

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

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CHAPTER 1**WATER SYSTEM RULES AND REGULATIONS****SECTION**

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18-101. Purpose. Water will be furnished subject to the rules and regulations of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Bell Buckle Tennessee, which rules and regulations, as well as any rules and regulations hereinafter amended, modified, or promulgated, are made a part of every application, contract and agreement entered into between the property owner or customer and the water system. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-102. Definitions. (1) "Apartment house." An "apartment house" is a building housing three (3) or more families or three (3) or more households.

(2) "Customer." The word "customer" will be used in these rules and regulations to designate a person, firm or corporation contracting with the water system for the furnishing of water to property.

(3) "Property." The word "property" shall mean, except where otherwise specified:

(a) A building under one (1) roof and ownership and occupied by one (1) business or as one (1) residence. This includes mobile homes in trailer parks as defined in subsection (4).

(b) One (1) or more buildings on a single tract of land, all under one (1) ownership and occupied by one (1) family or business.

(c) One (1) side of a double house having a solid vertical partition wall.

(4) "Service connection." The phrase "service connection" will be used in these rules and regulations to designate the tap on the main, together with that portion of the line extending from the tap to the meter: in those installations where the meter is set at or near the property line on the street, highway or right-of-way on which the main is located, only the portion of the line extending from the tap to and including the meter shall be included as part of the service connection.

(5) "Trailer park." A "trailer park" consists of three (3) or more trailers where the parking spaces are owned by the trailer park owner.

(6) "Water system." The word "water system" will be used in these rules and regulations to designate the Bell Buckle Water System of Bell Buckle, Tennessee. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-103. Water service contract. Any applicant for water service shall complete a water service contract and submit same to the water system with the applicable tap fee, service fee, and application fee. A refundable deposit will also be required of each new customer. The amount of the refundable deposit shall be based on a three tiered system of high risk for nonpayment, moderate risk for nonpayment, and low risk for nonpayment, which will be based on a credit check of the customer. (Fees listed in the current fee schedule.) The refundable deposit shall be applied to any account balance of the customer and any unused difference shall be refunded to the customer. If water service cannot be supplied in accordance with the water system's rules, regulations or policies or those of any state or federal agency with oversight regarding service, the liability of the water system to the applicant for such water service shall be limited to the refund of the applicable tap fee and service fee. By signing the water service contract, the customer agrees to abide by all ordinances of the Town of Bell Buckle pursuant to title 18, chapter 1 as well agrees to abide by any and all provisions of the water service contract that the customer signs. If there is a breach of the water service contract or a violation of the ordinance(s) contained in title 18, chapter 1, then the Town of Bell Buckle may proceed to remedy the breach or violation as it is legally allowed. The Town of Bell Buckle may recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs associated with the remediation of the breach of the water service contract or violation of the ordinances contained in title 18, chapter 1. The Town of Bell Buckle nor any of its employees, officers, aldermen, or mayor shall be liable to any customer for damages caused to the customer's property by high pressure, low pressure, or fluctuations in pressure. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-104. Water taps. (1) The water system shall be responsible for installing and maintaining all service connections (taps). The customer will provide, at no cost to the water system, a suitable place for the location of a service connection on the customer's property line.

(2) Should the cost of the installation of the tap exceed the tap fee, the additional cost will be borne by the customer. If the service has to go under a state highway, the customer will bear the cost of putting line under road. County roads will be bored by town personnel if possible. If this has to be hired out, customer must pay expense.

(3) All water lines shall be of sufficient size to be compatible with the service connection needed. A service connection will only be established if the system can provide adequate pressure and volume to the customer's meter.

(4) Anyone wishing to purchase a one inch (1") or larger tap must pay a hydraulic analysis fee in order for water system personnel or the water system engineer to determine the feasibility of water service to the tap. The current hydraulic analysis fee is listed in the schedule of rates and fees.

(5) The water system will install a meter and cutoff valve for each service connection, both of which shall remain the property of the water system.

(6) Authorized employees, representatives and contractors of the water system shall have access to all properties served by the water system at reasonable times for the purpose of reading meters, maintaining and inspecting lines and connections to the water system (or believed to be connected to the water system), observation, measurement, sampling and testing is provided by the policies of the water system and by state and federal law.

(7) Property owners are required to restrain their pets to provide safe working conditions for water system employees to read meters, etc.

(8) All municipal fees associated with a water or sewer tap(s) request, must be paid in full to the Town of Bell Buckle within thirty (30) days of approval of that request by the board of mayor and aldermen, or at the time of tap installation, whichever is sooner. If the fees are not paid according to the above mentioned criteria, then the approval of the tap(s) is rescinded. If the person or parties wish to again be considered for a tap, then a new application must be completed and the request will be evaluated on its own merits (see current fee schedule).

(9) A customer may not have more than one (1) residence that he or she owns on (1) tap (unless approved by the board of mayor and aldermen prior to the resolution that prohibits it). A customer may not rent a tap or otherwise provide water from a tap that he or she owns to another person or entity, whether for fee or not for a fee, or otherwise directly or indirectly sells, sublets, assigns, or otherwise disposes of the water except with written permission from the Town of Bell Buckle. If such violation occurs, the Town of Bell Buckle may discontinue water service to the subject's water tap(s). (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as amended b Ord. #10-005, Dec. 2010 *Ch1_11-10-20*, and replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-105. System development. (1) In order to provide for capital improvements necessitated by growth, the Bell Buckle Water System has implemented a System Development Charge (SDC) for any properties needing access to Bell Buckle's water system through extension, new development, or tapping onto an existing line (amendment January 2007). The SDC applies to landowners or developers who subdivide real property for any purpose who require two (2) or more taps, with one (1) SDC required per tap. The amount of the SDC depends on meter size and must be paid at the time of approval of a

subdivision plan or when an application is made for a tap for which a SDC has not been paid. The SDC shall be set by the board from time to time, and the board shall set the rules and regulations regarding the amount, nature, and applicability of the fee to be charged the landowner and/or developer. The board of mayor and aldermen may choose to allow land owners and/or developers to upgrade the system in lieu of a system development charge.

(2) The current system development charge is listed in the schedule of rates and fees. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-106. Customer service lines. (1) The customer shall be responsible for and bear the expense of installing and maintaining the service line from the meter to the house or point of use. Said service line materials and installation shall conform to the standards and specifications established by current AWWA standards on service lines. Failure to meet the standards for the installation and material for service line from the meter to the point of use shall be grounds for denial of service to the customer. As to presently installed lines of an existing customer which do not meet the standards, no leak adjustment for the customer's service will be authorized or paid after the first leak adjustment for the customer's service line unless and until the customer's service line meets the standards established by the water system. The customer shall be liable for any damage incurred to the water system's property resulting from the customer's negligence.

(2) Acceptable service line materials are as follows:

(a) Polyethylene. Polyethylene service tubing is to be ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene tubing with a pressure rating of one hundred sixty (160) psi working pressure. Polyethylene service tubing must bear the National Sanitation Foundation Laboratories, Inc. seal of approval.

(b) PVC. PVC pipe shall be NSF - approved, Type 1, Grade 1, Type 1120 material conforming to ASTM, D2241 and ASTM - 1784. PVC pipe shall be Class 200, SDR 21, Schedule 40 or Schedule 80 with solvent weld or integral gasketed joints.

(c) Copper. Copper service tubing shall be Type K soft copper tubing only.

(d) Steel. Steel service pipe shall be standard weight galvanized steel pipe only. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*, and amended by Ord. #15-002, May 2015 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-107. Pressure regulator device. The customer shall be required to install and maintain a pressure regulator device on the customer's side of the service connection in areas where the water is pumped. The pressure regulator device will not be required of the customer if the installation of the pressure regulator device causes the water pressure to be less than the minimum twenty

(20) pounds of pressure. If pressure is increased at a later date, the customer shall be notified and a pressure regulator device will be installed if the addition of the pressure and the pressure regulator device produces at least the minimum twenty (20) pounds of pressure. The customer shall solely bear any and all expenses related to the purchase, installation, and maintenance of the pressure regulator device. If the customer desires more pressure, they may install a pump (approved by the water system). This must have a low pressure cut off switch and must be inspected by the water system employees after installation. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-108. Damages to property due to water pressure. The town shall not be liable to any customer for damages caused to his/her plumbing or property by high pressure, low pressure, or fluctuations in pressure in the town's water mains. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-109. Customer cut-off device. The customer shall be required to install and maintain a cut-off device on the customer's side of the service connection before the first point of use. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-110. Non-participation in a water line extension. Any applicant, who lived on or owned property on a water line extension installed with water system funds and who did not participate in the original water line extension (i.e. purchase a tap and/or grant an easement), will pay the normal service fee and twice the current tap fee. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-111. Minimum bill. (Removal of outside the town limits.) The water system will charge at least a minimum bill per month per tap for the water service regardless if the minimum amount was used or not. This includes dead taps. The minimum bill reflects each customer's share of the overhead to operate the system. By keeping the account active, the customer can demand service at any time and therefore must share in its costs. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*, and Ord. #15-002, May 2015 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-112. Forfeited discount. If full payment is not received in the water system office by the close of business on the due date on the bill, the customer must pay the gross amount (including forfeited discount) shown on the bill. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008)

18-113. Forfeiture of water taps. In the event a customer on the water line (i.e. dry tap) refuses to pay his or her account for water services, he or she will continue to receive a monthly bill for water usage. After thirty (30) days, the tap will be locked off from usage. Once the account balance remains unpaid for a period of sixty (60) days, the customer will be sent a letter stating they have thirty (30) days to reinstate his or her account with the water system to halt the removal of the tap. If the customer does not respond within the thirty (30) day period, the tap will be removed from service. If, in the future, the customer wishes to receive service from this location, he or she must pay the balance on the past due account, apply for water service, and pay current tap fees. A new customer shall not be responsible for payment of the past due charges of the previous customer. They must apply for new service and follow the steps for a new tap stated in § 18-104. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*, and Ord. #15-002, May 2015 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-114. Service calls. In the event a customer requests that the water system check a service connection for proper operation (i.e. report of a water leak) and no water system responsibility is found, then the customer may be charged a service call fee. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-115. Billing frequency. Utility bills for residences will be rendered monthly. Commercial customers may be billed monthly or more frequently, at the discretion of the board of mayor and aldermen. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-116. Billing due date. The customer shall be required to pay his bill by the due date as noted on his bill. The customer's failure to pay by the due date shall constitute a penalty which will be added to the bill. Should the due date for payment of a bill fall on a week-end or a holiday observed by the town, the bill may be paid on the following business day at the net amount. If the bill remains unpaid the service will be cut off on the 20th of the month without further notice. Customers who need to make a payment on a date later than the date noted on his bill must complete a promise to pay form at the BBTH and comply with the terms of that document.(Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*, and amended by Ord. #15-002, May 2015 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-117. Returned checks. There will be a returned check fee charged for all checks returned by the bank. After two (2) returned checks, only cash or cashier's checks will be accepted for payment (see current fee schedule). (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-118. Rental property. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to establish service as rental service. Renters shall be responsible to pay for any applicable service fee and application fee to be established for new customer service for water, which shall include a nontransferable, nonrefundable water connection fee (as listed in current fee schedule). Renters shall not be allowed to purchase water service until all accounts relating to water service under the renter's name, if any, with the Town of Bell Buckle have been fully satisfied. A refundable deposit will be required of each renter, which the amount of the refundable deposit shall be based on a three tiered system of high risk for nonpayment, moderate risk for nonpayment, and low risk for nonpayment, which will be based on a credit check of the customer (fees listed in the current fee schedule). The refundable deposit shall be applied to any account balance of the renter and any unused difference shall be refunded to the renter. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-119. Failure to receive bill. Water bills are recognized as a routine bill owed by the customer. The customer's failure to receive a bill does not change in any way the customer's obligation to pay the amount due in a timely manner. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-120. Termination of service by customer. (1) In the event a customer removes himself/herself or his/her business from a service location at which he/she is receiving water, he/she shall give the water system a minimum of five (5) calendar days' notice of their intention to move. To remove himself/herself or his/her business from a service location, the customer, if the owner must sell the property where the service is located, or, if a renter, move from the property where the service is located. The customer shall be responsible for payment of water consumed up to the date his/her service is terminated. In the event a customer desires to move to a new location within the water system, he/she shall pay the tapping fee, if applicable, and service fee.

(2) The procedure for customer notification of discontinuance of service can be accomplished as follows:

(a) The customer may discontinue water service by contacting the town hall in person upon the showing of proper identification; or

(b) The customer may discontinue the water service by written and signed verification in writing to the Town of Bell Buckle. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-121. Adjustments to bills/ leak adjustments.¹ Please see our leak adjustment policy. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*, 15-002, May 2015 *Ch1_11-10-20*, and Ord. #17-07A, Oct. 2017 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-122. Discontinuance of service (cut-offs). (1) Reasons for discontinuance of service:

(a) Nonpayment of bill or other charges directly related to customer's service.

(b) Partial payment of bill or other charges, except when a customer inadvertently fails to pay a penalty, however, the penalty must be paid by the next cut-off date.

(c) Failure to comply with water system rules, regulations and policies.

(d) Any threat to public health on the customer's premises which may endanger other customers.

(e) Tampering with water system equipment or stealing service.

(f) In the event that a customer has more than one (1) residence on one (1) taps (unless approved by the board of mayor and aldermen prior to the resolution that prohibits it).

(g) Customer has an amount past due from any previous service.

(h) In the event that a customer rents a tap or otherwise provides water from a tap that he or she owns to another person or entity, whether for fee or not for a fee, or otherwise directly or indirectly sells, sublets, assigns, or otherwise disposes of the water except with written permission from the Town of Bell Buckle.

(2) A final notice will be mailed if payment is not received by the due date. If payment is not by the 20th of the month, service will be discontinued.

(3) Service will be reinstated only during regular working hours, Monday 8:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M.; Tuesday 8:00 A.M.-12,00 noon; Wednesday 8:00 A.M.-12:00 noon; Thursday 8:00 A.M.-4: P.M.; Friday 8:00 A.M.-12:00 noon.

(4) In the event a customer who has been cut-off for nonpayment of service wishes to be reinstated as a current customer, he shall pay all cost for discontinuance of service to include a reconnect fee, past due charges and any applicable service fees.

(5) In the event a customer who has been cut-off for nonpayment cuts the meter lock for the purpose of reinstating water service, said customer will be charged a cut lock fee. Should the customer cut the meter lock again, the meter will be removed.

¹The Bell Buckle Leak Adjustment Policy, and any amendments thereto, may be found in the recorder's office.

(6) The water system shall not disconnect the service to any customer on a life support system or dialysis machine. It is the responsibility of the customer to notify the water system if service discontinuance would be life threatening and the life threatening condition is certified in writing by a licensed medical provider. After notification, the water system will flag the customer's account and meter as an "emergency medical service" to insure that the service is not cut off by water system personnel or others.

(7) If an emergency medical service customer cannot pay a bill or other charge, it shall be the customer's responsibility to find a social service agency or charitable group to assist the customer. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-123. Multiple connections to one (1) meter. At no time shall there be more than one (1) residence connected to one (1) meter unless approved by the board of mayor and aldermen. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-124. Theft of service. (1) Any person or entity that obtains water by theft will be subject to a tampering fee (found in current fee schedule). Each subsequent offense shall be subject to the increased tampering fee (found in current fee schedule). The Town of Bell Buckle may refer the matter to the district attorney general or law enforcement for further prosecution of the matter.

(2) Service will not be restored until all payments for the following are received by the water system:

- (a) Adjusted payment for utility service.
- (b) Tampering fee.
- (c) Reconnection fee and any other fees as deemed appropriate.
- (d) The cost of damages to water system property to include labor, equipment, overhead and replacement parts. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-125. Shortages and emergencies. (1) The water system cannot and does not guarantee either a sufficient supply or an adequate or uniform pressure, and shall not be liable for any damage or loss resulting from an inadequate or interrupted supply, from any pressure variations, or for damages from the resumption of service.

(2) The water system may declare service restrictions during a period of shortage and emergencies. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-126. Cross-connections. (1) No person shall cause a cross-connection, auxiliary intake, by-pass or inter-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, auxiliary intake, by-pass or inter-connection is at all times under the direct supervision of the Bell Buckle Water System.

(2) A water system representative shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time any property served by a connection to the water system's public water supply for the purpose of inspecting the piping system or systems thereof for cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, by-passes or interconnections. On request, the owner, lessee or occupant of any property so served shall furnish to the water system any pertinent information regarding the piping system or systems on such property. The refusal of such information or refusal of access, when requested, shall be deemed evidence of the presence of cross-connections and the water service will be disconnected until such time as access is granted and the cross connection is removed. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-127. Water line extensions. In the event the water system shall see fit to extend any main line of its waterworks, the water system, and board of mayor and alderman, may, upon considering all circumstances, bear the cost of this extension. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-128. Subdivisions and developers. In the event a developer wishes to extend/develop a water line at their own expense, they must adhere to the water system's subdivision regulations which are on file at the town hall. After a period of one (1) year, the water system will take over ownership and maintenance of the line. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-129. Easements. In the event a tap needs to be installed on someone else's property other than the one requesting it, an easement must accompany the application and be properly filed in the Bedford County Register of Deed's office. It is the sole responsibility of the customer to acquire the easement and be responsible for all costs associated with acquiring the easement. This easement must stipulate that the Town of Bell Buckle can install, repair and maintain the tap and meter on their property. (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-130. Liability for cut off failures. The town's liability shall be limited to the forfeiture of the right to charge a customer for water that is not used but is received from a service line under any of the following circumstances:

(1) After receipt of at least five (5) days' written notice to cut off water service, the town has failed to cut off such service.

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

(3) The town has completely cut off a service but subsequently the cutoff develops a leak or is turned on again so that water enters the customer's pipes from the town's main. Except to the extent stated above, the town shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from cutoff failures. If a customer wishes to avoid possible damage for cutoff failures, the customer shall rely exclusively on privately owned cutoffs and not on the town's cut off. The customer (not the town) shall be solely responsible for ensuring that his/her plumbing is properly drained and is kept properly drained, after his/her water service has been cut off. (as added by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-131. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply.

No person or entity shall turn on or turn off any of the Town of Bell Buckle's stop cocks, valves, hydrants, spigots, or fire plugs without written permission from the Town of Bell Buckle. (as added by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-132. No liability for damages resulting from discontinuing water service. The Town of Bell Buckle will endeavor to furnish continuous water service, but this does not guarantee to the customer any fixed pressure or continuous service. No customer shall be entitled to any damages nor will any portion of a payment be refunded for any sudden stoppage of the water supply occasioned by an accident or otherwise, or for any stoppage for the purpose of making extensions, alterations, or repairs, or any shut-off for nonpayment of service charges. In such an event, customers must guard themselves against the collapse of boilers, damage to electric heaters, and other injuries possibly resulting from stoppage of the water supply. In connection with the operation, maintenance, repair, and extension of the municipal water system, the water supply may be shut off without notice when necessary or desirable, and each customer must be prepared for such emergencies. The Town of Bell Buckle shall not be liable for any damages, from any damages from the resumption of water service without notice to the customer after any such interruption. (as added by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-133. 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 for the Town of Bell Buckle. (as added by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-134. Schedule of rates and charges.¹ (Please refer to the current schedule of rates, fees, and charges.)

(1) The foregoing rules and regulations, the aforementioned schedule of rates and charges and organizational data may be amended, modified, enlarged or otherwise changed at any time a majority of the board of mayor and aldermen deems same necessary.

(2) The water system has, by proper resolution, adopted the foregoing rules and regulations for the Bell Buckle Water System Bell Buckle, Tennessee, which resolution declares that if any section, paragraph, clause or provision of these rules and regulations shall be held to be invalid or ineffective for any reason, the remainder of these rules and regulations shall remain in full force and effect. (as added by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

¹The schedule of rates and charges (Ord. #08-008, Sept. 2008), and any amendments thereto, may be found in the recorder's office.

CHAPTER 2

SUPPLEMENTARY SEWER REGULATIONS¹

SECTION

- 18-201. Definitions.
- 18-202. Use of public sewers required.
- 18-203. Private sewage disposal.
- 18-204. Building sewers and connections.
- 18-205. Use of the public sewers.
- 18-206. Protection from damage.
- 18-207. Powers and authority of inspectors.
- 18-208. Violations.
- 18-209. Enforcement and abatement.

18-201. Definitions. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meanings of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows:

(1) "BOD" (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20° C. expressed in milligrams per liter.

(2) "Building drain" shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five feet (5') (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

(3) "Building sewer" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

(4) "Combined sewer" shall mean a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.

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

(6) "Industrial wastes" shall mean the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

(7) "Natural outlet" shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or ground water.

¹Municipal code reference

Building, utility and housing codes: title 12.

Cross connections: title 18.

(8) "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.

(9) "pH" shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

(10) "Properly shredded garbage" shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch (1/2") (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

(11) "Public sewer" shall mean a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and is controlled by public authority.

(12) "Sanitary sewer" shall mean a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

(13) "Sewage" shall mean a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and, industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, and stormwaters as may be present.

(14) "Sewage treatment plant" shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

(15) "Sewage works" shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

(16) "Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

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

(18) "Slug" shall mean any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

(19) "Storm drain" (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

(20) "Superintendent" shall mean the superintendent of the sewage works of the Town of Bell Buckle, or his authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

(21) "Suspended solids" shall mean solids that are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

(22) "Watercourse" shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently. (1996 Code, § 18-201, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-202. Use of public sewers 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 Town of Bell Buckle, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said town, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

(2) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Town of Bell Buckle, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Town of Bell Buckle, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter.

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

(4) The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the town, and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the town, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within one hundred feet (100') (30.5 meters) of the property line. (1996 Code, § 18-202, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-203. Private sewage disposal. The disposal of sewage by means other than the use of the available sanitary sewage system shall be in accordance with local county and state laws. The disposal of sewage by private disposal systems shall be permissible only in those instances where service from the available sanitary sewage system is not available. (1996 Code, § 18-203, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-204. Building sewers and connections. (1) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the superintendent.

(2) There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits:

(a) For residential and commercial service, and

(b) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the town. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the superintendent.

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

(4) 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, court, yard, 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.

(5) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the superintendent, to meet all requirements of this chapter.

(6) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the town. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.

(7) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, the sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.

(8) No person shall make connections of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway 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.

(9) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the town, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and the W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the superintendent before installation.

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

(11) All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the town. (1996 Code, § 18-204, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-205. Use of the public sewers. (1) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

(2) 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 Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board, to a storm sewer, or natural outlet.

(3) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

(a) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.

(b) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.

(c) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the sewage works.

(d) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

(4) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the superintendent that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an ad-verse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, or public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

(a) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred and fifty degrees (150°)F (65°)C.

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

(c) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a

motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and -approval of the superintendent.

(d) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.

(e) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, cyanide, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such a degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the superintendent and/or the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Tennessee Department of Health, for such materials.

(f) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste-or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the superintendent as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharges to the receiving waters.

(g) 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.

(h) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of (9.5).

(i) Materials which exert or cause:

(i) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

(ii) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye waters and vegetable tanning solutions).

(iii) Unusual BOD (above three hundred (300) mg/l), chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.

(iv) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.

(j) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

(k) Waters or wastes containing suspended solids in excess of 300 mg/l.

(i) Pollutant concentration limits guide.

Type Waste:	Concentration Measured At:	Sewage Treatment Plant Influent	Industrial Discharge Into Sewerage System
Compatible wastes (BOD, COD, TKN, suspended solids, settleable solids, BOD/COD)	Concentration must not exceed plant design limits.	Discharge must meet sewage treatment plant (STP) influent limits. As long as that limit is met, then the discharge may exceed the concentration of normal sewage of the treatment cost covered by a surcharge.	
Incompatible wastes (Heavy metals, cyanides, pesticides, toxic wastes, etc.)	Concentration must not exceed plant design limits. Limits set by technical considerations for STP to meet its effluent permit and to prevent disruption of plant unit operations.	Discharge must meet sewage treatment plant (STP) influent limits. Additionally, industrial discharges will be treated to a maximum concentration level set by the practical limits of technology and no variance of this maximum concentration will be given.	

(ii) The maximum effluent standards established by the superintendent for discharge of industrial wastes into the municipal sewerage system of the Town of Bell Buckle, Tennessee, shall be as follows:

TABLE I

MAXIMUM EFFLUENT STANDARDS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTE THE
SEWERAGE SYSTEM¹

Constituent	Daily Average ¹ Maximum Concentration (mg/l)	Instantaneous Maximum Concentration (mg/l)
Compatible Wastes:		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1500**	2000
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2500*	3500
Settleable Solids	15 ml/l*	20 ml/l
Total Suspended Solids	1500*	2000
Total Dissolved Solids	5000	7500
Nitrogen (total kjeldahl)	60.0*	90.0
Incompatible Wastes:		
Antimony	5.0	8.0
Arsenic	1.0	1.5
Barium	35.0*	50.0
Boron	55.0*	80.0
Cadmium	1.0*	1.5
Chromium, Total	0.5*	1.0
Cobalt	10.0	15.0
Copper	1.0*	1.5
Cyanide	1.0*	1.5
Fluoride	45.0	70.0
Iron, Total	45.0	70.0

¹An industrial permit is to be obtained prior to the acceptance of industrial wastes - see standard industrial classification code.

**Must satisfy conditions established by Table II in order for user to discharge levels stipulated in Table I.

Constituent	Daily Average ¹ Maximum Concentration (mg/l)	Instantaneous Maximum Concentration (mg/l)
Lead	1.0*	1.5
Magnesium	10.0	15.0
Manganese	1.0	1.5
Mercury	0.1	0.2
Nickel	3.0	4.5
Phosphorus (Total P)	10.0	15.0
Potassium	10.0	15.0
Selenium	0.1	0.2
Silver	1.0	1.5
Strontium	30.0	50.0
Tin	10.0	15.0
Titanium	3.0	5.0
Zinc	2.0*	3.5
Pesticides	BDL	—
Phenols	10.0	15.0
Surface Active Agents (as MBAS) Non-biodegradable	5.0	8.0
Hexane or Ether Soluble Substances	100.0	150.0
Total Oil	50.0	80.0

*Must satisfy conditions established by Table II in order for user to discharge levels stipulated in Table I.

**BDL - Below detectable limit.

Note: The concentration of compatible wastes in the industrial discharges may exceed the level found in normal domestic waste. The treatment cost of this extra load on the sewage treatment plant will be covered by the surcharge required for industrial cost recovery as outlined in MCD-45, "Federal Guidelines--Industrial Cost Recovery Systems."

Discharge limits for incompatible wastes are based on practical limits of technology. If at a later time the federal guidelines are made more stringent for a given SIC (standard industrial classification) category, then industrial users in the category, discharging to the Bell Buckle POTW (Publicly Owned Treatment Works) will be subject to the federal standards. If the federal standards are less stringent, then discharges in the SIC category may apply to the sewage discharge appeals board for relief from the limits of Table I. This relief would only apply to dischargers in the SIC category with less stringent federal standards. Waste limits other than listed shall be established by the superintendent in accordance with applicable state or federal regulations.

(iii) The maximum influent standards established by the superintendent for discharge into the sewage treatment plant of the Town of Bell Buckle, Tennessee, shall be as follows:

TABLE II
 MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION IN SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
 INFLUENT¹

Constituent	Instantaneous Maximum Concentration (mg/l)	Recommended Maximum Concentration with Safety Factor (mg/l)
Compatible Wastes:		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	500	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1000	
Settleable Solids	15 ml/l	
Total Suspended Solids	500	
Nitrogen (total kjeldahl)	50.0	
Incompatible Wastes:		
Boron	1.0	
Cadmium	0.01	
Chromium (hexavalent)	0.10	
Chromium (total)	0.10	
Copper	0.04	
Cyanide	0.01	
Lead	0.10	
Nickel	0.20	
Zinc	0.20	

Note: The above maximum concentrations are based on research which has defined tolerance levels of various incompatible wastes relative to sewage treatment plant unit operations. Since there is no safety factor in the above parameter limits, careful judgement must be used to determine at what point corrective action must be taken to prevent incompatible

¹Based on design capacity of plant.

pollutant concentrations from exceeding the maximum allowed in Table II. It is important to note that cumulative toxicities and synergistic effects due to a mixture of incompatible wastes may have a deleterious effect on sewage treatment plant process at concentrations much less than those shown above.

Those industries now discharging industrial wastes incompatible with this subsection shall take immediate steps to comply with same and shall be in compliance no later than January 1, 1983.

(5) If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in the preceding subsection, and which in the judgment of the superintendent, and/or the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Tennessee Department of Health, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent may:

- (a) Reject the wastes;
- (b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
- (c) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
- (d) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of subsection (10) in this section.

If the superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent and the Tennessee Department of Health, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.

(6) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the superintendent, and shall be so located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(7) Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(8) When required by the superintendent, a suitable control manhole shall be installed by the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the

superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(9) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the downstream manhole in the public sewer nearest to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from twenty-four (24) hour composites of all outfalls whereas pHs are determined from periodic grab samples.)

(10) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the town and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the town for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern. (1984 Code, § 18-205, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-206. Protection from damage. No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct. (1996 Code, § 18-206, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-207. Powers and authority of inspectors. (1) The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the town bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The superintendent or his representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries, beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

(2) While performing the necessary work on private properties, subsection (1) above, the superintendent or duly authorized employees of the town shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the

company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the town employees and the town shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by town employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in § 18-205(8).

(3) The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the town bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the town holds a duly negotiated easement for the purpose of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repairing, and maintenance any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved. (1996 Code, § 18-207, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-208. Violations. (1) Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter except § 18-206 shall be served by the town with a written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

(2) Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in the preceding subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof may be fined under the general penalty clause for this code of ordinances.

(3) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the town for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the town by reason of such violation. (1996 Code, § 18-208, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-209. Enforcement and abatement. Violators of these wastewater regulations may be cited to municipal court, general sessions court, chancery court, or other court of competent jurisdiction face fines, have sewer service terminated or the town may seek further remedies as needed to protect the collection system, treatment plant, receiving stream and public health. Repeated or continuous violation of this ordinance is declared to be a public nuisance and may result in legal action against the property owner and/or occupant and the service line disconnected from sewer main. Upon notice by the superintendent that a violation has or is occurring, the user shall immediately take steps to stop or correct the violation. The town may take any or all of the following remedies:

(1) Cite the user to municipal or general sessions 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. (as added by Ord. #11-003, May 2011 ***Ch1_11-10-20***)

CHAPTER 3

SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL¹

SECTION

- 18-301. Definitions.
- 18-302. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods.
- 18-303. When a connection to the public sewer is required.
- 18-304. When a septic tank shall be used.
- 18-305. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.
- 18-306. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.
- 18-307. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.
- 18-308. Owner to provide disposal facilities.
- 18-309. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.
- 18-310. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.
- 18-311. Discharge into watercourses restricted.
- 18-312. Pollution of ground water prohibited.
- 18-313. Enforcement of chapter.
- 18-314. Carnivals, circuses, etc.
- 18-315. Violations.

18-301. 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 one hundred feet (100') 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 health officer. Such tanks shall have a capacity of not less than seven hundred fifty (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

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

Construction of Septic Tanks and Disposal Fields." A minimum liquid depth of four feet (4') should be provided with a minimum depth of air space above the liquid of one foot (1'). 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 feet (5'). 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. (1996 Code, § 18-301, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-302. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods. Every residence, building, or place where human beings reside, assemble, or are employed within the Town of Bell Buckle shall be required to have a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. (1996 Code, § 18-302, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-303. 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. (1996 Code, § 18-303, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-304. 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. (1996 Code, § 18-304, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-305. 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 Town of Bell Buckle as may be deemed necessary by the health officer. (1996 Code, § 18-305, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-306. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal. Wherever a sanitary method of human excreta disposal is required under § 18-302 and water-carried sewage facilities are not used, a sanitary pit privy or other approved method of disposal shall be provided. (1996 Code, § 18-306, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-307. 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. (1996 Code, § 18-307, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-308. 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 § 18-302, or the agent of the owner to provide such facilities. (1996 Code, § 18-308, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-309. 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. (1996 Code, § 18-309, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-310. 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. (1996 Code, § 18-310, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-311. 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. (1996 Code, § 18-311, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-312. 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, cistern, sinkhole, crevice, ditch, or other opening, either natural or artificial, in any formation which may permit the pollution of ground water. (1996 Code, § 18-312, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-313. Enforcement of chapter. It shall be the duty of the public officer/department 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 public officer/department to the person or persons responsible for the correction of the condition, and correction shall be made within seven (7) days after notification. If the public officer/department 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. 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. (1996 Code, § 18-313, as amended by Ord. #____, _____, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-314. Carnivals, circuses, etc. Whenever carnivals, circuses, or other transient groups of persons come within the Town of Bell Buckle 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 seven (7) days provided for in the preceding section. (1996 Code, § 18-314, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-315. 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. (1996 Code, § 18-315, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

CHAPTER 4

CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.¹

SECTION

- 18-401. Definitions.
- 18-402. Standards.
- 18-403. Construction, operation, and supervision.
- 18-404. Statement required.
- 18-405. Inspections required.
- 18-406. Right of entry for inspections.
- 18-407. Correction of existing violations.
- 18-408. Use of protective devices.
- 18-409. Unpotable water to be labeled.
- 18-410. Violations.

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

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

(2) "Cross connection." Any physical connection whereby the public water supply is connected with any other water supply system, whether public or private, either inside or outside of any building or buildings, in such manner that a flow of water into the public water supply is possible either through the manipulation of valves or because of any other arrangement.

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

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

(5) "Inter-connection." Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the public water supply is connected directly with a sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, or other device which does or may contain sewage or other waste or liquid which would be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply.

(6) "Person." Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm or association, and any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country. (1996 Code, § 18-401, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

¹Municipal code references

Water and sewer system administration: title 18.

Wastewater treatment: title 18.

18-402. Standards. The Bell Buckle, Tennessee Public Water Supply is to comply with Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 68-221-701 through 68-221-720 as well as the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Supplies, legally adopted in accordance with this code, which pertain to cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, by-passes, and inter-connections, and establish an effective ongoing program to control these undesirable water uses. (1996 Code, § 18-402, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-403. Construction, operation, and supervision. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause a cross-connection to be made; or allow one to exist for any purpose whatsoever unless the construction and operation of same have been approved by the Tennessee Department of Health, and the operation of such cross-connection, auxiliary intake, by-pass or inter-connection is at all times under the direct supervision of the superintendent of the Bell Buckle, Tennessee Water Supply. (1996 Code, § 18-403, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-404. Statement required. Any person whose premises are supplied with water from the public water supply, and who also has on the same premises a separate source of water supply or stores water in an uncovered or unsanitary storage reservoir from which the water stored therein is circulated through a piping system, shall file with the superintendent a statement of the non-existence of unapproved or unauthorized cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, by-passes, or interconnections. Such statement shall also contain an agreement that no cross-connection, auxiliary intake, by-pass, or interconnection will be permitted upon the premises. (1996 Code, § 18-404, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-405. Inspections required. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the public water supply to cause inspections to be made of all properties served by the public water supply where cross-connections with the public water supply are deemed possible. The frequency of inspections and reinspections, based on potential health hazards involved, shall be established by the superintendent of the Bell Buckle, Tennessee Public Water Supply and as approved by the Tennessee Department of Health. (1996 Code, § 18-405, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-406. Right of entry for inspections. The superintendent or authorized representative shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the Bell Buckle, Tennessee Public Water Supply for the purpose of inspecting the piping system or systems therein for cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, by-passes, or inter-connections. On request, the owner, lessee, or occupant of any property so served shall furnish to the inspection agency any pertinent information regarding the piping system

or systems on such property. The refusal of such information or refusal of access, when requested, shall be deemed evidence of the presence of cross-connections. (1996 Code, § 18-406, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-407. Correction of existing violations. Any person who now has cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, by-passes, or inter-connections in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to comply with the provisions of this chapter. After a thorough investigation of existing conditions and an appraisal of the time required to complete the work, the amount of time shall be designated by the superintendent of the Bell Buckle, Tennessee Public Water Supply.

The failure to correct conditions threatening the safety of the public water system as prohibited by this chapter and Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-221-711, within a reasonable time and within the time limits set by the Bell Buckle, Tennessee Public Water Supply shall be grounds for denial of water service. If proper protection has not been provided after a reasonable time, the utility shall give the customer legal notification that water service is to be discontinued, and physically separate the public water supply from the customer's on-site piping system in such a manner that the two systems cannot again be connected by an unauthorized person.

Where cross-connections, inter-connections, auxiliary intakes, or by-passes are found that constitute an extreme hazard of immediate concern of contaminating the public water system, the management of the water supply shall require that immediate corrective action be taken to eliminate the threat to the public water system. Immediate steps shall be taken to disconnect the public water supply from the on-site piping system unless the imminent hazard(s) is corrected immediately. (1996 Code, § 18-407, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-408. Use of protective devices. Where the nature of use of the water supplied a premises by the water department is such that it is deemed:

- (1) Impractical to provide an effective air-gap separation.
- (2) That the owner and/or occupant of the premises cannot, or is not willing, to demonstrate to the official in charge of the water supply, or his designated representative, that the water use and protective features of the plumbing are such as to propose no threat to the safety or potability of the water supply.
- (3) That the nature and mode of operation within a premises are such that frequent alterations are made to the plumbing.
- (4) There is a likelihood that protective measures may be subverted, altered, or disconnected.

The superintendent of the Bell Buckle, Tennessee Public Water Supply, or his designated representative, shall require the use of an approved protective

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

Personnel of the Bell Buckle, Tennessee Public Water Supply shall have the right to inspect and test the device or devices on an annual basis or whenever deemed necessary by the superintendent or his designated representative. Water service shall not be disrupted to test the device without the knowledge of the occupant of the premises.

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

The failure to maintain backflow prevention device(s) in proper working order shall be grounds for discontinuing water service to a premises. Likewise, the removal, bypassing, or altering of the protective device(s) or the installation thereof so as to render the device(s) ineffective shall constitute grounds for discontinuance of water service. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the customer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects to the satisfaction of the Bell Buckle, Tennessee Public Water Supply. (1996 Code, § 18-408, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-409. Unpotable water to be labeled. The potable water supply made available to premises served by the public water supply shall be protected from possible contamination as specified herein. Any water outlet which could be used for potable or domestic purposes and which is not supplied by the potable system must be labeled in a conspicuous manner as:

WATER UNSAFE

FOR DRINKING

Minimum acceptable sign shall have black letters at least one-inch high located on a red background. (1996 Code, § 18-409, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-410. Violations. The requirements contained herein shall apply to all premises served by the Bell Buckle Water System whether located inside or outside the corporate limits and are hereby made a part of the conditions required to be met for the town to provide water services to any premises. Such action, being essential for the protection of the water distribution system against the entrance of contamination which may render the water unsafe healthwise, or otherwise undesirable, shall be enforced rigidly without regard to location of the premises, whether inside or outside the Bell Buckle corporate limits.

Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction therefor, shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and each day of continued violation after conviction shall constitute a separate offense. (1996 Code, § 18-410, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

CHAPTER 5

FATS, OILS, AND GREASE; SOIL/SAND AND LINT TRAPS AND INTERCEPTORS

SECTION

- 18-501. Purpose.
- 18-502. Fat, Oil, and Grease (FOG), waste food, and sand interceptors.
- 18-503. Definitions.
- 18-504. Fat, oil, grease, and food waste.
- 18-505. Sand, soil, and oil interceptors.
- 18-506. Laundries.
- 18-507. Control equipment.
- 18-508. Solvents prohibited.
- 18-509. Enforcement and penalties.
- 18-510. Alteration of control methods.

18-501. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to control discharges into the public sewerage collection system and treatment plant that interfere with the operations or the system, cause blockage and plugging of pipelines, interfere with normal operation of pumps and their controls and contribute waste of a strength or form that is beyond the treatment capability of the treatment plant. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-502. Fat, Oil, and Grease (FOG), waste food, and sand interceptors. FOG, waste food and sand interceptors shall be installed when, in the opinion of the superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing fats, oils, and grease, ground food waste, sand, soil, and solids, or other harmful ingredients in excessive amounts which impact the wastewater collection system. Such interceptors shall not be required for single family residences, but may be required on multiple family residences. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the superintendent, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-503. Definitions. In the interpretation and application of this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the indicated meanings:

- (1) "A grease interceptor." An interceptor whose rated flow is fifty (50) g.p.m. or less and is typically located inside the building.
- (2) "A grease trap." An interceptor whose rated flow exceeds fifty (50) g.p.m. and is located outside the building.
- (3) "An interceptor." A device designed and installed to separate and retain for removal, by automatic or manual means, deleterious, hazardous or

undesirable matter from normal wastes, while permitting normal sewage or waste to discharge into the drainage system by gravity. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-504. Fat, oil, grease, and food waste. (1) New construction and renovation. Upon construction or renovation, all restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, grocery stores, prisons, jails, churches, camps, caterers, manufacturing plants and any other sewer users who discharge applicable waste shall submit a FOG and food waste control plan that will effectively control the discharge of FOG and food waste.

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

(3) Implementation of plan. After approval of the FOG plan by the superintendent the sewer user must: implement the plan within a reasonable amount of time; service and maintain the equipment in order to prevent adverse impact upon the sewer collection system and treatment facility. If in the opinion of the superintendent the user continues to impact the collection system and treatment plant, additional pretreatment measures may be required. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-505. Sand, soil, and oil interceptors. All car washes, truck washes, garages, service stations and other sources of sand, soil, and oil shall install effective sand, soil, and oil interceptors. These interceptors will be sized to effectively remove sand, soil, and oil at the expected flow rates. These interceptors will be cleaned on a regular basis to prevent impact upon the wastewater collection and treatment system. Owners whose interceptors are deemed to be ineffective by the superintendent may be asked to change the cleaning frequency or to increase the size of the interceptors. Owners or operators of washing facilities will prevent the inflow of rainwater into the sanitary sewers. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-506. Laundries. Commercial laundries shall be equipped with an interceptor with a wire basket or similar device, removable for cleaning, that prevents passage into the sewer system of solids two inch (2") or larger in size such as, strings, rags, buttons, or other solids detrimental to the system. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-507. Control equipment. The equipment or facilities installed to control FOG, food waste, sand and soil, must be designed in accordance with Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation engineering standards or applicable city guidelines. Underground equipment shall be tightly sealed to prevent inflow of rainwater and easily accessible to allow regular maintenance. Control equipment shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the facility so as to prevent a stoppage of the public sewer, and the accumulation of FOG in the lines, pump stations and treatment plant. If the town is required to clean out the public sewer lines as a result of a stoppage resulting from poorly maintained control equipment, or lack thereof, the owner or operator shall be required to refund the labor, equipment, materials and overhead costs to the town. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or restrict any other remedy the town has under this chapter, or state or federal law. The town retains the right to inspect and approve installation of the control equipment. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-508. Solvents prohibited. The use of degreasing or line cleaning products containing petroleum based solvents or surfactants are prohibited. The use of live bacteria products may be approved where interceptors cannot be physically installed. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

18-509. Enforcement and penalties. Any person who violates the ordinance comprising this chapter shall be guilty of a civil violation punishable under and according to the general penalty provision of the town's municipal code of ordinances. Each day's violation of this chapter shall be considered a separate offense. Where a municipality has an industrial pretreatment program, violators may be issued industrial pretreatment permits where failure to follow permit requirements would follow administrative enforcement provisions of the pretreatment program with fines up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) per day. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)

5-510. Alteration of control methods. The town through the superintendent reserves the right to request additional control measures if measures taken are shown to be insufficient to protect sewer collection system and treatment plant from interference due to the discharge of fats, oils, and grease, sand/soil, or lint. (Ord. #08-009, Nov. 2008, as replaced by Ord. #14-001, Feb. 2014 *Ch1_11-10-20*)