

CHAPTER 2

PROHIBITIONS, LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SEWERAGE SERVICE

2.01 Prohibitions on Discharges

No person shall discharge to a community sewer or District treatment facilities, wastes which cause, threaten to cause, or are capable of causing either alone or by interaction with other substances:

A fire or explosion;

Obstruction of flow in a sewer or injury of the system or damage to the wastewater collection, treatment or disposal facilities;

Danger to life or safety of personnel;

A nuisance, or prevention of the effective maintenance or operation of the sewer system, through having a strong, unpleasant odor;

Air pollution by the release of toxic or malodorous gases or malodorous gas-producing substances;

Interference with the wastewater treatment process;

The District's effluent or any other product of the treatment process, residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse, or to interfere with the reclamation process;

A detrimental environmental impact or a nuisance in the waters of the State or a condition unacceptable to any public agency having regulatory jurisdiction over the District;

Discoloration or any other condition in the quality of the District's treatment works effluent in such a manner that receiving water quality requirements established by law cannot be met;

Conditions at or near the District's treatment works which violate any statute or any rule, regulation, or ordinance of any public agency of State or Federal regulatory body;

Quantities or rates of flow which overload the District's collection or treatment facilities or cause excessive District collection or treatment costs, or which use a disproportionate share of the District facilities.

2.02 Prohibitions on Storm Drainage and Groundwater

2.02.1 Individual Connections

Storm water, groundwater, rainwater, street drainage, subsurface drainage or yard drainage shall not be discharged through direct or indirect connections to a community sewer unless a permit is issued by the District. The District may approve the discharge of such water only when no reasonable alternative method of disposal is available.

If a permit is granted for the discharge of such water into a community sewer, the user shall pay the applicable service connection fees and user charges and fees and meet such other conditions as required by the District.

2.02.2 Community Sewer Connections

Whenever in the District's opinion a community sewer connection is discharging quantities of effluent significantly in excess of the amounts that should be generated from the services within the community sewer system, whether from storm water, groundwater, rainwater, street drainage, subsurface drainage, area drainage or other causes, then such excessive drainage shall be remedied, controlled and eliminated by the community sewer entity upon demand of the District, and for that purpose, the District may take any steps reasonably designed in its opinion to remedy, control and eliminate such excess effluent discharge into District facilities, including but not limited to:

- a. Imposition of a surcharge, including progressive surcharges, on such excessive discharge;
- b. Requiring the entity to conduct an infiltration/inflow analysis or other study to determine the causes, and to adopt and implement a plan to remedy or eliminate such excess discharge;
- c. Termination of service.

2.03 Prohibition on Unpolluted Water

Unpolluted water, including, but not limited to cooling water, process water or blow-down from cooling towers or evaporative coolers will not be discharged through direct or indirect connection to a community sewer unless a permit is issued by the District. The District may approve the discharge of such water only when no reasonable alternative method of disposal is available.

If a permit is granted for the discharge of such water into a community sewer, the user shall pay the applicable service connection fees and user charges and fees and shall meet such other conditions as required by the District.

2.04 Limitation on Radioactive Wastes

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any radioactive waste into a community sewer, except;

When the person is authorized to use radioactive materials by the State Department of Health or other governmental agency.

When the waste is discharged in strict conformity with current California Radiation Control Regulations, and the Atomic Energy Commission regulations and recommendations for safe disposal; and

When the person is in compliance with all rules and regulations of all other applicable regulatory agencies.

When the person is undergoing medical procedures, treatments, or therapies.

2.05 Limitation on the Use of Garbage Grinders

Waste from garbage grinders shall not be discharged into a community sewer except:

Waste generated in preparation of food normally consumed on the premises; or

Where the user has obtained a permit for that specific use from the District and agrees to undertake whatever self-monitoring is required to enable the District to equitably determine the user charges based on the Wastewater Constituents.

Such grinders must shred the waste to a degree that all particles will be carried freely under normal flow conditions prevailing in the community sewer. Garbage grinders shall not be used for grinding plastic, paper products, inert materials, or garden refuse.

2.06 Limitations of Point of Discharge

No person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in a community sewer other than through an approved building sewer, unless upon written application by the user and payment of the applicable user charges and fees, the District issues a permit for such direct discharges.

2.07 Holding Tank Waste

A user proposing to discharge holding tank waste into a community sewer must secure a permit. Unless allowed by the District under the terms and conditions of the permit, a separate permit must be secured for each separate discharge. This permit will state the specific location of discharge, the time of day the discharge is to occur, the volume of the discharge and the wastewater constituents and characteristics. If a permit is granted for discharge of such waste into a community sewer, the user shall pay the applicable service connection fees and user charges and fees and shall meet such other conditions as required by the District.

2.08 Other Limitations on Wastewater Discharged into a Community Sewer

- a. No person shall discharge into a sewer wastewater containing in excess of:
 - 0.1 mg/L arsenic
 - 0.2 mg/L cadmium
 - 5.6 ug/L copper
 - 1.0 mg/L cyanide
 - 1.0 ug/L lead
 - 0.01 mg/L mercury
 - 1.0 mg/L nickel
 - 0.2 mg/L silver
 - 0.5 mg/L total chromium
 - 38 ug/L zinc
- b. Groundwater Remediation Projects:
 - 1.0 mg/L Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, Xylene (BTEX)
 - 10.0 mg/L Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- c. No person shall discharge into a sewer any wastewater:
 1. Having a temperature higher than 150 degrees F (65 degrees C.)
 2. Containing more than 300 mg/L of oil or grease of animal or vegetable origin.
 3. Containing more than 100 mg/L of oil or grease of mineral or petroleum origin.
 4. Having a pH lower than 6.0.
 5. Containing in excess of 0.02 mg/L total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons.

6. Containing an excess of 1.0 mg/L phenolic compounds.
- d. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any public sewer which directly or indirectly connects to the District sewer system any toxic or other wastes if in the opinion of the Manager such wastes may have an adverse or harmful effect on service maintenance personnel, wastewater treatment plant personnel or equipment, treatment plant effluent quality, public or private property or may otherwise endanger the public, the environment, or create a public nuisance.
 - e. Grease Trap and Grease Interceptors
 1. Any type of business or other establishment such as, but not limited to, restaurants, bakeries, donut shops, takeout or drive-in eating establishments, ice cream parlors, hospitals, hotels, markets, or commercial kitchens in schools, churches, recreation or reception halls, etc., where any grease or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public sewer main or disposal system, shall have a "gravity grease interceptor" or a "hydromechanical grease interceptor", herein referred to generally as "interceptor", unless waived by the District Engineer upon evidence that an interceptor is not required, which determination shall be made at the sole discretion of the District.. Any modification to operations upon which a waiver was granted may require installation of a grease interceptor
 2. Any type of business or facility such as, but not limited to, car washes, quick lubes, and automotive repair shops, where any grease of mineral or petroleum origin is generated and which may be discharged into a public sewer main or disposal system, shall have a "oil liquid interceptor", herein referred to generally as "interceptor", unless waived by the District Engineer upon evidence that an interceptor is not required, which determination shall be made at the sole discretion of the District. Any modification to operations upon which a waiver was granted may require installation of a grease interceptor
 3. Interceptors shall be sized and constructed in accordance with District standard specifications and the latest edition of the District's Fats, Oils and Grease Control Program. All designs shall be submitted for approval by the District Engineer prior to installation.
 4. Each interceptor shall be so installed and connected in a location that is easily accessible for inspection at all times and to provide for cleaning and removal of the intercepted grease. A gravity grease interceptor may not be installed in any part of a building where food is handled. Locations of interceptors shall meet the latest edition of the California Plumbing Code and the approval of the District Engineer.
 5. Each business establishment for which an interceptor is required shall have an interceptor, which shall serve only that business establishment.
 6. Buildings remodeled for use requiring interceptors shall be subject to these regulations.
 7. Waste discharge from fixtures and equipment in the above mentioned types of establishments which may contain grease or other objectionable materials, including, but not limited to, scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashers, food waste disposals, soup kettles, etc., and floor drains shall not drain through the

interceptor without prior approval by the District Engineer. Toilets, urinals, and other fixtures containing fecal material may not flow through the interceptor.

8. The interceptors shall be maintained in efficient operating condition by periodic removal of the accumulated grease. No such collected grease shall be emptied or discharged into any drainage piping or public or private sewer. Such materials shall not be disposed of at the District's Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.
 9. Abandoned grease interceptors shall be emptied and filled as provided for in the latest edition of the California Plumbing Code and in accordance with the requirements of the Tuolumne County Environmental Health Department
 10. The cover or lid for interceptors shall be designed for the loads imposed on the structure as required by the District Engineer. The cover shall be gas-tight on all interceptors and the waste shall enter the interceptor through the inlet pipe only. The use of proper vent per the most recent edition of the California Plumbing Code shall be required.
 11. Interceptors shall be installed in such a manner as to prevent drainage from outside the intended area of use.
 12. If, upon inspection by the District, an interceptor is found to be absent or ineffective as solely determined by the District Engineer, the owner/user shall be required to make immediate repairs or corrections within thirty (30) days after receiving written notification of deficiency from the District. If the interceptor requires pumping and servicing, as determined by the inspector, the owner/user shall be required to have the interceptor pumped by a licensed hauler within ten days after receiving notification by the inspector. Failure to make such repairs or corrections shall result in disconnection from the public sewer, and if the District supplies water service to the premises, such water service shall be shut off.
 13. The owner/user shall keep records of interceptor cleaning, maintenance, and grease removal and report on such maintenance to the District in the format and at the frequency required by the District Engineer. The District Engineer may require the owner/user to provide results of periodic measurements of its discharge which is to include chemical analysis of fats, oils and grease content.
- c. Effluent limitation promulgated by the Federal Act shall apply in any instance where they are more stringent than those in this Ordinance. Under section 307(b) of the Act, Federal pretreatment standards are designed to achieve two purposes: (1) to protect the operation of publicly owned treatment works, and (2) to prevent the discharge of pollutants which pass through such works inadequately treated. Users in commercial and industrial categories subject to effluent guidelines of the Act, which are discharging incompatible pollutants to publicly owned treatment works, are required to adopt best practicable control technology currently available, as defined by the Administrator. Where the District treatment works was designed to and does achieve substantial removal of pollutants other than the four pollutants listed in the definition for compatible pollutants, it is not appropriate to require the commercial or industrial user to achieve best practicable control technology currently available, since this would lead to an uneconomical duplication of treatment facilities. While the term "substantial removal" is not subject to precise definition, it generally contemplates removals in the order of 80 percent (80%) or greater. Minor incidental removals in the order of 10 to 30 percent (10-30%) are not considered "substantial". For some industrial categories it may be necessary to define pretreatment guidelines for problems that may arise as a result of the discharge into publicly owned treatment works. However, any adjustment required for particular categories should be considered in connection with the District's requirements,

rather than in the national pretreatment standards. Limitations on wastewater strength in Section 2.08.a and 2.08.c of this Ordinance may be supplemented with more stringent limitations:

1. If the district determines that the limitations in Section 2.08.a and 2.08.b may not be sufficient to protect the operation of the District's treatment works, or
2. If the District determines that the limitations in Sections 2.08.1 and 2.08.2 may not be sufficient to enable the District's treatment works to comply with water quality standards or effluent limitations specified in the Waste Discharge Requirements specified by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the District.

2.09 Limitations on Flow

When in the opinion of the District, the quantity of wastewater discharged to the collection facilities are in any way detrimental to said facilities or are in excess of the capacity of that system, the District may require the implementation of flow limiting devices by individual users. The flow limiting devices shall be of a type approved by the District and shall be installed on those fixtures designated by the District and at the user's expense. User charges may then be adjusted as provided for in Chapter 4 of this Ordinance.

All applicants for new sewer service connections may be required to furnish proof of installation in residential, commercial and/or industrial buildings, ultra-low flow toilets with a maximum tank size or flush capacity of 1.6 gallons and shower heads maximum flow rates as determined by California law.

2.10 Backflow Devices

The District requires that a backflow prevention device be installed, operated, maintained and replaced at the sole expense of the parcel owner where wastewater from the public sewer may back up into the user's building sewer. Such backflow prevention device shall be installed on the property of the user and become part of the user's private sewer lateral. Protection of property from damage caused by wastewater backup from the public sewer is the sole responsibility of the user. Failure of the District to notify the user of any known or unknown hazards which may result from the user's connection to the public sewer and/or failure of the District to require the installation of such backflow prevention device shall not relieve the user of this sole responsibility. The District shall not be responsible for nor shall it compensate for damages resulting from any such backup of wastewater.

2.11 Access

District personnel shall have a right of access to any premises the sewage discharge from which reaches the District's sewer system, to determine whether there is compliance or non-compliance with this Ordinance. District personnel shall further have a right of access to go upon any premises on which a sewer line is located that is serving more than one parcel or building for the purpose of inspection of the sewer line and to shut off, terminate, repair or reconnect sewer service, for any other purpose related to the operation of the sewer system, including the inspections relating to grease interceptors. All Critical Users will be required to install an inspection/sampling chamber, the type and location of which will be determined by the District Engineer.

2.12 Responsibility for Lateral or Service Line

The customer shall be responsible for the maintenance, repair and good working order of the private sewer lateral. The District shall not be responsible for damages resulting from any

inadequately maintained or repaired private sewer laterals, or abandoned private sewer laterals. If the customer installs a District approved sewer cleanout or manhole at the property line adjacent to a public right-of-way, and the cleanout or manhole is accessible to the District's satisfaction, the District will maintain the portion of the lateral downstream of the cleanout or manhole in the public right-of-way. The District may, at its sole discretion, install a cleanout at the customer's property line if the customer locates and exposes the private lateral. For all new construction, the customer shall install a cleanout at the property line. In no case will the District maintain sewer laterals on private property unless the District specifically agrees under special circumstances, such as where the lateral serves more than one parcel, and where an easement is granted to and accepted by the District.

2.13 Conditions for Service in Apple Valley Estates

Owners of property within Apple Valley Estates are required to install privately owned and maintained septic tanks with access risers on their lots at their expense. The property owner is to obtain written approval of the District and pay applicable connection fees and charges prior to installing the septic tank and connecting to the District's collection system. The District shall have access on and across all properties served by the District in order to inspect, repair, maintain, pump, and replace septic tanks, risers, and pipelines. In order to assure the safety and integrity of District facilities and to assure accessibility of facilities, the septic tanks, pipelines, and risers are to be installed to specifications of the District as to type, manner of installation, and location on the property. Property owners are responsible for maintaining and cleaning all sewer lines from the residence plumbing fixtures to the inlet of the septic tank as well as maintaining the structural and functional integrity of the tank and risers. Upon compliance to terms and conditions contained herein and following proper application and acceptance by the District, the District shall make periodic inspection of tanks and related facilities and shall pump accumulated sludge from the tanks on as needed basis, as solely determined by the District.

Property owners will be responsible for maintaining at all times full and unrestricted access to the tank and risers. Property owners, or their successors, who grade their property, install landscaping or make other changes or modifications which alter or impair the structural integrity of the tank, risers and/or pipelines, or alter their ability to properly function, or in any way impede access thereto will be responsible for the correction and repair of the same. Failure, upon thirty days written notice from the District, to undertake corrective action as directed shall relieve the District of any and all responsibilities to the property owner as to providing sewer service to the property, shall relieve the District of any responsibilities for damage which may be caused by the backing up of sewage upon the property, shall immediately invalidate and make null and void the property owners application for sewer service and result in the District's disconnection of the service from its collection system. Prior to reestablishing service, the property owner must then comply with the written directive of the District, reapply for service and pay all connection fees, or, at the option of the District and upon thirty days written notice, the District may make such corrections and/or repairs with all costs thereof being charged and becoming an obligation of the property owner. If the same is not paid upon sixty days of billing, the District may place such charges and expenses upon the tax rolls, and/or place a lien on the property for such costs.