and board of 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 city's wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this chapter, federal or state pretreatment requirements, or any order of the city, the city attorney may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the chancery court of this county.

(5) Emergency termination of services. 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 interference with POTW, the superintendent or in his absence the person then in charge of the treatment works 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 city or in their absence such elected officials of the city 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 and 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 city code or ordinances governing such nuisances.

(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 the chapter or the owner or tenant of the property upon which the violation occurred, and the city shall have such remedies for the collection of such costs as it has for the collection of sewer service charges.

(8) Damage to facilities. When a discharge of wastes causes an obstruction, damage, or impairment to any other physical or occupational facilities, 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 City of Munford 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 the correcting action, if any. (1984 Code, § 8-308)

18-210. Penalty: costs. (1) Civil penalties. Any user who is found to have violated an order of the mayor and board of 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 violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In

addition to the penalties provided herein, the city may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporters' fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at 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 \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both. (1984 Code, § 8-309)

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

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

- (a) Inspection and tapping fee;
- (b) Fees for applications for discharge;
- (c) Sewer use charges;
- (d) Surcharge fees;
- (e) Industrial wastewater discharge permit fees;
- (f) Fees for industrial discharge monitoring; and
- (g) Other fees as the city may deem necessary 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 § 18-206 of this chapter.

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

(i) 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) or less.

(ii) 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 mayor and board of 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.

(i) All users who fall under Class I and Class II shall pay a single lump sum charge per month. The monthly lump sum charge shall be determined as follows:

$$\text{MUC} - \frac{\text{T.S.C.}}{\text{NC}}$$

Where:

MUC = Monthly User Charge

T.S.C. = the total operation and maintenance, administration, and debt service determined by yearly budget projections

NC = Number of Customers

(6) Surcharge fees. If it is determined by the city that the discharge of 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 or the issuance of an industrial wastewater discharge fee in accordance with § 18-206 of this chapter.

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

(9) Billing. The billing for normal domestic wastewater services shall consist of monthly billing in accordance with the rates specified by the city, subject to net and gross rates. (1984 Code, § 8-310)

18-212. Validity. This chapter and its provisions shall be valid for all service areas, regions, and sewage works under the jurisdiction to the City of Munford, Tennessee. (1984 Code, § 8-311)

CHAPTER 3

CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.¹

SECTION

- 18-301. Objectives.
- 18-302. Definitions.
- 18-303. Compliance with T.C.A.
- 18-304. Regulated.
- 18-305. Permit required.
- 18-306. Inspections.
- 18-307. Correction of violations.
- 18-308. Required devices.
- 18-309. Installation criteria.
- 18-310. Statement required.
- 18-311. Penalty: discontinuance of water supply.
- 18-312. Provision applicable.

18-301. Objectives. The objectives of this chapter are to:

- (1) Protect the public potable water system of Munford Water System from the possibility of contamination or pollution by isolating within the customer's internal distribution system, such contaminants or pollutants that could backflow or backsiphon into the public water system;
- (2) Promote the elimination or control of existing cross connections, actual or potential, between the customer's in-house potable water system and non-potable water systems, plumbing fixtures, and industrial piping systems;
- (3) Provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross connection control that will systematically and effectively prevent the contamination or pollution of all potable water systems. (1984 Code, § 8-401, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-302. Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, when used in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

- (1) "Air-gap" shall mean a vertical, physical separation between a water supply and the overflow rim of a non-pressurized receiving vessel. An approved air-gap separation shall be at least twice the inside diameter of the water supply line, but in no case less than six inches (6"). Where a discharge line

¹Municipal code references

Plumbing code: title 12.

Water and sewer system administration: title 18.

Wastewater treatment: title 18.

serves as receiver, the air-gap shall be at least twice the diameter of the discharge line, but not less than six inches (6").

(2) "Atmospheric vacuum breaker" shall mean a device, which prevents backsiphonage by creating an atmospheric vent when there is either a negative pressure or sub-atmospheric pressure in the water system.

(3) "Auxiliary intake" shall mean any water supply, on or available to a premise, other than that directly supplied by the public water system. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public water system; any natural source, such as a well, spring, river, stream, and so forth; used, reclaimed or recycled waters; or industrial fluids.

(4) "Backflow" shall mean the undesirable reversal of the intended direction of flow in a potable water distribution system as a result of a cross connection.

(5) "Backpressure" shall mean any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (caused by pump, elevated tank or piping, steam and/or air pressure) above the water supply pressure at the point which would cause, or tend to cause, a reversal of the normal direction of flow.

(6) "Backsiphonage" shall mean the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the potable water system from any source other than its intended source, caused by the reduction of pressure in the potable water system.

(7) "Bypass" shall mean any system of piping or other arrangement whereby water from the public water system can be diverted around a backflow prevention device.

(8) "Cross connection" shall mean any physical connection or potential connection whereby the public water system is connected, directly or indirectly, with any other water supply system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture or other 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 or backsiphonage. 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.

(9) "Double check valve assembly" shall mean an assembly of two (2) independently operating, approved check valves with tightly closing resilient seated shut-off valves on each side of the check valves, fitted with properly located resilient seated test cocks for testing each check valve.

(10) "Double check detector assembly" shall mean an assembly of two (2) independently operating, approved check valves with an approved water meter (protected by another double check valve assembly) connected across the check valves, with tightly closing resilient seated shut-off valves on each side of the check valves, fitted with properly located resilient seated test cocks for testing each part of the assembly.

(11) "Fire protection systems" shall be classified in six (6) different classes in accordance with AWWA Manual M14 - Second Edition 1990. The six (6) classes are as follows:

Class 1 shall be those with direct connections from public water mains only; no pumps, tanks or reservoirs; no physical connection from other water supplies; no antifreeze or other additives of any kind; all sprinkler drains discharging to the atmosphere, dry wells or other safe outlets.

Class 2 shall be the same as Class 1, except that booster pumps may be installed in the connections from the street mains.

Class 3 shall be those with direct connection from public water supply mains, plus one (1) or more of the following: elevated storage tanks, fire pumps, taking suction from above ground covered reservoirs or tanks, and/or pressure tanks (all storage facilities are filled from or connected to public water only, and the water in the tanks is to be maintained in a potable condition).

Class 4 shall be those with direct connection from the public water supply mains, similar to Class 1 and Class 2, with an auxiliary water supply dedicated to fire department use and available to the premises, such as an auxiliary supply located within one thousand seven hundred feet (1,700') of the pumper connection.

Class 5 shall be those directly supplied from public water mains and interconnected with auxiliary supplies, such as pumps taking suction from reservoirs exposed to contamination, or rivers and ponds; driven wells; mills or other industrial water systems; or where antifreeze or other additives are used.

Class 6 shall be those with combined industrial and fire protection systems supplied from the public water mains only, with or without gravity storage or pump suction tanks.

(12) "Interconnection" shall mean any system of piping or other arrangements whereby the public water supply is connected directly with a sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, or other device, which does or may contain sewage or other waste or liquid which would be capable of imparting contamination to the public water system.

(13) "Person" shall mean any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm or association, and any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other country.

(14) "Potable water" shall mean water, which meets the criteria of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and the United States Environmental Protection Agency for Human Consumption.

(15) "Pressure vacuum breaker" shall mean an assembly consisting of a device containing one (1) or two (2) independently operating spring loaded check valves and an independently operating spring loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve(s), with tightly closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valves and properly located test cocks for the testing of the check valves and relief valve.

(16) "Public water supply" shall mean the Munford Water System, which furnishes potable water to the public for general use and which is recognized as the public water supply by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

(17) "Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device" shall mean an assembly consisting of two (2) independently operating approved check valves with an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two (2) check valves, tightly closing resilient seated shut-off valves, plus properly located resilient seated test cocks for the testing of the check valves and the relief valve.

(18) "Manager" shall mean the manager of the Munford Water System or his duly authorized deputy, agent or representative.

(19) "Water system" shall be considered as made up of two (2) parts, the utility system and the customer system.

(a) The utility system shall consist of the facilities for the storage and distribution of water and shall include all those facilities of the water system under the complete control of the utility system, up to the point where the customer's system begins (i.e. the water meter);

(b) The customer system shall include those parts of the facilities beyond the termination of the utility system distribution system that are utilized in conveying domestic water to points of use. (1984 Code, § 8-402, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-303. Compliance with T.C.A. The Munford Water System shall be responsible for the protection of the public water system from contamination or pollution due to the backflow of contaminants through the water service connection. The Munford Water System shall comply with Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-221-711 as well as the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Systems and Drinking Water Quality legally adopted in accordance with this code, which pertain to cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses and interconnections; and shall establish an effective, on-going program to control these undesirable water uses. (1984 Code, § 8-403, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-304. Regulated. (1) No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the Munford Water System unless the water supply system is protected as required by state laws and this chapter. Service of water to any premises shall be discontinued by the Munford Water System if a backflow prevention device required by this chapter is not installed, tested, and/or maintained; or if it is found that a backflow prevention device has been removed, bypassed, or if an unprotected cross connection exists on the premises. Service shall not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

(2) 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 Environment and Conservation, and the operation of such cross connection is at all times under the direction of the manager of the Munford Water System.

(3) If, in the judgment of the manager or his designated agent, an approved backflow prevention device is required at the water service connection to a customer's premises, or at any point(s) within the premises, to protect the potable water supply, the manager shall compel the installation, testing and maintenance of the required backflow prevention device(s) at the customer's expense.

(4) For new installations, the manager or his designated agent shall inspect the site and/or review plans in order to assess the degree of hazard and to determine the type of backflow prevention device, if any, that will be required, and to notify the owners in writing of the required device and installation criteria. All required devices shall be installed and operational prior to the initiation of water service.

(5) For existing premises, personnel from the Munford Water System shall conduct inspections and evaluations, and shall require correction of violations in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. (1984 Code, § 8-404, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-305. Permit required. (1) New installations. No installation, alteration, or change shall be made to any backflow prevention device connected to the public water supply for water service, fire protection or any other purpose without first contacting the Munford Water System for approval.

(2) Existing installations. No alteration, repair, testing or change shall be made of any existing backflow prevention device connected to the public water supply for water service, fire protection or any other purpose without first securing the appropriate approval from the Munford Water System. (1984 Code, § 8-405, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-306. Inspections. (1) The manager or his designated agent 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 re-inspection shall be based on potential health hazards involved, and shall be established by the Munford Water System in accordance with guidelines acceptable to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

(2) Right of entry for inspection. The manager or his authorized representative shall have the right to enter, at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the Munford Water System public water system for the purpose of inspecting the piping system therein for cross connection, auxiliary intakes, bypasses or interconnections, or for the testing of backflow prevention devices. Upon request, the owner, lessee, or occupant of any property so served shall furnish any pertinent information regarding the piping system(s) on such property. The refusal of such information or refusal of access, when requested, shall be deemed evidence of the presence of cross connections, and shall be grounds for disconnection of water service. (1984 Code, § 8-406, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-307. Correction of violations. (1) Any person found to have cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses or interconnections in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to comply with the provisions of this chapter. After a thorough investigation of the existing conditions and an appraisal of the time required to complete the work, the manager or his representative shall assign an appropriate amount of time, but in no case shall the time for corrective measures exceed ninety (90) days.

(2) Where cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses or interconnections are found that constitute an extreme hazard, with the immediate possibility of contaminating the public water system, the Munford Water System shall require that immediate corrective action be taken to eliminate the threat to the public water system. Expeditious steps shall be taken to disconnect the public water system from the on-site piping system unless the imminent hazard is immediately corrected, subject to the right to a due process hearing upon timely request. The time allowed for preparation for a due process hearing shall be relative to the risk of hazard to the public health and may follow disconnection when the risk to the public health and safety, in the opinion of the manager, warrants disconnection prior to a due process hearing.

(3) The failure to correct conditions threatening the safety of the public water system as prohibited by this chapter and Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-221-711, within the time limits established by the manager or his representative, shall be grounds for denial of water service. If proper protection has not been provided after a reasonable time, the manager shall give the customer legal notification that water service is to be discontinued, and shall physically separate the public water system from the customer's on-site piping in such a manner that the two systems cannot again be connected by an unauthorized person, subject to the right of a due process hearing upon timely request. The due process hearing may follow disconnection when the risk to the public health and safety, in the opinion of the manager, warrants disconnection

prior to a due process hearing. (1984 Code, § 8-407, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-308. Required devices. (1) An approved backflow prevention assembly shall be installed downstream of the meter on each service line to a customer's premises at or near the property line or immediately inside the building being served, but in all cases, before the first branch line leading off the service line, when any of the following conditions exist:

- (a) Impractical to provide an effective air-gap separation;
- (b) The owner/occupant of the premises cannot or is not willing to demonstrate to the Munford Water System 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;
- (c) The nature and mode of operation within a premise are such that frequent alterations are made to the plumbing;
- (d) There is likelihood that protective measures may be subverted, altered or disconnected;
- (e) The nature of the premises is such that the use of the structure may change to a use wherein backflow prevention is required;
- (f) The plumbing from a private well or other water source enters the premises served by the public water system.

(2) The protective devices shall be of the reduced pressure zone type (except in the case of certain fire protection systems and swimming pools with no permanent plumbing installed) approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and the Munford Water System, as to manufacture, model, size and application. The method of installation of backflow prevention devices shall be approved by the Munford Water System prior to installation and shall comply with the criteria set forth in this chapter. The installation and maintenance of backflow prevention devices shall be at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises.

(3) Premises requiring reduced pressure principle assemblies or air gap separation. Establishments which pose significant risk of contamination or may create conditions which pose an extreme hazard of immediate concern (High Risk High Hazards), the cross-connection control inspector shall require immediate or a short amount of time (14 days maximum), depending on conditions, for corrective action to be taken. In such cases, if corrections have not been made within the time limits set forth, water service will be discontinued.

High risk high hazards require a reduced pressure principle (or detector) assembly. The following list is establishments deemed high risk high hazard and require a reduced pressure principle assembly:

- (a) High risk high hazards:
 - (i) Mortuaries, morgues, autopsy facilities;
 - (ii) Hospitals, medical buildings, animal hospitals and control centers, doctor and dental offices;

- (iii) Sewage treatment facilities, water treatment, sewage and water treatment pump stations;
- (iv) Premises with auxiliary water supplies or industrial piping systems;
- (v) Chemical plants (manufacturing, processing, compounding, or treatment);
- (vi) Laboratories (industrial, commercial, medical research, school);
- (vii) Packing and rendering houses;
- (viii) Manufacturing plants;
- (ix) Food and beverage processing plants;
- (x) Automated car wash facilities;
- (xi) Extermination companies;
- (xii) Airports, railroads, bus terminals, piers, boat docks;
- (xiii) Bulk distributors and users of pesticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizer, etc.;
- (xiv) Metal plating, pickling, and anodizing operations;
- (xv) Greenhouses and nurseries;
- (xvi) Commercial laundries and dry cleaners;
- (xvii) Film laboratories;
- (xviii) Petroleum processes and storage plants;
- (xix) Restricted establishments;
- (xx) Schools and educational facilities;
- (xxi) Animal feedlots, chicken houses, and CAFOs;
- (xxii) Taxidermy facilities;
- (xxiii) Establishments which handle, process, or have extremely toxic or large amounts of toxic chemicals or use water of unknown or unsafe quality extensively.

(b) High hazard. In cases where there is less risk of contamination, or less likelihood of cross-connections contaminating the system, a time period of ninety (90) days maximum will be allowed for corrections. High hazard is a cross-connection or potential cross-connection involving any substance that could, if introduced in the public water supply, cause death, illness, and spread disease.¹

(4) Applications requiring backflow prevention devices shall include, but shall not be limited to, domestic water service and/or fire flow connections for all medical facilities, all fountains, lawn irrigation systems, wells, water softeners and other treatment systems, swimming pools and on all fire hydrant connections other than those by the fire department in combating fires. Those facilities deemed by Munford Water System as needing protection.

¹ See Appendix A of manual which is of record in the water department.

(a) Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 fire protection systems shall generally require a double check valve assembly; except:

(i) A double check detector assembly shall be required where a hydrant or other point of use exists on the system; or

(ii) A reduced pressure backflow prevention device shall be required where:

(A) Underground fire sprinkler lines are parallel to and within ten feet (10') horizontally of pipes carrying sewage or significantly toxic materials;

(B) Premises have unusually complex piping systems;

(C) Pumpers connecting to the system have corrosion inhibitors or other chemicals added to the tanks of the fire trucks.

(b) Class 4, Class 5 and Class 6 fire protection systems shall require reduced pressure backflow prevention devices.

(c) Wherever the fire protection system piping is not an acceptable potable water system material, or chemicals such as foam concentrates or antifreeze additives are used, a reduced pressure backflow prevention device shall be required.

(d) Swimming pools with no permanent plumbing and only filled with hoses will require a hose bibb vacuum breaker be installed on the faucet used for filling.

(5) The manager or his representative may require additional and/or internal backflow prevention devices wherein it is deemed necessary to protect potable water supplies within the premises. (1984 Code, § 8-408, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-309. Installation criteria. (1) The minimum acceptable criteria for the installation of reduced pressure backflow prevention devices, double check valve assemblies or other backflow prevention devices requiring regular inspection or testing shall include the following:

(a) All required devices shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, by a person approved by the Munford Water System who is knowledgeable in the proper installation. Only licensed sprinkler contractors may install, repair or test backflow prevention devices on fire protection systems.

(b) All devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall possess appropriate test cocks, fittings and caps required for the testing of the device (except hose bibb vacuum breakers). All fittings shall be of brass construction, unless otherwise approved by the Munford Water System, and shall permit direct connection to department test equipment.

(c) The entire device, including valves and test cocks, shall be easily accessible for testing and repair.

(d) All devices shall be placed in the upright position in a horizontal run of pipe.

(e) Device shall be protected from freezing, vandalism, mechanical abuse and from any corrosive, sticky, greasy, abrasive or other damaging environment.

(f) Reduced pressure backflow prevention devices shall be located a minimum of twelve inches (12") plus the nominal diameter of the device above either:

(i) The floor;

(ii) The top of opening(s) in the enclosure; or

(iii) Maximum flood level, whichever is higher. Maximum height above the floor surface shall not exceed sixty inches (60").

(g) Clearance from wall surfaces or other obstructions shall be at least six inches (6"). Devices located in non-removable enclosures shall have at least twenty-four inches (24") of clearance on each side of the device for testing and repairs.

(h) Devices shall be positioned where a discharge from the relief port will not create undesirable conditions. The relief port must never be plugged, restricted or solidly piped to a drain.

(i) An approved air-gap shall separate the relief port from any drainage system. An approved air-gap shall be at least twice the inside diameter of the supply line, but never less than one inch (1").

(j) An approved strainer shall be installed immediately upstream of the backflow prevention device, except in the case of a fire protection system.

(k) Devices shall be located in an area free from submergence or flood potential, therefore never in a below grade pit or vault. All devices shall be adequately supported to prevent sagging.

(l) Adequate drainage shall be provided for all devices. Reduced pressure backflow prevention devices shall be drained to the outside whenever possible.

(m) Fire hydrant drains shall not be connected to the sewer, nor shall fire hydrants be installed such that backflow/back-siphonage through the drain may occur.

(n) Enclosures for outside installations shall meet the following criteria:

(i) All enclosures for backflow prevention devices shall be as manufactured by a reputable company or an approved equal.

(ii) For backflow prevention devices up to and including two inches (2"), the enclosure shall be constructed of adequate material to protect the device from vandalism and freezing and shall be approved by the Munford Water System. The complete

assembly, including valve stems and hand wheels, shall be protected by being inside the enclosure.

(iii) To provide access for backflow prevention devices up to and including two inches (2"), the enclosure shall be completely removable. Access for backflow prevention devices two and one-half inches (2 1/2") and larger shall be provided through a minimum of two (2) access panels. The access panels shall be of the same height as the enclosure and shall be completely removable. All access panels shall be provided with built-in locks.

(iv) The enclosure shall be mounted to a concrete pad in no case less than four inches (4") thick. The enclosure shall be constructed, assembled and/or mounted in such a manner that it will remain locked and secured to the pad even if any outside fasteners are removed. All hardware and fasteners shall be constructed of 300 series stainless steel.

(v) Heating equipment, if required, shall be designed and furnished by the manufacturer of the enclosure to maintain an interior temperature of plus forty degrees Fahrenheit (+40°F) with an outside temperature of minus thirty degrees Fahrenheit (-30°F) and a wind velocity of fifteen miles per hour (15 mph).

(o) Where the use of water is critical to the continuance of normal operations or the protection of life, property or equipment, duplicate backflow prevention devices 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 device has been installed and the continuance of service is critical, the Munford Water System shall notify, in writing, the occupant of the premises of plans to interrupt water services and arrange for a mutually acceptable time to test the device. In such cases, the Munford Water System may require the installation of a duplicate device.

(p) The Munford Water System shall require the occupant of the premises to keep any backflow prevention devices working properly, and to make all indicated repairs promptly. Repairs shall be made by qualified personnel acceptable to the Munford Water System. Expense of such repairs shall be borne by the owner for occupant of the premises. The failure to maintain a backflow prevention device in proper working condition shall be grounds for discontinuance of water service to a premise. Likewise the removal, bypassing or alteration of a backflow prevention device or the installation thereof, so as to render a device ineffective shall constitute a violation of this chapter and shall be 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 Munford Water System.

(2) Testing of devices. Devices shall be tested at least annually by the Munford Water System by a qualified person possessing a valid certification from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Supply for the testing of such devices. A record of this test will be on file with the Munford Water System and a copy of this report will be supplied to the customer. Water service shall not be disrupted to test a device without the knowledge of the occupant of the premises. There will be no charge for annual testing.

(3) Non-potable supplies. The potable water supply made available to a premises served by the public water system shall be protected from contamination as specified in the provisions of this chapter. Any water pipe or outlet which could be used for potable or domestic purposes and which is not supplied by the potable water system must be labeled in a conspicuous manner such as:

WATER UNSAFE FOR DRINKING

The minimum acceptable sign shall have black letters at least one inch (1") high located on a red background. Color-coding of pipelines, in accordance with (OSHA) Occupational Safety and Health Act guidelines, shall be required in locations in the judgment of the Munford Water System, such coding is necessary to identify and protect the potable water supply. (1984 Code, § 8-409, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-310. Statement required. Any person whose premises are supplied with water from the public water system, and who also has on the same premises a well or other separate source of water supply, or who stores water in an uncovered or unsanitary storage reservoir from which the water is circulated through a piping system, shall file with the Munford Water System a statement of the nonexistence of unapproved or unauthorized cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses or interconnections. Such statement shall contain an agreement that no cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses or interconnections will be permitted upon the premises. Such statement shall also include the location of all additional water sources utilized on the premises and how they are used. Maximum backflow protection shall be required on all public water sources supplied to the premises. (1984 Code, § 8-410, as replaced by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-311. Penalty: discontinuance of water supply. (1) Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter may be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine.

(2) Independent of and in addition to any fines or penalties imposed, the manager may discontinue the public water supply service to any premises upon which there is found to be a cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or

interconnection; and service shall not be restored until such cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or interconnection has been eliminated. (as added by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

18-312. Provision applicable. The requirements contained in this chapter shall apply to all premises served by the Munford Water System and are hereby made part of the conditions required to be met for the Munford Water System to provide water services to any premises. The provisions of this chapter shall be rigidly enforced since it is essential for the protection of the public water distribution system against the entrance of contamination. Any person aggrieved by the action of the chapter is entitled to a due process hearing upon timely request. (as added by Ord. #2012-09-01, Oct. 2012)

CHAPTER 4

FATS, OILS AND GREASE

SECTION

- 18-401. Purpose.
- 18-402. Definitions.
- 18-403. Control plan for FOG and food waste/grease trap requirement.
- 18-404. General requirements.
- 18-405. Design requirements.
- 18-406. Grease trap maintenance and pumping.
- 18-407. Biological additives.
- 18-408. Chemical treatment prohibited.
- 18-409. Sand, soil and oil interceptors.
- 18-410. Commercial laundry requirements.
- 18-411. Control equipment.
- 18-412. Alteration of control methods.
- 18-413. Enforcement and penalties.
- 18-414. Severability.

18-401. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to control discharges into the public sewerage collection system and wastewater treatment plant that interfere with the operations of the system, cause blockage and plugging of pipelines, interfere with normal operation of pumps and their controls, and contribute waste of a strength or form that either causes treatment difficulties or is beyond the treatment capability of the wastewater treatment plant. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-402. Definitions. (1) "Food service facilities." (a) For purposes of this chapter, a "food service facility" is any facility whose primary activity is preparing, serving, or otherwise making available for consumption foodstuffs and that use one (1) or more of the following preparation activities: cooking by frying (all methods), baking (all methods), grilling, sauteing, rotisserie cooking, broiling (all methods), boiling, blanching, roasting, toasting, poaching, infrared heating, searing, barbecuing, and any other food preparation activity that produces a hot, non-drinkable food product in or on a receptacle that requires washing.

(b) In addition, any facility whose primary activity is not preparing, serving or otherwise making available foodstuffs for consumption, but which does prepare, serve or otherwise make available for consumption foodstuffs as a secondary activity, shall be classified as a food service facility if it uses a deep fryer.

(c) Food service facilities may include restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, grocery stores, prisons,

jails, churches, camps, caterers, manufacturing plants, and all other sewer users that discharge applicable waste into the city's systems, as determined by the City of Munford.

(2) "Grease." Material composed primarily of Fats, Oil, and Grease (FOG) from animal or vegetable sources. For purposes of this chapter, the words "fats, oil and grease" are all together sometimes called "grease." Grease does not include petroleum based products.

(3) "Grease trap." A device for separating and retaining waterborne greases and grease complexes prior to the wastewater exiting the trap and entering the city's sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. Grease traps also serve to collect settleable solids, generated by and from food preparation activities, prior to the water exiting the trap and entering the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system.

(4) "Oil/water separator." An approved and industry standard system that is specifically designed and manufactured to separate oil from water. The system shall allow the oil to be collected and removed on a regular basis as to prevent it from being discharged into the city's wastewater collection system. Only oil/water separators manufactured for that specific operation will be approved. Adequate support literature from the manufacturer will be required so as to allow a proper review by the City of Munford.

(5) "Person." As used in this chapter, "person" means and includes any individual, business entity, for-profit or non-profit corporation, limited liability company, partnership or limited partnership, and any other entity or association engaged in activities subject to this chapter.

(6) "User." Any person or establishment, including those located outside the jurisdictional limits of the city, who contributes, causes, or permits the contribution or discharge of wastewater into the city's wastewater collection and treatment system, including persons who contribute such wastewater from mobile sources, such as those who discharge hauled wastewater. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-403. Control plan for FOG and food waste/grease trap requirement. (1) Pumping/maintenance control plan required. Before undertaking any new construction, renovation, or expansion of a food service facility, the owner, tenant, developer or other intended user of such facility shall submit to the city a FOG and food waste control plan that shows the user's plan for pumping and maintenance of the grease trap that will effectively control the discharge of undesirable materials into the city's wastewater collection system. This submittal must be included with the application for a building permit.

(2) Existing food service facilities. Food service facilities in existence as of the effective date of the ordinance comprising this chapter shall also be required to submit to the city a FOG and food waste control plan that shows the proposed plan for pumping and maintenance of its grease trap to effectively control the discharge of undesirable materials into the city's wastewater

collection system. Existing food service facilities shall have three (3) months after the effective date of the ordinance comprising this chapter to submit a control plan as described in subsection (1) above and to implement a control plan.

(3) Grease trap for existing food service facilities. Any existing food service facility that is not undertaking new construction, renovation or expansion but that does not have a grease trap shall have a period of six (6) months after the effective date of the ordinance comprising this chapter to install such a grease trap and notify the city of such installation and to submit its control plan as required under § 18-403(1). There will be no "grandfathering."

(4) City right to monitor. The City of Munford shall have the right to monitor the waste haulers who provide service to the food service facilities or other facilities with a grease trap attached to the City of Munford's sewerage system in order to insure proper pumping and disposal of pumpage and maintenance of required information and to require their compliance with the applicable provisions of this chapter. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-404. General requirements. (1) Installation requirements. All existing, proposed, or newly remodeled food service facilities inside the City of Munford's wastewater service area shall be required to install, at the user's expense, an approved grease trap and to properly operate and maintain such grease trap at all times.

(2) Sanitary sewer flows. Sanitary sewer flows from toilets, urinals, lavatories, etc. shall not be discharged into the grease trap. These flows shall be conveyed separately to the sanitary sewer service lateral.

(3) Floor drains. Only floor drains which discharge or have the potential to discharge grease shall be connected to a grease trap.

(4) Garbage grinders/disposers. It is recommended that solid food waste products be disposed of through normal solid waste/garbage disposal means. If a grinder/disposal is used, it must be connected to the grease trap. The use of grinders is discouraged, since use of a grinder decreases the operational capacity of the grease trap and requires an increased pumping frequency to ensure continuous and effective operation.

(5) Dishwashers. Commercial dishwashers in food service facilities required to have grease traps under this chapter must be connected to the grease trap. Dishwashers discharge soap and hot water which can melt grease and allow it to pass through an undersized grease trap. Traps must be sized to allow enough detention time so that water will cool to the temperature at which grease will solidify and float to the top of the trap.

(6) Location. Every grease trap shall be installed outside the building and upstream from the sanitary sewer service lateral connection. This will allow easy access for inspection, cleaning, and removal of the intercepted grease at any time. A grease trap may not be installed inside any part of a building without prior written approval by the City of Munford.

(7) Pass through limits. The current Munford Sewer Use Ordinance¹ applies to those persons subject to this chapter.

(8) Waiver. The city reserves the right to waive elements of the general requirements on a case by case basis, at the request of the affected user, and provided the city determines that such waiver will not adversely affect the city's wastewater and sewer system. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-405. Design requirements. (1) Construction. Grease traps shall be constructed in accordance with the City of Munford's standards and shall have a minimum of two (2) compartments with fittings designed for grease retention. All grease removal devices or technologies shall be subject to the written approval of the City of Munford. Such approval shall be based on demonstrated removal efficiencies of the proposed device or technology.

(2) Access. Access to grease traps shall be available at all times, to allow for their maintenance and inspection. Access to each grease trap shall be provided by two (2) manholes (one (1) on each compartment), which shall terminate at finished grade, with cast iron frame and cover.

(3) Load-bearing capacity. In areas where additional weight loads may exist, the grease trap shall be designed to have adequate load-bearing capacity. (Example: where there is vehicular traffic in driving or parking areas).

(4) Inlet and outlet piping. Wastewater discharging to a grease trap shall enter only through the inlet pipe of the trap. Each grease trap shall have only one (1) inlet and one (1) outlet pipe. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-406. Grease trap maintenance and pumping.

(1) Cleaning/pumping required. The user, at the user's expense, shall maintain all grease traps to assure proper operation and efficiency and to maintain compliance with Table B - Plant Protection Criteria of § 18-207 of the Munford Municipal Code. Maintenance of a grease trap shall include the complete removal of all contents, including floating materials, wastewater, and bottom sludge and solids. This work shall be performed by a licensed hauler. Decanting or discharging of removed waste back into the trap from which it was removed or into any other grease trap, for the purpose of reducing the volume to be disposed, is prohibited. Cleaning/pumping of a grease trap shall include a thorough inspection of the trap and its component parts. Any needed repairs shall be noted and shall be made immediately at the user's expense.

The hauler (party who will clean and pump any grease trap) must notify the City of Munford at least two (2) business days prior to beginning the work.

¹Municipal code reference

Sewer use: title 18, chapter 2.

Such notice shall be sent by email to mwalker@munford.com or sbennard@munford.com or by phone 901-837-5990/5991.

(2) Cleaning/pumping frequency. Each grease trap must be pumped out completely a minimum of once every four (4) months, or more frequently, as determined by the City of Munford, as needed to prevent deposit of grease into the city's sanitary sewer system.

(3) Disposal. Every waste hauler who removes waste from any grease trap shall dispose of such waste at a facility approved to receive such waste in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and other applicable law. No pumpage removed by cleaning and/or pumping shall be returned to any private or public portion of the city's sanitary sewer collection system. All pumpage from grease traps must be tracked by a hauler's manifest, which identifies the pumping, hauling, and disposal of waste from each trap. Every hauler must provide a copy of such manifest to each customer, and every food service facility subject to this chapter must obtain from the hauler and retain for a period of twenty-four (24) months a copy of every such manifest.

(4) Maintenance log. A grease trap cleaning/maintenance log showing each pumping for the previous twenty-four (24) months shall be maintained by each food service facility. This log shall include the date, time, amount pumped, name and contact information of the hauler, and disposal site. Said log shall be kept in a conspicuous location for inspection by the city during normal business hours. Said log shall be made available to the City of Munford or its representative upon request.

(5) Submittal of records. Each user shall submit all cleaning and maintenance records to the City of Munford twice each year. Such submittals shall be due March 1st and September 1st. The maintenance records shall include the following information:

- (a) Facility name, address, contact person, and phone number;
- (b) Company name, address, phone number, and contact name of person responsible for performing the maintenance, cleaning, pumping, or repair of grease trap;
- (c) Types of maintenance performed;
- (d) Dates maintenance was performed;
- (e) Date of next scheduled maintenance; and
- (f) Copies of haulers' manifests. The records shall be submitted

to:

Public Works Director
City of Munford
60 Water Street
Munford, TN 38058

(6) City inspections. The City of Munford will perform periodic inspections of food service facilities subject to this chapter and shall notify the user of any additional required maintenance or repairs needed for each grease

trap. Upon receipt of written notification by the city, the user shall be required to perform the maintenance and/or repairs and provide the city with a report and records of said maintenance within fourteen (14) calendar days. Upon inspection by the City of Munford the user may be required to install, at its expense, additional controls to provide a complete system which prevents discharges of undesirable materials into the wastewater collection system.

Each food service facility shall pay a one hundred dollars (\$100.00) annual inspection fee that shall be due and payable to the City of Munford on January 1, 2018 and on January 1 of each year thereafter. Notice of the payment due date of said fee shall be mailed by the city to each facility, at the facility address, at least thirty (30) days prior to January 1. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-407. Biological additives. Any biological additive(s) placed into the grease trap or building discharge line, including but not limited to, enzymes, commercially available bacteria, or other additives designed to absorb, purge, consume, treat, or otherwise eliminate fats, oils, and grease, shall require written approval by the City of Munford prior to use. The use of such additives shall in no way be considered as a substitute for the maintenance and pumping procedures required herein. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-408. Chemical treatment prohibited. Chemical treatments such as drain cleaners, acid, or other chemical solvents designed to dissolve or remove grease shall not be allowed to enter the grease trap. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-409. Sand, soil, and oil interceptors. (1) Traps/interceptors required. All car washes, truck washes, garages, service stations, car and truck maintenance facilities, fabricators, utility equipment shops, and other facilities (as determined by the City of Munford) that have sources of sand, soil, and oil shall install effective sand, soil and oil traps, interceptors, and/or oil/water separators. These systems shall be sized to effectively remove sand, soil, and oil at the expected flow rates. These systems shall be, at the user's expense, cleaned or pumped on a regular basis to prevent impact upon the wastewater collection and treatment systems. Users whose systems are deemed to be ineffective by the City of Munford shall be asked to change the cleaning frequency or to increase the size of the system. Owners or operators of washing facilities will be required to prevent the inflow of detergents and rainwater into the wastewater collection system.

(2) Oil/water separators. Oil/water separator installations shall be required at facilities that accumulate petroleum oils and greases and at facilities deemed necessary by the City of Munford.

18-410. Commercial laundry requirements. Commercial laundries shall be equipped with an interceptor with a wire basket or similar device, removable for cleaning, that prevents passage into the wastewater collection system of solids one-half inch (1/2") or larger in size such as rags, strings, buttons, or other solids detrimental to the system. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-411. Control equipment. (1) The equipment or facilities installed to control FOG, food waste, sand, soil, oil, and lint must be designed and installed in accordance with the International Plumbing Code as adopted by the City of Munford, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation guidelines, and most current engineering standards, or other applicable guidelines approved by the City of Munford. Underground equipment shall be tightly sealed to prevent inflow of rainwater and shall be easily accessible to allow regular maintenance and inspection.

(2) Control equipment shall be maintained by the owner and/or operator of the facility to prevent a stoppage of the wastewater collection system, and the accumulation of FOG, food waste, sand, soil, and lint in the collection lines, pump stations, and wastewater treatment plant.

(3) If the City of Munford is required to clean out the wastewater collection lines, as a result of a stoppage resulting from poorly maintained control equipment (or lack thereof), the owner or operator shall be required to pay to the city, upon presentation of a statement of costs, all costs for labor, equipment, materials, and any overhead costs incurred by the city, in addition to any penalties or fines on account of any sanitary sewer overflow due directly to the stoppage.

(4) The city shall have the right to inspect and approve any and all installations of control equipment at all reasonable times. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-412. Alteration of control methods. The City of Munford shall have the right to require additional control measures if existing control equipment is shown to be insufficient to protect the city's wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant from interference due to the discharge of FOG, sand, soil, lint, or any other undesirable material. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-413. Enforcement and penalties. (1) This chapter shall be enforced by the Public Works Director of the City of Munford.

(2) Any person who violates this chapter, in part or whole, shall be guilty of a violation of the Munford Municipal Code. The city may either:

(a) Issue a citation to city court, in which case the alleged violator, upon conviction, shall be subject to pay a civil penalty not to

exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) per day, plus payment to the city of all costs incurred to repair any damage to city property caused by the violation; or

(b) Bring an action against the alleged violator in state court, in which case alleged violator, upon conviction shall be subject to pay a civil penalty in the amount of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), plus payment to the city of all costs incurred to repair any damage to city property caused by the violation. In either case, each day that a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.

(3) In addition to imposition of a civil penalty, the city shall be entitled to seek an injunction from a court of competent jurisdiction to require compliance with this chapter or to enjoin continued operation of a food service facility or a waste hauler subject to this chapter that is in violation hereof until such violation has been cured. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)

18-614. Severability. The provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable. If any provision of this chapter should be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, the portions of this chapter not so declared shall continue in full force and effect. (as added by Ord. #2017-11-01, Dec. 2017)