

Sec. 82-129. Specifications for connection.

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city, or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in the ASTM and WEF Manual of Practice no. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the superintendent before installation.

(Code 1976, § 5-2004(i))

Sec. 82-130. Inspection; supervision of connection.

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

(Code 1976, § 5-2004(j))

Sec. 82-131. Excavations.

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

(Code 1976, § 5-2004(k))

Secs. 82-132–82-140. Reserved.**DIVISION 4. USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS****Sec. 82-141. Discharge of unpolluted water.**

(a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

(b) Stormwater 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.

(Code 1976, §§ 5-2005, 5-2006)

Sec. 82-142. Prohibited discharges.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:

- (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas;
- (2) 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;
- (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 6.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works; or
- (4) 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.

(Code 1976, § 5-2007; Ord. of 9-20-93(2), §§ 1, 2)

Sec. 82-143. Restricted discharges.

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

- (1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Celsius);
- (2) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 milligrams per liter, or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit (0 and 65 degrees Celsius);

- (3) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent;
- (4) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not;
- (5) 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;
- (6) 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 having jurisdiction over such discharge to the receiving waters;
- (7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such halflife or concentration as may exceed limits established by the superintendent in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;
- (8) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5;
- (9) Materials which exert or cause:
 - a. Unusual concentration of inert suspended solids, such as but not limited to fuller's earth, lime slurries and lime residues, or of dissolved solids, such as but not limited to sodium chloride and sodium sulfate;
 - b. Excessive discoloration, such as but not limited to dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions;
 - c. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works; or
 - d. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting slugs; and
- (10) 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.

(b) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters or waste in excess of the specific limitations set forth in this subsection:

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Limitation (mg/l)</i>
Cadmium	0.9
Chromium	0.9
Copper	0.9
Lead	0.09
Nickel	0.9
Zinc	0.07
Arsenic	0.09
Mercury	0.09
Silver	0.23
Cyanide	0.09

(Code 1976, § 5-2008; Ord. of 9-20-93(2), § 3)

Sec. 82-144. Authority of superintendent in accepting wastes; compliance with federal pretreatment standards.

(a) 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 sections 82-142 and 82-143, and which in the judgment of the superintendent may have a deleterious effect upon the sewerage works, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent may:

- (1) Reject the wastes;
- (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
- (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge;
- (4) 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 section 82-149;
- (5) Require any sewer user to pay all costs associated with testing of wastewater discharge by that user to the sewer system; and/or
- (6) Require sewer system users to sample and report results of tests on wastewater discharge to the sewer system.

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.

(b) Any person producing industrial discharges shall comply with the federal pretreatment standards as prescribed by 40 CFR 128.

(Code 1976, § 5-2009; Ord. of 9-20-93(2), § 4)

Sec. 82-145. Grease, oil and sand interceptors.

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

(Code 1976, § 5-2010)

Sec. 82-146. Maintenance of pretreatment facilities.

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.

(Code 1976, § 5-2011)

Sec. 82-147. Control manhole.

When required by the superintendent, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install in the building sewer a suitable control manhole together with such meters and other appurtenances necessary 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.

(Code 1976, § 5-2012)

Sec. 82-148. Measurements, tests and analyses.

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this article shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at the control manhole. If 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 24-hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is

appropriate or whether a grab sample should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.

(Code 1976, § 5-2013)

Sec. 82-149. Special agreements with industrial users.

No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the city and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to payment therefor by the industrial concern.

(Code 1976, § 5-2014)

Secs. 82-150—82-170. Reserved.

ARTICLE V. WATER AND SEWER RATES AND CHARGES

Sec. 82-171. Deposit required; receipt; disposition of funds.

On completion of the connection to the water system and as a condition precedent to the billing of an occupant or tenant other than the property owner, and as a condition precedent to the furnishing of water on the premises so occupied, the user shall deposit with the city administrator the sum of \$100.00 for residential premises and \$120.00 for commercial premises as a utility deposit. The administrator shall issue his receipt for a deposit made to the user on payment of the deposit and shall keep a duplicate receipt. Deposits shall bear no interest and shall be kept by the administrator in a banking account separate from other funds and shall be used by the city only for the purpose of applying such deposits to unpaid and past due water, sewer, and sanitation charges of the user.

(Code 1976, § 5-1005; Ord. of 12-17-90, § 3; Ord. of 1-19-87, § 2; Ord. of 4-3-95(1), § 1; Ord. No. 2003-4, § 1, 7-21-03)

Sec. 82-172. Refund of deposit.

If a user discontinues the use of water furnished by the city and he owes no unpaid water and sewer bill to the city, the deposit made pursuant to this article shall be refunded to him without interest.

(Code 1976, § 5-1006)

Sec. 82-173. Connection charges established; payment of costs of connection.

(a) For each tap for water service to the municipal water system, there shall be charged a connection fee per unit as follows:

Up to 2" tap	\$500.00
Over 2" tap	Actual cost of connection