TITLE 18

WATER AND SEWERS

CHAPTER
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2. SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL.
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CHAPTER 1

SEWER USE REGULATIONS

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18-101. Purpose and policy. This wastewater discharge chapter sets uniform requirements for discharges into the wastewater collection and treatment system and enables the Town of Bulls Gap to comply with the administrative provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, PL 92-500, and the applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and any other discharge criteria which are required or authorized by state or federal law, and to derive the maximum public benefit by regulating the quality and quantity of wastewater discharged into the Lick Creek Valley Regional Sanitary Sewer System. This chapter provides means of determining wastewater volumes, constituents and characteristics, the setting of charges and fees, and the issuance of permits to certain users. Revenues derived from the application of this chapter shall be used to defray the "board's" cost of operating

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1Municipal code references
   Building, utility and housing codes: title 12.
   Refuse disposal: title 17.
and maintaining adequate wastewater collection and treatment systems and to provide sufficient funds for capital outlay, bond service costs, capital improvements, depreciation, and provide for equitable industrial costs of recovery of EPA-administered federal grants. The purposes of this chapter are to:

(1) Provide guidelines for the establishment of rates and a uniform procedure in the levying of the service and improvement charges to maintain equity in the billing throughout the area of service.
(2) Prohibit and/or regulate the contribution of and other structures appurtenant to the wastewater treatment system as hereinafter defined.
(3) Establish a control in the contribution of wastewater which requires greater treatment expenditures than are required for equal volumes of normal domestic waste.
(4) Establish pretreatment requirements for industrial waste before discharge to public sewers as required in Title 40, Part 403 of the Regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 123) and any subsequent amendments thereof.
(5) Establish a uniform procedure for design, installation, inspection, operation and maintenance of private wastewater treatment and disposal systems, extensions of public sewer systems, laterals and connections to sewer mains. (Ord. #__, Dec. 1985)

18-102. Scope. This chapter shall be deemed part of all residential, commercial, industrial, and public contracts for receiving wastewater collection and treatment service from the "board" and shall apply to all service received whether the service is based upon contract, agreement signed application, or other mutual understanding. (Ord. #__, Dec. 1985)

18-103. Definitions. (1) The "Act" is the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.
(2) "Board" shall mean the Public Utilities Board of the Town of Bulls Gap, Tennessee.
(3) "BOD" (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures ("standard methods") in five days at 20 degrees Centigrade (68° Fahrenheit) expressed in milligrams per liter.
(4) "Combined sewer" shall mean a sewer receiving all wastewater including a surface runoff.
(5) "Compatible pollutant" means BOD, suspended solids, nitrogen, animal and vegetable oil and grease, pH, and fecal coliform bacteria, and such additional pollutants as are now or may be in the future specified and controlled
in this town's NPDES permit for its wastewater treatment works where said works have been designed and used to reduce or remove such pollutants.

(6) "Connection" shall mean any physical tie or hookup made to a sewer line owned, operated and maintained by the board.

(7) "Connection charge" shall mean that charge levied to defray the expenditure required to process the application, make the connection, inspect the sewer lateral and service and approve the discharge permit.

(8) "Cooling water" shall mean the water used for heat exchange and discharged from any system of condensation, air conditioning, cooling, refrigeration, or other such system, but which has not been in direct contact with any polluting material.

(9) "Customer" shall mean any person who receives sewer service from the board under either an express or implied contract requiring such person to pay the board for such service.

(10) "Domestic use" of the facilities of the wastewater control system shall be defined and limited to single family, multi-family, apartment or other dwelling unit or dwelling unit equivalent containing sanitary facilities for the disposal of domestic wastewater and use for residential purposes only.

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

(12) "Extra strength wastewater" shall be defined as any wastewater that has any characteristic or combination of characteristics exceeding the characteristics of normal domestic wastewater and that requires effort or expenditure over and above that required for treatment of normal domestic wastewater.

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

(14) "Incompatible pollutant" means any pollutant which is not a "compatible pollutant" as defined in this section.

(15) "Industrial user" shall mean a source of indirect discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act.

(16) "Industrial Waste" are the liquid wastes, other than domestic wastewater, resulting from processes or operations employed in industrial or commercial establishments.

(17) "Inspector" shall mean the inspector of the Town of Bulls Gap, Tennessee.

(18) "Interference" is the inhibition or disruption of the municipal wastewater treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation
of any requirements of the town's NPDES permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use of disposal by the POTW in accordance with Section 405 of the Act, or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SDWA) application to the methods of disposal or use employed by the municipal wastewater treatment system.

(19) "Major industrial user" - Any wastewater contributor identified in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual in any of the division A, B, D, E, and I that:

(a) Has a charge of more than 10,000 gallons per day of sanitary waste on an average work day, (if seasonal, the average shall be computed on the period of use), or

(b) Has in its wastes toxic pollutants in toxic amounts as defined in the standards issued under Section 307(a) in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, or

(c) Is found by the manager to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the treatment works or upon the quality of effluent from the treatment works.

(20) "Manager of public utilities" or "manager" shall mean the manager of the public utilities board for the Town of Bulls Gap, Tennessee, or his authorized representative.

(21) "National categorical pretreatment standard or pretreatment standard" shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance for Section 307 (b) and (c) of the Act, which applies to the specific category of industrial users.

(22) "Natural outlet" shall mean any point of discharge into a waste course, pond, ditch, lake, stream or other body of surface or ground water.

(23) "Normal domestic wastewater" shall contain a daily average of not more than 400 mg/l of suspended solids; 400 mg/l of BOD; 40 mg/l nitrogen; 100 mg/l animal and vegetable oil and grease; and which contains only compatible pollutants as defined herein.

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

(25) "pH" shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution. A stabilized pH will be considered
as a pH, which does not change beyond the specified limits of 5 to 10 when the waste is subjected to aeration.

(26) "Public sewer" shall mean a sewer controlled by public authority.
(27) "Sanitary sewer" is a sewer intended to receive domestic wastewater and industrial waste, without the admixture of surface water and storm water.
(28) "Sanitary wastewater" shall mean wastewater discharging from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings, including apartments and hotels, office buildings, factories, or institutions, and free from storm and surface water.
(29) "Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying wastewater.
(30) "Sewer lateral" shall consist of the pipe line extending from any sewer main of the town to private property.
(31) "Sewer service charge" and "wastewater service charge" shall be synonymous and shall mean the amount charged to the customer for operation, maintenance and capital improvements for the wastewater control system.
(32) "Shall" is mandatory; "May" is permissive.
(33) "Slug" shall mean the discharge of any wastewater exceeding a concentration or flow greater than four times that of the average daily wastewater discharge, and which is discharged continuously for a period longer than fifteen minutes.
(34) "SIC" means the Standard Industrial Classification of users based upon the SIC Manual prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.
(35) "Standard methods" shall mean "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", latest edition, published by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation.
(36) "Storm sewer" or "storm drain" shall mean a pipe or conduit, ditch or channel which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, cooling water or other unpolluted water, but excludes wastewater.
(37) "Suspended solids" shall mean the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of or is suspended in water, wastewater, or other liquids, and which is removed by laboratory filtering.
(38) "24-Hour, flow proportional composite sample" - A sample consisting of several effluent portions collected during a 24-hour period in which the portions of sample are proportionate to the flow and combined to form a representative sample.
(39) "Town" shall mean the Town of Bulls Gap, Tennessee.
(40) "Toxic pollutant" shall be any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of the CWA (307) (a) of other Acts.
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(41) "Unpolluted water or waste" shall mean any water or wastewater containing no free or emulsified grease or oil; acid or alkali, phenols, or other substances imparting taste and odor in receiving waters; toxic and poisonous substances in suspension, colloidal state or solution; and noxious or odorous gases and/or other polluting materials.

(42) "User" shall mean any occupied property or premise having a connection to the sewer system or having access thereto.

(43) "Wastewater" shall mean the water carrying wastes from residences, business, buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, singular or in any combination, together with such ground, surface and storm water as may be present.

(44) "Wastewater control system" shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of wastewater.

(45) "Wastewater treatment plant" shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating wastewater or in the case of the town plant, may also be referred to as POTW (Publicly Owned Treatment Works).

(46) "Wye" shall mean any mechanical connection for a service lateral.

(47) Terms not otherwise defined herein shall be as adopted in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation. (Ord. # __, Dec. 1985)

18-104. General regulations. (1) Applications for service - permits.

(a) Domestic use and commercial use. A formal application for either original or additional service must be made at the office of the board of public utilities, or other specified location, and be duly approved before connection is made. The receipt by the "board" of a prospective customer's application for service shall not obligate the "board" to render the service. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with this chapter and the "board's" rules and regulations and general practice, the connection charge will be refunded in full, and there shall be no liability of the "board" to the applicant for such service, except that conditional waivers for additional services may be granted by the manager for interim periods if compliance may be assured within a reasonable period of time.

(b) Industrial use. (i) Application. An application for original, additional, or continuation of service must be made at the office of the board of public utilities, or other specified location, and must be duly approved before connection is made. The application shall be in the prescribed form of the board of public utilities, and shall include to the extent reasonably available the estimated pH,
temperature, volume, and concentration of BOD, COD, suspended solids, grease, toxic substances and/or metals together with a drawing to approximate scale showing plan of property, water distribution system and sewer layout indicating existing and proposed pretreatment and/or equalization facilities. The receipt by the "board" of a prospective customer's application for service shall not obligate the "board" to render the service. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with this chapter or the "board" rules and regulations and general practice, the application shall be rejected and there shall be no liability of the "board" to the applicant of such service.

(ii) Confidential information. All information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit application, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or any other governmental agency without restrictions unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the manager that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods which would be detrimental to the user's competitive position. When requested by the person furnishing the report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets of secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be available to governmental agencies for use in making studies; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the state of any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceeding involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential. Information accepted by the manager as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the manager until and unless prior and adequate notification is given to the user.

(2) Industrial discharge permit. (a) Wastewater discharge permits required. All major industrial users proposing to connect to or discharge into any part of the wastewater treatment system must first apply for a discharge permit. All existing major industrial users connected to or discharging to any part of the city system must obtain a wastewater discharge permit within ninety (90) days from and after the effective date of this chapter.

(b) Permit application. Users seeking a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file with the manager an application on the form prescribed by the manager, and accompanied by the applicable fee.
In support of this application, the user shall submit the following information:

(i) Name, address, and SIC number of applicant;
(ii) Volume of wastewater to be discharged;
(iii) Wastewater constituents and characteristics;
(iv) Time and duration of discharge;
(v) Average and 30 minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly, and seasonal variations, if any;
(vi) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers and appurtenances by size, location and elevation;
(vii) Description and quantities of all materials on the premises which are, or could be, discharged;
(viii) Any other information as may be deemed by the manager to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

(c) Permit conditions. Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this chapter and all other regulations, user charges and fees established by the "board". The conditions of wastewater discharge permits shall be uniformly enforced in accordance with this chapter, and applicable state and federal regulations.

Permit conditions will include the following:

(i) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to the system.
(ii) Limits on rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
(iii) Requirements for installation of monitoring facilities, including flow monitoring and sampling equipment.
(iv) Requirements for maintaining and submitting technical reports and plant records relating to wastewater discharges.
(v) Daily average and daily maximum discharge rates, or other appropriate conditions when pollutants subject to limitations and prohibitions are proposed or present in the user's wastewater discharge.
(vi) Compliance schedules.
(vii) Other conditions to ensure compliance with this chapter.

(d) Sampling and monitoring frequency. All major industrial discharges shall install monitoring facilities, including flow monitoring and sampling equipment as required by the "board". Samples of effluents
must be made and analyzed at least once per year and results of analysis sent to the "board".

(e) **Duration of permits.** Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five years. A permit may be issued for a period of less than one year, or may be stated to expire on a specific date. If the user is not notified by the manager thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the permit, the permit shall automatically be extended for six months. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification and change by the manager during the life of the permit, as limitations or requirements are modified and changed. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in his permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

(f) **Transfer of a permit.** Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation.

(g) **Revocation of permit.** Any user who violates the following conditions of his permit or of this chapter, or of applicable state and federal regulations, is subject to having his permit revoked. Violations subjecting a user to possible revocation of his permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Intentional failure of user to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge;
(ii) Failure of the user to report significant changes in operations or wastewater characteristics;
(iii) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring; or
(iv) Violation of conditions of the permit.

(3) **Connection to public sewer.** (a) **Availability.** At such time as a sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, a direct connection shall be made within 30 days to the public sewer. The sewer shall be considered available where the first floor of the building above or on ground level can be served by the sewer line in accordance with the "board's" rules and regulations and general practice. Where a sewer is available, it will be presumed that the wastewater from the premises is discharged either directly or indirectly into the sewer, and the property shall be billed for sewage service. However, if the making of connection is delayed, the property shall be subject to such charges thirty (30) days after sewer is accepted by the wastewater control system. Any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar
private wastewater disposal facilities shall be abandoned. An extension of time may be granted by the manager for cause.

(b) Connections. (i) Before excavating for sewer service, a permit must be obtained from the sewer commission. A tap fee is required, and must be paid in full before a permit is issued.

(ii) Initial connections to mains and trunk line sewers are to be made into a wye connector or other connection provided in line. If for any reason a wye connector or other connection is not available, the connection to main or trunk will be made by the "board".

(iii) Building sewers (for connection of gravity sewers) shall conform to the following requirement:

(A) The minimum size of a building sewer shall be four (4) inches.

(B) All joints and connections shall be made water tight.

(C) The building sewer shall be laid at uniform grade on a continuous firm base and in straight alignment insofar as possible. A clean-out shall be provided outside and within five (5) feet of the wall, and be properly plugged. No bends greater than forty-five degrees (45°) will be permitted.

(D) Four (4) inch building sewers shall be laid on a grade greater than or equal to one-eighth inch per lineal foot. Larger building sewers shall be laid on a grade that will produce a velocity when flowing full of at least 2.0 feet per second.

(E) The interior of each length of pipe shall be made perfectly clean and free from off-sets, fins, and projections before the next length is connected.

(F) Building sewers shall not be constructed closer than five (5) feet to any exterior wall, cellar, basement, or cistern, and depth shall be sufficient to afford protection from frost.

(G) Waste, gas service, electric service, and building storm sewers, shall not be laid in the same trench as the building sanitary sewer.

(iv) Building sewers (for connection to pressure sewer):

(A) The owner is required to furnish 220 volts (30 amp breaker or 30 amp time delay fuse) of electrical service to the outside wall closest to the grinder pump. Wire must
be a minimum #10/2 wire with ground. Power must be left on year round whether the property is occupied or not.

(B) The property owner will construct a four (4) inch lateral from his home and connect it to the grinder pump unit. See § 18-104(3)(b)(iii) for construction methods.

(C) The commission will furnish, install and maintain grinder pump unit.

(v) Materials. Building sewer shall be constructed of a size not less than four (4) inches, nominal internal diameter and shall be of the materials listed below or other suitable material that is approved by the "board".


(B) Cast Iron Pipe - A.S.T.M. Specifications A74-42; cast iron solid pipe and fittings.

(C) Plastic Pipe - minimum wall thickness for all plastic pipe is 0.187" schedule 40 and meet A.S.T.M. specifications. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) - Extra Strength - cemented joints;

Acrylonitrik-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) - Sewer pipe and fittings - extra strength - cemented joints.

(vi) All pipe installation and testing shall be in accordance with all current applicable local, county and state plumbing codes.

(vii) A backwater check valve shall be installed in each building sewer where the superintendent or engineer for the commission determines that it is necessary or desirable.

(c) Inspection of connections. The sewer connection and all sewer laterals from the building to the sewer main line must be inspected by an inspector of the public utilities board before any underground portion is covered.

(d) Use and maintenance of sewer laterals. Sewer laterals that have been previously used but have been abandoned due to the razing of building structure may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the manager, to meet all requirements of this chapter. All others must be sealed to the specifications of the public utilities board. Each individual property owner or user of the wastewater control facilities shall be entirely responsible for the maintenance of the sewer lateral located on private property. This maintenance will include repair or replacement of the service line as deemed necessary by the "manager" to meet specifications of the public utilities board.
(e) Private wastewater disposal. Where a public sanitary or combined sewer is not available, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of § 18-104(6). A service utilizing a private wastewater disposal system must be made at the office of the board of public utilities and be duly approved before construction or reconstruction is commenced.

(4) Interruption of service. The board shall not be liable for any damage resulting from failure or overflow of any sewer main, service pipes or valves, or by discontinuing the operation of its wastewater collections, treatment, and disposal facilities, for repair, extensions, or connections or from the accidental failure or the wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities from any cause whatsoever. In cases of emergency the "board" shall have the right to restrict the use of its wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities in any reasonable manner for the protection of the "board" and the wastewater control system.

(5) Discontinuance of service and refusal to connect service. The manager shall, after written notice, and allowance of a reasonable time for remedial action, have the right to discontinue service or to refuse to render service for a violation of, or a failure to comply with, this chapter, the rules and regulations, the customer's application and agreement for service, or the payment of any obligation due to the board of public utilities. Such right to discontinue service shall apply to all service received through a single tap or service, even though more than one customer or tenant is furnished service therefrom, and even though the delinquency or violation is limited to only one such customer or tenant. Discontinuance of service by the manager for any cause stated in this chapter shall not release the customer from liability for service already received or from liability from payments that thereafter become due under the minimum bill provisions or other provisions of the customer's agreement. The manager shall have the right to refuse to render service to any applicant whenever the applicant or any member of the household, apartment or dwelling unit to which such service is to be furnished, is in default in the payment of any obligation to the "board" or has heretofore had his service disconnected because of a violation of this chapter or the rules and regulations of the "board".

(6) Private domestic wastewater disposal system. The septic tank and disposal field shall be constructed or reconstructed only in locations which have been approved by the manager or the County Health Department after making such tests and examinations of the site as he deems essential to determine if the soil absorption, topography, drainage area, etc. are satisfactory for underground disposal. The discharge from the septic tank shall be disposed of in such a manner that it may not create a nuisance on the surface of the ground or pollute the underground water supply. Plans and specifications for private wastewater
disposal systems other than septic tanks and drainfields must be submitted to
the public utilities board for review for written approval by the manager.

(7) Commercial and industrial pretreatment. (a) Criteria for
treatment. Any wastewater discharge from a commercial or industrial
user of the wastewater control system whose discharge violates the
provisions set out in "Prohibited Wastewater Discharges" §18-104(8)(a)
shall pretreat at the point of origin in a private wastewater treatment
plant provided, maintained, and operated by the owner. Any wastewater
discharge from a commercial or industrial user of the wastewater control
system who exceeds or causes to exceed any provision set forth in
"Restricted Wastewater Discharges" § 18-104(8)(b) shall pretreat at the
point of origin in a private wastewater treatment plant provided,
maintained, and operated by the owner. Any commercial or industrial
wastewater discharge exceeding only the "Limitations on Wastewater
Strength" § 18-104(8)(c) may be pretreated at the point of origin in a
private wastewater treatment plant provided, maintained, and operated
by the owner.

(b) Pretreatment facilities. (i) Design and construction.
All commercial or industrial users of the wastewater control
system who elect or are required to construct new or additional
facilities for pretreatment, shall submit plans, specifications, and
other pertinent information relative to the proposed construction
to the manager for approval. Plans and specifications submitted
for approval must bear the seal of a professional engineer
registered to practice in the State of Tennessee. Written approval
of the manager must be obtained before construction of new or
additional facilities may begin. The plans, specifications, and
other pertinent information submitted to the "board" for approval
will be retained as file material for future reference with one
approved copy returned to the user.

(ii) Compliance schedule. In the event new or additional
pretreatment facilities for existing sources are required under the
provisions of this chapter, the users shall have two years within
which to install and place such facilities in operation but during
said two year period, shall submit written progress reports to the
manager not less than each six months. In the event users are
making a good faith effort to comply but are prevented from
compliance due to the complexities of a given situation or other
circumstance beyond their control, this time may be extended
by the manager for a period of time not exceeding the commencement
of the operation of the new treatment system of time limits
imposed by federal pretreatment regulations.
(iii) **Inspection of facilities.** A permit for the operation of a new or existing pretreatment or equalization system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the manager and written approval for operation is issued to the owner by the manager. The manager or his representative shall be allowed to inspect the work at any state of construction, and in any event, the application for the permit shall notify the manager when the work is ready for final inspection. In addition, the manager shall be allowed to make periodic inspections of the facilities in operation as he deems necessary. The manager may inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this chapter is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the manager or his representative ready access at all reasonable times to parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection or sampling or in the performance of any of their duties. The manager shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling or metering operations. If the user is found to be in violation of his discharge permit, then such user shall pay for any and all damages, including sampling and analytical costs.

(iv) **Maintenance of facilities.** It shall be the responsibility of the owner to maintain all wastewater treatment or equalization facilities in good working order at all times. The board of utilities must be notified in writing when pretreatment facilities will not be or are not operative by reason of equipment malfunction, emergency or routine maintenance, or any reason whatsoever. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to repair and maintain all pretreatment facilities on a high priority basis.

(c) **Monitoring facilities.** All users who propose to discharge wastewater with constituents and characteristics different from normal domestic wastewater, shall be required to install a monitoring facility. (Monitoring facility to be a manhole or other suitable facility approved by the manager which shall include a metering device with suitable accommodations for composite sampling.) When, in the judgement of the manager, there is a significant difference in wastewater constituents and characteristics produced by different operations of a single user the manager may require that separate monitoring facilities be installed for each separate source of discharge.

Monitoring facilities that are required to be installed shall be constructed and maintained at the user's expense. The purpose of the
facility is to enable inspection, sampling and flow measurements of wastewaters produced by a user. If sampling or metering equipment is also required by the manager, it shall be provided and installed at the user's expense. However, such sampling equipment shall be required by the manager only after sampling by the board with a portable sampler establishes the existence of significant variations in concentrations or constituents of the user's discharge. Operation, maintenance, sampling, and testing shall be performed by the manager at the user's expense. Wastewater samples will be made available to the industry if requested.

The monitoring facility will normally be required to be located on the user's premises outside of the building. The manager may, however, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street right-of-way and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

If the monitoring facility is inside the user's fence, there shall be accommodations to allow safe and immediate access for "board" personnel. Whether constructed on public or private property, the monitoring facilities shall be constructed in accordance with the manager's requirements and all applicable local agency construction standards and specifications. When, in the judgment of the manager, an existing user requires a monitoring facility, the user will be so notified in writing. Construction must be completed within 180 days following written notification unless an extension is granted by the manager.

(d) Protection from accidental discharge. Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge into the sewer of prohibited materials or other wastes regulated by this chapter. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the manager before construction of the facility. The review and approval of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter.

(e) Grease, oil and sand interceptors. Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the manager, 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 manager and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.
(8) **Discharge regulations.** All users of the facilities of the wastewater control system shall comply with the following regulations and restrictions before discharging or causing to be discharged any wastewater to the public sewer system. 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" available at the "board's" office.

(a) **Prohibited wastewater discharges.** No person shall discharge or deposit or cause or allow to be discharged or deposited into the system any wastewater which contains the following:

(i) Any water or wastes having corrosive or explosive properties, containing toxic or poisonous substances, or noxious or malodorous gas, which either singly or by interaction with other wastes or which is capable of causing an obstruction, or which may in any other way cause any interference with the proper operation of the wastewater control system.

(ii) No water or wastes shall be discharged to the public sewer in "slugs" so that the flow rate or concentration of pollutants causes sufficiently sudden changes in the wastewater as it arrives at the wastewater treatment plant to interfere with proper operation. Radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration that they do not comply with regulations or orders issued by the appropriate authority having control over their use and which will or may cause damage or hazards to the sewage facilities or personnel operating the system.

(iii) Any unpolluted water including, but not limited to, water from cooling systems or of stormwater origin, which will increase the hydraulic load on the treatment system.

(iv) Wastes with objectionable color not removable by treatment process.

(v) Oil and grease if concentration and dispersion results in separation and adherence to sewer structures and appurtenances in excess of normal domestic wastewater.

(vi) Solid or viscous materials which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facility such as, but not limited to, grease, garbage with particles greater than one half inch in any dimension, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides, or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining, or other
processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grinding or polishing waste.

(vii) Any liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any way to the POTW. At no time should there be two successful readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than 5% nor any single reading over 20% of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromate, carbides, hydrides, and sulfides and any other substances which the town, the state or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard to the system.

(viii) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or higher than 9.5 or any wastewater having any corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the POTW.

(ix) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction to the POTW which exceeds 40°C (105°F).

(x) Wastes requiring more than 12 mg/l of chlorine, as measured by the Amperometric method, to produce a residual of 10.0 ppm after a contact period of fifteen minutes.

(xi) 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.

(xii) Any substance which may cause the POTW effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
(xiii) Any substance which will cause the POTW, its NPDES and/or state disposal system permit or the receiving water quality standards.

(b) **Restricted wastewater discharges.** (i) No person or user shall discharge wastewater which exceeds the following set of standards unless an exception is permitted as provided in the chapter. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements shall be considered a violation of this chapter.
## RESTRICTED WASTEWATER DISCHARGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituents</th>
<th>Daily Average* Maximum Concentration (mg/l)</th>
<th>Instantaneous Maximum Concentration (mg/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boron</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, (Total)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenols</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (units)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Active Agents (as MBAS)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-biogradable TD Solids</td>
<td>5000.0</td>
<td>5000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Grease (Petroleum and/or mineral base)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>150.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°F)</td>
<td></td>
<td>150°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based upon 24-hour flow proportional composite samples.

(ii) Conditions set out below for the treatment plant influent must also be met which may require a reduction of values set out for individual discharges:
"Protection Criteria"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Maximum Concentration (mg/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boron</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, Total</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenols</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°F)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (units)</td>
<td>6-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No statement in this chapter is intended or may be construed to prohibit the manager from establishing specific wastewater discharge criteria more restrictive where wastes are determined to be harmful or destructive to the facilities of the wastewater control system, or to create a public nuisance, or to
cause discharge of the wastewater control system to violate effluent or stream quality standards, or to exceed industrial pretreatment standards for discharge to municipal wastewater treatment systems as imposed or as may be imposed by the Tennessee Department of Health and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) **Limitations on wastewater strength.** It is the intent of this chapter to regulate all discharges of compatible wastes in excess of normal domestic wastewater, the major parameters as determined by 24 hour composite samples, shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Daily Average Concentration (mg/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOD</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Grease (animal and/or vegetable base)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen, total</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) **Exceptions to discharge criteria.** Non-residential users of the wastewater control system may apply for a temporary exception to the restricted and regulated wastewater discharge criteria listed in § 18-104(8)(b) and (c) of this chapter. Exceptions can be granted according to the following guidelines subject to the appeals procedure provided in § 18-104(4).

(i) All exceptions granted under this paragraph shall be temporary and subject to revocation at any time by the manager upon a reasonable notice.

(ii) The user requesting the exception must demonstrate to the manager that he is making a concentrated and serious effort to maintain high standards of operation and control and housekeeping levels, etc. so that discharges to the wastewater control system are being minimized. If negligence is found, permits will be subject to termination.

(iii) The user requesting the exception must demonstrate that compliance with stated concentration and quantity standards is technically or economically infeasible and the discharge, if exempted, will not:

(A) Interfere with the normal collection and operation of the wastewater control system.
(B) Limit the sludge management alternatives available and increase the cost of providing adequate sludge management.

(C) Pass through the POTW in quantities and/or concentrations that would cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit.

(iv) The user must show that the exception, if granted, will not cause the discharger to violate its inforce federal pretreatment standards unless the exception is granted under provisions of the applicable pretreatment regulations.

(v) A surcharge shall be applied to any exception granted under this sub-part. These surcharges shall be applied for that concentration of the pollutant for which the variance has been granted in excess of the concentration stipulated in this chapter based on the average daily flow of the user.

(vi) At such time that the levels of pollutants must be reduced because of violations of any of the provisions of (iii) above, the following method shall be used to reduce the discharge levels. All users shall be required to reduce their discharge levels by a sufficient amount to meet the standard being violated. Users shall be required to reduce their discharge levels in accordance with their contribution to the system.

(e) Relaxation of discharge criteria. The manager shall, to the maximum extent feasible, recommend a relaxation of criteria established in this chapter in the event the POTW effluent standards are changed or if the POTW removals are such that a relaxation will not cause violation of the effluent standards.

(9) Wastewater disposal services. (a) Permit. No person, firm, association, or corporation shall clean out, drain or flush any septic tank or any other type of wastewater or excreta disposal system into the POTW unless such person, firm, association or corporation obtains a permit from the manager to perform such acts or services. Any person, firm, association or corporation desiring a permit to perform such services shall file an application on the prescribed form. Upon any such application, said permit shall be issued by the manager when the conditions of this chapter have been met and providing the manager is satisfied the applicant has adequate and proper equipment to perform the services contemplated in a safe and competent manner.

(b) Fees. For each permit issued under the provisions of this chapter and annual service charge therefore shall be paid to the Public Utilities Board of the Town of Bulls Gap, Tennessee, to be set as specified in § 18-105, Schedule of Rates and Charges. Any such permit granted
shall be for one full fiscal year or a fraction of the fiscal year, and shall continue in full force and effect from the time issued until the ending of the fiscal year unless sooner revoked, and shall be non-transferrable. The number of the permit granted hereunder shall be plainly painted on each side of each motor vehicle used in the conduct of the business permitted hereunder.

(c) **Designated disposal locations.** The manager shall designate approved locations for the emptying and cleansing of all equipment used in the performance of the services rendered under the permit herein provided for, and it shall be a violation hereof for any person, firm, association or corporation to empty or clean such equipment at any other place other than the place so designated.

(d) **Discharge criteria.** All waste discharged into the system by wastewater disposal services shall meet discharge regulations and restrictions as stated in § 18-104(8).

(e) **Revocation of permit.** Failure to comply with all the provisions of this chapter shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of such permit by the manager. The possession within the town limits of Bulls Gap by any person or any motor vehicle equipped with a body type and accessories of a nature and design capable of serving as a septic tank or wastewater or excreta disposal system cleaning unit shall be Prima Facie evidence that such person is engaged in the business of cleaning, draining, or flushing septic tanks or other wastewater or excreta disposal systems within the town limits of Bulls Gap.

(10) **Charges and billing.** (a) **Wastewater service charge.** The wastewater service charge for normal domestic wastewater is based on the water discharged to the wastewater control system as measured by the public water supply meter, or meters, and/or by any supplementary meter, or meters, necessary to measure the amount of water discharged. The basic wastewater service charge shall be determined upon the metered flow and at rates as provided for in § 18-105.

(b) **Users who discharge or cause to be discharged extra strength wastes to the sewer system in accordance with the provisions of this chapter with an appropriate permit therefore will be subject to a surcharge to compensate the wastewater control system for above normal operating and maintenance expense incurred in treating and disposing of the discharge with credit for any reduced operating cost as a result of the constituents or characteristics discharged by the user. The surcharge for extra strength wastes will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of § 18-105. Users who discharge extra strength wastes without a permit shall be subject to the provisions of § 18-104(4).**
(c) **Sampling, flow monitoring, and analysis.** Users who are required by the manager to have sampling and flow monitoring devices installed (temporary or permanent) shall be charged to compensate the board for operating and maintaining equipment and for performing analytical tests on their discharge. The charge will be assessed in accordance with provisions of § 18-105.

(d) **Billing.** The billing for normal domestic wastewater shall consist of a minimum wastewater service charge with rates as specified by the "board", subject to net and gross rates. Wastewater discharges with above normal strength characteristics will be subject to an extra strength surcharge in addition to the wastewater service charge. In addition, certain industrial users will be liable for payment of sampling, flow monitoring and analysis charges.

(i) **Minimum charges.** Where the sewer service charge is computed directly, the minimum charge will be as stated in the schedule of rates and charges as established by the board of public utilities.

(ii) **Estimated billing.** 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 "board" reserves the right to render an estimated bill based on the best information available. The manager also reserves the right to require metering of any water discharged into the sewer system.

(iii) **Supplemental water supply.** In the event that any customer uses water from a source other than the public water supply, for any purpose other than for sprinkling lawns and/or gardens, or other use with no discharge into the wastewater control system, the customer must install or have installed according to the "board's" specifications and maintain a supplementary meter to measure the amount of water so used and the amount so used shall be computed in determining the wastewater service charge.

(iv) **Adjustments and corrections of errors.** Such adjustments to billing for over or under registration of meters, for leaks, for the determination of water use by consumers when meters have been inoperative, for an obviously incorrect meter reading, or for other recognized and proper adjustments as are granted to water consumers by the "board", will be accepted by the "board" and such adjustment for water use shall be applied in obtaining the indicated adjusted billing of sewer charges. All other requests for adjustments of sewer charges made to the "board" shall be referred to the manager who will handle such complaints.
Any adjustment or decision thus authorized by the manager shall be made to the customer affected thereby.

(v) Exemptions. Claims for exemption from the sewer service charge because of nonavailability of sewers may be made to the manager, giving the "board" account number. Exemptions from the charge will be retroactive to the commencement date of the sewer service charge or the date of nonavailability. (Ord. #_____, Dec. 1985)

18-105. **Wastewater charges and fees.** (1) Purpose of charges and fees. A schedule of charges and fees shall be adopted by the board of utilities which will enable it to comply with the revenue requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, PL 92-500. Charges and fees shall be determined in a manner consistent with regulations of the Federal Grant Program to ensure that sufficient revenues are collected to defray the "board's" cost of operating and maintaining adequate wastewater collection and treatment systems and to provide sufficient funds for capital outlay, bond service costs, capital improvements, depreciation, and equitable industrial cost recovery of EPA administered federal grants.

(2) Classification of users. All users are to be classified by the manager either by assigning each one to a "user classification" category according to the principal activity conducted on the user's premises, by individual user analyization, or by a combination thereof. The purpose of such collective and/or individual classification is to facilitate the regulation of wastewater discharges based on wastewater constituents and characteristics to provide an effective means of source control, and to establish a system of charges and fees which will insure an equitable recovery of the "board's cost.

(3) Type of charges and fees. The charges and fees as established in the "board's" schedule of charges and fees, may include, but not be limited to:

(a) Users classification charges.
(b) Fees for monitoring, maintenance, and analysis.
(c) Fees for permits.
(d) Surcharge fees.
(e) Discharge permit fees.

(4) Basis for determination of charges. Charges and fees may be based upon a minimum basic charge for each premises, computed on the basis of "normal domestic wastewater."

(5) Computation and assessments. The computation of an assessment of surcharges, monitoring charges, maintenance charges and testing or analysis charges will be subject to the appeals procedure provided in this chapter. (Ord. #_____, Dec. 1985)
18-106. Enforcement.

(1) Accidental discharges.

(a) Notification of discharges. Users shall notify the manager (or his designated official), immediately upon accidental discharging wastes in violation of this chapter to enable countermeasures to be taken by the manager to minimize damage to the community sewer, treatment facility, treatment processes, and the receiving waters.

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

Such notification will not relieve users of liability for any expenses, loss, or damage to the sewer system, treatment plant, or treatment process, or for any fines imposed on the "board" on account thereof under state and federal law.

(b) Notice to employees. In order that employees of users be informed of the "board's" requirements, users shall make available to their employees copies of this chapter together with such other wastewater information and notices which may be furnished by the manager from time to time directed toward more effective water pollution control. A notice shall be furnished and permanently posted on the user's bulletin board advising employees whom to call in case of an accidental discharge in violation of this chapter.

(c) Preventive measures. Any direct or indirect connection or entry point for persistent or deleterious wastes to the user's plumbing or drainage system shall be eliminated.

(2) Issuance of cease and desist orders. When the manager finds that a discharge of wastewater has taken place, in violation of prohibitions or limitations of this chapter, or the provisions of a wastewater discharge permit, the manager shall issue an order to cease and desist and that these persons not complying with such prohibitions, limits, requirements, or provisions, to:

(a) Comply forthwith;
(b) Comply in accordance with a time schedule set forth by the manager;
(c) Take appropriate remedial or preventive action in the event of a threatened violation;
(d) Surrender his applicable user's permit if ordered to do so after a show cause hearing.

(3) Submission of time schedule. When the manager finds that a discharge of wastewater has been taking place, in violation of prohibitions or limitations prescribed in this chapter, or wastewater source control requirements, effluent limitations or pretreatment standards, or provisions of
a wastewater discharge permit, the manager shall require the user to submit for approval, with such modifications as it deems necessary, a detailed time schedule of specific actions which the user shall take in order to prevent or correct a violation of requirements.

(4) **Hearings/appeals.** (a) Except in those emergency situations as provided for in § 18-107(5), the manager shall afford any user an opportunity for a hearing and shall provide not less than forty-eight (48) hours notice thereof, before terminating service for any reason other than nonpayment.

(b) Any user, permit applicant, or permit holder affected by any decision, action or determination, including cease and desist orders, made by the manager interpreting or implementing the provisions of this chapter or in the granting or refusing of any permit issued hereunder, may file with the manager a written request for reconsideration within ten days of such decision, action, or determination, setting forth in detail the facts supporting the user's request for reconsideration. The manager's decision, action, or determination shall remain in full force and effect during such period of reconsideration and during the appeal therefrom, unless modified or suspended by the sewer regulation appeals board.

If the ruling made by the manager is unsatisfactory to the person requesting reconsideration, he may within ten days after notification of the action, file a written appeal to the sewer regulation appeals board. The written appeal shall be heard within thirty days from the date of filing. The sewer regulation appeals board shall make a final recommendation on the appeal within fifteen days of the close of the meeting as set forth in § 18-108. Appeal from the decision of the sewer regulation appeals board shall be to the board of mayor and aldermen of the Town of Bulls Gap. The decision, action, or determination of the sewer regulation appeals board shall remain in effect during the pendency of any appeal unless modified or suspended by the board of mayor and aldermen. The decision of the board of mayor and aldermen shall remain in effect during the pendency of an appeal to the courts unless the same is modified or suspended by a court of competent jurisdiction after notice and an evidentiary hearing.

(5) **Scope of review by sewer regulation appeals board and/or the board of mayor and aldermen.** (a) Review of actions or decisions other than the refusal of applications for exceptions and/or conditions on discharge permits shall be to determine whether or not the decision, action or determination made by the manager is reasonable and necessary to protect the POTW and/or to effectuate the provisions of this chapter.
(b) Review of actions involving refusal of applications for exceptions and/or conditions on discharge permits shall be to determine whether or not the party appealing said decision has met the conditions prescribed in § 18-104(8)(d). In making this determination, the board may consider the following:

(i) The cost of pretreatment or other types of control techniques which could be necessary for the user to achieve effluent reduction, by prohibitive cost alone shall not be the basis for granting a variance;

(ii) The age of equipment and industrial facilities involved to the extent that such factors effect the quality or quantity of wastewater discharge;

(iii) The process employed by the user and process changes available which would effect the quality or quantity of wastewater discharged;

(iv) The engineering aspects of various types of pretreatment or other control techniques available to the user to improve the quantity or quality of wastewater discharge.

(6) Notice to user. Notice of a discharge in violation of this chapter shall be served on the owner, user, and/or permit holder by certified mail, return receipt requested, as well as and in addition to any other means of communication that the city has available to notify the party of said violation and the need for corrective action. (Ord. #__, Dec. 1985)

18-107. Abatement. (1) Public nuisance. Discharge of wastewater in any manner in violation of this chapter or of any order issued by the manager as authorized by this chapter, is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the manager. Any person creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of the Town of Bulls Gap codes or chapters governing such nuisance.

(2) Correction of violation: collection of cost injunction. In order to enforce the provisions of this chapter, the manager shall correct any violation thereof. The cost of such correction shall be added to any sewer service charge payable by the person violating the chapter or the owner or tenant of the property upon which the violation occurred, and the Town of Bulls Gap shall have such remedies for the collection of such costs as it has for the collection of sewer service charges.

(3) Damage to facilities. When a discharge of wastes causes an obstruction, damage, or any other impairment to facilities, the manager shall assess a charge against the user for the work required to clean or repair the facility and add such charge to the user's sewer service charge.
(4) **Injunction.** Whenever a discharge of wastewater is in violation of the provisions of this chapter or otherwise causes or threatens to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance, the manager may petition the Circuit or Chancery Court for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction, or both, as may be appropriate in restraining the continuance of such discharge.

(5) **Termination of service.** In order to effect its powers, the manager may enter upon private property for the purpose of inspection and maintenance of sanitary and waste disposal facilities and may terminate service to property which a violation of any rule or regulation of this chapter is found to exist.

Prior to termination of service, however, the manager shall notify, in writing, the owner and tenant, if any, of such property that service is intended to be so terminated and conduct a hearing thereon as herein provided. In the event of an emergency that, in the opinion of the manager, threatens harm to the facilities or endangers the public health, the manager shall notify the owner and/or tenant and immediately take action to terminate service to the property. In such cases, a hearing shall be held by the manager on said termination within 24 hours to allow the user an opportunity to demonstrate to the manager that the emergency situation has been abated or corrected and that the danger to the facilities or public health no longer exists.

(6) **Civil liabilities.** Any person or user who intentionally or negligently violates any provision of this chapter, requirements or conditions set forth in permits duly issued, or who discharges wastewater which causes pollution or violates any cease and desist order, prohibition, effluent limitation, national standard or performance, pretreatment or toxicity standard, shall be liable civilly. Said civil liability may be in a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for each day in which such violation occurs.

The manager may petition the Circuit or Chancery Court to impose, assess, and recover such sums. In determining such amount, the court shall take into consideration all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurs, the corrective action, if any.

(7) **Penalties.** Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit specified by the manager shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the amount not more than $50 for each violation. Each day in which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate offense, unless the fact of such violation is being appealed as herein provided.

(8) **Falsifying of information.** Any person or user who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, record, report, plan or other document filed with the manager or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this
chapter, is hereby declared to be in violation of this chapter, and subject to the civil liabilities imposed under § 18-107(6). (Ord. #___, Dec. 1985)

18-108. **Sewer regulations appeal board.** (1) The board of public utilities shall serve as the sewer regulations appeals board.

(2) **Powers of the "board".** The appeals board shall have the following powers:

(a) To conduct hearings on appeals from decisions of the manager in actions taken under and pursuant to this chapter.

(b) The "board" shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in hearings before the "board" on its own initiative or upon application of the parties.

(c) The chairman, vice-chairman or chairman pro tem shall be authorized to administer oaths. All testimony before the "board" shall be under oath.

(d) To prescribe such rules and regulations for the convening of the "board", the conduct of hearings and all matters pertaining to and in furtherance of the authority and power herein granted. (Ord. #_____, Dec. 1985)

(1) Power and authority of inspectors.

(a) Entry on private property. The manager and other duly authorized employees of the "board" bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspections observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The manager or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes including metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, ceramic, paper, leather tanning or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and sources of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

(b) Safety. While performing the necessary private work on properties referred to in the above paragraph, the manager or duly authorized employees of the "board" 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 "board" employees and the "board" shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by "board" employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions.

(c) Easement. The manager and other duly authorized employees of the "board" bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the "board" holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

(2) Rules and regulations. The "board" is authorized to make, promulgate, alter, amend, or repeal such rules and regulations as are reasonably necessary to control the use of the wastewater control system. The violations of any such rules and regulations shall constitute a violation of this chapter.

(3) Public sewer specifications. All public sewers connected to the wastewater control system shall be constructed in accordance with the "board's" specifications for construction of public sewers in conformance with the rules and regulations for construction of public sewers imposed or as may be imposed
by the Tennessee Department of Health and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. (Ord. #___, Dec. 1985)
CHAPTER 2

SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL

SECTION

18-201. Definitions.

18-202. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods.

18-203. When a connection to the public sewer is required.

18-204. When a septic tank shall be used.

18-205. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.

18-206. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.

18-207. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.

18-208. Owner to provide disposal facilities.

18-209. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.

18-210. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.

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18-201. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation of this chapter:

(1) "Accessible sewer." A public sanitary sewer located in a street or alley abutting on the property in question or otherwise within two hundred (200) feet of any boundary of said property measured along the shortest available right-of-way.

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

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

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

(5) "Approved septic tank system." A watertight covered receptacle of monolithic concrete, either precast or cast in place, constructed according to plans approved by the health officer. Such tanks shall have a capacity of not less than 750 gallons and in the case of homes with more than two (2) bedrooms the capacity of the tank shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the Tennessee Department of Health as provided for in its 1967 bulletin entitled "Recommended Guide for Location, Design, and Construction of Septic Tanks and Disposal Fields." A minimum liquid depth of four (4) feet should be provided with a minimum depth of air space above the liquid of one (1) foot.
The septic tank dimensions should be such that the length from inlet to outlet is at least twice but not more than three (3) times the width. The liquid depth should not exceed five (5) feet. The discharge from the septic tank shall be disposed of in such a manner that it may not create a nuisance on the surface of the ground or pollute the underground water supply, and such disposal shall be in accordance with recommendations of the health officer as determined by acceptable soil percolation data.

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

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

(8) "Watercourse." Any natural or artificial drain which conveys water either continuously or intermittently. (1978 Code, § 8-301)

18-202. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods. Every residence, building, or place where human beings reside, assemble, or are employed within the corporate limits shall be required to have a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. (1978 Code, § 8-302)

18-203. When a connection to the public sewer is required. Wherever an accessible sewer exists and water under pressure is available, approved plumbing facilities shall be provided and the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged through a connection to said sewer made in compliance with the requirements of the official responsible for the public sewerage system. On any lot or premise accessible to the sewer no other method of sewage disposal shall be employed. (1978 Code, § 8-303)

18-204. When a septic tank shall be used. Wherever water carried sewage facilities are installed and their use is permitted by the health officer, and an accessible sewer does not exist, the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged into an approved septic tank system.

No septic tank or other water-carried sewage disposal system except a connection to a public sewer shall be installed without the approval of the health officer or his duly appointed representative. The design, layout, and construction of such systems shall be in accordance with specifications approved by the health officer and the installation shall be under the general supervision of the department of health. (1978 Code, § 8-304)
18-205. **Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.** Every person, firm, or corporation who operates equipment for the purpose of removing digested sludge from septic tanks, cesspools, privies, and other sewage disposal installations on private or public property must register with the health officer and furnish such records of work done within the corporate limits as may be deemed necessary by the health officer. (1978 Code, § 8-305)

18-206. **Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.** Wherever a sanitary method of human excreta disposal is required under § 18-202 and water-carried sewage facilities are not used, a sanitary pit privy or other approved method of disposal shall be provided. (1978 Code, § 8-306)

18-207. **Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.** Any person, firm, or corporation proposing to construct a septic tank system, privy, or other sewage disposal facility, requiring the approval of the health officer under this chapter, shall before the initiation of construction obtain the approval of the health officer for the design and location of the system and secure a permit from the health officer for such system. (1978 Code, § 8-307)

18-208. **Owner to provide disposal facilities.** It shall be the duty of the owner of any property upon which facilities for sanitary sewage or human excreta disposal are required by § 18-202, or the agent of the owner to provide such facilities. (1978 Code, § 8-308)

18-209. **Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.** It shall be the duty of the occupant, tenant, lessee, or other person in charge to maintain the facilities for sewage disposal in a clean and sanitary condition at all times and no refuse or other material which may unduly fill up, clog, or otherwise interfere with the operation of such facilities shall be deposited therein. (1978 Code, § 8-309)

18-210. **Only specified methods of disposal to be used.** No sewage or human excreta shall be thrown out, deposited, buried, or otherwise disposed of, except by a sanitary method of disposal as specified in this chapter. (1978 Code, § 8-310)

18-211. **Discharge into watercourses restricted.** No sewage or excreta shall be discharged or deposited into any lake or watercourse except under conditions specified by the health officer and specifically authorized by the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board. (1978 Code, § 8-311)
18-212. **Pollution of ground water prohibited.** No sewage, effluent from a septic tank, sewage treatment plant, or discharges from any plumbing facility shall empty into any well, either abandoned or constructed for this purpose, cistern, sinkhole, crevice, ditch, or other opening either natural or artificial in any formation which may permit the pollution of ground water. (1978 Code, § 8-312)

18-213. **Enforcement of chapter.** It shall be the duty of the health officer to make an inspection of the methods of disposal of sewage and human excreta as often as is considered necessary to insure full compliance with the terms of this chapter. Written notification of any violation shall be given by the health officer to the person or persons responsible for the correction of the condition, and correction shall be made within thirty (30) days after notification. If the health officer shall advise any person that the method by which human excreta and sewage is being disposed of constitutes an immediate and serious menace to health such person shall at once take steps to remove the menace. Failure to remove such menace immediately shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code. However, such person shall be allowed the number of days herein provided within which to make permanent correction. (1978 Code, § 8-313)

18-214. **Carnivals, circuses, etc.** Whenever carnivals, circuses, or other transient groups of persons come within the corporate limits such groups of transients shall provide a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. Failure of a carnival, circus, or other transient group to provide such sanitary method of disposal and to make all reasonable changes and corrections proposed by the health officer shall constitute a violation of this section. In these cases the violator shall not be entitled to the notice of thirty (30) days provided for in the preceding section. (1978 Code, § 8-314)

18-215. **Violations.** Any person, persons, firm, association, or corporation or agent thereof, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code. (1978 Code, § 8-315)
CHAPTER 3

CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.\(^1\)

SECTION
18-301. Definitions.
18-303. Statement required.
18-304. Violations.

**18-301. 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 municipality for general use and which supply is recognized as the public water supply by the Tennessee Department of Health.
2. "Cross connection." Any physical connection whereby the public water supply is connected, with any other water supply system, whether public or private, either inside or outside of any building or buildings, in such manner that a flow of water into the public water supply is possible either through the manipulation of valves or because of 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 normally contains sewage or other waste or liquid which would be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply.
6. "Person." Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association, and any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country. (1978 Code, § 8-401)

**18-302. Regulated.** It shall be unlawful for any person to cause a cross connection, auxiliary intake, by-pass, or interconnection to be made, or allow

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\(^1\)Municipal code references
Water and sewer system administration: title 18.
Wastewater treatment: title 18.
one to exist for any purpose whatsoever, unless the construction and operation of same have been approved by the Tennessee Department of Health and the operation of such cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or interconnection is at all times under the direct supervision of the superintendent of the waterworks. (1978 Code, § 8-402)

18-303. **Statement required.** Any person whose premises are supplied with water from the public water supply and who also has on the same premises a separate source of water supply, or stores water in an uncovered or insanitary storage reservoir from which the water stored therein is circulated through a piping system, shall file with the superintendent of the waterworks 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 until the construction and operation of same have received the approval of the Tennessee Department of Health, and the operation and maintenance of same have been placed under the direct supervision of the superintendent of the waterworks. (1978 Code, § 8-403)

18-304. **Violations.** Any person who now has cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, by-passes, or interconnections in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to comply with such provisions. After a thorough investigation of existing conditions and an appraisal of the time required to complete the work, the amount of time to be allowed shall be designated by the superintendent of the waterworks. In addition to, or in lieu of any fines and penalties that may be judicially assessed for violations of this chapter, the superintendent of the waterworks shall discontinue the public water supply service at any premises upon which there is found to be a cross-connection, auxiliary intake, by-pass, or interconnection, and service shall not be restored until such cross-connection, auxiliary intake, by-pass, or interconnection has been discontinued. (1978 Code, § 8-404)