

TITLE 18

WATER AND SEWERS¹

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER 1

SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL²

SECTION

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18-101. 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 two hundred (200)

¹Municipal code references

Building, utility and housing codes: title 12.

Refuse disposal: title 17.

Waterworks and sewerage commission: title 2, chapter 4.

²Municipal code reference

Plumbing code: title 12, chapter 2.

feet of any boundary of said property measured along the shortest available right-of-way;

(2) "Health officer." The health officer shall be any qualified person appointed or named for such position by the council.

(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 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 Public Health as provided for in its 1958 bulletin entitled "Recommended Construction of Septic Tanks and Disposal Fields for Residential Users." A 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. (1972 Code, § 8-201)

18-102. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-202)

18-103. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-203)

18-104. Repair and replacement of sewer outfall lines. (1) Any property owner in the City of Camden, Tennessee, who is presently connected to the Camden Sewer System or who may hereinafter be connected to the City of Camden Sewer System shall maintain sewer outfall lines in a safe and sanitary condition free of leaks which may result in infiltration of the city sewer system.

(2) Upon discovery of an existing leak in the sewer outfall lines of a property owner, the board of mayor and aldermen of the City of Camden shall give written notice to the property owner requiring that such property owner make immediate repairs to the sewer outfall line.

(3) Upon receipt of the notice, the property owner shall immediately take steps to correct the condition of the outfall line. Should such property owner fail to make the necessary repairs in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the board of mayor and aldermen within a reasonable time, then and in that event, the city shall make the necessary repairs and assess the property owner for such repairs.

(4) In the event said property owner fails to make the repairs or to allow the city to make said repairs as hereinabove set forth, or should the property owner refuse to pay the assessment for the repairs if done by the city, then and in that event, the property owner shall forfeit his right to all utility services offered by the city including sewer and water services in addition to being subject to a fine not to exceed \$50.00 and costs of the cause. Each day that the condition exists shall constitute a new and separate offense. (1972 Code, § 8-204)

18-105. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-205)

18-106. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-206)

18-107. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal. Wherever a sanitary method of human excreta disposal is required under § 18-102 and water-carried sewage facilities are not used, a sanitary pit privy or other approved method of disposal shall be provided. (1972 Code, § 8-207)

18-108. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-208)

18-109. 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 § 18-102, or the agent of the owner to provide such facilities. (1972 Code, § 8-209)

18-110. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-210)

18-111. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-211)

18-112. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-212)

18-113. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-213)

18-114. 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; but such person shall be allowed the number of days herein provided within which to make permanent correction. (1972 Code, § 8-214)

18-115. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-215)

18-116. 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. (1972 Code, § 8-216)

CHAPTER 2

WATER AND SEWERS

SECTION

- 18-201. Application for services.
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- 18-203. Charges for connection to sewer main.
- 18-204. Rates for water services.
- 18-205. Rates for sewer services.
- 18-206. All water users to be charged.
- 18-207. Billing.
- 18-208. Meter reading formula.
- 18-209. Inoperative or inaccurate meters.
- 18-210. Connection cost to be paid by the owner.
- 18-211. Tampering with system prohibited.
- 18-212. Charges for disconnecting and reconnecting of service.
- 18-213. Resident owners required to use sewer facilities.
- 18-214. Waterworks and sewer inspector, appointment, duties, etc.
- 18-215. Supply and resale of water.

18-201. Application for services. Each person desiring to subscribe for purchase of water or to tap into a sewer line shall be required to file a written application with the recorder setting forth the location of the purchaser, the date the proposed tap is to be made, and that it will be made by a qualified person.¹ Rules and regulations established by the waterworks and sewerage commission shall be considered a part of the agreement between the user and the municipality. All applications for such utility services shall be accompanied by a deposit in an amount and under such terms established by the council from time to time by resolution, as security for the prompt payment of all accounts. (1972 Code, § 13-201, modified)

18-202. Connection charges for water. Any person or corporation desiring to establish and/or connect to the city's water supply shall be required to provide the city with the following information:

- (1) A current State of Tennessee contractors license;
- (2) Bonding and insurance documentation;
- (3) All lines must be installed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State of Tennessee and the Benton County Highway Department;
- (4) The contractor performing the installation shall be required to obtain an inspection by the city prior to connecting the line to the city's system;

¹Municipal code reference
Plumbing code: § 12-201.

(5) The contractor or owner of the line shall be responsible for its maintenance for a period of one (1) year following the installation of the waterline. (1972 Code, § 13-202, modified, as amended by Ord. #AW2007-06, Dec. 2007)

18-203. Charges for connection to sewer main. Any person who desires to subscribe for use of the municipal sewage system shall pay to the recorder such tapping fees as the council shall establish from time to time by resolution. (1972 Code, § 13-203, modified)

18-204. Rates for water services.¹ The monthly rate for purchase of water shall be furnished under such rate schedule as the municipality may from time to time adopt by resolution, providing that no rate shall be set, for the sale of water, which will impair or adversely affect the retirement of any bonds or interest arising out of the financial obligation created by the construction of the municipal waterworks system. (1972 Code, 13-204)

18-205. Rates for sewer services. The monthly rate for use of the sewer system shall be such as may be established by the council by resolution from time to time, providing that no rate shall be established, for the use of such sewers, which will impair or adversely affect the retirement of any bonds or interest arising out of the financial obligation created by the construction of the municipal sewer system. (1972 Code, § 13-205)

18-206. All water users to be charged. No water service shall be furnished or rendered free of charge to any person, firm or corporation. (1972 Code, § 13-206)

18-207. Billing. All bills for service rendered or furnished by the consolidated system shall include the charges for both water and sewers where the sewer charge applies. Each service shall be itemized but the charges shall be paid as one bill.

Any bill for services that remains past due and payable after the 10th of the month at which time the bill was due and payable, shall be paid by the 15th of said month including penalty as established by the council from time to time by resolution. Should it remain unpaid after that date, the city clerk recorder is authorized to order such users' service disconnected. (1972 Code, § 13-207, modified, as amended by Ord. #AW2007-05, Dec. 2007)

18-208. Meter reading formula. All meters shall be read monthly to the nearest one hundred (100) gallons. (1972 Code, § 13-208)

¹Ordinances affecting rates for water and services are available in the office of the city recorder.

18-209. Inoperative or inaccurate meters. Any meter found to be inoperative or inaccurate will be replaced or repaired as soon as possible. The charge for water used during such period shall be the average of the last three monthly bills. (1972 Code, § 13-209)

18-210. Connection cost to be paid by owner. Cost of completed service connections which include installing service lines, meters, meter boxes, yoke and other fittings, including pavement repair and other restorative work shall be paid by the owner. (1972 Code, § 13-210)

18-211. Tampering with system prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to tamper with or change any water or sewerage system without first obtaining permission from the mayor. This provision particularly applies in all cases where service has been disconnected because of non-payment of a bill for services. (1972 Code, § 13-211)

18-212. Charges for disconnecting and reconnecting of service. When water services are disconnected as a result of any user's failure to pay charges for service, a fee shall be assessed against such user. At such time when services are reconnected a fee shall be assessed against the user for reconnection. Both fees, as the council shall establish from time to time by resolution, shall be paid by the user before service will be continued. (1972 Code, § 13-212, modified)

18-213. Resident owners required to use sewer facilities. Each property owner of the municipality shall be and is hereby required to connect and use the sewer facilities where such facilities are available. (1972 Code, § 13-213)

18-214. Waterworks and sewer inspector, appointment, duties, etc. The waterworks and sewer inspector shall be appointed by the council and shall serve during their pleasure. He shall be required to be present and supervise the tapping or any water and sewer main. No completed water or sewer line shall be covered until the waterworks and sewer inspector has made an inspection and approved or disapproved its installation. (1972 Code, § 13-214)

18-215. Supply and resale of water. All water shall be supplied within the city limits of the City of Camden, and no customer shall directly or indirectly sell, sublet, assign, or otherwise dispose of water or any part thereof. There shall be no private water wells established within the city limits of the City of Camden with the exception of existing wells that were grandfathered in prior to the adoption of this section. (as added by Ord. #AW2010-05, Dec. 2010)

CHAPTER 3**SEWER USE ORDINANCE¹****SECTION**

- 18-301. Purpose and policy.
- 18-302. Definitions.
- 18-303. Use of public sewers.
- 18-304. Building sewers, connections, and permits.
- 18-305. Private domestic wastewater disposal.
- 18-306. Prohibitions and limitations.
- 18-307. Control of prohibited pollutants.
- 18-308. Wastewater discharge permits.
- 18-309. Inspections, monitoring, and entry.
- 18-310. Enforcement.
- 18-311. Wastewater volume determination.
- 18-312. Wastewater charges and fees.
- 18-313. Administration.
- 18-314. Validity.

18-301. Purpose and policy. The purpose of this ordinance is to set uniform requirements for users of the city's wastewater collection system and treatment works to enable the city to comply with the provisions of the Clean Water Act and other applicable federal and state laws and regulations, and to provide for the public health and welfare by regulating the quality of wastewater discharged into the city's wastewater collection system and treatment works. This ordinance establishes conditions for connection to the sanitary sewer system. Certain acts which may be detrimental to the sewer system are prohibited. This ordinance provides a means for determining wastewater volumes, constituents and characteristics, the setting of charges and fees, and the issuance of permits to specific users. This ordinance also establishes effluent limitations and other discharge criteria and provides that certain users shall pretreat waste to prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW which will interfere with the operation of the POTW, may cause environmental damage, interfere with the use or disposal of sewage sludge, and to prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW which will pass through the treatment works into the receiving waters or the atmosphere, or otherwise be incompatible with the treatment works; and to improve the opportunities to recycle and reclaim the wastewater or sludge resulting from such treatment.

¹The enforcement response plan for the City of Camden Pretreatment Program is presented in its entirety as Appendix B.

This ordinance provides measures for the enforcement of its provisions and abatement of violations thereof.

This ordinance shall apply to the City of Camden and to persons outside the city limits who are, by contract or agreement with the City of Camden, users of the Camden POTW. Except as otherwise provided herein, the superintendent of the Camden POTW shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-302. Definitions. For the purposes of this ordinance, the following phrases and words shall have the meaning defined below:

(1) "Act" or "the Act." The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 USC 1251, *et seq.*

(2) "Approved pretreatment program." A program administered by a POTW that meets the criteria established in chapter 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) 403.8 and 403.9, and which has been approved by the regional administrator or state director in accordance with 40 CFR 403.11.

(3) "Best Management Practices" or "BMPs" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in section 403.5(a)(1) and (b). 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.

(4) "Board." The elected Mayor and Board of Alderman for the City of Camden.

(5) "BODs." Biochemical Oxygen Demand (five (5) day).

(6) "Building sewer." A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to a community sanitary sewer.

(7) "Bypass." The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(8) "Categorical standards." National pretreatment standards established by the EPA for specific industrial user Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code categories.

(9) "Combined sewer." A sewer which has been designed to carry both sanitary sewage and storm water runoff.

(10) "Composite sample." Sample consisting of several sample portions collected during a specified period (usually twenty-four (24) hours) and combined to form a representative sample. Composite samples can be collected on a flow proportional or timed basis, depending on the nature of the discharge.

(11) "Conventional pollutant." Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH, fecal coliform, and oil and grease.

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

(13) "Discharge monitoring report." A report submitted by an industrial user to the superintendent containing information regarding the nature and concentration of pollutants and flow characteristics of a discharge by the user to the POTW.

(14) "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA." An agency of the United States or its duly authorized representative.

(15) "Grab sample." A single sample of wastewater taken at neither set time nor flow over a period not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

(16) "Grease interceptor." An interceptor whose rated flow is fifty (50) gpm or less and is typically located inside the building.

(17) "Grease trap." An interceptor whose rated flow exceeds fifty (50) gpm and is located outside the building.

(18) "Holding tank waste." Any waste from holding tanks, such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks. This specifically includes wastewater from industrial users conveyed to the POTW by any means other than by a standard sewer tie-on.

(19) "Indirect discharge." The discharge or the introduction of pollutants from any source regulated under section 307(b) or (c) of the Act into the POTW for treatment before direct discharge to state waters.

(20) "Industrial user." A source of indirect discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act. For the purposes of this ordinance, an industrial user is a source of non-domestic wastes from industrial processes.

(21) "Infiltration." Water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes.

(22) "Inflow." Water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system from sources such as roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, fountain drains, drains from springs and swamp areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm and sanitary sewers, catch basins, storm water, surface runoff, street wash water, and drainage.

(23) "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.

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

(25) "Mass discharge rate." The weight of material discharged to community sewer during a given time interval, normally given in pounds per day.

(26) "Medical wastes." Wastes capable of producing an infectious disease because they contain pathogens of sufficient virulence and quantity that exposure to the waste by a susceptible host could result in an infectious disease.

(27) "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)." 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 Act.

(28) "National pretreatment standard." Any regulations containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act which applies to industrial users. These terms also include prohibited discharges promulgated in 40 CFR 403.5 and local limits adopted as part of the city's pretreatment program.

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

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

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

(iii) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and 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 definition but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

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

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

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

(B) Significant site preparation work including cleaning, excavation, or removal of existing buildings,

structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

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

(30) "Normal wastewater." Effluent which contains constituents and characteristics similar to effluent from a domestic premises, and specifically for the purpose of this ordinance, does not contain these constituents in excess of the following concentrations:

BOD ₅	300 mg/l
COD	600 mg/l
TKN	60 mg/l
NH ₃ -N	30 mg/l
TSS	300 mg/l
Oil and grease	100 mg/l

(31) "Pass through." A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with other discharges, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit.

(32) "Person." Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, government entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns.

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

(34) "Pretreatment." The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process change or by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6(d). Appropriate pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities, for protection against surges or slug loadings that might interfere with or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW. Where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).

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

(36) "Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)." A treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, which is owned in this instance by the City of Camden. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to such a treatment works and any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or liquid industrial waste, but does not include pipes, sewers, or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment.

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

(38) "Significant industrial user." (a) All dischargers subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N.

(b) All non-categorical dischargers that contribute a process waste stream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather capacity of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), or more than an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day of process wastewater to the WWTP.

(c) All non-categorical dischargers that, in the opinion of the superintendent, have a reasonable potential to adversely affect the POTW's operations. This shall include but shall not be limited to all centralized waste treatment discharges, all tank and drum cleaning facilities, and all paint manufacturing facilities.

(d) All non-categorical discharges that contain more than one hundred (100) pounds per day of combined BOD₅ and TSS load above that level found in normal wastewater, or that contain more than one thousand (1,000) pounds in a month of combined BOD₅ and TSS load above that level found in normal wastewater.

(39) "Significant noncompliance." (a) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or the average limit for the same pollutant parameter.

(b) Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements taken during a six (6) month period equal or exceed the product of the daily average maximum limit or average limit times the applicable TRC (TRC =1.4 for BOD, TSS, and oil and grease; and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH).

(c) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or longer term average) that the superintendent believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference, or

pass through, including endangering the health of the POTW personnel and the general public.

(d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health and welfare or to the environment and has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.

(e) Violation by ninety (90) days or more after the schedule date of a compliance schedule milestone contained in a permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.

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

(g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.

(h) Any other violation or group of violations which the superintendent considers to be significant.

(40) "Slug discharge." Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants, released in a discharge of such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW or individual unit operations or cause adverse effects upon its employees or the environment. No user shall be permitted to discharge into the system until the need for slug control plans or procedures has been reviewed by the superintendent.

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

(42) "Superintendent." The person designated by the City of Camden to supervise the operation of the POTW and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this ordinance or his duly authorized representative.

(43) "Toxic pollutants." Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in 40 CFR part 401 as promulgated by the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provisions of the Act.

(44) "User." Any person, firm, corporation, or government entity that discharges, causes, or permits the discharge of wastewater into a community sewer system.

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

(46) "Wastewater constituents and characteristics." The individual chemical, physical, bacteriological, and radiological parameters, including toxicity, volume, and flow rate and such other parameters that serve to classify, define, or measure the contents, quality, quantity, and strength of wastewater.

(47) "Waters of the State of Tennessee." Any water, surface or underground, within the boundaries of the state.

The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings:

(a)	BAT	Best Available Technology
(b)	BMP	Best Management Practices
(c)	BPT	Best Practical Technology
(d)	BOD ₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (five (5) day)
(e)	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
(f)	COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
(g)	CWA	Clean Water Act
(h)	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
(i)	BMP	Best Management Practices
(j)	MBAS	Methylene Blue Activated Solids
(k)	mg/l	milligrams per liter
(l)	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
(m)	POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
(n)	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
(o)	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
(p)	SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act
(q)	TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
(r)	TSS	Total Suspend Solids
(s)	USC	United States Code
(t)	WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as amended by #GWO-35, April 1997, and replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-303. Use of public sewers. (1) Connection with sanitary sewer required. (a) Sewer connection required. Every building having plumbing fixtures installed and intended for human habitation, occupancy, or use on premises abutting a street, alley, or easement in which segment there is a sanitary sewer which is within five hundred feet (500') of the building drain of the parcel shall be considered as being served by the city's sanitary sewer system.

All buildings hereafter constructed on property which is served by the POTW shall not be occupied until the connection has been made. The owner or occupant of each lot or parcel of land which is now served or which may hereafter be served by the POTW shall cease to use any other method for the disposal of sewage except as provided for direct discharge by the TDEC or by discharge to a properly functioning and approved septic tank. Septic tanks shall not be used where sewers are available. The superintendent shall make any decision as to the availability of

sewers. Notwithstanding the above exceptions, all premises served by the POTW are subject to sewer use charges as described in § 18-312 of this ordinance.

(b) **Unconnected sewer service lines prohibited.** Except for discharge to a properly functioning septic tank system or discharges permitted by an NPDES permit issued by the TDEC, the discharge of sewage into places other than the POTW is prohibited. Newly annexed premises may continue to discharge to a properly functioning septic tank system until such time that the system is no longer functioning properly. At this time, the premises would be required to connect to the sanitary sewer.

(c) **Insufficient capacity, connection moratorium.** In those parts of the sewer system where no additional capacity exists and a sewer moratorium has been established pursuant to orders of the TDEC, no new or additional sewer connections shall be permitted. Permits issued prior to the date of the moratorium may be completed. No new plumbing permits shall be issued for new buildings in a moratorium area after the effective date of the moratorium. A moratorium shall continue to be in effect until capacity restriction has been corrected.

(2) **Adequate and minimum fixtures.** (a) **Minimum number of fixtures.** A dwelling shall have at least one (1) commode, one (1) bathtub or shower, one (1) lavatory, one (1) kitchen-type sink, and an adequate source of hot water for each family unit to meet minimum basic requirements for health, sanitation, and personal hygiene. All other buildings, structures, or premises intended for human occupancy or use shall be provided with adequate sanitary facilities as may be required by any other law or regulation, but not less than one (1) commode and one (1) hand washing lavatory.

(b) **Adequate water for disposal of waste.** It shall be unlawful for any person in possession of premises into which a pipe or other connection with the sanitary sewers and drains have been laid to permit the building to remain without adequate fixtures attached to allow sufficient quantity of water to be so applied as to properly carry off all waste matter and keep the same unobstructed.

(3) **Right to enter and inspect connection.** The superintendent, building inspector, or their representative shall have free and unobstructed access to any part of the premises where house drains or other drains connected with or draining into the sanitary sewer are laid for the purpose of examining the construction, condition, and method of use of the same, upon cause of reasonable suspicion that there may be inadequate facilities, the facilities present may not be properly functioning, there is an improper discharge, or upon a periodic systematic inspection of a particular drainage basin or other large segment of the system through those facilities at any time of the day between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. or at any other time in the event

of an emergency. If such entry is refused, the sewer service may be disconnected upon reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing. The service may be suspended immediately in the event of an emergency if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the discharge will endanger the public health or the environment, shall have the potential to disrupt the treatment process, or shall damage the POTW's lines or facilities, and a hearing shall thereafter be afforded the user as soon as possible.

(4) Demolished buildings. When a building is demolished, it shall be the responsibility of the owner to have the sewer service line plugged securely so that extraneous water will not enter the sewer. The owner of the premises or his representative shall notify the superintendent of such a plug and allow same to be inspected prior to covering any work. If such a line is to be reused, it must first undergo inspection by the superintendent and be in conformity with the existing standards.

(5) Temporary discharges. No person shall discharge any substance directly into a manhole or other opening in a sanitary sewer other than through an approved building sewer unless they have been issued a temporary permit by the superintendent. A temporary permit may be issued at the discretion of the superintendent to provide for discharges from portable facilities for festivals or public shows or for other reasonable purposes. The superintendent shall incorporate in such a temporary permit such conditions as he deems reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this ordinance. The user shall be required to pay reasonable charges and fees for the permit and service in an amount not less than the charges and fees for normal discharges. Any discharge other than through an approved building sewer or in accordance with a permit issued by the superintendent shall be unlawful.

(6) Vehicle wash racks. All gasoline stations, garages, self-service vehicle washers, and other public wash racks where vehicles are washed shall install catch basins in conformity with the plumbing code in accordance with a permit obtained from the building official. In the event any existing premises does not have a catch basin and the sewer line servicing the facility stops up due to grit or slime in the sewer lines, then the owner or operator of such premises shall be required to modify these facilities to construct a catch basin as a condition of continuing use of the system. If such users are industrial users as defined in § 18-308 of this ordinance, a permit as specified therein will be required.

(7) Grease, grit, oil, and lint traps. Restaurants, laundries, wash racks, service stations, private multi-user systems, engine or machinery repair shops, and other facilities that produce grease, grit, oil, lint, or other materials which accumulate and cause or threaten to cause stoppages or impair the efficiency of the POTW sewers or threaten the safety of its employees, shall install and maintain a grease trap, grit trap, lint trap, oil interceptor, or other appropriate device of standard design and construction to prevent excess discharges of such materials. The design and construction of any such device

shall be subject to prior approval of the superintendent and constructed in accordance with applicable building codes.

(8) Multi-use private sewer systems. Excluding those industrial waste facilities with a permit issued pursuant to § 18-308, the owner or operator of a private sewer system such as, but not limited to, multi-tenant buildings, building complexes, and shopping centers shall be responsible for the quality of wastewater discharged at the point of connection to the POTW's sanitary sewer system and shall be responsible for any violations of the provisions of this chapter, including liability for the damage or injury caused to the POTW as a result of any discharge through the private system. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-304. Building sewers, connections, and permits. (1) Installation, maintenance, repair of sewer service lines. (a) Definition. A standard sanitary sewer service line is a minimum four inch (4") pipe extending from the sewer main or trunk location in a street, alley, or easement to the property served by the main trunk.

(b) Installation of sewer service lines. Four inch (4") building sewers shall be laid on a grade greater than one-eighth inch (1/8") per foot (at least one percent (1%)). Larger building sewers shall be laid on a grade that will produce a velocity when flowing full of at least two feet (2') per second. The slope and alignment of all building sewers shall be neat and regular.

Building sewers shall be constructed only of one (1) of the following approved materials:

- (i) Cast iron soil pipe using rubber compression joints of approved type;
- (ii) Polyvinyl chloride pipe with solvent welded or rubber compression joints;
- (iii) ABS composite sewer pipe with solvent welded or rubber compression joints of approved type; or
- (iv) Similar materials of equal or superior quality following superintendent approval.

Under no circumstances will cement mortar joints be acceptable. Each connection to the sewer system must be made at a wye, or service line stubbed out, or in the absence of any other provision, by means of a saddle of a type approved by the city, attached to the sewer. No connection may be made by breaking into an existing sewer and inserting the service line.

The building sewer may be brought into the building below the basement floor when gravity flow from the building to the sewer is at a grade of one percent (1%) or more. In cases where basement or floor levels are lower than the ground levels at the point of connection to the sewer, adequate precautions though the installation of check valves or other

backflow prevention devices to protect against flooding shall be provided by the owner. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the sewer, wastes carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged into the POTW sewer.

(c) Cleanouts. A cleanout shall be located five feet (5') outside of the building, one (1) as it taps on to the utility laterally and one (1) at each change of direction of the building sewer greater than forty-five degrees (45°). Additional cleanouts shall be placed not more than seventy-five feet (75') apart in horizontal building sewers of four inch (4") diameter and not more than one hundred feet (100') apart for larger pipes. Cleanouts shall extend to or above the finished grade level directly above the place where the cleanout is installed. 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") on a four inch (4") pipe.

(d) Fees. All costs and expenses incident to the installation, connection, and inspection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer. The city reserves the right to impose a sewer service line charge for every sanitary sewer service line installed where a lateral sewer connection has been provided for use by the applicant. The rate of charge will be established by the superintendent.

(e) Title and maintenance. When a property owner ties into a sanitary sewer service line and pays the appropriate sewer service line fees, the city, by appropriate instrument, shall convey and release to the property owner all its rights, title, and interest in the sanitary sewer service line so installed by the property owner or developer. Thereafter, all repairs and maintenance of the sanitary sewer service line shall be the responsibility of the property owner or user of the sewer; provided, for all sanitary sewer service lines hereafter installed by developers in subdivisions and not by the utility, for which no sewer service line charge is charged to the property owner, all repairs, and maintenance of such sanitary sewer service lines shall be the responsibility of either the property owner, user of the sewer, or the developer, as the owner, user, and developer shall agree by separate contract between themselves.

(f) Location of sewer stub-out. The plumbing contractor is responsible for locating the sewer stub-out. POTW personnel will provide whatever information is available for this purpose. If no "Y" or tee exists within three feet (3') of either side of the location shown on the sewer plats, then a tap will be provided by the POTW when the sewer main is exposed. If a manhole needed for locating a service line has been lost, then the POTW shall be responsible for locating the manhole.

(g) Taps on utility sewers. All taps made directly into the city's sewer lines shall be made by the property owner or developer. The city shall inspect the tap after installation is completed. Only one (1) service line shall be allowed to be installed in a trench. New taps shall be made using a "Y"-type connection.

(h) Manhole requirements. A new manhole will be required whenever a sewer service line larger than six inches (6") is needed to tie into the city's sewer. The city shall excavate to the sewer and sufficiently expose the pipe for installation of the manhole. Sewer maintenance personnel shall install the manhole. The cost of the manhole, including labor and materials, shall be charged to the owner after construction is completed.

(i) Maintenance of service lines. All repairs and maintenance of the sewer service line to include correction of excessive inflow or infiltration shall be the responsibility of the property owner or user of the sewer. The city shall be responsible for the maintenance of collector lines only up to the point where the owner's service line connects to the city's lines.

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

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

(l) Prohibitions. No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, area drains, basement drains, or other sources of surface run-off or groundwater to a building sewer or drain which in turn is connected either directly or indirectly to the sanitary sewer.

(2) Service line to enter sewer at junction; exceptions. No service lines shall enter the sanitary sewer at any point except where a junction has been made unless special permission has been given by the superintendent. In any case where such permission has been given, the work shall be done under the inspection of the superintendent or his representative and at the risk and expense of the party making the connection.

(3) Application for discharge of domestic wastewater. All users or prospective users which generate domestic wastewater shall make application to the superintendent for written authorization to discharge to the sanitary sewer. Applications shall be required from all new dischargers as well as for existing dischargers desiring additional service. Connection to the sanitary sewer shall not be made until the application is received and approved by the superintendent, the building sewer is installed in accordance with § 18-304 of this ordinance and an inspection has been performed by the superintendent or his representative.

Connections made without an approved application may be severed by order of the superintendent. Such unapproved connection may be allowed to remain active if inspected and accepted; however, the owner shall be required to pay an alternative fee in lieu of the permit application fee in an amount double the current fee.

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

(4) Acceptance of work. All sewer construction involving interceptor lines, pump stations, metering stations, and appurtenances which shall become part of the city's sewer system shall not be constructed until the plans are approved and the construction inspected and approved by the superintendent. Any construction work where sewers are opened, uncovered, or undercut must also have the prior approval of the superintendent. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-305. Private domestic wastewater disposal. (1) Availability. Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of § 18-303(1) of this ordinance, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the requirements of this section.

Where a public sewer shall become available, the building sewer shall be connected to the said sewer within ninety (90) days after official notification by the superintendent or his representative to do so.

(2) Requirements. (a) A private domestic wastewater disposal system may not be constructed within the service area or any newly annexed areas unless and until a certificate is obtained from the superintendent stating that a public sewer is not accessible to the property and no such sewer is proposed for construction in the immediate future. No certificate shall be issued for any private domestic wastewater disposal system employing sub-surface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot

is less than that specified by the City of Camden and the Benton County Health Department.

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

(c) A private sewage disposal system shall not be placed in operation until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the city and Benton County Health Department. They shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the owner shall notify the city and Benton County Health Department when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within a reasonable period of time after the receipt of notice by the city and Benton County Health Department.

(d) The type, capacity, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all the recommendations of the TDEC, the Benton County Health Department, and the City of Camden. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

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

(f) No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the city and/or the Benton County Health Department. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, and replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-306. Prohibitions and limitations. (1) Purpose and policy. This section establishes limitations and prohibitions on the quantity and quality of wastewater which may be legally discharged to POTW. Pass through limitations issued by the TDEC are calculated based on receiving stream background, flow information, and water quality criteria at the WWTP effluent discharge location, and are used to establish plant protection criteria and local limitations. The plant protection criteria are listed in § 18-306(10) and local limits are applied to the industrial discharge permits. Pretreatment of some wastewater discharges will be required to achieve the goals established by this section and the Clean Water Act. The specific limitations set forth in this section are subject to change as necessary to enable the city to provide efficient wastewater treatment, to protect the public health and environment, and to enable the city to meet requirements contained in its NPDES permit. The superintendent shall review said limitations from time to time to ensure that they are sufficient to protect the health and safety of POTW personnel and the operation of the

treatment works to enable the facility to comply with its NPDES permit, provide for a cost effective means of operating the treatment works, and protect the public health and environment. The superintendent shall recommend changes or modifications as necessary.

(2) Prohibited pollutants. No person shall introduce into the POTW any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference. Additionally, the following specific prohibitions apply:

(a) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including but not limited to, pollutants with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty degrees (140°) Fahrenheit (sixty degrees (60°) Centigrade), as determined by a Pensky-Martens closed-cup tester, using the test method specified in the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D-93-79 or D-93-80k, or a Setaflash closed-cup tester, using the test method specified in ASTM D-3278-78, or pollutants which cause an exceedance of ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) at any point within the POTW.

(b) Pollutants which cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharge with a pH less than 5.0.

(c) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which cause obstruction to the flow of the sewers, or other interference with the operation of or which may cause damage to the POTW, including waxy or other materials which tend to clog or coat a sewer line or other related appurtenances.

(d) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge of such volume or strength (slug) so as to cause interference in the POTW or individual unit operations or cause adverse effects on its workers or the environment.

(e) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the treatment works influent exceeds one hundred four degrees (104°) Fahrenheit (forty degrees (40°) Centigrade).

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

(g) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points specified by the POTW.

(h) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that cause interference or pass through.

(i) Any pollutant which causes a discoloration of the WWTP effluent resulting in a degradation of receiving water quality or NPDES permit violation.

(3) Affirmative defenses. A user shall have an affirmative defense in any action brought against it alleging a violation of the general prohibitions

established in § 18-306(2) of this ordinance where the user can demonstrate one (1) of the following:

(a) It did not know or have reason to know that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference.

(b) A local limit designed to prevent pass through and/or interference, as the case may be, was developed pursuant to § 18-306(10) and (11) of this ordinance for each pollutant in the user's discharge that caused pass through or interference and the user was in compliance with each such local limit directly prior to and during the pass through or interference.

(c) If a local limit designed to prevent pass through and/or interference, as the case may be, has not been developed for the pollutant(s) that caused the pass through or interference and the user's discharge directly prior to and during the pass through or interference did not change substantially in nature of constituents from the user's prior discharge activity when the POTW was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit requirements and, in the case of interference, applicable requirements for sewage sludge use or disposal.

(4) Wastewater constituent evaluation. The wastewater of every industrial user shall be evaluated using the following criteria:

(a) Wastewater containing any element or compound which is known to be an environmental hazard and which is not adequately removed by the treatment works.

(b) Wastewater causing a pass through, discoloration, foam, floating oil and grease, or any other condition in the quality of the treatment works effluent such that receiving water quality requirements established by law cannot be met or the city's NPDES permit requirements are violated.

(c) Wastewater causing conditions at or near the city's treatment works which violate any statute, rule, or regulation of any public agency of Tennessee or the United States.

(d) Wastewater containing any element or compound known to act as a lacrimator, known to cause nausea, or known to cause odors constituting a public nuisance.

(e) Wastewater causing interference with the effluent or any other product of the treatment process, residues, sludge, or scum causing them to be unsuitable for reclamation, reuse, causing interference with the reclamation process, or causing them to be unsuitable for disposal.

(f) Wastewater discharged at a point in the collection system that is upstream of any overflow, bypass, or combined sewer overflow and which may thereby cause special environmental problems or specific discharge limitations.

(g) Wastewater having constituents and concentrations in excess of those listed in § 18-306(10) or cause and exceedance of the limits in § 18-306(11).

(h) The capacity of existing sewer lines to carry the anticipated wastewater flow, particularly with respect to any problems, overflows, or overloads caused by heavy rain infiltration.

(i) The toxicity of each wastewater shall be evaluated by an appropriate biomonitoring technique to determine if a specific discharge may significantly affect the overall toxic level of the POTW influent.

The superintendent shall establish reasonable limitations, prohibitions, or monitoring requirements in addition to the limits established pursuant to §§ 18-306(5) and (10) of this ordinance in the wastewater discharge permit of any industrial user that discharges wastewater violating any of the above criteria or that has processes that generate wastewater that could violate any of the above criteria prior to pretreatment as shall be reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose and policy of this section.

(5) National pretreatment standards. Certain industrial users are now or hereafter shall become subject to national pretreatment standards promulgated by the EPA specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged into the POTW. All industrial users subject to such a standard shall comply with all requirements and with any additional or more stringent limitations contained in this ordinance. Compliance with current or newly promulgated national pretreatment standards for existing sources shall be within three (3) years following promulgation of the standards unless a shorter compliance time is specified. Compliance for new sources shall be required upon promulgation of the standard. New sources shall have in operating condition and shall start up all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable pretreatment standards before commencing discharge. New sources must meet applicable pretreatment standard within ninety (90) days of commencement of discharge.

(6) Dilution. Except where expressly authorized by an applicable national pretreatment standard, no industrial user shall increase the use of process water or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitution for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with such standard.

(7) Limitations on radioactive waste. No person shall discharge or permit to be discharged any radioactive waste into a community sewer, except as follows:

(a) When the person is authorized to use radioactive materials by the TDEC or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

(b) When the waste is discharged in strict conformity with applicable laws and regulations of the agencies having jurisdiction.

(c) When a copy of permits received from regulatory agencies has been filed with the superintendent.

(8) Septic tank hauling, pumping, and discharge. No person owning vacuum or cesspool pump trucks or other liquid waste transport trucks shall discharge sewage directly or indirectly into the POTW, unless that person receives from the superintendent a septic tank discharge permit for each vehicle used in this manner. All applicants for a septic tank discharge permit shall complete the forms required by the superintendent, pay appropriate fees, and agree in writing to abide by the provisions of this ordinance and any special conditions or regulations established by the superintendent.

(a) The owners of such vehicles shall affix and display the permit number in four inch (4") block figures on the side of each vehicle used for such purposes.

(b) The permit shall be valid for a period of three (3) years from date of issuance, provided that the permit shall be subject to suspension or revocation by the superintendent for violation of any of the provisions of the ordinance or other applicable laws or regulations. A revocation or suspension of the permit shall be for a period not to exceed five (5) years. Such revocation for suspension shall bind the permittee, any member of the immediate family of the permittee, or any person who has purchased the business or a substantial amount of the assets of the permittee. Users found operating in violation of a permit issued under this section and whose permit is therefore revoked by the superintendent, shall be notified of the violation by certified mail or by notice personally delivered to the user.

(c) Septic tank discharge permits are not automatically renewed. Application for renewal must be made to the superintendent.

(d) Such permits shall be limited to the discharge of domestic sewage waste containing no industrial waste. All other hauled wastes shall be governed by § 18-306(9). Any user transporting, collecting, or discharging non-domestic industrial process wastewaters or a mixture of such wastewaters with domestic wastewaters shall obtain a holding tank discharge permit in accordance with § 18-306(9).

(e) The superintendent shall designate the locations and times where such trucks may be discharged and may refuse to accept any truckload of waste at his absolute discretion where it appears that the waste could interfere with the effective operation of the treatment works or any sewer line or appurtenance, or where it appears that a truckload of waste contains industrial process waste or a mixture of domestic sewage and industrial process waste.

(f) The superintendent shall have the authority to investigate the source of any hauled waste and to require testing the waste at the expense of the discharger prior to discharge.

(9) Other holding tank wastes. No user shall discharge any other holding tank wastes, including hauled industrial waste, into the POTW unless he has been issued a holding tank discharge permit by the superintendent.

Unless otherwise allowed under the terms and conditions of the permit, a separate permit must be secured for each separate discharge. All applicants for a holding tank discharge permit shall complete forms required by the superintendent, pay appropriate fees, and agree in writing to abide by the provisions of this ordinance and any special conditions or regulations established by the superintendent. All such dischargers and transporters must show that they have complied with federal manifests and other regulations of the RCRA. The permit shall state the specific location of the discharge, the time of the day the discharge is to occur, the volume of discharge, the source and character of the waste, and shall limit the wastewater constituents of the discharge. The user shall pay any applicable charges or fees and shall comply with the conditions of the permit.

(10) Criteria to protect the treatment plant influent. The POTW shall monitor the treatment plant influent for certain pollutants. Industrial users shall be subject to reporting and monitoring requirements as set forth in this ordinance. In the event that the influent at the POTW reaches or exceeds the established protection criteria levels, the superintendent shall initiate technical studies to determine the cause of the exceedance and shall recommend to the city the necessary remedial measures. The superintendent may also recommend changes to these criteria in the event that the POTW effluent standards are changed, there are changes in applicable laws or regulations, or changes are needed for more effective operation of the POTW.

Table 6.10
Plant Protection Criteria

Parameter	Maximum Concentration m/l
Benzene	0.003
Cadmium	0.0032
Carbon tetrachloride	0.015
Chloroform	0.14655
Chromium, III	Report
Chromium, VI	Report
Copper	0.160
Cyanide	0.02768
Ethylbenzene	0.02353
Lead	0.0176
Mercury	0.00005
Methylene chloride	1.250
Naphthalene	0.001
Nickel	0.2093

Parameter	Maximum Concentration m/l
Phenols (total)	0.100
Phthalates (total)	0.16974
Silver, daily max	0.00177
Tetrachloroethene	0.27778
Tolulene	0.02542
Trichloroethene	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.333
Trans 1,2 Dichloroethene	0.0125
Zinc	0.390

(11) Storm drainage, ground, unpolluted and contaminated storm water. (a) No storm water, ground water, rain water, street drainage, rooftop drainage, basement drainage, subsurface drainage, foundation drainage, yard drainage, swimming pool drainage, process water drainage, cooling water, or other unpolluted or minimally polluted water shall be discharged into the city's sewer unless no other reasonable alternative is available, except with permission from the superintendent. Reasonable conditions shall be prescribed, and a sewer service charge will be issued based upon the quantity of water discharged as measured by a flow meter or a reasonable estimate accepted by the superintendent. All users shall be required to maintain their private sewer lines so as to prevent infiltration of ground or storm water as a condition of use of the system and shall immediately replace or repair any leaking or damaged lines.

(b) The POTW will accept discharge of contaminated storm water if the following criteria are met:

(i) All known and available technology will not prevent contamination or treat contaminated water to meet state standards for discharge to receiving waters or will cause unreasonable financial burden;

(ii) The contaminated storm water meets the POTW's discharge limits and all state and federal pretreatment requirements; and

(iii) The volume of discharge will not exceed the hydraulic loading in the collection system or the treatment plant.

(12) Use of garbage disposals. No waste from garbage disposals shall be discharged into the POTW's sewers except from private garbage disposals used in an individual residence or upon permit issued by the superintendent for preparation of food consumed on premises, and then only when applicable fees are paid. It shall be unlawful for any person to use a garbage disposal grinder connected to the sewer system for the purpose of grinding and discharging

plastic, paper products, inert materials, or anything other than the waste products from normal food preparation and consumption.

(13) Hospital or medical waste. It shall be unlawful for any person to dispose of medical waste, surgical operating room waste, or delivery room waste into the sewer. Medical waste for the purpose of this ordinance means isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

(14) Obstruction or damage to sewer. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or cause to be deposited any waste which may obstruct or damage storm or sanitary sewer lines or which may inhibit, disrupt, or damage either system, including the sewage treatment process and operations. This prohibition includes all substances, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive and whether associated with human habitation, of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing. It shall be unlawful to block or obstruct any catch basin, sewer line, or other appurtenance; or to break, injure, or remove any portion from any part of a sewer, drain, or catch basin, including plates covering manholes. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as amended by Ord. #GWO-16, Sept. 1994, and replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-307. Control of prohibited pollutants. (1) Pretreatment requirements. Industrial users of the POTW shall design, construct, operate, and maintain wastewater pretreatment facilities when necessary to reduce or modify the user's wastewater composition to achieve compliance with the limitations in wastewater strength set forth in § 18-306(10) and (11) of this ordinance, to meet applicable national pretreatment standards, to prevent slug discharges or to meet any other wastewater condition or limitation contained in the industrial user's wastewater discharge permit.

(2) Plans and specifications. Plans and specifications for wastewater monitoring and pretreatment facilities shall be prepared, signed, and dated by a competent environmental professional, and be submitted to the superintendent for review in accordance with accepted practices. The superintendent shall review the plans within thirty (30) days of receipt and recommend to the user any appropriate changes. Prior to beginning construction of a monitoring or pretreatment facility, the user shall submit a set of construction plans and specifications to be maintained by the superintendent. Prior to beginning construction, the industrial user shall also secure all necessary permits.

The user shall construct the pretreatment facility within the time frame specified in the compliance schedule of the wastewater discharge permit. Following completion of construction, the user shall provide the superintendent with as-built drawings to be maintained by the superintendent. The review of such plans and specifications will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facilities as necessary to produce effluent

complying with the provisions of this ordinance. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or methods of operations shall be reported to and approved by the superintendent prior to implementation.

(3) Prevention of accidental discharges. All users shall provide such facilities and institute such procedures as are reasonably necessary to prevent or minimize the potential for accidental discharge into the POTW of waste regulated by this ordinance 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 ordinance. The wastewater discharge permit of any user who has a history of significant leaks, spills, or other accidental discharge of regulated waste shall be subject on a case by case basis to a special permit condition or requirement for the construction of facilities or establishment of procedures which will prevent or minimize the potential for accidental discharge. Plans, specifications, and operating procedures shall be developed by the user and submitted to the superintendent for review.

(4) Fat, Oil, and Grease (FOG) control program. (a) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to control discharges into the public sewerage collection system and treatment plant that interfere with the operations of the system, cause blockage and plugging of pipelines, interfere with normal operation of pumps and their controls and contribute waste of a strength or form that is beyond the treatment capability of the treatment plant.

(b) 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 for 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. Grease traps shall be cleaned on a quarterly basis to prevent discharge of grease and impact upon the wastewater collection and treatment system. Owners whose grease traps are deemed to be ineffective by the superintendent shall be required to increase the cleaning frequency. The superintendent may allow a less frequent cleaning schedule if it is deemed to be adequate enough to prevent discharge of grease to the collection and treatment system.

(c) Definitions. In the interpretation and application of this section the following words and phrases shall have the indicated meanings:

(i) "Grease interceptor." An interceptor whose rated flow is fifty (50) gpm or less and is typically located inside the building.

(ii) "Grease trap." An interceptor whose rated flow exceeds fifty (50) gpm and is located outside the building.

(iii) "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.

(d) 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 discharge of FOG and food waste.

(e) Existing structures. All existing restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, grocery stores, prisons, jails, churches, 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.

(f) Implementation of plan. After approval of the FOG plan by the superintendent the sewer users 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.

(g) 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.

(h) Laundries. Commercial laundries shall be equipped with an interceptor with a wire basket or similar device, removable for cleaning, that prevents passage into the sewer system of solids one-half inch (1/2")

or larger in size such as strings, rags, buttons, or other solids detrimental to the system.

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

The city retains the right to inspect and approve installation of the control equipment.

(j) Solvents prohibited. The use of degreasing or line cleaning products containing petroleum based solvents is prohibited.

(k) Enforcement and penalties. Any person who violates this ordinance shall be guilty of a civil violation punishable under and according to the general penalty provision of the city's municipal code of ordinances. Each day's violation of this ordinance shall be considered a separate offense.

(l) Alteration of control methods. The city, 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 and soil, or lint.

(5) Slug control program. (a) Each user shall provide protection from slug discharges of restricted materials or other substances regulated by this section. A slug is defined as any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants, released in a discharge of such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW or individual unit operations or cause adverse effects upon its employees or the environment. No user shall be permitted to discharge into the system until the need for slug control plans or procedures has been reviewed by the superintendent.

(b) Certain users will be required to prepare spill response plans showing facilities and procedures for providing this protection. These plans shall be submitted to the superintendent for review and approval. All users required to have such a plan shall submit it within

thirty (30) days of notification by the superintendent and complete implementation within ninety (90) days of notification.

(c) In the case of a slug discharge, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately notify the POTW of the incident by telephone or in person. Information concerning the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective action shall be provided by the user.

Within five (5) days following a slug discharge, the user shall submit a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures being taken by the user to prevent 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 POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to persons or property, nor shall notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this ordinance or other applicable law.

(d) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's premises advising employees of a contact to call in the event of a slug discharge. The user shall ensure that all employees who may cause or allow such slug discharge to occur are advised of the proper emergency notification procedure.

(6) Prohibition of bypass. (a) Except as allowed in subsection (c) below, bypass is prohibited, and the superintendent may take enforcement action against an industrial user for a bypass, unless:

(i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

(ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed.

(iii) The user submitted notices as required in § 18-309(13).

(b) The superintendent may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effect if the superintendent determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) An industrial user may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the reporting provisions of § 18-309(13).

(7) Exceptions to wastewater limitations. (a) Applicability. This section provides a method for industrial users subject to the limitation on wastewater pollutants listed in § 18-306(10) and (11) to apply for and receive a temporary exemption to the discharge level for one (1) or more pollutants or parameters.

(b) Time of application. Applicants shall apply for a temporary exemption when they are required to apply for a wastewater discharge permit or renewal provided that the superintendent allows applications at any time unless the applicant has submitted the same or substantially similar application within the preceding year that was denied by the board.

(c) Written applications. All applications for an exception shall be in writing and shall contain sufficient information for evaluation of each of the factors to be considered by the superintendent pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

(d) Review by the superintendent. All applications for an exception shall be reviewed by the superintendent. If the application does not contain sufficient information for complete evaluation, the superintendent shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies and request additional information. The applicant shall have thirty (30) days following notification by the superintendent to correct such deficiencies. This thirty (30) day period may be extended by the superintendent upon application and for just cause. Upon receipt of a complete application, the superintendent shall evaluate it within thirty (30) days and approve or deny the application.

(e) Review by board. The board shall review any appeal to a denial by the superintendent of an application for an exception and shall take into account the same factors considered by the superintendent. At such a hearing, the applicant and the superintendent shall have the right to present relevant proof by oral or documentary evidence. The procedure set forth in § 18-310 shall be applicable to such a hearing. The applicant shall bear the burden of proof in an appeal hearing.

(f) Best management practices. The superintendent or board shall not grant an exception unless the applicant demonstrates to the board that Best Management Practices (BMPs) are being employed to reduce or prevent the contribution of pollutants to the POTW. BMPs include, but are not limited to, preventive operating and maintenance procedures, schedule of activities, process changes, prohibiting activities, and other management practices to reduce the quantity or increase the quality of effluent discharged and to control plant site runoff, spillage, leaks, and drainage from raw material storage. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-308. Wastewater discharge permits. (1) Applicability. The provisions of this ordinance are applicable to all industrial users of the POTW. The city has an "approved POTW pretreatment program" as that term is defined in 40 CFR, part 403.3(d) and any permits issued hereunder to industrial users who are subject to or who become subject to a national categorical pretreatment standard shall be conditioned upon the industrial user also complying with all

applicable substantive and procedural requirements promulgated by the EPA or the State of Tennessee regarding such categorical standards unless an exception for the city's program or for the specific industrial categories is authorized.

(2) Application and permit requirements. Prior to discharging non-domestic waste into the POTW, all significant industrial users of the POTW shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit. The industrial user shall request that the superintendent determine if the proposed discharge is significant as defined in § 18-302. If the discharge is determined not to be significant, the superintendent may still establish appropriate discharge conditions for the user. Any noncategorical industrial user designated as significant may petition the superintendent to be deleted from the list as significant on the grounds that there exists no potential for adverse effect on the POTW's operation or violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement.

All significant industrial users shall obtain an industrial wastewater discharge permit and shall complete such forms as required by the superintendent, pay appropriate fees, and agree to abide by the provisions of this ordinance and any specific conditions or regulation established by the superintendent. All original applications shall be accompanied by a report containing the information specified in § 18-308(3). All original applications shall also include a site plan, floor plan, and mechanical and plumbing plans with sufficient detail to show all sewers and appurtenances in the user's premises by size, location, and elevation. The industrial user shall also submit revised plans to the superintendent when alterations or additions to the user's premises affect said plans.

(3) Report requirements. The report required for all significant industrial users by § 18-302(2) or other provisions of this ordinance shall contain in units and terms appropriate for evaluation the information listed in subsections (a) through (e) below. Industrial users subject to national pretreatment standards shall submit to the superintendent a report which contains the information listed in subsections (a) through (f) below within one hundred eighty (180) days after the promulgation by the EPA of a national pretreatment standard under section 307(b) or (c) of the Act. This report is called the Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR). Industrial users who are unable to achieve a discharge limit set forth in § 18-306 without improved operation and maintenance procedures or pretreatment shall submit a report which contains the information listed in subsections (a) through (g) of this section.

As specified, the report shall contain the following:

- (a) The name and address of the industrial user.
- (b) The location of the industrial user.
- (c) The nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classification of the operation(s) carried out by the industrial user.

(d) The average and maximum flow in gallons per day of discharge from the industrial user to the POTW.

(e) The nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process, the type(s) of sample(s) collected (grab and/or composite), and identification of any applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The concentration shall be reported as a maximum or average level as provided for in the applicable pretreatment standard and as approved by standard methods approved by the superintendent. If an equivalent concentration limit has been calculated in accordance with any pretreatment standard, this adjusted concentration limit shall also be submitted to superintendent for approval.

(f) A statement that has been reviewed by an authorized representative of the industrial user and certified by an environmental professional indicating if pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance procedures or additional pretreatment is required for the industrial user to achieve compliance.

(g) If additional pretreatment or operation and maintenance procedures will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the report shall contain the shortest schedule by which the industrial user will provide the additional pretreatment. The completion date in the schedule shall be no later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard.

(h) The industrial user shall submit a list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

For purposes of this section when the context so indicates, the phrase "pretreatment standard" shall include either a national pretreatment standard or a pretreatment standard imposed as a result of the industrial user's discharging any incompatible pollutant regulated by § 18-306. For purposes of this section, the term "pollutant" shall include any pollutant identified in a national pretreatment standard or any incompatible pollutant identified in § 18-306.

(4) Incomplete applications. The superintendent will act only on applications that are accompanied by a report which lists all the information required in § 18-308(3). Industrial users who have filed incomplete applications will be notified by the superintendent that the application is deficient and the nature of the deficiency and will be given thirty (30) days to correct such. If the deficiency is not corrected within that period or with such extended time as allowed by the superintendent, the superintendent shall deny the application and notify the applicant in writing of such action.

(5) Evaluation of application. Upon receipt of completed applications, the superintendent shall review and evaluate the applications and shall propose such special permit conditions as the superintendent deems advisable. All

wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all the provisions of this ordinance and all other applicable laws and regulations.

Per Tennessee Rule 1200-4-14-.08(6) the superintendent retains the legal authority to deny or condition new or increased contributions of pollutants, or changes in the nature of pollutants, to the POTW by industrial users where such contributions do not meet applicable pretreatment standards and requirements or where such contributions would cause the WWTP to violate its NPDES permit.

At a minimum, all industrial user permits must contain the following requirements (40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(A-E)):

- (a) Statement of duration (in no case more than five (5) years);
- (b) Statement of non-transferability without, at a minimum, prior notification to the POTW and provision of a copy of the existing control mechanism to the new owner or operator;
- (c) Effluent limits, including best management practices, based on applicable general pretreatment standards in 40 CFR part 403, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and state and local law;
- (d) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record keeping requirements, including an identification of the pollutants to be monitored, sample location, sampling frequency, and sample type, based on the applicable general pretreatment standards in part 403 of this chapter, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and state and local law;
- (e) Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules may not extend the compliance date beyond applicable federal deadlines.

The superintendent may also propose that the wastewater discharge permit be subject to one (1) or more special conditions in regard to any of the following:

- (a) Pretreatment requirements.
- (b) The average and maximum wastewater constituents.
- (c) Limits on rate and time of discharge for flow proportion.
- (d) Requirements for installation of inspection and sampling facilities.
- (e) Specifications for self-monitoring procedures.
- (f) Requirements for submission of technical and/or discharge reports.
- (g) Requirements for records maintenance.
- (h) Average and maximum mass emission rates, or other appropriate limits when toxic pollutants are proposed or present in the industrial user's wastewater discharge.

(i) Other conditions deemed appropriate by the superintendent to ensure compliance with the ordinance or other applicable law or regulation.

(j) A reasonable compliance schedule, as determined by the superintendent, up to one (1) year in duration or such earlier date as may be required by other applicable law or regulation, whichever is sooner, to ensure the industrial user's compliance with pretreatment requirements or improved methods of operation and maintenance.

(k) Requirements for a slug control plan to include the installation of facilities to prevent and control accidental discharges, slug discharges, or spills at the user's premises.

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

(6) Notification of proposed permit conditions. (a) Upon completion of the evaluation, the superintendent shall notify the applicant of any special permit conditions proposed for inclusion in the wastewater discharge permit.

(b) The applicant shall have forty-five (45) days from and after the date of superintendent's recommendations for special permit conditions to review same and file written objections with the superintendent in regard to any special permit conditions recommended. The superintendent may, but is not required, to schedule a meeting with applicant's authorized representative within fifteen (15) days following receipt of the applicant's objections, to attempt to resolve disputed issues concerning special permit conditions.

(c) If applicant files no objection to special permit conditions proposed by the superintendent or a subsequent agreement is reached concerning same, the superintendent shall issue a wastewater discharge permit to applicant with such special conditions incorporated therein.

(7) Board to establish permit conditions. (a) In the event that the superintendent cannot issue a permit pursuant to § 18-308(6) above, the superintendent shall submit to the board the proposed permit conditions and the applicant's written objections at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board or at a specially convened meeting.

(b) The board shall schedule a hearing within thirty (30) days following the meeting referred to above unless such time is extended for just cause shown to resolve any disputed matters relevant to such permit.

(c) The superintendent shall notify the applicant of the date, time, place, and purpose of the hearing scheduled by the board. The applicant and the superintendent shall have the right to participate in the hearing and present any relevant evidence to the board concerning proposed special permit conditions or other matters being considered by the board.

(d) Following the hearing or additional hearings deemed necessary and advisable by the board, the board shall establish special permit conditions deemed advisable to ensure the applicant's compliance with this ordinance or other applicable laws or regulations and direct the superintendent to issue a wastewater discharge permit to the applicant accordingly.

(8) Compliance schedule and reporting requirements. The following conditions shall apply to the schedules required by § 18-308(5) of this ordinance:

(a) Schedule components. The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment requirements for the industrial user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards.

(b) Schedule intervals. No such increment shall exceed nine (9) months.

(9) Duration of permits. Wastewater discharge permits shall be issued for a time period not to exceed five (5) years. Permits issued to industrial users pursuant to § 18-307(7) shall be issued for a period of one (1) year.

Industrial users subject to a national pretreatment standard shall apply for new permits on the effective date of such standards. The superintendent shall notify in writing any industrial user whom the superintendent has cause to believe is subject to a national pretreatment standard of the promulgation of such regulations, but any failure of the superintendent in this regard shall not relieve the user of the duty of complying with such standards. An industrial user must apply in writing for a renewal permit within a period of time not more than ninety (90) days and not less than thirty (30) days prior to expiration of the current permit.

Limitations or conditions of a permit are subject to modification or change as such changes become necessary due to changes in applicable water quality standards, changes in the city's NPDES permit, changes in § 18-306(10) or (11), changes in other applicable law or regulation, or for other just cause. Users will be notified of any proposed changes in their permit by the superintendent at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the change. Any change or new condition in the permit shall include a provision for a reasonable time schedule for compliance. The user may appeal the decision of the superintendent in regard to any changed permit conditions as otherwise provided for in this ordinance.

(10) Transfer of permit. Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific industrial user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned, transferred, or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation, unless as approved by the superintendent.

(11) Revocation of a permit. Any permit issued under the provisions of this ordinance is subject to modification, suspension, or revocation in whole or in part during its term for cause, including but not limited to, the following:

(a) Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit or other applicable law or regulation.

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

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

(d) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premise for the purpose of inspection and monitoring. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-309. Inspections, monitoring, and entry. (1) Inspections, monitoring, and entry. (a) When required to carry out the objective of this ordinance, including but not limited to:

(i) Developing or assisting in the development of any effluent limitation, or other limitation, prohibition, or effluent standard, pretreatment standard, standard of performance, or permit condition under this ordinance;

(ii) Determining whether any person is in violation of any such effluent limitation, or other limitation, prohibition, or effluent standard, pretreatment standard, standard of performance, or permit condition;

(iii) Any requirement established under this section.

(b) The superintendent shall require any industrial user to:

(i) Establish and maintain records;

(ii) Make reports;

(iii) Install, use, and maintain monitoring equipment or methods, including biological monitoring methods when appropriate;

(iv) Sample effluent in accordance with these methods, at such locations and intervals and in such a manner as the superintendent shall prescribe;

(v) Provide such other information as the superintendent may reasonably require.

(c) Specific requirements under the provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall be established by the superintendent, or the board as applicable, for each industrial user, and such requirements shall be included as a condition of the industrial user's wastewater discharge permit. The nature of any requirement under this provision shall depend on the nature of the user's discharge, the impact of the discharge upon the POTW, the volume of water discharged, and the technical feasibility of an economic reasonableness of any such requirement.

(d) The superintendent or his authorized representative, employees of the State of Tennessee, and employees of the EPA shall, upon presentation of credentials:

(i) Have a right of entry to, upon, or through any user's premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any records required to be maintained under this ordinance are located.

(ii) Have access at reasonable times to and copy any records, inspect any monitoring equipment or method required of the user, and sample any discharge which the owner or operator of such source is required to sample.

(e) In the event any user denies the right of entry for inspection, sampling, inspecting and copying records, or verifying that a user is not discharging industrial wastes or performing other duties as shall be imposed upon the superintendent by this ordinance, the superintendent shall seek a warrant or use such other legal procedures as advisable and reasonably necessary to perform the duties of this ordinance.

(f) Any user failing or refusing to perform any duty imposed upon the user under the provisions of this section, or who denies the right to enter the user's premises for purposes of inspection, sampling, inspecting and copying records, or other such duties as may be imposed upon the user by this section, shall be deemed to have violated the conditions of the wastewater discharge permit and such permit shall be subject to modification, suspension, or revocation under the procedures established in this ordinance. A user who does not have an industrial waste discharge permit and denies the right to inspect as described herein is subject to having the sewer service in question terminated.

(2) Reports. (a) Progress reports. No later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the industrial user shall submit a progress report to the superintendent, including as a minimum, whether it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such a date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for the delay, and steps being taken by the user to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the superintendent.

(b) Ninety (90) day compliance report. Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any industrial user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the superintendent a report containing the information described in § 18-308(3)(d) through (f).

(c) Self-monitoring reports. (i) All significant industrial users shall submit to the superintendent during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or in the industrial user's permit, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by their permit. In addition, this report shall include a record of average and maximum daily flows. At the discretion of the superintendent and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the superintendent may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are submitted.

(ii) The superintendent, as applicable, may impose limitations on industrial users combining waste streams to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by subsection (a) of this section shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by pretreatment standards in the effluent of the user.

(d) The reports required in this section shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and nature and concentration or production rates and mass limits where requested by the superintendent, as applicable, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards or industrial permit. For industrial users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the superintendent as alternative standards, the report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long-term production rate. For all other industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed only in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measured operation), the report shall include the user's actual average production rate for the reporting period. The frequency of monitoring shall be prescribed in the applicable treatment standard.

(3) Monitoring facilities. (a) All significant industrial users shall install a monitoring station of a standard design or one satisfactory to the superintendent.

All users who propose to discharge or who in the judgment of the POTW could now or in the future discharge wastewater with constituents and characteristics different from that produced by a domestic premise may be required to install a monitoring facility.

(b) Installation. Required monitoring facilities shall be constructed, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. The purpose of the facility is to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of wastewater. If sampling or metering equipment is also required by the POTW, it shall be provided, installed, and operated at the user's expense.

The monitoring facility will normally be required to be located on the user's premises outside the building. The POTW 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.

(c) Access. If the monitoring facility is inside the user's fence, there shall be accommodations to allow safe and immediate access for POTW, State of Tennessee, or EPA personnel. There shall be ample room in or near such a facility to allow accurate sampling and compositing of samples for analysis. The entire facility and any sampling and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by and at the expense of the user.

(d) The industrial user shall be required to design any necessary facility and to submit according to the permit compliance schedule an engineering report, including detailed design plans and operating procedures to the superintendent for review in accordance with accepted engineering practices. The superintendent shall review the plans and other documents within thirty (30) days and shall recommend any change deemed appropriate.

(e) Upon approval of plans and other documents, the industrial user shall secure all building, electrical, plumbing, and other permits required and proceed to construct any necessary facility and establish required operating procedures within the time provided in the industrial user's wastewater discharge permit.

(4) Sampling and analysis. (a) All collected samples must be of such nature that they provide a true and accurate representation of the industry's normal workday effluent quality.

(b) Chain-of-custody procedures, sample preservation techniques, and sample holding times recommended by the EPA shall be followed in all self-monitoring activities. A minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, 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 control authority may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by subsections (e) and (h) of this section, the control authority shall require the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by industrial users with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. All other samples shall be twenty-four (24) hour flow proportional composite samples, unless otherwise specified.

(c) Monitoring shall be performed at the approved monitoring station on the effluent sewer. Location and design of the monitoring station shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent.

Any change in monitoring location will be subject to the approval of the superintendent.

(d) All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA under the provisions of section 304(h) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR part 136 and its amendments or with any other test procedures approved by the EPA. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by EPA.

(5) Dangerous discharge notification. (a) Telephone notification. Any person or user causing or suffering any discharge, whether accidental or not, which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to human health and welfare or the environment, or which is likely to cause interference with the POTW, shall notify the superintendent immediately by telephone. In the absence of the superintendent, notification shall be given to the POTW employee then in charge of the treatment works. Such notification will not relieve the user from any expense, loss, liability, fines, or penalty which may be incurred as a consequence of the discharge.

(b) Written report. Within five (5) days following such an occurrence, the user shall provide the superintendent with a detailed written report describing the cause of the dangerous discharge and 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 may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to persons or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this ordinance or other applicable law.

(c) Notice to employees. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees of a contact 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.

(6) Slug reporting. The industrial user shall notify the POTW immediately by telephone of any slug loading, as defined by § 18-307(5), by the industrial user.

(7) Notification of hazardous waste discharge. (a) The user shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and state hazardous waste authorities of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which is a listed or characteristic waste under section 3001 of RCRA. Such notification must include a description of any such wastes discharged, specifying the volume and concentration of such wastes and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other), identifying the hazardous constituents contained in the listed wastes and estimating the volume of hazardous wastes expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months. The notification must take place within one

hundred eighty (180) days after the July 24, 1990 promulgation date of the domestic sewage study amendments to the pretreatment regulations. This requirement shall not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of § 18-309(2).

(b) Discharges are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph during a calendar month in which they generate no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.5(2), (f), (g), and (j). Generation of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous waste do not require additional notification, except for the acute hazardous wastes specified in 40 CFR 261.5(3), (f), (g), and (j).

(c) In the case of new regulations under section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the user must notify the POTW of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations, except for the exemption in subsection (b) of this section.

(d) In the case of any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practicable and that it has selected the method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment.

(8) Notification of changed discharge and potential slug discharge. All industrial users shall promptly notify the POTW in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge, including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes, for which the user has submitted initial notification under § 18-309(7).

Notice of potential problems, including slug loading. All categorical and noncategorical industrial users shall notify the POTW immediately of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW, including any slug loadings, as defined by 1200-4-14-.05(2), by the industrial user.

(9) Provisions governing fraud and false statements. The reports required to be submitted under this section shall be subject to the provisions of 18 USC 1001 relating to fraud and false statements and the provisions of sections 309(c)(4) and (6) of the Act, as amended, governing false statements, representation, or certifications in reports required by the Act.

(10) Signatory requirements for industrial user reports. The reports required by this section shall include a certification statement as follows:

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.

The reports shall be signed as follows:

(a) By a responsible corporate officer if the industrial user submitting the reports required by this section is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer is:

(i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other 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 which 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 ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(b) By a general partner or proprietor if the industrial user submitting reports required by this section is a partnership or sole proprietorship, respectively.

(c) By a duly authorized representation of the individual designated in subsection (a) of this section if:

(i) The authorization is made in writing by the responsible corporate officer.

(ii) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the industrial discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, well field superintendent, or a person in position of equivalent responsibility or with overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

(iii) The written authorization is submitted to the control authority.

(d) If an authorization under subsection (c) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has

responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of subsection (c) of this section must be submitted to the superintendent prior to or in conjunction with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

(11) Reporting of violation. If sampling performed by an industrial user indicates a violation, the user shall notify the superintendent 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 superintendent within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. Where the control authority has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the industrial user, the control authority must perform the repeat sampling and analysis unless it notifies the user of the violation and requires the user to perform the repeat analysis. The industrial user is not required to resample if one (1) of the following criteria is met:

(a) The POTW performs sampling at the industrial user at a frequency of at least once per month.

(b) The POTW performs sampling at the user between the time when the user performs its initial sampling and the time when the user receives the results of this sampling.

(12) Reporting of all monitoring. If an industrial user subject to the reporting requirements in § 18-308(3) of this ordinance monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the superintendent using approved procedures prescribed in this ordinance, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

(13) Notice of bypass. (a) If an industrial user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the superintendent.

(b) An industrial user shall submit oral notice to the superintendent of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the industrial user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times; and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The superintendent may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.

(14) Maintenance of records. Any industrial user subject to the reporting requirements established in this section shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by this section, including documentation associated with best management practices. Such records shall include for all samples:

- (a) The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the persons taking the samples.
- (b) The dates analyses were performed.
- (c) Who performed the analyses.
- (d) The analytical techniques/methods.
- (e) The results of the analyses.

(15) Retention period. Any industrial user subject to the reporting requirement established in this section shall be required to retain for a minimum of three (3) years any records of monitoring activities and results (whether or not such monitoring activities are required by this section), including documentation associated with best management practices, and shall make these records available for inspection and copying by the superintendent, TDEC Director of the Division of Water Pollution Control, and EPA. The retention period shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the user or upon request from the superintendent, the director, or the EPA.

(16) Confidential information. Any records, reports, or information obtained under this section shall:

- (a) In the case of effluent data, be related to any applicable effluent limitations, toxic, pretreatment, or permit condition; and
- (b) Be available to the public to the extent provided by 40 CFR, part 232.

If, upon showing to the superintendent by any person that, if made public, records, reports, information, or particular parts (other than effluent data) to which the superintendent has access under this section, would divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets of such person, the superintendent shall consider such record, report, or information, or particular portion thereof, confidential in accordance with the purposes of this section. Such record, report, or information may be disclosed to officers, employees, or authorized representatives of the United States or the State of Tennessee concerned with carrying out the provisions of the Act or when relevant in any proceeding under this article or other applicable laws. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-310. Enforcement. (1) Legal authority to enforce the enforcement response plan. The City of Camden retains the legal authority to enforce the provisions set forth in the enforcement response plan per Tennessee Rule 1200-4-14-.08(6)(e). The enforcement response plan contains detailed procedures indicating how the City of Camden will investigate, respond, and issue escalating levels of enforcement actions to instances of industrial user noncompliance.

- (2) Hearings. (a) Any hearing or re-hearing brought before the mayor and board of aldermen shall be conducted in accordance with following:

(i) Upon receipt of a written petition from the alleged violator pursuant to this section, the superintendent shall give the petitioner ten (10) days written notice of the time and place of the hearing.

(ii) The hearing provided may be conducted by the mayor and board of alderman at a regular or special meeting. A quorum of the board must be present at the regular or special meeting in order to conduct the hearing.

(iii) A verbatim record of the proceedings of the hearings shall be made and filed with the board in conjunction with the findings of fact and conclusions of law made pursuant to § 18-310(a)(vi). The transcript shall be made available to the petitioner or any party to a hearing upon payment of a charge set by the superintendent to cover preparation fees.

(iv) In connection with the hearing, the chairperson of the board 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 the case of refusal to obey a notice of hearing or subpoena issued under this section, the Chancery Court of Benton County shall have the jurisdiction upon the application of the superintendent to issue an order requiring such person to appear and testify or produce evidence as the case may require. Failure to obey such an order of the court is punishable by the court as contempt.

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

(vi) The decision of the board shall become final and binding on all parties unless appealed to the courts as provided in § 18-310(2).

(vii) Any person to whom an emergency order is directed shall comply therewith immediately, but on petition to the board shall be afforded a hearing as soon as possible, but in no case shall such a hearing be held later than three (3) days from the receipt of such a petition by the board.

(viii) Upon agreement of all parties, the testimony of any person may be taken by deposition or written interrogatories. Unless otherwise agreed, the deposition shall be taken in a manner

consistent with rules 26 through 33 of the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure, with the chairperson to rule on such matters as would require a ruling by the court under said rules.

(ix) The superintendent shall first call witnesses, which shall be followed by witnesses called by the other party. Rebuttal witnesses shall be called in the same order. The chairperson shall rule on any evidentiary questions arising during such hearing and shall make other rulings necessary or advisable to facilitate an orderly hearing subject to approval of the board. The board, the superintendent, his representative, and all parties shall have the right to examine any witness. The board shall not be bound by or limited to rules of evidence applicable to legal proceedings.

(x) Any person aggrieved by an order or determination of the superintendent where an appeal is not otherwise provided by this section may appeal said order or determination to be reviewed by the board under the provisions of this section. A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the superintendent, and said notice shall set forth with particularity the action or inaction of the superintendent complained of and the relief being sought by the person filing said appeal. A special meeting of the board may be called by the chairperson upon the filing of such an appeal, and the board may, at member's discretion, suspend the operation of the order or determination of the superintendent on which is based the appeal until such time as the board has acted upon the appeal.

(xi) The vice chairperson or the chairperson pro tem shall possess all the authority delegated to the chairperson by this section when acting in their absence or place.

(b) An appeal may be taken from any final order or other final determination of the superintendent or board by any party who is or may be adversely affected thereby to the chancery court pursuant to the common law writ of certiorari set in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 27-8-101, within sixty (60) days from the date such order or determination is made.

(3) Civil and criminal penalties. (a) Any person or user who does any of the following acts or omissions shall be 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:

(i) Violates any effluent standard or limitation imposed by a pretreatment program.

(ii) Violates the terms or conditions of a permit issued pursuant to a pretreatment program.

(iii) Fails to complete a filing requirement of a pretreatment program.

(iv) Fails to allow or perform an entry, inspection, monitoring, or reporting requirement of a pretreatment program.

(v) Fails to pay user or cost recovery charges imposed by a pretreatment program.

(vi) Violates a final determination or order of the board.

(b) Any civil penalty shall be assessed in the following manner:

(i) The superintendent may issue an assessment against any person or user responsible for the violation.

(ii) Any person or user against whom an assessment has been issued may secure a review of such assessment by filing with the superintendent a written petition setting forth the grounds and reasons for his objections and asking for a hearing on the matter involved before the mayor and board of aldermen. If a petition for review of the assessment is not filed within thirty (30) days of the date the assessment is served, the violator shall be deemed to have consented to the assessment and it shall become final.

(iii) When any assessment becomes final because of a person's failure to appeal the superintendent's assessment, the superintendent may apply to the appropriate court for a judgment and seek execution of such judgment and the court, in such proceedings, shall treat a failure to appeal such assessment as a confession of judgment in the amount of the assessment. Civil penalties will be assessed based on the following criteria:

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

(B) Damages to the POTW, including compensation for the damage or destruction of the facilities of the POTW, which also includes any penalties, costs, and attorney's fees incurred by the POTW as the result of the illegal activity, as well as the expenses involved in enforcing this section and the costs involved in rectifying any damage.

(C) Cause of the discharge or violation.

(D) The severity of the discharge and its effect upon the facilities of the POTW and upon the quality and quantity of the receiving waters.

(E) Effectiveness of action taken by the violator.

(F) The technical and economic feasibility of reducing or eliminating the discharge.

(G) The economic benefit gained by the violator.

(iv) The superintendent may institute proceedings for assessment in the name of the City of Camden in the chancery court of the county in which all or part of the violation occurred.

(c) The mayor and board may establish by regulation a schedule of the amount of civil penalty which can be assessed by the superintendent for certain specific violations or categories of violations.

(d) Any civil penalty assessed to a violator pursuant to this section may be in addition to any civil penalty assessed by the Commissioner of Environment and Conservation for violations of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 69-3-115(a)(1)(F). Provided, however, the sum of the penalties imposed by this section and by § 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 to occur.

(e) 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.

(4) Assessment of noncompliance. (a) The superintendent may assess the liability of any polluter or violator for damages to the pretreatment agency resulting from any person(s) or user(s) pollution or violation, failure, or neglect in complying with any permits or orders issued pursuant to the provisions of the pretreatment program.

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

(c) Damages may include any expenses incurred in investigating and enforcing the pretreatment program or any other sections of the ordinance, in removing, correcting, and terminating any pollution, and also compensation for actual damages caused by the violation to the POTW. The superintendent shall assess the expenses and damages incurred by the POTW to clear the obstruction, repair damage to the POTW, and otherwise rectify any impairment caused by the violation.

(d) Whenever any assessment has become final because of a person's failure to appeal within thirty (30) days, the superintendent shall bill the person responsible for the damage for reimbursement of all expenses and damages suffered by the POTW. If the person responsible refuses to pay, the superintendent may apply to the appropriate court for a judgment and seek execution on such judgment. The court, in such proceedings, shall treat the failure to appeal such assessment as a confession of judgment in the amount of assessment.

(5) Judicial proceedings and relief. The superintendent may initiate proceedings in the Chancery Court of Benton County against any person or user who is alleged to have violated or is about to violate the pretreatment program, its industrial user permit, any article of this ordinance, or any order of the

superintendent and/or board. In such action, the superintendent may seek, and the court may grant, injunctive relief and any other relief available in law or equity.

(6) Administrative enforcement remedies. (a) Notification of violation. When the superintendent finds that any user has violated or is violating this section, or a wastewater permit or order issued hereunder, the superintendent or his agent may serve upon the user a written Notice of Violation (NOV). Within ten (10) days of receipt of the NOV, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted to the superintendent. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the NOV.

(b) Consent orders. The superintendent is hereby empowered to enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the user responsible for the noncompliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time frame also specified by the order. Consent orders shall have the same force and effect as administrative orders issued pursuant to subsection (d) below.

(c) Show-cause hearing. The superintendent may order any user which causes or contributes to a violation of this ordinance, its wastewater permit, or any order issued hereunder, to 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 such action, and a request that the user show cause why this proposed enforcement action should not 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. Such notice may be served on any principle executive, general partner, or corporate officer. Whether or not a duly notified user appears as noticed, immediate enforcement action may be pursued.

(d) Compliance order. When the superintendent finds that a user has violated or continues to violate this ordinance or a permit or order issued thereunder, he may issue an order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, sewer service shall be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances have been installed and are properly operated. Orders may also contain such other requirements deemed reasonably necessary and appropriate to address the noncompliance, including the installation of pretreatment technology, additional self-monitoring, and management practices.

(e) Cease and desist orders. When the superintendent finds that a user has violated or continues to violate this ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder, the superintendent may issue an order to cease and desist all such violations and direct those persons in noncompliance to do one (1) of the following:

(i) Comply with the order.

(ii) Take the appropriate remedial or preventive action needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and terminating the discharge.

(f) Emergency termination of service. When the superintendent finds that an emergency exists in which immediate action is required to protect public health, safety, or welfare, the health of animals, fish, or aquatic life, a public water supply, or the facilities of the POTW, the superintendent may, without prior notice, issue an order reciting the existence of such an emergency and requiring that certain action(s) be taken as the superintendent deems necessary to meet the emergency.

If the violator fails to respond or is unable to respond to the superintendent's order, the superintendent may take such emergency action as deemed necessary or contract with a qualified person to carry out the emergency measures. The superintendent may assess the person(s) responsible for the emergency condition for actual costs incurred by the superintendent in meeting the emergency.

If the emergency action adversely affects the user, the superintendent shall provide the user an opportunity for a hearing as soon as possible thereafter to consider restoration of service upon abatement of the condition or other reasonable conditions. Following the hearing, the superintendent may take any such authorized should the proof warrant such action.

(7) Disposition of damage payments and penalties. All damages and/or penalties assessed and collected under the provisions of this section shall be placed in a special fund by the city and allocated and appropriated to the sewer system for the administration of its pretreatment program.

(8) Vandalism. Any and all damages incurred by the POTW due to acts of vandalism will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. (Ord. #EWJ-16, Dec. 1987, as replaced by Ord. #AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-311. Wastewater volume determination. (1) Metered water supply. Charges and fees related to the volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW shall be based upon the user's total water consumption from all water supply sources. The total amount of water used shall be determined from public meters installed and maintained by the city and/or private meters installed and maintained at the expense of the user and approved by the city.

(2) Wastewater volume. When charges and fees based upon water usage and/or discharge and where, in the opinion of the POTW, a significant

portion of the water received from any metered source does not flow into the sewer because of the principle activity of the user or removal by other means, the charges and fees will be applied only against the volume of water discharged from such premises into the sanitary sewer. Written notification and proof of the diversion of water must be provided by the user and approved by the city. The users may install a meter of a type and at a location approved by the city to measure either the amount of sewage discharged or the amount of water diverted. Such meters shall be maintained at the expense of the user and be tested for accuracy at the expense of the user when deemed necessary by the superintendent.

(3) Estimated wastewater volume. For users where, in the opinion of the city, it is unnecessary or impractical to install meters, charges and fees may be based upon an estimate of the volume to be discharged. The estimate shall be prepared by the user and approved by the superintendent or his representative. The number of fixtures, seating capacity, population equivalent, annual production of goods and services, and other such factors as deemed rational by the POTW shall be used to estimate the wastewater discharge volume.

(4) Domestic flows. For the separate determination of the volumes of domestic and process flows from users for the purposes of calculating charges based on process wastewater flows alone, users shall install a meter of a type and at a location approved by the POTW. For users where, in the opinion of the POTW, it is unnecessary or impractical to install such a meter, the volume of the domestic and process wastewater shall be based upon an estimate prepared by the user and approved by the POTW. (as added by AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-312. Wastewater charges and fees. (1) Purpose and types of charges and fees. A schedule of charges and fees shall be adopted by the city which will enable it to comply with the revenue requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments. Charges and fees shall be determined in a manner consistent with regulations of the federal grant program in order that sufficient revenues are collected to defray the POTW's cost of operating and maintaining adequate wastewater collection and treatment systems and to provide sufficient funds for equipment replacement, capital outlay, bond service costs, capital improvements, and depreciation.

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

- (a) Sewer service line charges.
- (b) Tap fees.
- (c) Pretreatment program operating fees.
- (d) User charges.
- (e) Fees for monitoring requested by the user.
- (f) Fees for permit applications.
- (g) Fees based on wastewater characteristics and constituents.

- (h) Fees for discharge of holding tank wastes.
- (i) Inspection fees.
- (j) Industrial user permit fees.

(3) Determination of charges. Charges and fees shall be based upon a minimum basic charge for each premise, computed on the basis of normal wastewater from a domestic premise with the following characteristics:

BOD ₅	300 mg/l
COD	600 mg/l
Suspended solids	300 mg/l
Ammonia nitrogen	30 mg/l
Oil and grease	100 mg/l

The charges and fees for all users other than the basic domestic premise shall be based upon the relative difference between the average wastewater constituents and characteristics of that user as related to those of a domestic premise.

The charges and fees established for permit users shall be based upon the measured or estimated constituents and characteristics of the wastewater discharge of the user which may include, but not be limited to, BOD, COD, suspended solids, oil and grease, ammonia nitrogen, and flow volume.

(4) User charges. Each user of the POTW's sewer system will be levied a charge for payment of indebtedness of the city and for the user's proportionate share of the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of the sewer system. A surcharge may be levied against those users with wastewater that exceeds the strength of normal wastewater as defined in this ordinance.

The user charge will be computed from a base charge plus applicable surcharge. The base charge will be the user's proportionate share of the costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement for handling its periodic volume of normal wastewater plus the user's share of any bond amortization costs of the city.

(a) Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement (OM&R) user charges. Each user's share of OM&R costs will be computed by the following formula:

$$C_u = (C_t / V_t) (V_u)$$

- Where:
- C_u = User's charge for OM&R per unit time.
 - C_t = Total OM&R costs per unit of time, less costs recovered from surcharges.
 - V_t = Total volume contribution from all users per unit time.
 - V_u = Volume contribution from individual user per unit time.

(b) Bonded indebtedness charges. Each user's share of bonded indebtedness costs will be based on a schedule which reflects the user's volumetric and/or waste strength contribution to the system.

(c) User surcharges. The surcharge will be the user's proportionate share of the OM&R costs for handling its periodic volume of wastewater which exceeds the strength of BOD₅, suspended solids, and/or other pollutants in normal wastewater as listed in § 18-312(3) of this ordinance. The amount of surcharge will be determined by the following formula:

$$C_s = (B_c \times B) + (S_c \times S) + (P_c \times P) \times 8.34 \times V_u$$

Where:	C_s	=	Surcharge for wastewater exceeding the strength of normal wastewater expressed in dollars per billing period.
	B_c	=	OM&R cost for treatment of a unit of BOD ₅ expressed in dollars per pound.
	B	=	Concentration of BOD ₅ from a user above the base level of three hundred (300) mg/l, expressed in mg/l.
	S_c	=	OM&R costs for treatment of a unit of suspended solids expressed in dollars per pound.
	S	=	Concentration of suspended solids from a user above the base level of three hundred (300) mg/l, expressed in mg/l.
	P_c	=	OM&R costs for treatment of a unit of any pollutant which the POTW is committed to treat by virtue of an NPDES permit or other regulatory requirement, expressed in dollars per pound.
	P	=	Concentration of any pollutant from a user above a base level. Base levels for pollutants subject to surcharge will be established by the superintendent.
	V_u	=	Volume of contribution of a user per billing period in million gallons based on a twenty-four (24) hour average for a billing period.

The value of parameters used to determine user charges may vary from time to time. Therefore, the POTW is authorized to modify any parameter or value as often as is necessary. Review of all parameters and values shall be undertaken at least annually.

(d) Pretreatment program charges. Industrial users may be required to pay a separate pretreatment program charge. This charge will be based on the user's proportionate share of the costs of administering the POTW pretreatment program, which includes costs incurred by the POTW for verification monitoring, analysis, and reporting. Each user's

share of the pretreatment program costs will be computed by the following formula:

$$C_u = (C_t \times V_t) \times V_u$$

Where:

C_u	=	User's charge for POTW pretreatment program per unit of time.
C_t	=	Total POTW pretreatment program costs per unit time.
V_t	=	Total volume of contribution of permitted industrial users per unit of time.
V_u	=	Volume contribution from permitted industrial user per unit of time.

(5) Review of OM&R charges. The POTW shall review at least annually the wastewater contribution by users, the treatment works, and its approved user charge system. The POTW shall revise the user charges to accomplish the following:

(a) Maintain the proportionate distribution of OM&R costs among users or classes of users.

(b) Generate sufficient revenue to pay the total OM&R costs of the treatment works.

(c) Apply any excess revenues collected to the costs of OM&R for the next year and adjust rates accordingly.

(6) Charges for extraneous flows. The costs of operation and maintenance for all flow not directly attributable to users, e.g., infiltration/inflow, will be distributed proportionately among all users of the treatment works.

(7) Notification. Each user will be notified, at least annually, in conjunction with a regular bill of the rate and that portion of the user charges which are attributable to OM&R charges.

(8) Billing. Wastewater charges imposed by this ordinance shall be added to, included in, and collected with monthly water service bills, and shall be due and payable monthly. This shall not affect the right of the POTW to collect wastewater charges from customers who utilized private or public water supplies from other utilities and who discharge wastewater to the POTW.

(9) Collection. Wastewater charges and fees imposed by this ordinance shall be collected by the city in a manner established by the superintendent.

(10) Delinquent accounts. The city may discontinue water service to any customer who has a delinquent wastewater charge until such wastewater charge has been paid, except as provided by state or local law.

(11) Adjustments. The city shall make appropriate adjustments in the wastewater charge of sewer customers for over or under registration of utility

meters, leaks, or other recognized adjustments. (as added by AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-313. Administration. (1) Board of aldermen and mayor. In addition to any other duty or responsibility otherwise conferred upon the board by this ordinance, the mayor and board of aldermen shall have the duty and power as follows:

(a) To recommend amendments or modifications to the provisions of this ordinance.

(b) To grant exceptions pursuant to the provisions of §§ 18-307 and 18-308, and to determine such issues of law and fact as are necessary to perform this duty.

(c) To hold hearings upon appeals from orders of actions of the superintendent as may be provided under the provisions of this ordinance.

(d) To hold hearings related to the suspension, revocation, or modification of a wastewater discharge permit and issue appropriate orders relating hereto.

(e) To hold other hearings that may be required in the administration of this ordinance and to make determinations and issue orders necessary to effectuate the purposes of this ordinance.

(f) To request assistance from any officer, agent, or employee of the city and to obtain any necessary information or other assistance.

(g) The board, acting through its chairperson, shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring attendance, the testimony of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence relevant to any matter properly heard by the board.

(h) The chairperson shall be authorized to administer oaths to people giving testimony.

(2) Superintendent. (a) Superintendent and staff. The superintendent and his/her staff shall be responsible for the administration of all parts of this section.

(b) Authority of superintendent. The superintendent shall have the authority to enforce all sections of this ordinance. The superintendent shall be responsible and have the authority to maintain and operate the various treatment works, sewer lines, pump stations, and other appurtenances of the POTW. The superintendent shall be responsible for preparation of operating budgets subject to the normal budgetary processes of the city.

(c) Records. The superintendent shall keep in his office or at an appropriate storage facility all applications required under this chapter a complete record thereof, including a record of all wastewater discharge permits.

(d) Notice of national pretreatment standard. The superintendent shall notify users identified in 40 CFR, part 403.8(f)(2) of any applicable pretreatment standards or other applicable requirements promulgated by the EPA under the provisions of section 204(b) of the Act (33 USC 1284), section 405 of the Act (33 USC 1345), or under the provisions of sections 3001, 3304, or 4004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. Failure of the superintendent to notify users shall not relieve the users from the responsibility of complying with these regulations.

(e) Public participation notice. The superintendent shall comply with the public participation requirements of 40 CFR, part 425 in the enforcement of national pretreatment standards. The superintendent shall at least annually provide public notification in the largest local newspaper of all significant industrial users which, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards or other pretreatment requirements. For the purposes of this provision, a significant industrial user is in significant noncompliance if its violations meet one (1) or more of the following criteria:

(i) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all of the measurements taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or the average limit for the same pollutant parameter.

(ii) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements taken during a six (6) month period equal or exceed the product of the daily average maximum limit or average limit times the applicable TRC (TRC =1.4 for BOD, TSS, and oil and grease; and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH).

(iii) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or longer term average) that the superintendent believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference, or pass through, including endangering the health of the POTW personnel and the general public.

(iv) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health and welfare or to the environment and has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.

(v) Violation by ninety (90) days or more after the schedule date of a compliance schedule milestone contained in a permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.

(vi) Failure to provide required reports, such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90) day compliance reports, periodic

self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules within thirty (30) days of the due date.

(vii) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.

(viii) Any other violation or group of violations which the superintendent considers to be significant.

(f) Regulations and standards. The superintendent may promulgate rules, regulations, and design criteria not inconsistent with this ordinance and have them printed for distribution. These rules may include requirements for performing wastewater characterizations, analysis, and other measurements by standard methods approved by the superintendent.

(g) Sewer credits. The superintendent shall approve secondary meters and determine other kinds of sewer use charge credits.

(h) Approves new construction. The superintendent shall give approval in acceptance of newly constructed sanitary sewer lines, pump stations, and other appurtenances. (as added by AW2011-04, July 2011)

18-314. Validity. (1) Conflict. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with any part of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

(2) Savings clause. If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or subsection of this ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, works, sections, and subsections shall not be affected and shall continue in full force. (as added by AW2011-04, July 2011)

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

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

(6) "Person." Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association, and any municipal or private corporation

¹Municipal code references

Plumbing code: title 12.

Water and sewer system administration: title 18.

Wastewater treatment: title 18.

organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

18-402. Standards. The City of Camden, 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, bypasses, and interconnections, and establish an effective ongoing program to control these undesirable water uses. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

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, bypass or interconnection is at all times under the direct supervision of the superintendent of the City of Camden Water Supply. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

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, bypasses, or interconnections. Such statement shall also contain an agreement that no cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, or interconnection will be permitted upon the premises. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

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 City of Camden, Tennessee Public Water Supply and as approved by the Tennessee Department of Health. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

18-406. Right of entry for inspections. The superintendent or his authorized representative shall have the right to enter, at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the City of Camden Public Water Supply for the purpose of inspecting the piping system or systems therein for cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections. On request, the owner, lessee, or occupant of any property so served shall furnish to the

inspection agency any pertinent information regarding the piping system or systems on such property. The refusal of such information or refusal of access, when requested, shall be deemed evidence of the presence of cross connections. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

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

The failure to correct conditions threatening the safety of the public water system as prohibited by this chapter and the Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-221-711, within a reasonable time and within the time limits set by the City of Camden 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 shall physically separate the public water supply from the customer's on-site piping system in such a manner that the two systems cannot again be connected by an unauthorized person.

Where cross connections, interconnections, auxiliary intakes, or bypasses are found that constitute an extreme hazard of immediate concern of contaminating the public water system, the management of the water supply shall require that immediate corrective action be taken to eliminate the threat to the public water system. Immediate steps shall be taken to disconnect the public water supply from the on-site piping system unless the imminent hazard(s) is corrected immediately. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

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 City of Camden 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 device shall be a reduced pressure zone type backflow preventer approved by the Tennessee Department of Health as to manufacture, model, and size. The method of installation of backflow protective devices shall be approved by the 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 City of Camden, 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 City of Camden, 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 devices ineffective shall constitute grounds for discontinuance of water service. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the customer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects to the satisfaction of the City of Camden, Tennessee Public Water Supply. (Ord. EWJ-5, May 1985)

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

The minimum acceptable sign shall have black letters at least one-inch high located on a red background. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

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

Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction therefor, shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and each day of continued violation after conviction shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. #EWJ-5, May 1985)

CHAPTER 5

FATS, OILS, AND GREASE

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. Alterations 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. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

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. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

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

(6) "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.

(7) "Grease trap." An interceptor whose rated flow exceeds 50 g.p.m. and is located outside the building.

(8) "Grease interceptor." An interceptor whose rated flow is 50 g.p.m. or less and is typically located inside the building. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

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 may be required. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

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 or the interceptors. Owners or operators of washing facilities will prevent the inflow of rainwater into the sanitary sewers. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

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 ½ inch or larger in size such as strings, rags, buttons, or other solids detrimental to the system. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

18-507. Control equipment. The equipment or facilities installed to control FOG, food waste, sand and soil, must be designed in accordance with

southern plumbing code and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation engineering standards or applicable city guidelines. Underground equipment shall be tightly sealed to prevent inflow of rainwater and easily accessible to allow regular maintenance. Control equipment shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the facility so as to prevent a stoppage of the public sewer, and the accumulation of FOG in the lines, pump stations and treatment plant. If the city is required to clean out the public sewer lines as a result of a stoppage resulting from poorly maintained control equipment, or lack thereof, the owner or operator shall be required to refund the labor, equipment, materials and overhead costs to the city. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or restrict any other remedy the city has under this chapter, or state or federal law.

The city retains the right to inspect and approve installation of the control equipment. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

18-508. Solvents prohibited. The use of degreasing or line cleaning products containing petroleum based solvents is prohibited. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

18-509. Enforcement and penalties. Any person who violates this chapter shall be guilty of a civil violation punishable under and according to the general penalty provision of the city's municipal code of ordinances. Each day's violation of this chapter shall be considered a separate offense. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)

18-510. Alteration of control methods. The city 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. (as added by Ord. #JT2006-2, May 2006)