

## TITLE 18

### WATER AND SEWERS<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

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#### CHAPTER 1

#### WATER

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**18-101. Application and scope.** These rules and regulations are a part of all contracts for receiving water service from the City of Jefferson City and shall apply whether the service is based upon contract, agreement, signed application, or otherwise. Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed as requiring the City of Jefferson City to make water and sewer extensions to furnish services to any person or persons. (1996 Code, § 13-101)

**18-102. Definitions.** (1) "Construction costs." This shall include the actual cost of construction including engineering, legal, administrative, and all other cost directly related to the utility extension project.

(2) "Customer." Any person, firm, or corporation who receives water service from the City of Jefferson City under either an express or implied contract.

(3) "Developed property." Developed property is property that is built on.

(4) "Developer." Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the development or subdivision of land.

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

(6) "Dwelling." Any single structure, with or without auxiliary buildings, occupied by one or more persons or households for residential purposes.

(7) "Premise." Any structure or group of structures operated as a single business or enterprise, provided, however, the term "premise" shall not include more than one (1) dwelling.

(8) "Private fire line." A private fire line is a line on private property which is dedicated to the operation of a sprinkler system.

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

(10) "Single family residence." A dwelling unit, or a lot, intended for occupancy by a single family.

(11) "Temporary service." Temporary service is water service provided by the city for a period of not more than ten (10) working days.

(12) "Undeveloped property." Undeveloped property is property that is not built on.

(13) "Utility extension." That part of the new system required to connect the existing system to a new development.

(14) "Trunk line." A utility extension outside the city limits of Jefferson City. (1996 Code, § 13-102)

**18-103. Obtaining service.** A formal application for either original or additional service must be made and be approved by the public works department before connection or meter installation. In addition, a connect fee shall be required in the following amounts:

	<u>Inside</u>	<u>Outside</u>
Residential (owner occupied)	\$30	\$60
Rental property	\$60	\$120
Commercial:		
Car washers	\$60	\$120
Laundromats	\$60	\$120
Dry cleaners	\$60	\$120
Restaurants	\$60	\$120
All other	\$60	\$120
Industrial	\$150	\$300

Connection fees are not deposits and shall not be refunded to the customer upon discontinuance of service. (1996 Code, § 13-103, as amended by Ord. #2002-19, Dec. 2002, and Ord. #2006-12, June 2006)

**18-104. Application and contract for service.** Each perspective customer desiring water service will be required to sign a standard form contract before service is supplied. If, for any reason, a customer, after signing a contract for water service, does not take such service by reason of not occupying the premises or otherwise, he shall reimburse the city for the expense incurred by reason of its endeavor to furnish such service.

The receipt of a prospective customer's application for service, regardless of whether or not accompanied by a connect fee, shall not obligate the city to render the service applied for. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with these rules, regulations, and general practice, the liability of the city to the applicant for such service shall be limited to the return of any connect or tap fees to the applicant. (1996 Code, § 13-104)

**18-105. Service charges for temporary service.** Customers requiring temporary service inside the city shall pay to the city a connect and disconnect fee of thirty dollars (\$30). Customers requiring temporary service outside the city shall pay to the city a connect and disconnect fee of sixty dollars (\$60). (1996 Code, § 13-104, as amended by Ord. #2002-19, Dec. 2002, and Ord. #2006-12, June 2006)

**18-106. Tap fees.** (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, or corporation to tap into any treated water line belonging to Jefferson City, lying inside or outside the city limits, without first paying the connect and tap fees.

(2) Tap fees for tapping treated water lines inside the city shall be as follows:

<u>Size</u>	<u>Amount</u>
3/4"	\$750
(Lateral installed by developer)	\$450
1"	\$1,000
Larger than 1"	\$1,500/inch diameter of water meter
Fire protection lines	\$850/inch diameter of tap

(3) The tap fee for multi-family units up to and including, quadplexes shall be \$600 for the first unit, \$375 per unit if the lateral is installed by the developer and \$200 per unit for each additional unit. For purposes of this chapter a quadplex contains four units. The tap fee for multi-family units above four units shall be as follows:

(a) Bulk meters--\$750 for the first unit (\$450 if lateral installed by developer) and \$200 per unit for each additional unit.

(b) Single meters--\$750 per unit (\$450 if lateral installed by developer) and \$200 per unit for each additional unit.

(4) The tap fee for a mobile home shall be \$750 (\$450 if lateral installed by developer).

(5) The tap fee for condominiums shall be \$750 per unit (\$450 if lateral(s) installed by developer) and \$200 for each additional unit.

(6) The tap fee for a commercial or industrial establishment shall be the minimum tap fee based on meter size.

(7) Tap fees for all locations outside the city limits, where a tap is authorized by city ordinance, shall be one and one-half times the tap fee established within the city limits. (1996 Code, § 13-106, as amended by Ord. #96-58, Dec. 1996, Ord. #2002-19, Dec. 2002, and Ord. #2006-12, June 2006)

**18-107. Utilities extension policy.** (1) The City of Jefferson City may extend water lines to developed areas, new subdivisions, and planned unit developments. Requested extensions over five hundred feet (500') or more that are not in developed areas, new subdivisions, planned unit developments and outside the corporate limits may be approved by city council.

Developed and undeveloped areas.

(a) For extensions of five hundred feet (500') or less, as feasibly determined by the city manager, and provided that budgeted funds are available.

(b) For extension of over five hundred feet (500') as feasibly determined by the city council, and provided that budgeted funds are available.

New subdivisions and planned unit developments.

When requested, and if funds are available, the city may extend a water line along an accepted street or right-of-way to the property line of an owner of land, within the corporate limits, on which there is a new subdivision or planned unit development which has been given preliminary approval by the Jefferson City Planning Commission. The city council shall determine the feasibility of extending a water line over five hundred feet (500') for new subdivisions and planned unit developments and shall not be obligated to approve the extension unless it determines that the extension is in the best interest of the city. Such extensions will not be made at the expense of the city after a one (1) year period beyond the date of final plat approval of the new subdivision or planned unit development.

Extensions for developments that are not in developed areas, subdivisions, planned unit developments or are outside the corporate limits.

Extensions exceeding five hundred feet (500') that are requested for developments that are not in developed areas, subdivisions, planned unit developments or are outside the corporate limits may be approved by city council, which shall determine the feasibility of such extensions, and may negotiate with the developer for payment of cost of the extensions.

(3) Developer's responsibility. The developer shall be responsible for and pay the cost of all water improvements on property that the developer owns or is developing. Prior to construction of utilities in the development, the developer shall deposit with the city recorder a bond or letter of credit in favor of the city, as required by the city's subdivision regulations.

(4) All plans, specifications, and contract documents shall be submitted to the public works director and to the Jefferson City Regional Planning Commission and must comply with all of the commission's rules and regulations as they apply to plat and plan approval.

(5) Bond or letter of credit. Prior to the construction of a utility extension by the city, the developer shall post a bond or letter of credit with the city recorder in an amount equal to the city's professional engineer or public

works director's estimate of cost for the extension, in favor of the city. Such bond or letter of credit is to remain in force until the extension project is completed.

(6) Acceptance by the city. The utility construction project undertaken by developers shall be deemed completed when the public works director certifies in writing that the work has been inspected by him or his representative and that the work has been completed satisfactorily. The developer shall provide the city with as built drawings.

(7) Easements. All utility extensions shall be constructed within a public right-of-way or in an easement which has been dedicated to the city. Utility construction by developers shall be constructed within a public right-of-way or in an easement which has been dedicated to the city. Easements shall be a minimum of ten feet (10') in width, and the city requires additional easement widths where unusual maintenance problems exist. Easements within a subdivision or planned unit development shall be shown and identified on the dedication plat. All other easements shall be shown on the contract drawings. A legal description shall be furnished and recorded by the developer prior to acceptance by the city.

(8) Engineering. All utility extensions shall be designed by a registered professional engineer, except those specifically exempted by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, or other state agency regulating utilities, and the plans, when required, shall meet approval of the state agency regulating utilities. Such plans shall be submitted to the planning commission for approval in conjunction with the other plans that are required. Final plans shall be engineering design drawings on standard plan-profile sheets to a scale of not less than one inch equals one hundred feet (1" = 100') in plan and one inch equals ten feet (1" = 10') in profile. Contract documents and specifications shall be furnished in a form suitable for execution by the city.

(9) Inspection. The city's public works director, or his representative, shall inspect all construction. All water mains shall be pressure tested to their design capacity.

The public works director, or his representative, shall be permitted to visit the project, at any time, during construction to insure that work is being completed in accordance with plans and specifications set forth in contract documents.

After the project has passed the required testing and all work is completed, the engineer shall certify in writing to the public works director that all work is completed and ready for acceptance by the city's public works director.

(10) As built drawings. The developer shall provide the public works director one (1) set of as built drawings upon completion of the project.

(11) Service lines. The developer shall extend the service lines to the property line. The location shall be shown on the as built drawings. For a single-family dwelling lot, the minimum water service line shall be three fourths inch (3/4") in diameter. The size of larger service lines will be determined on the basis

of need. Service lines will remain the property of the city and will be maintained by the city.

(12) Fire hydrants. The developer shall install fire hydrants at locations determined by the fire chief. In no instance will fire hydrants be located more than one thousand feet (1,000') apart. (1996 Code, § 13-107, as amended by Ord. #2013-08, June 2013)

**18-108. Meter installation**. Meter tap fees shall be as provided in § 18-106. All meters shall be installed, tested, repaired, and removed only by the City of Jefferson City. No one shall do anything which will in any way interfere with or prevent the operation of a meter. No one shall tamper with or work on a water meter without the written permission of the director of public works. No one shall install any pipe or other device which will cause water to pass through or around a meter without the passage of such water being registered fully by the meter.

A developer may not utilize one (1) water tap and meter to serve more than one (1) single-family residence. (1996 Code, § 13-108, as amended by Ord. #2013-08, June 2013)

**18-109. Meter tests**. The city will, at its own expense, make routine tests of meters when it considers such tests desirable.

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

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

The city will also make tests or inspections of its meters at the request of the customer. However, if a test requested by a customer shows a meter to be accurate within the limits stated above, the customer shall pay a meter testing charge in the amount stated in the following table:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Inside City Limits Test Charge</u>	<u>Outside City Limits Test Charge</u>
5/8", 3/4", 1"	\$30.00	\$35.00
1-1/2", 2"	\$120.00	\$180.00

3"	\$240.00	\$360.00
4"	\$360.00	\$480.00
6" and over	\$600.00	\$840.00

If such test show a meter not to be accurate within such limits, the cost of such meter test shall be borne by the city, and the water bill shall be adjusted. Adjustment for water usage shall be based on the usage for the past six months, not including the month for which the adjustment is being made. No city employee shall adjust a water bill for more than six months usage. (1996 Code, § 13-109, as amended by Ord. #2002-19, Dec. 2002, Ord. #2006-12, June 2006, and Ord. #2013-08, June 2013)

**18-110. Schedule of rates.** All water furnished by the city shall be measured or estimated in gallons to the nearest multiple of 100 and shall be furnished under such rate schedules as the city may from time to time adopt by ordinance.<sup>1</sup> (1996 Code, § 13-110)

**18-111. Multiple service.** Multiple service shall be as provided in § 18-106. (1996 Code, § 13-111)

**18-112. Billing.** (1) Bills for water service will be rendered monthly.

(2) All bills must be paid on or before the penalty date which shall be the tenth day of the month; otherwise, the gross rate shall apply.

(3) The gross rate shall be the service charge plus ten (10) percent.

(4) Failure to receive a bill will not release a customer from payment obligation, nor extend the penalty date.

(5) In the event a bill is not paid on or before five (5) days after the penalty date, a written notice shall be mailed to the customer. The notice shall advise the customer that his service may be discontinued without further notice if the bill is not paid on or before ten (10) days after the penalty date. Failure to receive such written notice will not release the customer from the payment obligation, nor extend the service cut off date.

(6) The city shall not be liable for any damages resulting from discontinuing service under the provisions of this section, even though payment of the bill is made at any time on the day that service is actually discontinued.

(7) Should the final date of payment of the bill at the net amount fall on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the business day next following the final date will be the last day to obtain the net rate. A net remittance received by mail after the time limit for payment at the net rate will be accepted by the

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<sup>1</sup>Ordinances providing water rate schedules are of record in the office of the recorder.

city if the envelope is date-stamped on or before the final date for payment of the net amount.

(8) If a meter fails to register properly, or if a meter is removed to be tested or repaired, or if water is received other than through a meter, the city reserves the right to render an estimated bill based on the best information available. (1996 Code, § 13-112)

**18-113. Discontinuance or refusal of service.** (9) The city shall have the right to discontinue service or to refuse to connect service for a violation of, or a failure to comply with, any of the following:

- (a) These rules and regulations.
- (b) The customer's application for service.
- (c) The customer's contract for service.

(10) Service may also be refused or discontinued for the customer's failure to correct conditions in violation of city or state health laws or regulations. Specifically, if a customer is allowing raw sewage to overflow and fails to correct it, the city shall immediately discontinue water service until such time as the discharge is corrected.

(11) The city may also refuse new service connections, when in the opinion of the city manager or public works director, the connections cause water pressure to drop below 20 pounds per square inch or volume so low as to affect the pressure or volume of existing customers.

(12) Discontinuance of service by the city for any cause stated in these rules and regulations shall not release the customer from liability for service already received or from liability for payments that thereafter become due under other provisions of the customer's contract. (1996 Code, § 13-113)

**18-114. Service charges.** The following rates for service related to temporary water cut off or cut on, reconnecting, or relocating meter service are as follows:

(1) Temporary water cut off or cut on at customer's request, per trip for service inside the city limits is \$30.00 and \$60.00 outside the city limits.

(2) For reconnecting water service after water service is discontinued for non-payment of a water bill, \$30.00 inside the city limits and \$60.00 outside the city limits. Water cut off for non-payment may not be turned back on until the following business day. Customers that have had water cut off for non-payment more than once in a twelve-month period will be required to pay a \$100.00 re-connect fee. When the work is performed at times other than normal working hours, the charge shall be \$60.00 inside city limits and \$100.00 outside city limits.

(3) For relocation of meter service from one address to another, inside the city limits, \$30.00 outside the city limits, \$60.00.

(4) State laws prohibit city work crews from doing work on private property. Accordingly, the city shall not locate underground water leaks on

customer's property. (1996 Code, § 13-114, as amended by Ord. #2002-19, Dec. 2002, and Ord. #2006-12, June 2006)

**18-115. Termination of service by customer.** (1) Customers who have fulfilled their contract terms and wish to discontinue service must give at least three (3) days written notice to that effect unless the contract specifies otherwise. Notice to discontinue service prior to the expiration of a contract term will not relieve the customer from any minimum or guaranteed payment under such contract or applicable rate schedule.

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

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

(b) During the ten (10) day period, or thereafter, the occupant of premises to which service has been ordered discontinued by a customer other than such occupant, may be allowed by the city to enter into a contract for service in the occupant's own name upon the occupant's complying with these rules and regulations with respect to a new application for service. (1996 Code, § 13-115)

**18-116. Access to customers' premises.** The city's identified representatives and employees shall be granted access to all customers' premises at all reasonable times for the purpose of reading meters, testing, inspecting, repairing, removing, and replacing all equipment belonging to the city, and for inspecting customers' plumbing and premises generally in order to secure compliance with these rules and regulations. (1996 Code, § 13-116)

**18-117. Inspections.** (1) The city shall have the right, but shall not be obligated, to inspect any installation or plumbing system before water service is furnished or at any later time. The city reserves the right to refuse service or to discontinue service to any premises not in compliance with any special contract, these rules and regulations, or other requirements of the city.

(2) Any failure to inspect or reject a customer's installation or plumbing system shall not render the city liable or responsible for any loss or

damage which might have been avoided had such inspection or rejection been made. (1996 Code, § 13-117)

**18-118. Customer's responsibility for system's property.** Except as herein elsewhere expressly provided, all meters, service connections, and other equipment furnished by or for the city shall be and remain the property of the city. Each customer shall provide space for and exercise proper care to protect the property of the city on his premises. In the event of loss or damage to such property arising from the neglect of a customer to care for it properly, the cost of necessary repairs or replacements shall be paid by the customer. (1996 Code, § 13-118)

**18-119. Customer's responsibility for violations.** Where the city furnishes water service to a customer, such customer shall be responsible for all violations of these rules and regulations which occur on the premises so served. Personal participation by the customer in any such violations shall not be necessary to impose such personal responsibility on him. (1996 Code, § 13-119)

**18-120. Supply and resale of water.** All water shall be supplied within the city exclusively by the city, and no customer shall, directly or indirectly, sell, sublet, assign, or otherwise dispose of the water or any part thereof except with written permission from the city. (1996 Code, § 13-120)

**18-121. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply.** No person shall turn on or turn off any of the city's stop cocks, valves, hydrants, spigots, or fire plugs without permission or authority from the city. (1996 Code, § 13-121)

**18-122. Limited use of unmetered private fire line.** (1) Where a private fire line is not metered, no water shall be used from such line or from any fire hydrant thereon, except to fight fire or except when being inspected in the presence of an authorized agent of the city.

(2) All private fire lines shall be sealed by the city, and shall be inspected at regular intervals to see that they are in proper condition and that no water is being used therefrom in violation of these rules and regulations. When the seal is broken on account of fire, or for any other reason, the customer taking such service shall immediately give the city a written notice of such occurrence. (1996 Code, § 13-122)

**18-123. Damages to property due to water pressure.** The city shall not be liable to any customer for damages caused to his plumbing, pumps, water filters, purification units, water softeners, water heaters, washing machines, dish washers, or other property by high pressure, low pressure, or fluctuations

in pressure in the city's water mains, or by interruption of service. (1996 Code, § 13-123)

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

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

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

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

Except to the extent stated above, the city shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from cutoff failures. If a customer wishes to avoid possible damage for cutoff failures, the customer shall rely exclusively on privately owned cutoffs and not on the city's cutoff. Also, the customer (and not the city) shall be responsible for seeing that his plumbing is properly drained and is kept properly drained, after his water service has been cut off. (1996 Code, § 13-124)

**18-125. Restricted use of water.** In times of emergencies or in times of water shortage, the city reserves the right to restrict the purposes for which water may be used by a customer and the amount of water which a customer may use. (1996 Code, § 13-125)

**18-126. Interruption of service.** The city will endeavor to furnish continuous water and sewer service, but does not guarantee to the customer any fixed pressure or continuous service. The city shall not be liable for any damages for any interruption of service whatsoever.

In connection with the operation, maintenance, repair, and extension of the municipal water system, the water supply may be shut off without notice when necessary or desirable, and each customer must be prepared for such emergencies. The city shall not be liable for any damages from such interruption of service or for damages from the resumption of service without notice after any such interruption. (1996 Code, § 13-126)

**18-127. Fluoridation of water supply.** The water department of Jefferson City, Tennessee, is authorized and directed to make plans for the fluoridation of the water supply of the city, to submit such plans to the Department of Conservation and Environment, or other state agency regulating utilities, for approval, and upon approval to add such chemicals as fluoride to

the water supply, in accordance with such state approval, as will adequately provide for the fluoridation of the water supply. (1996 Code, § 13-127)

**18-128. Adjustments outlined.** Adjustments for bill problems created by leaks on the customer's side of the water meter, where repairs are required, may be made in accordance with the following rules:

(1) The leak must be double the average usage of the customer or no adjustment will be made.

(2) No adjustment will be made unless the customer presents a paid statement from a plumber showing the repair work has been performed, and the water department verifies that no leak exists after the repair has been made, or a store ticket for materials bought to repair the leak by the customer.

(3) Adjustments, when warranted, may be made for one month's bill only. The adjustment will be based on the average usage for the previous six months.

(4) One adjustment will be made per customer during any twelve month period.

(5) Adjustment may not be made for water hydrants that are left turned on.

(6) The city manager, or staff authorized by him, is authorized to make adjustments in accordance with these rules. (1996 Code, § 13-128)

(7) No adjustments shall be made to higher than normal water bill charges that are the result of the customer filling a swimming pool, spa, hot tub or other high volume container. (1996 Code, § 13-128, as amended by Ord. #2005-13, Oct. 2005)

## CHAPTER 2

### SEWERS

#### SECTION

- 18-201. Use of system regulated.
- 18-202. Permit and supervision required for connecting to system.
- 18-203. Tap fees.
- 18-204. Installation of lateral lines, etc.
- 18-205. Sewer service charges.
- 18-206. Sewer maintenance.
- 18-207. Utilities extension policy.
- 18-208. Sewer flow measuring devices.
- 18-209. Garbage collection and sewer charges for houses under construction.

**18-201. Use of system regulated.** All persons using, desiring, or requiring to use the public sanitary sewer system of Jefferson City shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and with such written rules and regulations as may be prescribed by state law and by the director of public works, when such rules and regulations have been approved by the city council. All residences, businesses, and industry located within the city limits of Jefferson City, and requiring sewer disposal, shall connect to public sanitary sewer, in accordance with these rules and state law, when such public sanitary sewer is available. (1996 Code, § 13-201)

**18-202. Permit and supervision required for connecting to system.** No premises shall be connected to the public sanitary sewer system without a permit issued by the city. All connections to the system must be made under the supervision of the department of public works. A sewer connection fee, as established by ordinance, shall be required for every water meter, where the customer has sewer service available. (1996 Code, § 13-202)

**18-203. Tap fees.** (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, or corporation to tap or connect into any sanitary sewer line belonging to Jefferson City without first paying the fees herein provided for.

(2) The tap fee for tapping or connecting to sanitary sewer service shall be equal to the tap fee for tapping a treated water line as set forth in § 18-106. (1996 Code, § 13-203)

**18-204. Installation of lateral lines, etc.** When connections to the public sanitary sewer system are required and/or permitted, the city shall be responsible for installing all the necessary lateral lines and facilities from the sewer main to the property line unless there is a written contract between the city and the property owner to the contrary. All necessary installations within

the property lines shall be made by the owner. (1996 Code, § 13-204, as amended by Ord. #96-58, Dec. 1996)

**18-205. Sewer service charges.** Bills for sanitary sewer service will be rendered monthly. Rates shall be established by ordinance.<sup>1</sup>

All bills must be paid on or before the penalty date which shall be the tenth day of the month; otherwise, the gross rate shall apply.

The gross rate shall be the service charge plus ten (10) percent.

Failure to receive a bill will not release a customer from payment obligation, nor extend the penalty date.

In the event a bill is not paid on or before five (5) days after the penalty date, a written notice shall be mailed to the customer. The notice shall advise the customer that his service may be discontinued without further notice if the bill is not paid on or before ten (10) days after the penalty date. Failure to receive such written notice will not release the customer from the payment obligation, nor extend the service cut off date.

The city shall not be liable for any damages resulting from discontinuing service under the provisions of this section, even though payment of the bill is made at any time on the day that service is actually discontinued.

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

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

All water and sewer service charges shall be collected as a unit. No municipal employee shall accept payment of water or sewer service charges from any customer without receiving at the same time the charges for both. (1996 Code, § 13-205)

**18-206. Sewer maintenance.** The City of Jefferson City has no responsibility for maintenance of sewer lines on private property. Its employees are prohibited from working on private sewer lines for the purpose of repairing leaks, unstopping blockages, etc. The city shall not pay a property owner nor a private plumber for unstopping blockages that may be found in a city sewer line. If in the process of unstopping a blockage in a private sewer line, the property owner or plumber finds, or has reason to believe, that there is a blockage in the

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<sup>1</sup>Ordinances establishing sewer service rates are of record in the office of the recorder.

city sewer line, they are obligated to report the blockage to the city, and city work forces will unstop the blockage or make any other necessary repairs to the city sewer line.

Back flow prevention valves are required on all new sanitary sewer installations. Back flow prevention valves are designed to prevent excessive accumulation of sewerage in the event that either a private sewer line or the city sewer line becomes blocked. The city strongly encourages every sewer customer to install a back flow prevention valve as the best protection against accumulation of sewerage in the event of a blockage. The City of Jefferson City shall not be liable for accumulation of sewerage in residences, businesses, or industrial customers, unless it can be clearly shown that the blockage was due to the city's negligence. (1996 Code, § 13-206)

**18-207. Utilities extension policy.** The policy set forth in the preceding chapter with respect to extending water service facilities shall also apply to extending sewer service facilities except that the city shall not be obligated to install at its expense any sewer extension in which sewerage will not naturally drain into the existing system. (1996 Code, § 13-207)

**18-208. Sewer flow measuring devices.** The City of Jefferson City may install sewer flow measuring devices at industrial locations at any time to measure the flow of sewerage collected by the city's sewer line. If the device shows that more than sewerage is collected than water was sold to the customer, the city may base its sewer charge on the sewer device reading. (1996 Code, § 13-208)

**18-209. Garbage collection and sewer charges for houses under construction.** The City of Jefferson City will not charge for garbage collection and sewer service for units under construction, even if the unit is receiving and paying for water service, until such time as a certificate of occupancy is obtained from the office of the building inspector. (as added by Ord. #2003-14, Nov. 2003)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Ord. #2003-14 provides the effective date of this section shall be "December 1, 2003."

## CHAPTER 3

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

#### SECTION

- 18-301. Definitions.
- 18-302. Use of public sewers required generally.
- 18-303. Private sewage disposal restrictions.
- 18-304. Use of public sewers regulated.
- 18-305. Unlawful to damage sewage works.
- 18-306. Powers and authority of inspectors.
- 18-307. Violations.

**18-301. Definitions.** Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meanings of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows:

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

(2) "Building drain" shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet (1-5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(20) "Superintendent" shall mean the superintendent of sewage works and water pollution control of the City of Jefferson City, or his authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

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

(22) "Watercourse" shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently. (1996 Code, § 8-201)

**18-302. Use of public sewers required generally.** (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the City of Jefferson City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the city, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

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

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

(4) The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the city

and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the city is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within ninety (90) days after the date of official notice to do so, provided that the public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet of the property line. (1996 Code, § 8-202)

**18-303. Private sewage disposal restrictions.** (1) Where a public sanitary or combined sewer is not available under the provisions of § 18-302(4), the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this section.

(2) Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the superintendent. The application for such permit shall be made on a form, furnished by the city, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the superintendent. A permit and inspection fee of \$2.00 shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.

(3) A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the superintendent. He shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the superintendent when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within forty-eight (48) hours of the receipt of notice by the superintendent.

(4) The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Department of Public Health of the State of Tennessee. No permit shall be issued for any private sewage disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than 2500 square feet (square meters). No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

(5) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in § 18-303(4), a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this chapter, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

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

(7) No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the health officer.

(8) When a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to said sewer within sixty (60) days and the private sewage

disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with clean bank-run gravel or dirt. (1996 Code, § 8-203)

**18-304. Use of public sewers regulated.** (1) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

(2) Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the superintendent, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural outlet.

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

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

(b) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including but not limited to cyanide in excess of two (2) mg/l as C in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent.

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

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

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

(g) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the superintendent in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

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

(i) Materials which exert or cause:

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

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

(iii) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.

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

(j) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the

sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

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

(a) Reject the wastes.

(b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers.

(c) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or

(d) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of subsection (10) in this section. If the superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.

(6) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients. Such interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the superintendent, and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

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

(8) When required by the superintendent, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(9) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, It published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to

be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hr composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.)

(10) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the city and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste or unusual strength or character may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to payment therefor, by the industrial concern. (1996 Code, § 8-205)

**18-305. Unlawful to damage sewage works.** No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct. (1996 Code, § 8-206)

**18-306. Powers and authority of inspectors.** (1) The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The superintendent or his representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any processes including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

(2) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in the preceding subsection, the superintendent or duly authorized employees of the city shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the city employees and the city shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by city employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe condition as required in § 18-304(8).

(3) The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the city holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement,

sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying with said easement. All entries and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

- (4) It is accepted practice to call for three classes of permits:
  - (a) For the installation of private sewage disposal facilities.
  - (b) For residential and commercial building sewers.
  - (c) For industrial sewer connections. (1996 Code, § 8-207)

**18-307. Violations.** (1) Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter except § 18-305 shall be served by the city with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

(2) Any person who shall violate § 18-305 or who shall continue any other violation beyond the time limit provided for in the notice required above shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties provided for in the general penalty clause for this code of ordinances.

(3) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the city by reason of such violation. (1996 Code, § 8-208)

## CHAPTER 4

### CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

- 18-401. Definitions.
- 18-402. Water supply to comply with law, establish program.
- 18-403. Cross connections, etc., unlawful; exception.
- 18-404. Statements required of certain persons.
- 18-405. Inspections.
- 18-406. Right of entry; furnishing of information.
- 18-407. Time for compliance; failure to comply.
- 18-408. Protective devices.
- 18-409. Warning signs.
- 18-410. Reduced pressure backflow prevention devices installation criteria.
- 18-411. Application and enforcement of chapter.

**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 Jefferson City for general use and which supply is recognized as the public water supply by the Tennessee Department of Health.

(2) "Cross connection." Any physical arrangement 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 ineffective check or back-pressure 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

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Plumbing and related codes: title 12.

organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country. (1996 Code, § 8-301)

**18-402. Water supply to comply with law, establish program.** The Jefferson City 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. (1996 Code, § 8-302, modified)

**18-403. Cross-connections, etc., unlawful; exception.** 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 Water and Wastewater of the City of Jefferson City or his representative. (1996 Code, § 8-303)

**18-404. Statements required of certain persons.** 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 of water and wastewater 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. (1996 Code, § 8-304)

**18-405. Inspections.** It shall be the duty of the Jefferson City 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 reinspection, based on potential health hazards involved, shall be established by the superintendent of water and wastewater of the Jefferson City public water supply and as approved by the Tennessee Department of Health. (1996 Code, § 8-305, as amended by Ord. #2010-01, March 2010)

**18-406. Right of entry; furnishing of information.** The superintendent of water and wastewater or his authorized representative shall have the right to enter, at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the Jefferson City 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. (1996 Code, § 8-306)

**18-407. Time for compliance; failure to comply.** 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 water and wastewater of the Jefferson City 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 Jefferson City 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 manager of the utility 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 (are) corrected immediately. (1996 Code, § 8-307)

**18-408. 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 system, 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 water and wastewater of the Jefferson City 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 water and wastewater of the Jefferson City 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 Jefferson City 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 of water and wastewater 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 of water and wastewater 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 water and wastewater of the Jefferson City water supply.

If necessary, water service shall be discontinued (following legal notification) for failure to maintain backflow prevention devices in proper working order. Likewise, the removal, bypassing, or altering of the protective devices 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 Jefferson City public water supply. (1996 Code, § 8-308)

**18-409. Warning signs.** 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. (1996 Code, § 8-309)

**18-410. Reduced pressure backflow prevention devices installation criteria.** (1) (a) General. All backflow prevention devices will be inspected to verify that the units meet the following requirements and tested to verify that the installed units meet the performance requirements as set forth in the 9th edition of the Manual for Cross-Connection Control published by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research – University of Southern California (FCCCHR, 1993) before they will be accepted by Jefferson City Water Supply. It is encouraged that a water system representative be asked to visit the site to review details of the proposed installation prior to work.

(b) Requirements. (i) Specifications and detailed drawings shall be submitted to and approved by Jefferson City Water Supply prior to the installation of any device.

(ii) All devices shall be installed pursuant to Jefferson City Municipal Code title 18, chapter 4 and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Drinking Water Supply, Cross-Connection Control Manual rules and regulations.

(iii) All devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, and shall possess all test cocks and fittings required for testing the device. The University of Southern California and Jefferson City Water Supply specifications can supercede the manufacturer's installation instructions. All fittings shall permit direct connection to Jefferson City Water Supply test devices.

(iv) Brass test fittings need to be installed in test cocks.  
Brass fittings required for backflow preventers:

3/4" – 2 1/2"	needs 1/4" male x 1/4" flare with end caps
3"	needs 1/2" male x 1/4" flare with end caps
4" x 10"	needs 3/4" x 1/2" x 1/4" male x 1/4" flare with end caps

(These fittings should be installed with Teflon tape, not plumber's cement.)

Contact JCPW at 865-475-6617 when devices have been repaired or installed.

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

(vi) The pipeline must be thoroughly flushed to remove foreign material and debris before installing the device.

(vii) Duplicate units, installed in parallel, shall be provided in cases where the water supply cannot be interrupted for routine testing and maintenance of a single-unit installation.

(viii) Reduced pressure backflow prevention devices shall be located a minimum of twelve inches (12") plus the nominal diameter of the relief port above the floor surface or flood plain. Maximum height above the floor surface shall not exceed sixty inches (60").

(ix) Clearance of device from wall surfaces or other obstructions shall be a minimum of six inches (6") on the back side and a minimum of twenty-four inches (24") on the front side.

(x) Adequate floor drainage should be provided for the room in which the device is located to handle any overflow from the relief valve discharge or any spillage from testing or repairing of the device.

(xi) The device must be adequately supported to prevent the device from sagging. Special supports are needed for four inch (4") to ten inch (10") units.

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

(xiii) The test cocks, valve stems, or nameplate should not be painted and their accessibility, operation or legibility shall not be hampered nor the relief valve discharge passage be restricted by insulation or other coverings.

(xiv) The device shall be positioned where discharge from relief port will not create undesirable conditions. A rigidly secured, approved air-gap shall separate the relief port from any drainage system and be used to direct discharges away from the unit. The relief valve must never be plugged, restricted or solidly piped to a drain, ditch, or pump.

(xv) It is recommended that an approved strainer, fitted with a test cock, be installed immediately upstream of the backflow device or shut-off valve. Strainers should never be installed on fire service lines.

(xvi) Reduced pressure backflow prevention assemblies shall not be installed in confined space areas (pits) as defined by OSHA regulations (29 CFR 19 10.146).

(xvii) The device shall be located in an area free from submergence or flood potential.

(xviii) When a reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly is installed, a closed system is created. Prior to installation, insure that the temperature/pressure-relief valves on heating vessels are properly installed and are in good working condition.

(xix) Only devices approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation may be used for protection against backflow hazards. All devices will be tested annually.

(2) Facilities required to have reduced pressure backflow preventers.

The following type facilities will be equipped with reduced pressure backflow preventers in the service line before any branches. All devices shall be installed in accordance with the installation criteria supplied by Jefferson City Water Supply. Any variations of these guidelines must have prior approval from Jefferson City Water Supply. All testing of the backflow devices will be made by Jefferson City Water Supply personnel. Test will be made at the time of installation, at the time of any repairing or relocation, and at the completion of each year of service.

- (a) Agricultural processing facilities;
- (b) Aircraft storage and maintenance facilities;
- (c) Automotive and automotive related facilities;
- (d) Autopsy facilities;
- (e) Barber shops;
- (f) Beauty schools and colleges;
- (g) Beauty shops;
- (h) Bottling plants;
- (i) Car washes;
- (j) Dental buildings;
- (k) Distributors and users of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides;
- (l) Dry cleaners;
- (m) Facilities with auxiliary water sources;
- (n) Facilities with water using equipment;
- (o) Film processing facilities;
- (p) Food and beverage processing;
- (q) Funeral homes and mortuaries;
- (r) Green houses and nurseries;
- (s) Health club facilities;
- (t) Hospitals (human and animal);
- (u) Hotels and motels;
- (v) Industrial facilities;
- (w) Laboratories;
- (x) Laundries;

- (y) Machine shops;
- (z) Manufacturing plants;
- (aa) Medical buildings;
- (bb) Morgues;
- (cc) Multi-story buildings, four (4) stories or higher;
- (dd) Nursing homes;
- (ee) Oil or gas production, storage or transmission facilities;
- (ff) Waste processing and transporting facilities;
- (gg) Printing company;
- (hh) Public swimming pools, ponds and fountains;
- (ii) Railroad terminal;
- (jj) Restaurants;
- (kk) Restricted establishments;
- (ll) Sand, gravel and concrete plants;
- (mm) Schools and colleges;
- (nn) Service stations;
- (oo) Sewage treatment, water treatment and pumping facilities;
- (pp) Shopping centers (occupancy unknown);
- (qq) Travel trailer park;
- (rr) Wastewater treatment plants and pumping facilities;
- (ss) Water treatment plants;
- (tt) Water using recreational facilities (pools, water slides, etc.);
- (uu) Irrigation systems.

(3) Double check valve and double check detector assemblies installation criteria. (a) General. All backflow prevention devices will be inspected to verify that units meet the following requirements and tested to verify that the installed units meet the performance requirements as set forth in the 9th edition of the Manual for Cross-Connection Control published by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research – University of Southern California (FCCCHR, 1993) before they will be accepted by Jefferson City Water Supply. It is encouraged that a water system representative be asked to visit the site to review details of the proposed installation prior to work.

(b) Requirements. (i) Specifications and detailed drawings shall be submitted to and approved by Jefferson City Water Supply prior to the installation of any device.

(ii) All devices shall be installed pursuant to Jefferson City Municipal Code title 18, chapter 4 and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Drinking Water Supply, Cross-Connection Control Manual rules and regulations.

(iii) All devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, and shall possess all test

cocks and fittings required for testing the device. The University of Southern California and Jefferson City Water Supply specifications can supercede the manufacturer's installation instructions. All fittings shall permit direct connection to Jefferson City Water Supply test devices.

- (iv) Brass test fittings need to be installed in test cocks.  
Brass fittings required for backflow preventers.  
3/4" – 2 1/2" needs 1/4" male x 1/4" flare with end caps  
3" needs 1/2" male x 1/4" flare with end caps  
4" x 10" needs 3/4" x 1/2" x 1/4" male x 1/4" flare with end caps

(These fittings should be installed with Teflon tape, not plumber's cement)

Contact JCPW at 865-475-6617 when devices have been repaired or installed.

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

(vi) The pipeline shall be thoroughly flushed to remove foreign material and debris before installing the device.

(vii) The device shall be installed prior to any branching and/or fire connections (siamese).

(viii) The device shall be located a minimum of twelve inches (12") above the floor surface or flood plain. Maximum height above the floor surface shall not exceed sixty inches (60").

(ix) Clearance of device from wall surfaces or other obstructions shall be a minimum of six inches (6") on the back side and a minimum of twenty-four inches (24") on the front side.

(x) Adequate floor drainage should be provided for the room in which the device is located to handle any spillage from testing or repairing of the device.

(xi) The device must be adequately supported to prevent the device from sagging. Special supports are needed for four inch (4") to ten inch (10") units.

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

(xiii) The test cocks, valve stems, or nameplate should not be painted and their accessibility, operation or legibility shall not be hampered nor the relief valve discharge passage be restricted by insulation or other coverings.

(xiv) The by-pass meter on the double check detector assembly shall be supplied and installed by the owner, meter to

read in gallons. The by-pass line on the assembly shall include a double check valve and shall be fitted to accept a five-eighths inch by three-fourths inch (5/8" x 3/4") water meter with male couplings on both ends and a laying length of seven and one-half inches (7 1/2").

(xv) It is recommended that an approved strainer, fitted with a test cock, be installed immediately upstream of the backflow device or shut-off valve. Strainers should never be installed on fire service lines.

(xvi) A gravity drainage system is required on all installations. On certain slopes, where below ground installations are installed, a single or multiple gravity drain system must be used.

(xvii) Jefferson City Water Supply has adopted the American Water Works Association classification scheme (Manual M-14) for backflow protection on fire prevention systems. This scheme classifies fire systems into six (6) classes based on water source and arrangement of supplies. The type of backflow protection necessary for the premises is determined by the classification of the fire system. Minimum acceptable backflow protection on tire systems in the City of Jefferson City is a double check detector assembly.

(xviii) When a double check valve assembly and double check detector assembly are installed, a closed system is created. Prior to installation, insure that the temperature/pressure-relief valves on heating vessels are properly installed and are in good working condition.

(xix) Only devices approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation may be used for protection against backflow hazards. All devices will be tested annually and test reports must be submitted within ten (10) days after testing to JCWD. (as added by Ord. #2010-01, March 2010)

**18-411. Application and enforcement of chapter.** The requirements contained herein shall apply to all premises served by the Jefferson City public water system whether located inside or outside the corporate limits and are hereby made a part of the conditions required to be met for the 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 Jefferson City corporate limits. (1996 Code, § 8-310, as renumbered by Ord. #2010-10, March 2010)

## CHAPTER 5

### FATS, OILS, AND GREASE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

#### SECTION

18-501. Definitions.

18-502. Fats, oils and grease control - general criteria.

18-503. Fats, oils and grease control - design criteria.

18-504. Fats, oils and grease control - grease interceptor/trap maintenance.

18-505. Fats, oils and grease control - administrative requirements.

18-506. Fats, oils and grease control - enforcement.

**18-501. Definitions.** The following definitions and terms shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

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

(2) "BOD." Refers to the "Biochemical Oxygen Demand" which is an indirect measure of the organic matter present in the wastewater and its demand for oxygen.

(3) "Bulk service kitchen." An establishment, which prepares bulk quantities of food, such as hospitals, schools; or caterers.

(4) "Customer." A user of the sanitary sewer system who produces waste from their process operations; the customer is responsible for assuring that the produced waste is disposed of in accordance with all federal, state and local disposal regulations.

(5) "Discharge limit." This refers to the JCSCD effluent discharge limit for grease interceptors/traps in accordance with the JCSCD's Sanitary Sewer Ordinance. The oil and grease discharge limit is 100mg/L.

(6) "Food courts." Areas predominately found in shopping centers or amusement parks and festivals where several food preparation establishments having different owners may be sharing seating space and/or plumbing establishments.

(7) "Food Service Establishment (FSE)." Any establishment, which cuts, cooks, bakes, prepares, or serves food, or which disposes of food related wastes.

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

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

(10) "Grease." A material composed primarily of fats, oils, and greases from animal or vegetable sources; the terms fats, oils and greases shall be deemed as grease by definition (grease does not include petroleum-based products GRAM).

(11) "Grease trap." A large tank or device so constructed as to separate and trap or hold fats, oil and grease substances from the sewage discharged from an establishment in order to keep fats, oil and grease substances from entering the sanitary sewer collection system; grease traps are located outside of food service establishments.

(12) "Grease interceptors." The device that is utilized to effect the separation of fats, greases and oils in wastewater effluents from kitchen sinks and dishwashers; such traps are "under-the-counter" package units that require a minimal amount of space for installation.

(13) "Hauler." One who transfers waste from the site of a customer to an approved site for disposal or treatment; the hauler is responsible for assuring that all federal, state and local regulations are followed regarding waste transport.

(14) "JCSCD." Jefferson City Sewer Collection Department.

(15) "Lift stations." A well or below ground tank that contains a pump, floats and/or digital sensors to measure the amount of wastewater in the tank. The tank collects wastewater from gravity fed sewer lines then pumps the waste to a force main that discharges to a wastewater treatment plant. The term pump station also refers to a lift station.

(16) "NPDES." Stands for National Pollution Discharge Elimination System under which the JCSCD's wastewater treatment plants are permitted.

(17) "pH." The measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water is determined by means of chemical testing; the result is expressed as a pH value with a range of 1-14; values lower than seven (7) indicate the water is acidic; values around seven (7) indicate the water is neutral and values higher than seven (7) indicate the water is basic.

(18) "POTW," Stands for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works or "treatment works" as defined by Section 212 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1292), which is owned or operated in this instance by the JCSCD, this definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to JCSCD's sewage treatment plants.

(19) "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, in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW; this reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes, or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

(20) "Sewage." The liquid and water-carried domestic or industrial wastes from dwellings, commercial establishments, industrial establishments and institutions, whether treated or untreated; the terms "waste" and "wastewater" shall be deemed as sewage by definition.

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

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

(23) "Standard restaurant." A restaurant where meals are served on plates and utensils, which are washed and reused.

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

(25) "25% rule." If twenty-five percent (25%) of interceptor capacity is taken up by FOG and solids, then the interceptor needs pumping; example: Interceptor depth is 48" and has 6" of FOG and 6" of settled solids, then 25% capacity is met. (as added by Ord. #2008-10, Aug. 2008)

**18-502. General criteria.** All new food service establishments inside the JCSCD wastewater service area are expected to conduct their operations in such a manner that grease is captured on the user's premises and properly disposed. Existing food service establishments will be given sixty (60) days after receiving notification to install an approved grease interceptor.

JCSCD will periodically inspect each food service establishment on an as-needed basis to ensure that each establishment is complying with the intent of the FOG Program. Grease interceptors/traps must be certified by JCSCD annually.

Thorough preventive maintenance records or emergency calls related to grease, JCSCD will identify and target "grease problem areas" in the wastewater collection system. Food service establishments, located upstream of these problem areas who discharge their wastewater into the "problem" lines, will be identified as potential contributors to the grease build-up.

Each food service establishment in the vicinity of the "problem area" will be inspected. The establishments' grease control practices and the adequacy of their grease interceptor/trap will be assessed. Maintenance records, sizing, and conditions will be reviewed.

Following the inspections, JCSCD will send written notice to the inspected food service establishments containing an educational brochure on grease in the sewer system, a summary of the policy requirements, and the results of the inspection. The inspections will typically result in one of the following actions:

Establishments equipped with an appropriate and adequately-sized grease interceptor/trap who are meeting the intent of the FOG program through effective grease control practices will be commended for their compliance.

Establishments may be required to develop and submit to JCSCD a proposed plan designed to achieve compliance through improved housekeeping and increased maintenance and pumping on the existing grease interceptor/trap.

Establishments that are unsuccessful in achieving compliance with the intent of the FOG program through improved housekeeping and increased maintenance and pumping on the existing grease interceptor/equipment will be required to upgrade the necessary interceptor(s) to bring the establishment into compliance within sixty (60) days. If the customer requires more than the allotted time, a request for an extension must be made in writing at least ten (10) days prior to compliance deadline.

Food service establishments shall train their employees on proper grease disposal practices and maintain documentation that each employee has received such training. Black water shall not be discharged into the grease interceptor. According to Article 206.3.b of the Sanitary Sewer Use Ordinance for the City of Jefferson City, a user may not contribute the following substances to any sewage works:

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

All floor drains in the kitchen and food storage areas must go through the grease interceptor. Additionally, all floor drains must have screens to prevent solid items from entering the sewer line.

JCSCD recommends that solid food waste products be disposed of through normal solid waste/garbage disposal procedures. The use of garbage grinders, which discharge into the sanitary sewer, is discouraged within the JCSCD wastewater service area. In the event that a device is used in a commercial or industrial establishment, it must be connected to the grease interceptor. The use of a garbage grinder decreases the operational capacity of the grease interceptor and will require an increased pumping frequency to ensure continuous and effective operation. No paper, plastic or cloth material may be disposed of in a garbage grinder or kitchen drain.

Commercial dishwasher connections must be connected to the grease control device. Dishwashers discharge hot water and soap, which can melt grease stored in an overburdened interceptor. Melted grease may then pass through the interceptor into the customer's service line and the public sewer system, where the grease hardens and causes line clogs. Dishwasher temperatures should be regulated as such to maintain adequate trap effluent temperature. Trap effluent temperature should be no greater than eighty degrees (80°) Fahrenheit.

All sinks, dishwashers, soda machines and garbage disposal drains must also go through the grease control device. All fixtures may remain connected to a grease control device, except fixtures which may discharge black water.

Each grease control device shall be installed and connected so that it is easily accessible for inspection, cleaning and removal of the intercepted grease at any time. A grease trap may not be installed in any part of a building unless approved in writing by JCSCD.

Location of grease interceptors shall meet the approval of JCSCD. The best location of an interceptor is in an area outside of an outside wall, but upstream from the black water drain line(s). (as added by Ord. #2008-10, Aug. 2008)

**18-503. Design criteria.** Grease interceptors shall be constructed in accordance with JCSCD's standards and shall have a minimum of two (2) compartments with fittings designed for grease retention. All grease removal devices or technologies shall be subject to the written approval of JCSCD. Such approval shall be based on demonstrated removal efficiencies of the proposed technology. JCSCD's standard drawing for grease interceptors is shown in Appendix A.

Access to grease interceptors/traps shall be available at all times, to allow for their maintenance and inspection. Access to grease interceptors shall be provided by two (2) manholes terminating one (1) inch above finished grade with cast iron frame and cover, constructed so that all surface runoff of rain water or storm water is prevented from entering the trap or sanitary sewer system.

Interceptor discharges shall not exceed 100/mg/L of oil and grease. In areas where additional weight loads may exist, the grease interceptor shall be designed to have adequate load-bearing capacity (example: vehicular traffic in parking or driving areas).

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

The **minimum** capacity of a grease trap shall be one thousand (1,000) gallons. Each establishment may install a larger capacity trap not to exceed three thousand (3,000) gallons per interceptor, or interceptors may be installed in series if needed to meet the discharge requirements of 100 mg/L of oil and grease. In order to approximate the capacity required to meet the discharge requirement, establishments can use EPA sizing formula. Grease traps will have a capacity of not less than one thousand (1,000) gallons nor exceed a capacity of three thousand (3,000) gallons. If the calculated capacity using the EPA sizing formula exceeds three thousand (3,000) gallons, multiple units in series may be installed. See Appendix B for example of formula.

Grease interceptor designs represent minimum standards for normal usage. Installations with heavier usage require more stringent measures for which the user is responsible and shall pay the costs to provide additional

measures if required by JCSCD. JCSCD reserves the right to evaluate interceptor sizing on an individual basis for establishments with special conditions, such as highly variable flows, high levels of grease discharge, or other unusual situations that are not adequately addressed by the formula.

Any changes or upgrades to an existing or new food service establishment, which, directly or indirectly, affect grease discharge to the JCSCD collection system must be reported to JCSCD. (as added by Ord. #2008-10, Aug. 2008)

**18-504. Grease interceptor/trap maintenance.** The user, at the user's expense; shall properly operate and maintain all grease interceptors/traps. Maintenance of grease interceptors/traps shall include the complete removal of all contents, including floating materials, wastewater and bottom sludge and solids. Decanting or discharging of removed waste back into the interceptor from which the waste was removed or any other grease interceptor/trap, for the purpose of reducing the volume to be disposed, is prohibited. No de-watering or surface skimming trucks are allowed to service grease interceptors. No steam cleaners or pressure washers may be used until the tank is pumped dry and then they may be used to clean the tank walls. It is the responsibility of each establishment to ensure proper pumping, maintenance and record keeping.

"Under the sink" grease interceptors must be cleaned no less than weekly. If grease traps are more than fifty percent (50%) full when cleaned weekly, the frequency shall be increased. Grease interceptors must be pumped out completely a minimum of once every three (3) months or more frequently as needed to prevent carryover of grease into the sanitary sewer collection system, unless it can be demonstrated to JCSCD that the pumping frequency can be extended past the three (3) month period.

All waste removed from each grease interceptor/trap must be disposed of at an establishment approved by JCSCD to receive such waste in accordance with the provisions of this program. In no way shall the pumpage be returned to any private or public portion of the sanitary sewer collection system.

The JCSCD prohibits the introduction of chemicals, degreasers, acidic or caustic substances or any drain line additives that emulsify or otherwise temporarily dissolve fats, oils and grease to the extent it later solidifies in the JCSCD's sewer lines, pump stations or treatment plants. The following types of substances are prohibited from being used in floor drains, sinks or any other collection line that discharges to the grease interceptor:

Enzymes, spore-forming bacteria, chlorine bleach, emulsifiers, surfactants (soaps), industrial strength degreasers, acidic chemicals or cleaners, caustic chemicals or cleaners, solvents, citrus oils/cleaners for odors, sodium nitrate and/or substances with high flammability.

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

All pumpage from grease interceptors must be tracked by a manifest, which confirms pumping, hauling and disposal of waste. The customer must obtain a copy of the original manifest from the hauler. The original manifest with original signatures must be left at the disposal establishment. A copy of the manifest must be provided to the JCSCD within seven (7) days of pumping. The customer is required to utilize only JCSCD permitted haulers for the disposal of grease.

A grease tank cleaning record/maintenance record indicating each pumping for the previous twenty-four (24) months shall be maintained by each food service establishment. This record shall include the date, time, amount pumped, hauler and disposal site and shall be kept in a conspicuous location for inspection. Said record shall be made immediately available to the JCSCD representative upon request. (as added by Ord. #2008-10, Aug. 2008)

**18-505. Administrative requirements.** Upon inspection of each food service establishment, JCSCD's inspector shall collect the necessary FOG data to facilitate the population of JCSCD's Grease Control Program database. The database will be updated with additional or modified information after each inspection.

An administrative fee for establishments with grease discharges shall be set by JCSCD. The fee shall be established to insure full cost recovery and shall include but not be limited to the cost of field, administrative, engineering, clerical, testing, permit origination and processing expenses involved. The fees shall not be less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) per year for each establishment. The annual administrative fee shall be applied to the customer's July water and sewer service bill.

All new and existing food service establishments discharging fats, oils and greases into the sanitary sewage system shall be issued an oil and grease interceptor/trap discharge permit application on an annual basis. The permit should be kept on-site for JCSCD inspection. Permits cannot be transferred to a new owner or another location of the same business.

As a condition for service, the user shall provide, operate and maintain, at user's expense, safe and accessible monitoring establishments (such as a suitable manhole) at all times to allow observation, inspection, sampling and flow measurement of the building sewer or internal drainage systems. There shall be ample room in or near such monitoring establishment to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. When the physical location and hydraulic conditions are suitable, a manhole or similar establishment existing on the sanitary sewer collection system may be utilized as the user's manhole when agreed to by both the user and JCSCD.

Authorized personnel of JCSCD, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall have the right to enter upon all properties subject to this program, at any time and without prior notification, for the purpose of

inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, testing or record review, in accordance with this program. (as added by Ord. #2008-10, Aug. 2008)

**18-506. Enforcement.** JCSCD shall have the administrative authority to enforce this program. Whenever JCSCD finds that any user has violated or is violating this program, or any prohibition, limitation or requirements contained herein, JCSCD will initiate corrective action, which may include but not be limited to the following:

JCSCD may issue any user a written notice stating the nature of violation. Within fifteen (15) days of the date of notice, a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to JCSCD by the user.

JCSCD may enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the user responsible for noncompliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance with a time period specified by the order up to and including suspension of water service.

JCSCD may suspend water or sewer service when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of JCSCD; in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which:

- (1) Presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or the environment;
- (2) Causes stoppages, sanitary sewer overflows, or excessive maintenance to be performed to prevent stoppages in the sanitary sewer collection system;
- (3) Causes interference to the POTW; or
- (4) Causes JCSCD to violate any condition of its NPDES permits

Any person notified of a suspension of the water or sewer service shall immediately stop or eliminate the discharge. In the event of a failure of the person to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, JCSCD shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate termination of water or sewer service, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or sewer connection or endangerment to any individuals. JCSCD shall reinstate the water or sewer service when such conditions causing the suspension have been eliminated, and the reconnection fee paid. A detailed written statement submitted by the user describing the cause(s) of the harmful discharge and the measure(s) taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted to JCSCD within fifteen (15) days of the date of occurrence.

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

Notwithstanding any other remedies or procedures available to JCSCD, any permitted user who is found to have violated any provision of this program, or any order issued hereunder, may be assessed an administrative penalty of not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation. Each day on which noncompliance shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct violation. Such assessment may be added to the user's next scheduled sewer service charge and JCSCD shall have such other collection remedies as are available by law.

Any person affected by a penalty, order, or directive of JCSCD issued pursuant to this program may, within ten (10) days of the issuance of such penalty, order or directive, request a hearing in writing before JCSCD to show cause why such should be modified or made to not apply to such person. The requested hearing shall be held as soon as practical after receiving the request, at which time the person affected shall have an opportunity to be heard. At the conclusion of the hearing, JCSCD shall issue a written response to the person requesting the hearing affirming, modifying, or rescinding the penalty, order or directive at issue. (as added by Ord. #2008-10, Aug. 2008)