

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

1. WATER AND SEWERS.
2. GENERAL WASTEWATER REGULATIONS.
3. INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL WASTEWATER REGULATIONS.
4. SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL.
5. CROSS-CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.
6. GREASE REMOVAL AND GREASE INTERCEPTOR REQUIREMENTS.

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

- 18-101. Application and scope.
- 18-102. Definitions.
- 18-103. Obtaining service.
- 18-104. Application and contract for service.
- 18-105. Service charges for temporary service.
- 18-106. Water and sewer combination tap/capacity and meter fees.
- 18-107. Service charges and deposits.
- 18-108. Water and sewer main extensions.
- 18-109. Water and sewer main extension variances.
- 18-110. Meters.
- 18-111. Meter tests.
- 18-112. Multiple services through a single meter.
- 18-113. Billing.
- 18-114. Discontinuance or refusal of service.
- 18-115. Re-connection charges.
- 18-116. Termination of service by customer.
- 18-117. Access to customers' premises.
- 18-118. Inspections.
- 18-119. Customer's responsibility for system's property.
- 18-120. Customer's responsibility for violations.
- 18-121. Supply and resale of water.
- 18-122. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply.

¹Municipal code references

Building, utility and housing codes: title 12.

Refuse disposal: title 17.

- 18-123. Limited use of unmetered private fire line.
- 18-124. Damages to property due to water pressure.
- 18-125. Liability for cutoff failures.
- 18-126. Restricted use of water.
- 18-127. Interruption of service.
- 18-128. Schedule of rates.
- 18-129. Fluoridation of water.
- 18-130. Water and sewer adjustments.
- 18-131. User charge system for wastewater treatment facilities.

18-101. Application and scope. The provisions of this chapter are a part of all contracts for receiving water and/or sewer service from the city and shall apply whether the service is based upon contract, agreement, signed application, or otherwise. (1976 Code, § 13-101)

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

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

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

(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 and/or sewer 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) "Premises" 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. (1976 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 before connection or meter installation orders will be issued and work performed. (1976 Code, § 13-103)

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

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

The receipt of a prospective customer's application for service, regardless of whether or not accompanied by a service charge, shall not obligate the city to render the service applied for. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and general practice, the liabilities of the city to the applicant shall be limited to the return of any service charge made by such applicant. (1976 Code, § 13-104)

18-105. Service charges for temporary service. Customers requiring temporary service shall pay all costs for connection and disconnection incidental to the supplying and removing of service in addition to the regular charge for water and/or sewer service. (1976 Code, § 13-105)

18-106. Water and sewer combination tap/capacity fees. (1) Each person, firm or organization desiring or required to connect to the water and sewer mains of the city shall first obtain a written permit from the utility department and pay the tap/capacity fees and meter fees therefore which are hereby fixed and established as follows:

<u>Water Tap/Capacity Fees:</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
For each water tap (3/4")	\$ 800.00	\$ 900.00
For each water tap (1")	\$ 900.00	\$1,025.00
For each water tap (2")	\$1,200.00	\$1,325.00
All water taps over 2"	Based on Cost Estimate	
In addition to the above fee, all sprinkler system connections for fire control shall pay a monthly charge (per tap) of	\$ 15.00	\$ 30.00

<u>Sewer Tap/Capacity Fees:</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
Sewer taps of all sizes	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00

All fees shall be paid in full prior to work being performed.

(2) Water taps shall be made at the discretion of the city. Water taps shall be made by city forces or by the city's contractor. All water service lines from the main to the meter box (including the meter, the cut off and the meter box) shall become and remain the property of the city. All repairs, replacement and maintenance of said line shall be the responsibility of the city except when damaged by misuse, carelessness, or vandalism. The repair of any water service line from the main to the meter box (including the meter, the cut off and the

meter box) damaged due to misuse, carelessness, or vandalism shall be the responsibility of the owner of the property. All repairs shall be performed at the discretion or insistence of the city. All sections of a water line from but not including the meter to the premises served shall be installed and all repairs and replacements made by and at the cost of the owner of such property to be served or by the applicant for such service. All water taps and service lines shall be inspected and approved by authorized personnel of the city prior to being backfilled.

(3) Sewer taps will not be made by city forces. Owner/developer is responsible for making the connection to the city sewer main. All sewer service lines from the main to the premises served shall be installed and all repairs made by and at the cost of the owner of such property being served or by the applicant for such service. All sewer taps and service lines shall be inspected and approved by authorized personnel of the city prior to being backfilled.

(4) No service shall be installed unless it conforms to specifications established and adopted by the utility department from time to time hereafter. It shall be the responsibility of each owner or applicant to acquaint himself with all pertinent rules and regulations before commencing the work.

(5) No utility service line including water, sewer and natural gas shall be installed in the same trench with any other utility line including but not limited to water, sewer and natural gas. (1976 Code, § 13-106, as replaced by Ord. #392, May 2004, Ord. #404, June 2005, Ord. #435, Oct. 2008, and Ord. #543, Aug. 2021 *Ch3_08-12-21*)

18-107. Service charges and deposits. (1) A nonreturnable service charge will be charged on each utility service turned on in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00). The same charge will apply whether the service is water only, sewer only, gas only, sanitation only or any combination of the services listed.

(2) In addition to the service charges in (1), a refundable deposit shall be collected

- (a) From each residential rental customer,
- (b) From all commercial/industrial customers and
- (c) From any customer, including a residential homeowner

that has been disconnected due to non-payment of any utility account. The deposit for a residential homeowner that has been disconnected due to non-payment may be waived by the utility director or his/her designate if the customer has not been disconnected for non-payment within the past twenty-four (24) months. The amount of the deposit for all customers shall be seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) whether the service is water and sewer, water only or sewer only. This deposit shall be refunded to the customer only after all amounts due the utility department are paid in full.

Service installation for an old customer at a new location or at the same location after being terminated for non-payment will be handled as a new customer and said customer will be charged the service charges and deposits set

forth above. (1976 Code, § 13-107, as amended by Ord. #384, Sept. 2003, and Ord. #385, Oct. 2003, and replaced by Ord. #408, Sept. 2005, and Ord. #507, March 2018 *Ch3_08-12-21*)

18-108. Water and sewer main extensions.¹ Persons desiring water and/or sewer main extensions must pay all of the cost of making such extensions.

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

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

Upon completion of such extensions and their approval by the city, such water and/or sewer mains shall become the property of the city. The persons paying the cost of constructing such mains shall execute any written instruments requested by the city to provide evidence of the city's title to such mains. In consideration of such mains being transferred to it, the city shall incorporate said mains as an integral part of the city water and sewer systems and shall furnish water and sewer service therefrom in accordance with these rules and regulations, subject always to such limitations as may exist because of the size and elevation of the mains. (1976 Code, § 13-108)

18-109. Water and sewer main extension variances. Whenever the board of mayor and aldermen is of the opinion that it is to the best interest of the city and its inhabitants to construct a water and/or sewer main extension without requiring strict compliance with the preceding section, such extension may be constructed upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the board.

¹Municipal code reference

Construction of building sewers: title 18, chapter 2.

The authority to make water and/or sewer main extensions under the preceding section is permissive only and nothing contained therein shall be construed as requiring the city to make such extensions or to furnish service to any person or persons. (1976 Code, § 13-109)

18-110. Meters. All meters shall be installed, tested, repaired, and removed only by the city.

No one shall do anything which will in any way interfere with or prevent the operation of a meter. No one shall tamper with or work on a water meter without the written permission of the city. No one shall install any pipe or other device which will cause water to pass through or around a meter without the passage of such water being registered fully by the meter. (1976 Code, § 13-110)

18-111. 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 stated in the following table:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Test Charge</u>
5/8", 3/4", 1"	\$ 20.00
1-1/2", 2"	30.00
3"	40.00
4"	50.00
6" & over	60.00

If such test shows a meter not to be accurate within such limits, the cost of such meter test shall be borne by the city. (1976 Code, § 13-111, modified)

18-112. Multiple services through a single meter. No customer shall supply water or sewer service to more than one dwelling or premise from a

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

Where the city allows more than one dwelling or premise to be served through a single service line and meter, the amount of water used by all the dwellings and premises served through a single service line and meter shall be allocated to each separate dwelling or premise served. The water and/or sewer charges for each such dwelling or premise thus served shall be computed just as if each such dwelling or premise had received through a separately metered service the amount of water so allocated to it, such computation to be made at the city's applicable water rates schedule, including the provisions as to minimum bills. The separate charges for each dwelling or premise served through a single service line and meter shall then be added together, and the sum thereof shall be billed to the customer in whose name the service is supplied. (1976 Code, § 13-113)

18-113. Billing. Bills for residential water 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.

Charges for utility service(s) shall be collected as a unit; no employee shall accept payment for any service without receiving at the same time payment for all services owed by the customer to the city. All services shall be discontinued for non-payment of the combined bill.

Utility 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.

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

Detailed "utility billing/collection policies and procedures" shall be approved by the board of mayor and aldermen by resolution from time to time. (1976 Code, § 13-114, as replaced by Ord. #507, March 2018 *Ch3_08-12-21*)

18-114. Discontinuance or refusal of service. The city shall have the right to discontinue water and/or sewer service or to refuse to connect service for a violation of, or a failure to comply with, any of the following:

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

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

Discontinuance of service by the city for any cause stated in these rules and regulations shall not release the customer from liability for service already received or from liability for payments that thereafter become due under other provisions of the customer's contract. (1976 Code, § 13-115)

18-115. Re-connection charges. Whenever water/sewer and/or natural gas service has been discontinued for non-payment, a reconnection charge of fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be collected by the city before service is restored. The reconnection fee shall be waived for customers who qualify for utility payment assistance through the Helping Hands Program. (1976 Code, § 13-116, modified, as replaced by Ord. #444, April 2009)

18-116. 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. (1976 Code, § 13-117)

18-117. Access to customers' premises. The city's identified representatives and employees shall be granted access to all customers' premises at all reasonable times for the purpose of reading meters, for testing, inspecting, repairing, removing, and replacing all equipment belonging to the city, and for inspecting customers' plumbing and premises generally in order to secure compliance with these rules and regulations. (1976 Code, § 13-118)

18-118. Inspections. The city shall have the right, but shall not be obligated, to inspect any installation or plumbing system before water and/or sewer service is furnished or at any later time. The city reserves the right to refuse service or to discontinue service to any premises not 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.

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. (1976 Code, § 13-119)

18-119. 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 same, the cost of necessary repairs or replacements shall be paid by the customer. (1976 Code, § 13-120)

18-120. Customer's responsibility for violations. Where the city furnishes water and/or sewer service to a customer, such customer shall be responsible for all violations of these rules and regulations which occur on the premises so served. Personal participation by the customer in any such violations shall not be necessary to impose such personal responsibility on him. (1976 Code, § 13-121)

18-121. Supply and resale of water. All water shall be supplied within the city exclusively by the city and no customer shall, directly or indirectly, sell, sublet, assign, or otherwise dispose of the water or any part thereof, except with written permission from the city. (1976 Code, § 13-122)

18-122. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply. No person shall turn on or turn off any of the city's stop cocks, valves, hydrants, spigots, or fire plugs without permission or authority from the city. (1976 Code, § 13-123)

18-123. 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. (1976 Code, § 13-124)

18-124. Damages to property due to water pressure. The city shall not be liable to any customer for damages caused to his plumbing or property by high pressure, low pressure, or fluctuations in pressure in the city's water mains. (1976 Code, § 13-125)

18-125. Liability for cutoff failures. The city's liability shall be limited to the forfeiture of the right to charge a customer for water that is not used but is received from a service line under any of the following circumstances:

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

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

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

Except to the extent stated above, the city shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from cutoff failures. If a customer wishes to avoid possible damage for cutoff failures, the customer shall rely exclusively on privately owned cutoffs and not on the city's cutoff. Also the customer (and not the city) shall be responsible for seeing that his plumbing is properly drained and is kept properly drained, after his water service has been cut off. (1976 Code, § 13-126)

18-126. Restricted use of water. In times of emergencies or in times of water shortage, the city reserves the right to restrict the purposes for which water may be used by a customer and the amount of water which a customer may use. (1976 Code, § 13-127)

18-127. Interruption of service. The city will endeavor to furnish continuous water and sewer service, but does not guarantee to the customer any fixed pressure or continuous service. The city shall not be liable for any damage for any interruption of service whatsoever.

In connection with the operation, maintenance, repair, and extension of the city water and sewer systems, the water supply may be shut off without notice when necessary or desirable and each customer must be prepared for such emergencies. The city shall not be liable for any damage from such interruption of service or for damages from the resumption of service without notice after any such interruption. (1976 Code, § 13-128)

18-128. Schedule of rates.¹ (1) The rates to be charged each residential user or consumer of water per month using meters inside the corporate bounds shall be as follows:

For the first 2,000 gallons of water or less.....\$ 11.73 (Net)

All over 2,000 gallons of water, add \$ 2.94 per 1,000 gallons.

When two (2) or more houses, buildings, apartment houses, or a housing complex used for living, eating or sleeping quarters, uses water through a common meter; or in a house occupied by two (2) or more families where water is measured through one (1) meter the minimum monthly rate shall be the minimum bill amount times the number of units served through a common meter. Such facilities, served through a common meter shall be billed under the rated schedule as if each unit were separately metered. Approval shall be obtained from the utility director prior to the installation of any situation involving a common meter.

(2) The rates to be charged each commercial user or consumer of water per month using meters inside the corporate bounds shall be as follows:

For the first 2,000 gallons of water or less\$14.33 (Net)

All over 2,000 gallons of water, add \$ 2.94 per 1,000 gallons.

Where more than one (1) commercial building or complex uses water through a common meter, or in a building or buildings occupied by more than one (1) commercial user of water where the water is measured through a common meter, the minimum monthly bill shall be the minimum bill amount times the number of units served through the common meter. Such facilities, served through a common meter, shall be billed under the rate schedule as if each unit were separately metered. Approval shall be obtained from the utility director prior to the installation of any situation involving a common meter.

(3) The rates to be charged each industrial user or consumer of water per month using meters inside the corporate bounds shall be as follows:

For the first 2,000 gallons of water or less\$ 16.31 (Net)

All over 2,000 gallons of water, add \$ 2.94 per 1,000 gallons.

Where more than one (1) industrial building or complex, other than defined above, uses water through a common meter, or in a building or buildings occupied by more than one (1) industrial user of water where the water is measured through a common meter, the minimum monthly bill shall be the minimum bill amount times the number of units served through the common

¹All rates contained in § 18-128, with the exception of the percentages listed in subsections (6) and (7), be increased by an additional two and one-half percent (2.5%) (compounded) for any utility bills with a due date on or after July 1, 2022 and again increased by an additional two and one-half percent (2.5%) (compounded) for any utility bills with a due date on or after July 1, 2023, and again increased by an additional two and one-half percent (2.5%) (compounded) for any utility bills with a due date on or after July 1, 2024.

meter. Such facilities, served through a common meter, shall be billed under the rate schedule as if each unit were separately metered. Approval shall be obtained from the utility director prior to the installation of any situation involving a common meter.

(4) The rates to be charged each residential user or consumer of water per month using meters outside the corporate bounds shall be as follows:

All users other than those on the Deanburg System:

For the first 2,000 gallons of water or less.....\$ 18.64 (Net)

All over 2,000 gallons of water, add \$ 5.28 per 1,000 gallons.

All residential users on the Deanburg System:

For the first 2,000 gallons of water or less.....\$ 23.46 (Net)

All over 2,000 gallons of water, add \$ 5.28 per 1,000 gallons.

When two (2) or more houses, buildings, apartment houses, or a housing complex used for living, eating or sleeping quarters, uses water through a common meter; or in a house occupied by two (2) or more families where water is measured through one (1) meter the minimum monthly rate shall be the minimum bill amount times the number of units served through a common meter. Such facilities, served through a common meter shall be billed under the rated schedule as if each unit were separately metered. Approval shall be obtained from the utility director prior to the installation of any situation involving a common meter.

(5) The rates to be charged each commercial or industrial user or consumer of water per month using meters outside the corporate bounds shall be as follows:

For the first 2,000 gallons of water or less\$ 21.00 (Net)

All over 2,000 gallons of water, add \$ 5.28 per 1,000 gallons.

All commercial or industrial users on the Deanburg System:

For the first 2,000 gallons of water or less.....\$ 25.00 (Net)

All over 2,000 gallons of water, add \$ 5.28 per 1,000 gallons.

Where more than one (1) commercial or industrial buildings or complex uses water through a common meter, or in a building or buildings occupied by more than one commercial user of water where the water is measured through a common meter, the minimum monthly bill shall be the minimum bill amount times the number of units served through the common meter. Such facilities, served through a common meter, shall be billed under the rate schedule as if each unit were separately metered. Approval shall be obtained from the utility director prior to the installation of any situation involving a common meter.

(6) An additional ten percent (10%) will be charged and collected from all users and consumers whose bills have not been paid by the delinquent date of each month that such bills become due.

(7) In addition to the charges made for users and consumers of water, a charge of one hundred percent (100%) of the amount paid by such users and consumers shall be collected from all who have been connected to and are using

the sanitary sewer system of the City of Henderson, including those inside and outside the corporate bounds, or where any building falls under the availability of the City of Henderson's public sanitary sewer system as outlined in § 18-302.

(8) All who obtain their water supply from a source other than the City of Henderson water system which are connected to the sanitary sewer system of the City of Henderson, or where any building falls under the availability of the City of Henderson's public sanitary sewer system as outlined in § 18-302, shall be required to pay twenty-two dollars twenty-seven cents (\$22.27) per month inside the city and thirty-two dollars eighty-one cents (\$32.81) per month outside the city. (1976 Code, § 13-112, as amended by Ord. #271, Aug. 1993, Ord. #309, July 1997, and Ord. #388, April 2004, and replaced by Ord. #406, June 2005, Ord. #425, Aug. 2007, Ord. #456, June 2010, Ord. #490, July 2015 *Ch3_08-12-21*, Ord. #515, June 2018 *Ch3_08-12-21*, and Ord. #540, June 2021 *Ch3_08-12-21*)

18-129. Fluoridation of water. The water department is hereby authorized and instructed to make plans for the fluoridation of the water supply of the city; to submit such plans to the department of public health of the state for approval; and, upon approval, to add such chemicals as fluoride to the water supply in accord with such approval as will adequately provide for the fluoridation of said water supply.

The cost of such fluoridation will be borne by the revenues of the water department. (1976 Code, § 13-129)

18-130. Water and sewer adjustments. The water and sewer superintendent shall be authorized to make adjustments to a water and sewer bill for reasons such as: underground leaks or burst pipes which makes a customer's water and sewer bill higher than normal. For the reasons indicated above, the water and sewer superintendent shall adjust the customer's bill for water so that he/she pays for his/her normal water bill (the average over the last twelve months) plus one-half the excess or wasted amount of water and the customer will pay a sewer charge equal to his/her average sewer bill over the past twelve months. Only one adjustment of this nature shall be made to a customer's bill during a twelve month period. The customer is also required to correct the leak before he/she is eligible to receive an adjustment. (1976 Code, § 13-130)

18-131. User charge system for wastewater treatment facilities.

(1) Annual review and notification. The city will review annually the wastewater contribution of users, user classes, the total cost of operation and maintenance of the treatment works and collection system, and its approved user charge system. As necessary, the city will revise the charges for users or user classes to accomplish the following:

(a) Maintain the proportionate distribution of operation and maintenance costs among users and user classes.

(b) Generate sufficient revenue to pay operation and maintenance cost necessary for the proper operation of the collection system and the treatment works.

(c) Apply excess revenues collected, if any, from a class of users to the cost of operation and maintenance attributable to that class for the next year and adjust the rate accordingly.

As necessary and as applicable, each user will be notified annually in conjunction with a regular bill of the rate and that portion of the user charge that is attributable to wastewater collection system and treatment services.

(2) Charges for operation and maintenance. The cost of operation and maintenance for all flows, such as extraneous flows, infiltration/inflow, or unmetered water shall be distributed among all users based on the flow volume of the user. Flow volume of the user shall be determined by water meter records of usage unless the user elects to install at its own expense a sewer flow meter. The flow meter shall meet the city's approval prior to installation of the meter. Maintenance of such meter shall be the sole responsibility of the user.

(3) 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 users 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) by weight 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 city 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 shall pay a single unit charge expressed as dollars per 1,000 gallons of water purchased (\$/1,000 gallons) with the unit charge being determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$C_i = \frac{T.S.C.}{1,000}$$

Where: V_t

C_i = the Class I total unit cost in \$/1,000 gallons.

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

V_t = the total volume of wastewater contribution from all users per year as determined from projections from one city fiscal year to the next.

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

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

(iv) When either or both the total suspended solids or biochemical oxygen demand quantities discharged into the treatment works is in excess of those described in § 18-131 (3)(a)(i), above, thus being classified as Class II users, the following formula shall be used to compute the appropriate user charge:

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

Where:

C_u = Total user charge per unit of time.

V_c = Total cost for transportation and treatment of a unit of wastewater volume.

V_u = Volume contribution per unit of time.

B_c = Total cost for treatment of a unit of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).

B_u = Total BOD contribution for a user per unit of time.

S_c = Total cost of treatment of a unit of suspended solids.

S_u = Total suspended solids contribution from a user per unit of time.

(c) Surcharge fees. If it is determined by the city that the discharge of the 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.

(d) Use of revenue from wastewater facilities. Any revenue, derived from the sale of by-products of the treatment process, lease or sale of crops grown on land purchased or owned, used by and for the wastewater facilities, shall be used to offset the cost of operation and maintenance. These revenues shall be applied proportionately to all user charges. (1976 Code, § 13-131)

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL WASTEWATER REGULATIONS

SECTION

- 18-201. Purpose and policy.
- 18-202. Administrative.
- 18-203. Definitions.
- 18-204. Proper waste disposal required.
- 18-205. Private domestic wastewater disposal.
- 18-206. Connection to public sewers.
- 18-207. Septic tank effluent pump or grinder pump wastewater systems.
- 18-208. Regulation of holding tank waste disposal or trucked in waste.
- 18-209. Discharge regulations.
- 18-210. Enforcement and abatement.
- 18-211--18-223. [Deleted.]

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

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

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

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

wastewater to the wastewater treatment facility. Chapter 3 provides for the issuance of permits to system users, for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures for industrial users or other users whose discharge can interfere with or cause violations to occur at the wastewater treatment facility. Chapter 3 details permitting requirements including the setting of fees for the full and equitable distribution of costs resulting from the operation, maintenance, and capital recovery of the wastewater treatment system and from other activities required by the enforcement and administrative program established herein. (1976 Code, § 13-201, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-202. Administrative. Except as otherwise provided herein, the utility director will fill the role of local administrative officer of the city and shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. The mayor and board of aldermen shall serve as the local hearing authority. (1976 Code, § 13-202, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

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

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

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

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

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

(a) If the user is a corporation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) "City." The Board of Mayor and Aldermen, City of Henderson, Tennessee.

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

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

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

(13) "Control authority." The term "control authority" shall refer to the "approval authority," defined herein above; or the local hearing authority if the city has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 403.11.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(23) "Grease interceptor." A device so constructed as to separate and trap grease substances from the facility sewage discharge line in order to keep grease substances from entering the sanitary sewer collection system. This device is generally located inside the building.

(24) "Grease trap." A device placed under or in close proximity to sinks or other facilities likely to discharge grease in an attempt to separate, trap or hold grease substances to prevent their entry into the sanitary sewer collection system. Such under the sink "grease traps" may be considered a "grease interceptor" for purposes of this section under special circumstances authorized in writing, by the superintendent. This device is typically located outside the building.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(33) "Local administrative officer." Utility Director of Henderson, Tennessee.

(34) "Local hearing authority." The Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Henderson.

(35) "National categorical pretreatment standard." Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance

with 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1347) which applies to a specific category of industrial users.

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

(37) "New source." (a) Any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after publication of proposed pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Clean Water Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(39) "Pass through." A discharge which exits the Wastewater Facility (WWF) into waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the WWF's NPDES permit including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

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

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

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

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

(44) "Pretreatment" or "treatment." The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, biological processes, or process changes or other means, except through dilution as prohibited by 40 C.F.R. section 403.6(d).

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

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

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

(48) "Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)." A treatment works as defined by the municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey

wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works. See WWF Wastewater Facility, found in definition number (63), below.

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

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

(a) All industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 C.F.R. 403.6 and 40 C.F.R. chapter I, subchapter N; and

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

(51) "Significant noncompliance" per 120040140.08(6)(b)8.

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

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

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

(d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the WWF's exercise of its emergency authority under section 305(1)(b)(i)(D), emergency order, to halt or prevent such a discharge.

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

(f) Failure to meet, within thirty (30) days after their due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90) day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.

(g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.

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

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

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

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

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

(55) "Storm sewer" or "storm drain." A pipe or conduit which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes. It may, however, carry cooling waters and unpolluted waters, upon approval of the superintendent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(65) "1200-4-14." Chapter 1200-4-14 of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee, Pretreatment Requirements. (1976 Code, § 13-203, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-204. Proper waste disposal required. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the service area of the city, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

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

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

(4) Except as provided in subsection (6) below, the owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the service area in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper private or public sewer in accordance with the

provisions of this chapter. Where public sewer is available property owners shall within sixty (60) days after date of official notice to do so, connect to the public sewer. Service is considered "available" when a public sewer main is located within five hundred feet (500') of an easement, right-of-way, road or public access way to the property.

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

(6) The owner of a manufacturing facility may discharge wastewater to the waters of the state provided that he obtains an NPDES permit and meets all requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, the NPDES permit, and any other applicable local, state, or federal statutes and regulations. (1976 Code, § 13-204, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

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

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

(b) The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the city. When it becomes necessary to clean septic tanks, at no expense to the city. When it becomes necessary to clean septic tanks, the sludge may be disposed of only according to applicable federal and state regulations.

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

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

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

(c) The type, capacity, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Groundwater

Protection. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to waters of Tennessee.

(d) No statement contained in this chapter shall be construed to interfere with any additional or future requirements that may be imposed by the city and the county health department. (1976 Code, § 13-205, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-206. Connection to public sewers. (1) Application for public sewers. (a) There shall be two (2) classifications of service:

- (i) Residential; and
- (ii) Service to commercial, industrial and other nonresidential establishments.

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

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

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

costs incidental to removal of such sources. Pipes, sumps and pumps for such sources of groundwater shall be separate from the sanitary sewer.

(3) Physical connection to public sewer. (a) No person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without prior written approval by the superintendent. The city shall inspect all connections to the public sewer prior to backfilling. The property owner is required to make application for connection to the public sewer.

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

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

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

(c) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one (1) building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, courtyard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one (1) building sewer. Where property is subdivided and buildings using a common building sewer is now located on separate properties, the building sewers must be separated prior to the subdivision of the property.

(d) Old building sewer service lines may be used in connections with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and tested by a licensed plumber, and approved by the superintendent to meet all requirements of this chapter. All others may be sealed to the specifications of the superintendent.

(e) Building sewer service lines shall conform to the following requirements:

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

(ii) The minimum depth of a building sewer service line shall be eighteen inches (18"), have a minimum two foot (2') vertical separation below and two foot (2') horizontal separation from any water service line.

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

foot. Larger building sewer service lines shall be laid on a grade that will produce a velocity when flowing full of at least 2.0 feet per second.

(iv) Building, sewer service lines shall be installed in uniform alignment at uniform slopes.

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

(vi) Cleanouts shall be provided to allow cleaning in the direction of flow. A cleanout shall be located five feet (5') outside of the building, as it crosses the property line, one (1) at each change of direction of the building sewer which is greater than forty-five degrees (45°), and spaced no greater than seventy-five feet (75') apart. Cleanouts shall be extended to or above the finished grade level directly above the place where the cleanout is installed and protected from damage. A "Y" (wye) and one-eighth ($1/8$) bend shall be used for the cleanout base. Cleanouts shall not be smaller than four inches (4"). Blockages on the property owner's service line are the responsibility of the property owner.

(vii) Connections of building sewer service lines to the public sewer system shall be made only by licensed plumbing contractors, and shall be made using a collar type rubber joint with stainless steel bands. Finished bedding must support pipe connections and sewer service line piping to prevent damage or sagging. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight.

(viii) In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved pump system according to § 18-207 and discharged to the building sewer at the expense of the owner.

(ix) The methods to be used in excavating, placing of pipe, jointing, testing, backfilling the trench, or other activities in the construction of a building sewer which have not been described above shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city or to the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications by the ASTM. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the superintendent before installation.

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

(f) The owner shall guard all excavations for building sewer service line installation 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) Inspection of connections. (i) The sewer connection and all building sewer service lines 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.

(ii) The applicant for discharge shall notify the superintendent when the building sewer service line is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer is complete.

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

(5) Sewer extensions. All expansion or extension of the public sewer constructed by property owners or developers must follow policies and procedures developed by the city. In the absence of policies and procedures, the expansion or extension of the public sewer must be approved in writing by the superintendent. All plans and construction must follow the latest edition of Tennessee Design Criteria for Sewerage works, located at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/publications/>. Contractors must provide the superintendent with as-built drawing and documentation that shall all mandrel, pressure and vacuum tests as specified in design criteria were acceptable prior to use of the lines. Contractor's one (1) year warranty period begins with occupancy or first permanent use of the lines. Contractors are responsible for all maintenance and repairs during the warranty period and final inspections as specified by the superintendent. The superintendent must give written approval to the contractor to acknowledge transfer of ownership to the city. Failure to construct or repair lines to acceptable standards could result in denial or discontinuation of sewer service. (1976 Code, § 13-206, modified, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

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

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

(b) Pumps must be approved by the superintendent.

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

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

(4) Easements. Homeowners or developers shall maintain an easement for access to perform necessary maintenance or repair. Access to the STEP and GP system must be guaranteed to operate, maintain, repair, restore service, and remove sludge, allow for inspection, and monitoring activities. Access manholes, ports, and electrical disconnects must not be locked, obstructed or blocked by landscaping or construction.

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

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

(c) Home or business owners shall be responsible for maintenance of lines and connections from the building to the city sewer.

(d) Prohibited uses of the STEP and GP system. (i) Connection of roof guttering, sump pumps or surface drains.

(ii) Disposal of toxic household substances.

(iii) Use of garbage grinders or disposers.

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

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

(6) Tank cleaning. Solids removal from the septic tank shall be the responsibility of the owner. (1976 Code, § 13-207, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-208. Regulation of holding tank waste disposal or trucked in waste. (1) No person, firm, association or corporation shall haul in or truck in to the WWF any type of domestic, commercial or industrial waste unless such person, firm, association, or corporation obtains a written approval from the city to perform such acts or services.

Any person, firm, association, or corporation desiring a permit to perform such services shall file an application on the prescribed form. Upon any such application, said permit shall be issued by the superintendent when the conditions of this chapter have been met and providing the superintendent is satisfied the applicant has adequate and proper equipment to perform the services contemplated in a safe and competent manner.

(2) Fees. For each permit issued under the provisions of this chapter the applicant shall agree in writing by the provisions of this section and pay an annual service charge to the city to be set as specified in § 18-307 of this title. Any such permit granted shall be for a specified period of time, and shall continue in full force and effect from the time issued until the expiration date, unless sooner revoked, and shall be nontransferable. The number of the permit granted hereunder shall be plainly painted in three inch (3") permanent letters on each side of each motor vehicle used in the conduct of the business permitted hereunder.

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

(4) Revocation of permit. Failure to comply with all provisions of the permit or 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 Henderson.

(5) Trucked in waste. This part includes waste from trucks, railcars, barges, etc., or temporarily pumped waste, all of which are prohibited without a permit issued by the superintendent. This approval may require testing, flow monitoring and record keeping. (1976 Code, § 13-208, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-209. Discharge regulations. (1) General discharge prohibitions. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will pass through or interfere with the operation and performance of the WWF. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a WWF whether or not the user is subject to national categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. Violations of these general and specific prohibitions or the provisions of this section may result in the issuance of an industrial pretreatment permit, surcharges, discontinuance of water and/or sewer service and other fines and provisions of §§ 18-210 or 18-305. A user may not contribute the following substances to any WWF:

(a) Any liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with

other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the WWF or to the operation of the WWF. Prohibited flammable materials including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flash point of less than one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140° F) or sixty degrees Centigrade (60° C) using the test methods specified in 40 C.F.R. 261.21. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketone, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromate, carbides, hydrides and sulfides and any other substances which the city, the state or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

(b) Any wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or higher than 9.0 or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the WWF.

(c) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities including, but not limited to: garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, waste from animal slaughter, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

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

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

(f) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts greater than one hundred (100) mg/l, that will cause interference or pass through.

(g) Wastewater that has been classified as hazardous waste. The user shall notify the supervisor, EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and state hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge into the POTW of a substance, which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 C.F.R. part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 C.F.R. part 261, defined in the Tennessee Rules and Regulations 1200-1-11 is prohibited. The EPA hazardous waste number and type of discharge. Additional notification requirements may apply as required by 40 C.F.R. 403.12(p).

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

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

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

(k) Any substance which may cause WWF's effluent or any other product of the WWF such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the WWF cause the WWF to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, 40 C.F.R. 503, guidelines, or regulations developed under section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

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

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

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

(o) Any waters 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.

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

(q) Any waters or wastes containing, more than 100 mg/l of animal or vegetable fats, wax, grease, or oil, whether emulsified or not, which could cause accumulations of solidified fat in pipes, lift stations and pumping equipment, or interfere at the treatment plan.

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

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

(t) Any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer. Storm water 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 Environment and Conservation. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the superintendent and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

(2) Local limits. In addition to the general and specific prohibitions listed in this section, users permitted according to chapter 3 may be subject to numeric and best management practices as additional restrictions to their wastewater discharge in order to protect the WWF from interference or protect the receiving waters from pass through contamination.

(3) Pretreatment requirements. Users wishing to discharge pollutants at higher concentrations than Table A Plant Protection Criteria of this section, or those dischargers who are classified as significant industrial users will be required to meet the requirement of this chapter, and also chapter 3.

(4) Restrictions on wastewater strength. No person or user shall discharge wastewater which exceeds the set of standards provided in Table A--Plant protection Criteria, unless specifically allowed by their discharge permit according to chapter 3 of this title. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements shall be considered in violation of this chapter.

Table A--Plant Protection Criteria

Parameter	Maximum Concentration (mg/l)
Arsenic	.100
Benzene	.006
Cadmium	.00893
Carbon Tetrachloride	.050
Chloroform	.217
Chromium III	10
Chromium IV	.250
Chromium (total)	.105
Copper	.265
Cyanide	.100

Parameter	Maximum Concentration (mg/l)
Ethylbenzene	.02353
Lead	.100
Mercury	.00065
Methylene chloride	.059
Molybdenum	.321
Naphthalene	.00278
Nickel	.250
Phenol	.058
Selenium	.248
Silver	.050
Tetrachloroethylene	.27778
Toluene	.13636
Total Phthalate	.129
Trichlorethlene	.333
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	.333
1.2. Transdichloroethylene	.0125
Zinc	.290

(4) Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG). Refer to City of Henderson title 18, chapter 6, ordinance #420 -- Grease Removal and Grease Interceptor Requirements. (1976 Code, § 13-209, modified, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-210. Enforcement and abatement. Violators of these wastewater regulations may be cited to city court, general sessions court, chancery court, or other court of competent jurisdiction, face fines, have sewer service terminated or the city may seek further remedies as needed to protect the collection system, treatment plant, receiving stream and public health including the issuance of discharge permits according to chapter 3. Repeated or continuous violation of this chapter is declared to be a public nuisance and may result in legal action against the property owner and/or occupant and the service line disconnected from sewer main. Upon notice by the superintendent that a violation has or is occurring, the user shall immediately take steps to stop or correct the violation. The city may take any or all the following remedies:

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

(2) In an emergency situation where the superintendent has determined that immediate action is needed to protect the public health, safety

or welfare, a public water supply or the facilities of the sewerage system, the superintendent may discontinue water service or disconnect sewer service.

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

(4) Seek further remedies as needed to protect the public health, safety or welfare, the public water supply or the facilities of the sewerage system. (1976 Code, § 13-210, modified, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-211.-- 18-223. Deleted. (1976 Code, § 13-211, and §§ 13-213--13-224, were deleted by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

CHAPTER 3

INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL WASTEWATER REGULATIONS

SECTION

- 18-301. Industrial pretreatment.
- 18-302. Discharge permits.
- 18-303. Industrial user additional requirements.
- 18-304. Reporting requirements.
- 18-305. Enforcement response plan.
- 18-306. Enforcement response guide table.
- 18-307. Fees and billing.
- 18-308. Validity.
- 18-309--18-310. [Deleted.]

18-301. Industrial pretreatment. In order to comply with Federal Industrial Pretreatment Rules 40 C.F.R. 403 and Tennessee Pretreatment Rules 1200-4-14 and to fulfill the purpose and policy of this chapter the following regulations are adopted.

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

(2) Users wishing to discharge pollutants at higher concentrations than Table A Plant Protection Criteria of § 18-209, or those dischargers who are classified as significant industrial users will be required to meet the requirements of this chapter. Users who discharge wastewater which falls under the criteria specified in this chapter and who fail to or refuse to follow the provisions shall face termination of service and/or enforcement action specified in § 18-305.

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

(4) Discharge permits shall limit concentrations of discharge pollutants to those levels that are established as local limits, Table B or other applicable state and federal pretreatment rules which may be in effect or take effect after the passage of the ordinance comprising this chapter.

Table B -- Local Limits

Pollutant	Daily Maximum Concentration (mg/l)
Arsenic	0.38168
Benzene	.01818
Cadmium	.04149
Carbon Tetrachloride	.2334
Chloroform	.098963
Chromium III	46.9968
Chromium IV	1.09500
Chromium (total)	1.71
Copper	1.2279
Cyanide	.462
Ethylbenzene	.10058
Lead	.43
Mercury	.00274
Methylene chloride	.14018
Molybdenum	1.4848758
Naphthalene	.01147
Nickel	1.09868
Phenol	.16028
Selenium	1.16422
Silver	.23404
Tetrachloroethylene	1.30477
Toluene	.62505
Total Phthalate	.21740
Trichlorethlene	1.56345
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.55664
1.2. Transdichloroethylene	.05715
Zinc	1.30476
Oil and Grease	30
pH	6.0--9.0

*Based on 24-hour flow proportional composite samples unless specified otherwise.

(5) Surcharge limits and maximum concentrations. Dischargers of high strength waste may be subject to surcharges based on the following surcharge

limits as posted in § 18-307. Maximum concentrations may also be established for some users.

Table C -- Surcharge and Maximum Limits

Parameter	Surcharge Limit (mg/l)	Maximum Concentration
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	85	127.5
Oil and Grease	100	150
BOD	300	450
Suspended Solids	300	450

(6) Protection of treatment plant influent. The pretreatment coordinator shall monitor the treatment works influent for each parameter in Table A-- Plant Protection Criteria. Industrial users shall be subject to reporting and monitoring requirements regarding these parameters as set forth in this chapter. In the event that the influent at the WWF reaches or exceeds the levels established by Table A or subsequent criteria calculated as a result of changes in pass through limits issued by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, the pretreatment coordinator shall initiate technical studies to determine the cause of the influent violation and shall recommend to the city the necessary remedial measures, including, but not limited to, recommending the establishment of new or revised local limits, best management practices, or other criteria used to protect the WWF. The pretreatment coordinator shall also recommend changes to any of these criteria in the event that: the WWF effluent standards are changed, there are changes in any applicable law or regulation affecting same, or changes are needed for more effective operations of the WWF.

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

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

(9) Combined waste stream formula. When wastewater subject to categorical pretreatment standards is mixed with wastewater not regulated by

the same standard, the permitting authority may impose an alternate limit using the combined waste stream formula. (1976 Code, § 13-301, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-302. Discharge permits. (1) Application for discharge of commercial or industrial wastewater. All users or prospective users which generate commercial or industrial wastewater shall make application to the superintendent for connection to the municipal wastewater treatment system. It may be determined through the application that a user needs a discharge permit according to the provisions of federal and state laws and regulations. Applications shall be required from all new dischargers as well as for any existing discharger desiring additional service or where there is a planned change in the industrial or wastewater treatment process. Connection to the city sewer or changes in the industrial process or wastewater treatment process shall not be made until the application is received and approved by the superintendent, the building sewer is installed in accordance with § 18-206 of this title and an inspection has been performed by the superintendent or his representative.

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

(2) Industrial wastewater discharge permits. (a) General requirements. All industrial users proposing to connect to or to contribute to the WWF shall apply for service and apply for a discharge permit before connecting to or contributing to the WWF. All existing industrial users connected to or contributing to the WWF. All existing industrial users connected to or contributing to the WWF may be required to apply for a permit within sixty (60) days after the effective date of the ordinance comprising this chapter.

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

(i) Users required by the superintendent to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file with the pretreatment coordinator, an application on a prescribed form accompanied by the appropriate fee.

(ii) The application shall be in the prescribed form of the city and shall include, but not be limited to the following information: name, address, but not be limited to the following information: name, address, and SIC/NAICS number of applicant; wastewater volume; wastewater constituents and characteristics, including but not limited to those mentioned in §§ 18-209 and 18-301 discharge variations--daily, monthly, seasonal and thirty

(30) minute peaks; a description of all chemicals handled on the premises, each product produced by type, amount, process or processes and rate of production, type and amount of raw materials, number and type of employees, hours of operation, site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details showing all sewers and appurtenances by size, location and elevation; a description of existing and proposed pretreatment and/or equalization facilities and any other information deemed necessary by the pretreatment coordinator.

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

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

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

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

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

local administrative officer, the local administrative officer shall deny the application and notify the applicant in writing of such action.

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

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

(i) Permits shall contain the following:

(A) Statement of duration;

(B) Provisions of transfer;

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Additionally, permits may contain the following:

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

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

(C) Compliance schedules;

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

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

(F) Requirements for notification of the city sixty (60) days prior to implementing any substantial change in

the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system, and of any changes in industrial processes that would affect wastewater quality or quantity;

(G) Prohibition of bypassing pretreatment or pretreatment equipment;

(H) Effluent mass loading restrictions;

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

(d) Permit modification. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the pretreatment coordinator during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements are modified or other just cause exists. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in this permit at least sixty (60) days prior to the effective date of change. Except in the case where federal deadlines are shorter, in which case the federal rules must be followed. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) A change in:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information accepted by the pretreatment coordinator as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the pretreatment coordinator until and unless prior and adequate notification is given to the user. (1976 Code, § 13-302, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-303. Industrial user additional requirements. (1) **Monitoring facilities.** The installation of a monitoring facility shall be required for all industrial users. A monitoring facility shall be a manhole or other suitable facility approved by the pretreatment coordinator.

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

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

The monitoring facility will normally be required to be located on the user's premises outside of the building. The pretreatment coordinator may, however, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street right-of-way

with the approval of the public agency having jurisdiction of that right-of-way and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

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

(2) Sample methods. All samples collection and analyzed pursuant to this regulation shall be conducted using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in the current addition of 40 C.F.R. 136 and appropriate EPA guidance. Multiple grab samples collected during a twenty-four (24) hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: For cyanide, total phenol, and sulfide the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organic and oil and grease the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the control authority, as appropriate.

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

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

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

(6) Safety. While performing the necessary work on private properties, the pretreatment coordinator or duly authorized employees of the city shall

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Notification of accidental discharge or slug discharge. Any person causing or suffering from any accidental discharge or slug discharge shall immediately notify the pretreatment coordinator in person, or by the telephone to enable countermeasures to be taken by the pretreatment coordinator to minimize damage to the WWF, the health and welfare of the public, and the environment.

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

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

(c) Notice to employees. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure. (1976 Code, § 13-303, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-304. Reporting requirements. Users, whether permitted or non-permitted may be required to submit reports detailing the nature and characteristics of their discharges according to the following subsections. Failure to make a requested report in the specified time is a violation subject to enforcement actions under § 18-305.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(G) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 136 or other approved methods.

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

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

(c) Compliance certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's duly authorized representative and certified by a qualified

professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.

(d) Compliance schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M must be provided. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in § 18-304(2) of this chapter.

(e) Signature and report certification. All baseline monitoring reports be certified in accordance with § 18-304(14) of this chapter and signed by the duly authorized representative.

(2) Compliance schedule progress reports. The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by § 18-304(1)(d) of this chapter:

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

(b) No increment referred to above shall exceed three (3) months.

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

(d) In no event shall more than three (3) months elapse between such progress reports to the superintendent.

(3) Reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadline. Within thirty (30) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the WWF, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the superintendent a report containing the information described in § 18-304(1)(b)(vi) and (v) of this chapter. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with

subsection (14) of this section. All sampling will be done in conformance with subsection (11).

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The superintendent may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under § 18-301 of this chapter.

(b) The superintendent may issue an individual wastewater discharge permit under § 18-302 of this chapter or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under § 18-302 of this chapter in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

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

(b) Within five (5) days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the superintendent, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the WWF, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter.

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

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

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

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

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

other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the superintendent or other parties approved by EPA.

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

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

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

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

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

(12) Recordkeeping. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this chapter shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this chapter, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with best management practices established under § 18-302. Records for Best Management Practices (BMP) per Tennessee Rule

1200-4-14-.12(15)(b) will also be included for inspection and copying. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the city, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the superintendent.

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

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

Reports required to have signatures and certification statement include, permit applications, periodic reports, compliance schedules, baseline monitoring, reports of accidental or slug discharges, and any other written report that may be used to determine water quality and compliance with local, state, and federal requirements. (1976 Code, § 13-304, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-305. Enforcement response plan. Under the authority of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 69-3-123, et seq.:

(1) Complaints; notification of violation; orders.

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

(ii) The complaint shall specify the provision or provisions of the pretreatment program or order alleged to be violated or about to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation, may order that necessary corrective action be taken within a reasonable time to be prescribed in the order, and shall

inform the violators of the opportunity for a hearing before the local hearing authority.

(iii) Any such order shall become final and not subject to review unless the alleged violators request by written petition a hearing before the local hearing authority as provided in § 18-305(2), no later than thirty (30) days after the date the order is served; provided, that the local hearing authority may review the final order as provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 69-3-123(a)(3).

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

(b) (i) When the local administrative officer finds that a user has violated or continues to violate this chapter, wastewater discharge permits, any order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, he may issue one (1) of the following orders. These orders are not prerequisite to taking any other action against the user.

(A) Compliance order. An order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that the user come into compliance within a specified time. If the user does not come into compliance within the specified time, sewer service shall be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders may also contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring, and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a federal pretreatment standard or requirement, nor does a compliance order release the user of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation.

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

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

(D) Emergency order. (1) Whenever the local administrative officer finds that an emergency exists imperatively requiring immediate action to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, the health of animals, fish or aquatic life, a public water supply, or the facilities of the WWF, the local administrative officer may, without prior notice, issue an order reciting the existence of such an emergency and requiring that any action be taken as the local administrative officer deems necessary to meet the emergency.

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

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

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

(B) If the ruling made by the local administrative officer is unsatisfactory to the person requesting reconsideration, he may, within thirty (30) days, file a written petition with the local hearing authority as provided

in subsection (2). The local administrative officer's order shall remain in effect during the period of reconsideration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) On the basis of the evidence produced at the hearing, the local hearing authority shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law and enter decisions and orders that, in its

opinion, will best further the purposes of the pretreatment program. It shall provide written notice of its decisions and orders to the alleged violator. The order issued under this subsection shall be issued by the person or persons designated by the chair no later than thirty (30) days following the close of the hearing;

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

(viii) Any person to whom an emergency order is directed under § 18-305(1)(b)(i)(D) shall comply immediately, but on petition to the local hearing authority will be afforded a hearing as soon as possible. In no case will the hearing be held later than three (3) days from the receipt of the petition by the local hearing authority.

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

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

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

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

(A) Unauthorized discharge, discharging without a permit;

- (B) Violates an effluent standard or limitations;
- (C) Violates the terms or conditions of a permit;
- (D) Fails to complete a filing requirement;
- (E) Fails to allow or perform an entry, inspection, monitoring or reporting requirement;
- (F) Fails to pay user or cost recovery charges; or
- (G) Violates a final determination or order of the local hearing authority or the local administrative officer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Cause of the discharge or violation;

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

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

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

(7) The economic benefit gained by the violator.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The local administrative officer may assess the liability of any pollutant or violator for damages to the city resulting from any person's or industrial user's pollution or violation, failure, or neglect in complying with any permits or orders issued pursuant to the provisions of the pretreatment program or this section.

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

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

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

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

(6) Termination of discharge. In addition to the revocation of permit provisions in § 18-302(2)(g) of this chapter, users are subject to termination of their wastewater discharge for violations of a wastewater discharge permit, or orders issued hereunder, or for any of the following conditions:

(a) Violation of wastewater discharge permits conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter

taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limit.

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

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

(iv) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the WWF's exercise of its emergency authority under § 18-305(1)(b)(i)(D), emergency order, to halt or prevent such a discharge.

(v) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in an individual wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.

(vi) Failure to provide, within thirty (30) days after their due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90) day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.

(vii) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.

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

(ix) Continuously monitored pH violations that exceed limits for a time period greater than fifty (50) minutes or exceed limits by more than 0.5. s.u. more than eight (8) times in four (4) hours. Any significant non-compliance violations will be responded to according to the Enforcement Response Plan Guide Table (Appendix A).

(9) Public notice of the significant violations. The superintendent shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the WWF, a list of the users which, at any time during the previous six (6) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The term significant noncompliance shall be applicable to all

significant industrial users (or any other industrial user that violates subsections (C), (D) or (H) of this section) and shall mean:

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

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

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

(d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment, or has resulted in the WWF's exercise of its emergency authority under § 18-305(1)(b)(i)(D), "Emergency Order," to halt or prevent such a discharge;

(e) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in an individual wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

(f) Failure to provide, within thirty (30) days after their due date, required report such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90) day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.

(g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or

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

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

(10) Criminal penalties. In addition to civil penalties imposed by the local administrative officer and the State of Tennessee, any person who willfully and negligently violates permit conditions is subject to criminal penalties imposed by the State of Tennessee and the United States. (1976 Code, § 13-305, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-306. Enforcement response guide table. (1) Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the consistent and equitable enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Enforcement response guide table. The applicable officer shall use the schedule found in Appendix A¹ to impose sanctions or penalties for the violation of this chapter. (1976 Code, § 13-307, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-307. Fees and billing. (1) Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the equitable recovery of costs from users of the city's wastewater treatment system including costs of operation, maintenance, administration, bond service costs, capital improvements, depreciation, and equitable cost recovery of EPA administered federal wastewater grants.

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

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

(3) Fees for application for discharge. A fee may be charged when a user or prospective user makes application for discharge as required by § 18-302 of this chapter.

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

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

(6) Industrial wastewater discharge permit fees. A fee may be charged for the issuance of an industrial wastewater discharge fee in accordance with § 18-307 of this chapter.

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

(8) Administrative civil penalties. Administrative civil penalties shall be issued according to the following schedule. Violations are categorized in the Enforcement Response Guide Table (Appendix A). The local administrative

¹Appendix A is available for review in the office of the city recorder.

officer may assess a penalty within the appropriate range. Penalty assessments are to be assessed per violation per day unless otherwise noted.

Category 1	No penalty
Category 2	\$50.00 -- \$500.00
Category 3	\$500.00 -- \$1,000.00
Category 4	\$1,000.00 -- \$5,000.00
Category 5	\$5,000.00 -- \$10,000.00

(1976 Code, § 13-308, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-308. Validity. This chapter and its provisions shall be valid for all service areas, regions, and sewage works under the jurisdiction of the city. (1976 Code, § 13-309, modified, as replaced by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

18-309.-- 18-310. [Deleted]. (1976 Code, §§ 13-309--13-310 were deleted by Ord. #472, Dec. 2012)

CHAPTER 4

SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL¹

SECTION

- 18-401. Definitions.
- 18-402. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods.
- 18-403. When a connection to the public sewer is required.
- 18-404. When a septic tank shall be used.
- 18-405. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.
- 18-406. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.
- 18-407. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.
- 18-408. Owner to provide disposal facilities.
- 18-409. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.
- 18-410. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.
- 18-411. Discharge into watercourses restricted.
- 18-412. Pollution of ground water prohibited.
- 18-413. Enforcement of chapter.
- 18-414. Carnivals, circuses, etc.
- 18-415. Violations.

18-401. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation of this chapter:

(1) "Accessible sewer." A public sanitary sewer located in a street or alley abutting on the property in question or otherwise within five hundred (500) feet of any boundary of said property measured along the shortest available right-of-way.

(2) "Health officer." The person duly appointed to such position having jurisdiction, or any person or persons authorized to act as his agent.

(3) "Human excreta." The bowel and kidney discharges of human beings.

(4) "Sewage." All water-carried human and household wastes from residences, buildings, or industrial establishments.

(5) "Approved septic tank system." A watertight covered receptacle of monolithic concrete, either precast or cast in place, constructed according to plans approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Such tanks shall have a capacity of not less than 750 gallons and in the case of homes with more than two (2) bedrooms the capacity of the tank shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the Tennessee Department of Health as provided for in its 1967 bulletin entitled "Recommended Guide for Location, Design, and Construction of Septic Tanks and Disposal Fields." A

¹Municipal code reference

Plumbing code: title 12, chapter 2.

minimum liquid depth of four (4) feet should be provided with a minimum depth of air space above the liquid of one (1) foot. The septic tank dimensions should be such that the length from inlet to outlet is at least twice but not more than three (3) times the width. The liquid depth should not exceed five (5) feet. The discharge from the septic tank shall be disposed of in such a manner that it may not create a nuisance on the surface of the ground or pollute the underground water supply, and such disposal shall be in accordance with recommendations of the health officer as determined by acceptable soil percolation data.

(6) "Sanitary pit privy." A privy having a fly-tight floor and seat over an excavation in earth, located and constructed in such a manner that flies and animals will be excluded, surface water may not enter the pit, and danger of pollution of the surface of the ground or the underground water supply will be prevented.

(7) "Other approved method of sewage disposal." Any privy, chemical toilet, or other toilet device (other than a sanitary sewer, septic tank, or sanitary pit privy as described above) the type, location, and construction of which have been approved by the health officer.

(8) "Watercourse." Any natural or artificial drain which conveys water either continuously or intermittently. (1976 Code, § 8-301, modified)

18-402. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods. Every residence, building, or place where human beings reside, assemble, or are employed within the corporate limits shall be required to have a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. (1976 Code, § 8-302)

18-403. When a connection to the public sewer is required. Wherever an accessible sewer exists and water under pressure is available, approved plumbing facilities shall be provided and the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged through a connection to said sewer made in compliance with the requirements of the official responsible for the public sewerage system. On any lot or premise accessible to the sewer no other method of sewage disposal shall be employed. (1976 Code, § 8-303)

18-404. When a septic tank shall be used. Wherever water carried sewage facilities are installed and their use is permitted by the health officer, and an accessible sewer does not exist, the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged into an approved septic tank system.

No septic tank or other water-carried sewage disposal system except a connection to a public sewer shall be installed without the approval of the health officer or his duly appointed representative. The design, layout, and construction of such systems shall be in accordance with specifications approved by the health officer and the installation shall be under the general supervision of the department of health. (1976 Code, § 8-304)

18-405. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.

Every person, firm or corporation who operates equipment for the purpose of removing digested sludge from septic tanks, cesspools, privies, and other sewage disposal installations on private or public property must register with the health officer and furnish such records of work done within the corporate limits as may be deemed necessary by the health officer. (1976 Code, § 8-305)

18-406. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.

Wherever a sanitary method of human excreta disposal is required under § 18-402 and water-carried sewage facilities are not used, a sanitary pit privy or other approved method of disposal shall be provided. (1976 Code, § 8-306)

18-407. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.

Any person, firm, or corporation proposing to construct a septic tank system, privy, or other sewage disposal facility, requiring the approval of the health officer under this chapter, shall before the initiation of construction obtain the approval of the health officer for the design and location of the system and secure a permit from the health officer for such system. (1976 Code, § 8-307)

18-408. Owner to provide disposal facilities.

It shall be the duty of the owner of any property upon which facilities for sanitary sewage or human excreta disposal are required by § 18-402, or the agent of the owner to provide such facilities. (1976 Code, § 8-308)

18-409. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.

It shall be the duty of the occupant, tenant, lessee, or other person in charge to maintain the facilities for sewage disposal in a clean and sanitary condition at all times and no refuse or other material which may unduly fill up, clog, or otherwise interfere with the operation of such facilities shall be deposited therein. (1976 Code, § 8-309)

18-410. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.

No sewage or human excreta shall be thrown out, deposited, buried, or otherwise disposed of, except by a sanitary method of disposal as specified in this chapter. (1976 Code, § 8-310)

18-411. Discharge into watercourses restricted.

No sewage or excreta shall be discharged or deposited into any lake or watercourse except under conditions specified by the health officer and specifically authorized by the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board. (1976 Code, § 8-311)

18-412. Pollution of ground water prohibited.

No sewage, effluent from a septic tank, sewage treatment plant, or discharges from any plumbing facility shall empty into any well, either abandoned or constructed for this

purpose, cistern, sinkhole, crevice, ditch, or other opening either natural or artificial in any formation which may permit the pollution of ground water. (1976 Code, § 8-312)

18-413. Enforcement of chapter. It shall be the duty of the health officer to make an inspection of the methods of disposal of sewage and human excreta as often as is considered necessary to insure full compliance with the terms of this chapter. Written notification of any violation shall be given by the health officer to the person or persons responsible for the correction of the condition, and correction shall be made within forty-five (45) days after notification. If the health officer shall advise any person that the method by which human excreta and sewage is being disposed of constitutes an immediate and serious menace to health such person shall at once take steps to remove the menace, and failure to remove such menace immediately shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code. However, such person shall be allowed the number of days herein provided within which to make permanent correction. (1976 Code, § 8-313)

18-414. Carnivals, circuses, etc. Whenever carnivals, circuses, or other transient groups of persons come within the corporate limits such groups of transients shall provide a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. Failure of a carnival, circus, or other transient group to provide such sanitary method of disposal and to make all reasonable changes and corrections proposed by the health officer shall constitute a violation of this section. In these cases the violator shall not be entitled to the notice of forty-five (45) days provided for in the preceding section. (1976 Code, § 8-314)

18-415. Violations. Any person, persons, firm, association, or corporation or agent thereof, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code. (1976 Code, § 8-315)

CHAPTER 5

CROSS-CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.¹

SECTION

- 18-501. Definitions.
- 18-502. Compliance with Tennessee Code Annotated.
- 18-503. Regulated.
- 18-504. Permit required.
- 18-505. Inspections.
- 18-506. Right of entry for inspections.
- 18-507. Correction of violations.
- 18-508. Required devices.
- 18-509. Non potable supplies.
- 18-510. Statement required.
- 18-511. Penalty; discontinuance of water supply.
- 18-512. Provision applicable.

18-501. 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 article:

(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 two inches (2"). Where a discharge line serves as receiver, the air-gap shall be at least twice the diameter of the discharge line, but not less than two inches (2").

(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 premises, 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.

¹Municipal code references

Plumbing code: title 12.

Water and sewer system administration: title 18.

Wastewater treatment: title 18.

(5) "Backpressure" shall mean any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (caused by pump, elevated tank or piping, stream 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 different classes in accordance with AWWA Manual M14-Second Edition 1990. The six 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 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 1700 ft. 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 state or 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 Henderson Water System 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 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 Henderson 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.

18-502. Compliance with Tennessee Code Annotated. The Henderson 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 Henderson 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.

18-503. Regulated. (1) No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the Henderson Water System 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 utility 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 Henderson 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) An approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each water 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.

(5) 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.

(6) For existing premises, personnel from the Henderson Water System shall conduct inspections and evaluations, and shall require correction of violations in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

18-504. 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 Henderson 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 Henderson Water System.

18-505. Inspections. 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 reinspection shall be based on potential health hazards involved, and shall be established by the Henderson Water System in accordance with guidelines acceptable to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

18-506. Right of entry for inspections. The manager or his authorized representative shall have the right to enter, at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the Henderson 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.

18-507. 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, an appropriate amount of time shall be assigned by the manager or his representative, 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 Henderson

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.

18-508. 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 utility 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 premises 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) approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and the utility, as to manufacture, model, size and application. The method of installation of backflow prevention devices shall be approved by the utility 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) 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 Henderson Water System as needing protection.

(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 (10) feet 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.

(4) 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.

(5) Installation criteria. 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 Henderson 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. All fittings shall

be of brass construction, unless otherwise approved by the utility, 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 nonremovable 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/backsiphonage 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 Henderson 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 2½" and larger shall be provided through a minimum of two 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 +40°F with an outside temperature of -30°F and a wind velocity of 15 miles per hour.

(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 utility 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 utility may require the installation of a duplicate device.

(p) The utility 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 utility. 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 premises. 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 utility.

(6) Testing of devices. The customer is responsible for having device(s) inspected annually (no less than ten (10) months nor more than twelve (12)

months from the previous inspection) by a qualified person possessing a valid cross-connection certification from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Supply. A copy of the annual inspection report indicating an approved inspection must be filed with the utility within thirty (30) days of the inspection date. Annual inspection reports must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- (a) Customer name;
- (b) Business name;
- (c) Business 911 address;
- (d) Device type;
- (e) Device manufacturer;
- (f) Device model number;
- (g) Device serial number;
- (h) Device location;
- (i) Testing operator's name;
- (j) Testing operator's phone number;
- (k) Testing operator's license number;
- (l) Testing equipment manufacturer;
- (m) Testing equipment serial number;
- (n) Date of test;
- (o) Time of test.

The utility may elect to perform follow-up device integrity testing and a site inspection. (as amended by Ord. #450, Oct. 2009)

18-509. Nonpotable 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 where in the judgment of the utility, such coding is necessary to identify and protect the potable water supply.

18-510. 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 utility 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.

18-511. 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.

18-512. Provision applicable. The requirements contained in this chapter shall apply to all premises served by the Henderson Water System and are hereby made part of the conditions required to be met for the Henderson Water System to provide water service 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.

CHAPTER 6

GREASE REMOVAL AND GREASE INTERCEPTOR REQUIREMENTS

SECTION

- 18-601. Definitions.
- 18-602. General criteria.
- 18-603. Grease interceptor maintenance.
- 18-604. Permit requirements.
- 18-605. Administrative requirements.
- 18-606. Violations and enforcement.

18-601. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context clearly indicates a different intention, the following terms will, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings indicated in this section:

(1) "Black water." Wastewater from sanitary fixtures such as toilets and urinals.

(2) "Common interceptor." A receptacle to which grease wastes are directed from more than one (1) facility having different operators or type of operations, such as in a food court.

(3) "Customer." A user, by site, who produces wastes from the user's process operations. The customer is responsible for assuring that the produced waste is disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local disposal regulations.

(4) "Food courts." Areas predominantly found in shopping centers, amusement parks, and festivals where several food preparation establishments, having different owners, may share seating space and/or plumbing facilities.

(5) "Food service facility." Any facility that cuts, cooks, bakes, prepares, or serves food, and/or disposes of food related wastes.

(6) "Garbage grinder." A device that shreds or grinds solid or semisolid waste materials into smaller portions for discharge into the sanitary sewer collection system.

(7) "Gray water." Refers to all wastewater other than black water as defined in this section.

(8) "Grease (grease substance)." A material composed primarily of fats or oils from animal or vegetable sources. The terms fat(s), oil, and fatty/oily like substance(s) will be deemed as grease/grease substance by definition.

(9) "Grease interceptor." A device so constructed as to separate and trap grease substances from the facility sewage discharged line in order to keep grease substances from entering the sanitary sewer collections system.

(10) "NPDES" stands for National Pollution Discharge Elimination System under which the Henderson Utility Department Wastewater Treatment Plants are permitted.

(11) "POTW" stands for Publicly Owned Treatment Works or "treatment works" as defined by section 212 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1292), which is owned or operated, in this instance, by the Henderson Utility Department. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the Henderson Utility Department sewage treatment plants.

(12) "Pretreatment coordinator." The Utility Director of the Henderson Utility Department or his/her designated representative, who is charged with the responsibility of administering the provisions of the pretreatment program to ensure compliance by users with applicable laws, rules, regulations, resolutions and ordinances relative to the concentration(s) of substances found in the waste stream of facilities connected to the POTW.

(13) "Sewage." The liquid, water, semi-solids, solids, found in wastes from residential, commercial, industrial facilities whether treated or untreated. The terms "waste" and "wastewater" will be deemed as sewage by definition.

(14) "Sewer lateral." A sewer line or lines maintained and controlled by private persons for the purpose of conveying sewage from the waste producing location to the sanitary sewer collection system.

(15) "Single service restaurant." A restaurant where the meals are served on throwaway plates and utensils.

(16) "Under the sink grease trap." A device placed under or in close proximity to sinks or other facilities likely to discharge grease in an attempt to separate, trap, or hold grease substances to prevent their entry into the sanitary sewer collection system. Such "under the sink grease traps" may be considered "grease interceptors" for purposes of this section under special circumstances authorized, in writing, by the utility director.

(17) "User" will mean a Henderson Utility Department customer operating a "food service facility" inside the Henderson Utility Department wastewater service area.

(18) "Utility director." The person designated by the mayor and board of aldermen 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.

(19) "Waste." The liquid and water-carried domestic or industrial waste, whether treated or untreated, from dwellings, commercial establishments, industrial facilities, and institutions. Wastes may include, but are not limited to, discharges from scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashing machines, soup kettles, and floor drains located in areas where grease-containing materials might exist. The terms "sewage" and "wastewater" will be deemed as waste by definition.

(20) "Waste hauler." One who transfers waste from the site of a customer to an approved site for disposal or treatment. The hauler is responsible for assuring that all federal, state and local regulations are followed regarding waste transport. (as added by Ord. #403, June 2005, and replaced by Ord. #420, Feb. 2007)

18-602. General criteria. (1) Installation requirements. All proposed or newly remodeled food service facilities inside the Henderson Utility Department wastewater service area which are likely to discharge grease to the Henderson Utility Department sanitary sewer system will be required to install an approved, properly operated, and maintained grease interceptor. All existing food service facilities inside the Henderson Utility Department wastewater service area which are likely to discharge grease to the Henderson Utility Department sanitary sewer system will be required to install an approved, properly operated, and maintained grease interceptor by January 1, 2008.

(2) Prohibited discharge. Janitor sinks or fixtures, which have the potential to discharge black water to the grease interceptor, will not discharge through the grease interceptor unless specifically approved, in writing, by the utility director.

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

(4) Location. Each grease interceptor will be installed and connected so that it may be easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and removal of the intercepted grease at any time. A grease interceptor may not be installed in any part of a building unless approved, in writing, by the utility director and, if deemed a requirement, by the Chester County Health Department. The location of the grease interceptor will meet the approval of the utility director.

(5) Design. Grease interceptors will be constructed in accordance with Henderson Utility Department standards and will have a minimum of two (2) compartments with fittings designed for grease retention. Other grease removal devices or technologies not meeting the grease interceptor definition in § 18-601(9) will be subject to the written approval of the utility director. Such approval will be based on demonstrated removal efficiencies of the proposed technology.

Access to grease interceptors will be provided by two (2) manholes terminating one inch (1") above a finished grade with cast iron frame and cover. Covers will be gas tight in construction. In areas where additional weight loads may exist, the grease interceptor will be designed to have adequate load bearing capacity (example: vehicular traffic in parking or driving areas).

Wastewater discharging to the grease interceptor will enter only through the inlet pipe of the interceptor. Each grease interceptor will have only one (1) inlet and one (1) outlet pipe.

All grease interceptors will have a capacity of not less than one thousand (1,000) gallons nor exceed a capacity of three thousand (3,000) gallons. If the calculated capacity using the formula in subsection (6) exceeds three thousand (3,000) gallons, then multiple units in series will be installed.

Grease interceptor designs represent minimum standards for normal usage. Installations with heavier usage require more stringent measures for which the user is responsible and will pay the costs to provide additional measures if required by Henderson Utility Department.

Under extreme condition(s), such as no property surrounding a building (i.e., zero property lines), an under the sink grease trap may be installed with approval, in writing, by the utility director. The size, number of units, configuration, and cycle of grease removal of the under the sink grease trap shall be at the sole discretion of the utility director.

(6) Grease interceptor sizing. The size of a grease interceptor will be determined by the following formula:

Food service facilities:

$$(S) \times (GS) \times (HR/12) \times (LF) = \text{Interceptor Capacity (in gallons)}$$

S = Number of seats in dining area

GS = Gallons of wastewater per seat (use 20 gallons for restaurants, use 10 gallons for single service restaurants)

HR = Number of hours restaurant is open

LF = Loading factor (use 1.25 for interstate highway, 1.00 other freeways, 1.00 recreational area, 0.80 main highway and 0.50 other highways)

Other establishments with commercial kitchens:

$$(M) \times (GM) \times (LF) = \text{Interceptor Capacity (in gallons)}$$

M = Meals prepared per day

GM = Gallons of wastewater per meal (use standard of five gallons per meal)

LF = Loading factor (use 1.00 x number of dishwashing machine(s) and 0.50 without dishwashing machine).

(as added by Ord. #403, June 2005, and replaced by Ord. #420, Feb. 2007)

18-603. Grease interceptor maintenance. (1) Pumping. The user, at the user's expense, will maintain all grease interceptors. Maintenance will include the complete removal of all contents, including floating materials, wastewater, and bottom sludges and solids. Decanting or discharging of removed waste back into the interceptor from which the waste was removed or any other grease interceptor, for the purpose of reducing the volume to be disposed, is prohibited.

(2) Pumping frequency. Grease interceptors must be pumped empty a minimum of once every four (4) months or when the solids level in the interceptor reaches thirty percent (30%) of the interceptor capacity. Pumping more frequently may be required as needed to prevent carry over of grease into the sanitary sewer collection system. Pumping frequency will be specified on the user's permit issued by the utility department.

(3) Disposal of grease interceptor pumpage. All grease waste removed from grease interceptor(s) must be disposed of at a State of Tennessee approved facility. In no way will the grease pumpage be returned to any private or public portion of the sanitary sewer collection system.

(4) Additives. Any additive(s) placed into the grease interceptor or facility discharge line system must be approved by and reported to the utility director. Such additives will include, but not be limited to, enzymes,

commercially available bacteria, or other additives designed to absorb, purge, consume, treat, or otherwise eliminate fats, oils, and grease. The use of additives will in no way be considered as a substitution to the maintenance procedures required herein.

Chemical treatments such as drain cleaners, acid and other chemicals designed to dissolve or remove grease will not be allowed to enter the grease interceptor.

(5) Grease waste cost reduction program. The user may elect to participate in the utility department's grease waste cost reduction program. The grease waste cost reduction program consists of grease removal service rates obtained by the normal bid process issued through the city. After making application for this program, the user will be billed for these services at the actual total cost to the utility department. (as added by Ord. #403, June 2005, and replaced by Ord. #420, Feb. 2007)

18-604. Permit requirements. (1) Permit. It will be unlawful for any facility producing grease to discharge waste into the sanitary sewer collection system without authorization, in writing, from the utility director. Application for approval of grease interceptor(s) will be made to the Henderson Utility Department. Upon approval, a non-transferable annual operating permit will be issued allowing the discharge of such waste streams into the sanitary sewer collection system. The user will apply for permit reissuance a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification or change by the Henderson Utility Department during the term of the permit, as additional limitations, requirements, or just cause is identified. The user will be informed of any proposed changes in the issued permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the change(s). Any changes or new conditions in the permit will include a time schedule for compliance.

As a conditional precedent to the granting of a permit, the permittee under this section will agree to hold harmless Henderson Utility Department and Henderson Utility Department employees from any liabilities arising from the permit holder's operations under this permit.

(2) Permit fees. The mayor and board of aldermen shall establish the annual fee for the grease interceptor permit. (as added by Ord. #403, June 2005, and replaced by Ord. #420, Feb. 2007)

18-605. Administrative requirements. (1) Manifest. Each user must utilize a waste manifest system, usually supplied by the waste hauler, which confirms pumping, hauling, and disposal of waste pumpage from the grease interceptor(s). The customer must obtain a copy of the original manifest from the hauler and maintain the waste manifest in their records for a minimum of twenty-four (24) months from the day of pumpage. The customer is required to utilize only haulers approved by the Henderson Utility Department.

(2) Maintenance log. A facility must maintain a maintenance log recording each interceptor pumping. Logs must be maintained for a period of no less than twenty-four (24) months, include the date, time, amount pumped, hauler, and waste manifest. Additionally, the maintenance log shall be kept on the facility site in a conspicuous location for inspection and shall be made immediately available to any representative of Henderson Utility Department upon request.

(3) Monitoring. At the user's expense, the user shall provide, operate, and maintain safe and twenty-four (24) hour per day accessible monitoring facilities to allow observation, inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer or internal drainage systems. There shall be ample room in or near such monitoring facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. When the physical location and hydraulic conditions are suitable, a manhole or similar facility existing as part of the sanitary sewer collection system may be utilized as the user's monitoring facilities when approved, in writing, by the utility director.

(4) Inspection and entry. Authorized personnel of Henderson Utility Department shall have the right to enter upon all properties, at any time, and without prior notification for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, testing, record review, and for any other reason deemed necessary. (as added by Ord. #403, June 2005, and replaced by Ord. #420, Feb. 2007)

18-606. Violations and enforcement. (1) Emergency discontinuance of services. Henderson Utility Department may discontinue water or sewer service when such discontinuance is deemed necessary to stop a suspected, actual, or threatened discharge which:

- (a) Presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or the environment;
- (b) Will cause an obstruction(s), or excessive maintenance to be performed to the sanitary sewer collection system;
- (c) Will cause interference to the POTW;
- (d) Will cause Henderson Utility Department to violate any condition of its NPDES permit.

Any facility notified of a suspected, actual, or threatened discharge in to the sewer service shall take immediate action to stop or eliminate the discharge. In the event a facility fails to voluntarily comply with the suspension order, Henderson Utility Department shall take such steps, as deemed necessary, which will include the immediate discontinuance of water or sewer service, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system, sewer connection, or endangerment of the public health. Henderson Utility Department shall reinstate the water or sewer service when such conditions causing the suspension have passed or been eliminated. A detailed written statement submitted by the user describing the cause(s) of the harmful discharge and the measure(s) taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted to

Henderson Utility Department within three (3) business days of the date of the occurrence.

(2) Enforcement. The utility director shall have the administrative authority to enforce this chapter. The City of Henderson may elect to recover damages and cost as a result of the violation of this chapter.

(3) Notice of violation. Henderson Utility Department may serve any user a written notice stating the nature of violation. Within three (3) business days of the date of notice, a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the utility director.

(4) Consent order. The utility director is hereby empowered to enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the user responsible for non-compliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the non-compliance with a time period specified by the order. Consent orders shall have the same force and effect as administrative orders issued pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section.

(5) Administrative order. When the utility director finds that a user has violated or continues to violate the provisions set forth in this chapter, or the order issued thereunder, the utility director may issue an order for compliance to the user responsible for the discharge. Orders may contain any requirements as might be reasonable, necessary, and appropriate to address the non-compliance, including but not limited to the installation of pretreatment technology, additional self-monitoring, and management practices.

(6) Administrative penalty. Notwithstanding any other remedies or procedures available to Henderson Utility Department, any user who is found to have violated any provision of this chapter, or any order issued hereunder, may be assessed an administrative penalty of not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) per violation. Each day on which non-compliance shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct violation. Such assessment may be added to the user's next scheduled sewer service charge and Henderson Utility Department shall have such other collection remedies as are available by law.

(7) Request for hearing and appeal. Any person affected by a penalty, order, or directive of Henderson Utility Department issued pursuant to this chapter may, within ten (10) days of the issuance of such penalty, order, or directive, request a hearing before the board of mayor and aldermen to show cause why such penalty, order, or directive should be modified or made to not apply to such person. Such request shall be in writing to the city recorder. The board of mayor and aldermen shall hold the requested hearing as soon as practical after receiving the request, at which time the person affected, shall have an opportunity to be heard. At the conclusion of the hearing, the city recorder shall issue a written response to the person requesting the hearing affirming, modifying, or rescinding the penalty, order, or directive at issue.

(8) Authorization. The utility director is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as shall be reasonable and necessary to carry out the

provisions of this chapter according to its terms and intent. (as added by Ord. #403, June 2005, and replaced by Ord. #420, Feb. 2007)