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in stormwater runoff.

Premises means any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land whether improved or unimproved including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

Pretreatment or treatment means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the removal of pollutants or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the municipal sewer system. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except by dilution as prohibited by federal regulation.

Pretreatment requirements means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment standards or standards means prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.

Private on-site wastewater system means any sewage system designed or constructed for disposal of domestic sewage or industrial wastes in which there will not be any discharge of raw or treated wastes into any freshwater aquifer or into any watercourse or into any sanitary sewer or onto any adjacent properties other than that of the property served.

Public sewer means that portion of the municipal sewer system designed for the collection and transport of wastewater from the service connection to the sewage treatment works.

Residential user means discharges from a single-family dwelling or duplex.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is the principal Federal law governing the disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Certain industries that dispose of quantities exceeding a minimum threshold of hazardous waste must report the quantities disposed of. The EPA publishes a list of the generators of these hazardous waste products and the quantities. This list is used by the UG to identify industrial sites that warrant inclusion into the Industrial Stormwater Program.

Sanitary sewer means a sewer that carries wastewater, sewage, or industrial wastes, and to which stormwaters, surface waters, and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

Sewage treatment works means that portion of the municipal sewer system that is designed for the treatment and disposal of wastewater and the handling and disposal of the concentrated wastes from that process.

Sewer means a pipe or enclosed conduit for the collection and transport of wastewater and/or stormwater.

Significant industrial user means:

(1) All categorical industrial users except those designated as NSCIUs.

(2) Any noncategorical industrial user that:

a. Discharges 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater ("process wastewater" excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and/or boiler blowdown wastewaters);

b. Contributes a process wastewater stream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic (BOD, TSS, etc.) capacity of the treatment plant

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receiving the wastewater; or

c. The control authority or approval authority has determined has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the POTW treatment plant by inhibition, pass through or pollutants, sludge contamination, or endangerment of POTW workers.

The control authority may decide to remove any noncategorical industrial user from the list of significant industrial users if the industrial facility has no reasonable potential to violate any pretreatment standards (general and specific prohibitions or local limits).

Significant noncompliance (SNC) means noncompliance in one or more of the following categories:

(1) Category 1. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined herein as those in which 66 percent or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or the average limit for the same pollutant parameter.

(2) Category 2. Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined herein as those in which 33 percent or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH).

(3) Category 3. Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily, maximum, or longer-term average) that the control authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public).

(4) Category 4. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent danger to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.

(5) Category 5. Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.

(6) Category 6. Failure to provide, within 45 days after the due date, required reports, such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.

(7) Category 7. Failure to accurately report noncompliance.

(8) Category 8. Any other violation or group of violations that the control authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

Silver-rich solution means a solution containing sufficient silver such that cost-effective recovery can be done either on-site or off-site. Within photographic processing facilities, such solutions include, but are not limited to, fix and bleach-fix solutions, stabilizers (e.g., plumbless stabilizers and chemical washes), low replenished (low-flow) washes, and all functionally similar solutions. It does not include such low silver solutions as used developers, bleaches, stop baths, pre-bleaches,

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or stabilizers following washes and wash waters.

Slug load or slug discharge means any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in section 30-124. A slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or permit conditions.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) means a classification pursuant to the most recent edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the executive office of the president, office of management and budget.

Storm drainage system means all surfaces, structures and systems that contribute to, manage, or convey stormwater, including private drainage systems, the MS4, retention and infiltration facilities, natural drainageways, surface water, groundwater, waters of the state and the United States.

Storm sewer or storm drain means a sewer that carries stormwaters and surface waters and other unpolluted water identified in the unified government NPDES permit, but excludes wastewater, sewage, and industrial wastes.

Stormwater means any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) means document which describes the best management practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to stormwater, stormwater conveyance systems, and/or receiving waters to the maximum extent practicable.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) means the federal EPA program that tracks the waste management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. U.S. facilities in different industry sectors must report annually how much of each chemical they release into the environment and/or managed through recycling, energy recovery and treatment, as well as any practices implemented to prevent or reduce the generation of chemical waste. The information submitted by facilities is compiled in the Toxics Release Inventory. TRI helps support informed decision-making by companies, government agencies, non-governmental organizations and the public.

Surcharge means an additional fee, included as part of the water pollution abatement, which is in addition to the domestic fees and is based on a higher COD, TSS, and/or oil and grease reading.

Tap or tapping refers to the materials, labor, and operations necessary to create or replace a connection.

Total suspended solids (TSS) means solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, sewage, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

Total toxic organics (TTO) means

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total toxic organics, which is the summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 milligram per liter of all constituents included in 40 CFR 413.02(i) or its replacement.

Toxic pollutant means any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the EPA under the provision of section 307(a) (1) of the act (33 USC 1317(a)(1)).

Uncontaminated means not containing harmful quantities of pollutants.

Unified government sewer system means the municipal sewer system owned and operated by the unified government.

Unpolluted water means water of quality equal to, or better than, the effluent criteria in effect, or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with pretreatment standards, limitations in a wastewater discharge permit, or local standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the industrial user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

User or sewer user means any person who contributes, causes, or permits the contribution of wastewater into the municipal sewer system.

Waste hauler means any person who cleans and/or transports approved wastewater or sludge from septic tanks, grease traps, portable toilets, car/truck wash operations, chemical or petroleum processes, sewer cleaning or other similar services.

Wastewater or sewage means the liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that may be present, whether treated or untreated.

Wastewater discharge permit has the meaning as set forth in article II of this chapter.

Watercourse means a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

Waters of the state means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural, or artificial, public, or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

(Code 1988, § 30-1; Ord. No. O-46-05, § 1, 6-2-2005; Ord. No. O-27-14, § 3, 4-10-2014; Ord. No. O-28-14, § 1, 5-1-2014; Ord. No. O-1-20, § 1, 1-9-2020; Ord. No. O-79-21, § 1, 6-10-2021; Ord. No. O-128-23, § 1, 10-12-2023)

Cross reference(s)—Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 30-66. Initial tapping of or connection to sanitary and storm sewers.

(a) Taps made to an existing public sanitary or storm sewer shall be made by the environmental services division, a contractor working for the

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unified government's public works department, or a licensed plumber. Connections shall be made in compliance with plans and specifications approved by the director.

(b) Fees for taps and connection permits shall be set by the county administrator. Tap fees may be waived in cases where the building sewer is to be attached to an existing wye or stub.

(c) Taps installed by licensed plumbers shall be inspected by the director's representative prior to backfill. Minimum notice for the inspection shall be 24 hours. If the director's representative is not on site within two hours after the scheduled time for inspection, the permittee may proceed with the work.

(d) Design, construction and inspection of public sewers and storm sewers shall conform to the standards adopted by the director. Designs for extensions of the public sewer and storm sewer shall be approved by the director prior to construction. Construction of new public sewers shall be only made by:

(1) The unified government;

(2) A contractor working for the unified government's public works department;

(3) A contractor employed by a private developer who has entered a development agreement with the unified government for the construction and dedication to the unified government of public infrastructure; or

(4) A contractor employed by a private developer who has entered into a building permit with the unified government for the construction and dedication to the unified government of public infrastructure.

(Code 1988, § 30-87; Ord. No. O-46-05, § 1, 6-2-2005)

Sec. 30-96. Establishment of sewer service charges.

(a) Based upon that projected annual budget adopted by the unified government board of commissioners, the county administrator shall each year recommend to the unified government board of commissioners the rates. The unified government board of commissioners shall establish by regulation the rates for sewer charges to ensure that the system generates adequate annual revenues to pay the annual costs of operation and maintenance including replacement of the unified government's sewer system, to satisfy costs associated with any obligations and to provide for costs associated with the unified government capital improvement plan and the expenses of the annual operation of the environmental services division for providing service as required by this Code.

(b) The regulation shall become effective upon publication once in the official unified government newspaper.

(c) The sewer service charge shall be based on the user's proportionate use of the unified government's system and shall provide for unit charges and monthly connection charge for class I-A, class I-B, class II and class III discharges.

(d) A rate relief account is hereby established within the sewer system fund. Any savings represented in the difference between actual operating expenses and the amount budgeted for operating expenses shall be allocated to the rate relief account. The unified government budget director shall certify to the unified government board of commissioners the amount of such allocation not later