

CHAPTER 9
SEWER SERVICE RATES AND REGULATIONS

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SECTION 9.010 DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this Ordinance shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

Subd. 1. Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also referred to as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33.U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

Subd. 2. Administration. Activities required to provide for the efficient management and conduct of the wastewater treatment works.

Subd. 3. Administration Costs. Those expenditures attributable to administration of the wastewater treatment works.

Subd. 4. ASTM. American Society of Testing Materials.

Subd. 5. Authority. The City of Eagle Lake, Minnesota or its representative thereof.

Subd. 6. Building Drain. That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning two (2) feet outside the building wall.

Subd. 7. Building Sewer. The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also referred to as a house connection or service connection.

Subd. 8. Capital Recovery Charge. A charge levied on users of the wastewater treatment works for the cost of capital-related expenditures.

Subd. 9. CBOD5 or Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand. The quantity of oxygen utilized in the carbonaceous biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures in five (5) days at 20 degrees Centigrade, expressed in terms of milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Subd. 10. City. The area within the corporate boundaries of the City of Eagle Lake as presently established or as amended by Ordinance or other legal actions at a future time. The term "City", when used herein, may also be used to refer to the City Council and its authorized representative.

Subd. 11. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of organic matter as determined by standard laboratory procedures, expressed in terms of milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Subd. 12. Commercial User. Any place of business which discharges domestic strength waste.

Subd. 13. Compatible Waste. Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH, and fecal coliform bacteria, plus additional pollutants identified in the Treatment Authorities NPDES/SDS Permit if the treatment works are designed to treat such pollutants to a degree which complies with effluent concentration limits imposed by the permit.

Subd. 14. Control Manhole. A structure specially constructed for the purpose of measuring flow and sampling wastes.

Subd. 15. Domestic Strength Waste. Wastewater which does not exceed any pollutant concentration shown below:

CBOD5 – 400 mg/l
TSS - 400 mg/l

Subd. 16. Easement. An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

Subd. 17. Extra Strength Waste. Wastewater which has a pollutant concentration greater than that defined for domestic strength waste (subd. 15) and not otherwise classified as a incompatible waste (subd. 22).

Subd. 18. Fecal Coliform. Any number of organisms common to the intestinal tract of man and animals whose presence in sanitary sewage is an indicator of pollution.

Subd. 19. Floatable Oil. Oil, fat, or grease in a physical state, such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater.

Subd. 20. Garbage. Animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and serving of food.

Subd. 21. Governmental User. Any unit, agency, or instrument of federal, state or local government which discharges domestic strength waste.

Subd. 22. Incompatible Waste. Waste which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to contaminate the sludge of the treatment works, or to interfere with any treatment works process, or which a public nuisance, or creates any hazard in or has an adverse effect on the receiving waters of the compatible waste (Subd. 13), including non-biodegradable dissolved solids.

Subd. 23. Industrial User. Any person who discharges any of the following wastes into the wastewater treatment works:

A. Industrial wastes,

B. Incompatible wastes, or

C. Extra strength wastes.

Subd. 24. Industrial Waste. Gaseous, liquid, or solid wastes resulting from an industrial or manufacturing process, trade, or business, or from the development of any natural resources, including, but not limited to, all Standard Industrial Classification Manual divisions, as follows:

Division/Industry

A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

B. Mining

C. Manufacturing

D. Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Sewers

E. Services

Subd. 25. Infiltration. Water, other than wastewater, that enters a sewer system (including building drains and sewers) from the ground through such means as, but not limited to defective pipes, pipe joints, connections and manhole walls.

Subd. 26. Infiltration/Inflow (I / I). The total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow.

Subd. 27. Inflow. Water, other than wastewater, that enters a sewer system (including building drains and sewers) from sources such as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross-connections from storm sewers, catch basins, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage.

Subd. 28. Institutional User. Any user, other than commercial, governmental, industrial or residential user, which discharges domestic strength waste (e.g. non-profit organization)

Subd. 29. Interference. The inhibition or disruption of the wastewater treatment works, processes or operations which cause or significantly contributes to a violation of any requirement of the Treatment Authorities NPDES/SDS Permit. The term includes the inhibition or disruption of sewage sludge use of disposal in accordance with published regulations providing guidelines under Section 405 of the Act or any regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or more stringent State criteria applicable to the method of disposal or use employed.

Subd. 30. MPCA. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

Subd. 31. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. Federal regulations establishing pretreatment standards for introduction of pollutants into publicly owned wastewater treatment works which are determined to be not susceptible to treatment by such treatment works or would interfere with the operations of such treatment works, pursuant to Section 307 (b) of the Act.

Subd. 32. National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) Permit. A permit issued by the MPCA, setting limits on pollutants that a permittee may legally discharge into navigable waters of the United States pursuant to Sections 402 and 405 of the Act.

Subd. 33. Natural Outlet. Any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewers, which overflow into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface water or ground water.

Subd. 34. Non-contact Cooling Water. The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling, or refrigeration, or during which the only pollutant added is heat.

Subd. 35. Operation and Maintenance (O&M). Activities required to provide for the dependable and economical functioning of the treatment works throughout the usefulness, of the treatment works, and at the level of performance for which the treatment works were constructed. Operation and maintenance includes replacement.

Subd. 36. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs. Expenditures for operation and maintenance, including replacement.

Subd. 37. Person. Any individual, firm, company, association, society, governmental unit or agency, corporation, or group.

Subd. 38. pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in terms of grams per liter of solution.

Subd. 39. Pretreatment. The treatment of wastewater from industrial sources prior to the introduction of the waste effluent into a publicly owned treatment works. (See Section 31)

Subd. 40. Properly Shredded Garbage. The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow with no particle greater than ½ inch (1.27 cm) in any dimension.

Subd. 41. Replacement. The procurement and installation of equipment, accessories, or appurtenances which are necessary during the useful life, of the treatment works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and

constructed.

Subd. 42. Replacement Costs. Expenditures for replacement.

Subd. 43. Residential User. A user of the treatment works should premises or building is used primarily as a residence for one or more persons, including dwelling units such as detached and semi-detached housing, apartments, and mobile homes; and which discharges primarily domestic strength wastes.

Subd. 44. Sewage. The spent water of a community. The preferred terms is wastewater.

Subd. 45. Sewer. A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

- A. Collection Sewer. A sewer whose primary purpose is to collect wastewater from individual point source discharges and connections.
- B. Combined Sewer. A sewer intended to serve as a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer.
- C. Forced Main. A pipe in which wastewater is carried under pressure.
- D. Interceptor Sewer. A sewer whose primary purpose is to transport wastewater from collection sewers to a treatment facility.
- E. Private Sewer. A sewer which is not owned and maintained by a public authority.
- F. Public Sewer. A sewer which is owned, maintained and controlled by a public authority.
- G. Sanitary Sewer. A sewer intended to carry only liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, governmental facilities and institutions together with minor quantities of ground, storm and surface waters which are not admitted intentionally.
- H. Storm Sewer or Storm Drain. A drain or sewer intended to carry storm waters, surface runoff, ground water, subsurface water, street wash water, drainage and unpolluted water from any source.

Subd. 46. Sewer Service Charge. The aggregate of all charges, including charges from operation, maintenance, replacement, capital recovery, and other sewer related charges that are billed periodically to users of the City's wastewater treatment works.

Subd. 47. Sewer Service Fund. A fund into which income from sewer service charges is deposited along with other incomes from wastewater treatment. Expenditures of the Sewer Service Fund will be for operation, maintenance and replacement costs; and capital-related costs for the wastewater treatment works.

Subd. 48. Shall. Is mandatory; “may” is permissive.

Subd. 49. Significant Industrial User. Any industrial user of the wastewater treatment works which has a discharge:

- A. In excess of 25,000 gallons per average work day, or
- B. Has exceeded five percent (5%) of the total flow received at the treatment works, or
- C. Which contains a pollutant in toxic amounts pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act, or
- D. Which has a significant effect, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment works, the quality of sludge, the systems effluent quality, or emissions generated by the treatment system.

Subd. 50. Slug. Any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given constituent, or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average 24-hour concentration of flow during normal operation, and shall adversely affect the operation and/or performance of the wastewater treatment works.

Subd. 51. Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Office of Management and Budget, 1972; as amended and supplemented.

Subd. 52. State Disposal System (SDS) Permit. Any permit (including any terms, conditions, and requirements thereof) issued by the MPCA pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 115.07 for a disposal system as defined by Minnesota Statutes 115.01, Subdivision 8.

Subd. 53. Superintendent. The utilities superintendent or a deputy, agent, or representative thereof.

Subd. 54. Suspended Solids (SS) or Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in water, wastewater, or other liquids, and is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in Standard Methods of the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest edition, and referred to as non-filterable residue.

Subd. 55. Toxic Pollutants. The concentration of any pollutant or combination of pollutants which, upon exposure to or assimilation into any organism, will cause adverse effects as defined in standards issued pursuant to Section 307 (a) of the Act.

Subd. 56. Treatment Authority. The City of Mankato, Minnesota or its representative thereof.

Subd. 57. Unpolluted Water. 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 wastewater treatment works. (See “Non-contact Cooling Water”, Section 34.)

Subd. 58. User. Any person who discharges or causes or permits the discharge of wastewater into the City’s wastewater treatment works.

Subd. 59. User Charge. A charge on users of the City’s treatment works for the user’s proportionate share of the cost of operation and maintenance, including replacement.

Subd. 60. Wastewater. The spent water of a community; also referred to as sewage. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residence, commercial buildings, government facilities, industrial plants, and institutions together with any ground water, surface water, and storm water that may be present.

Subd. 61. Wastewater Treatment Works or Treatment Works. An arrangement of any devices, facilities, structures, equipment, or processes owned or used by the City for the purpose of the transmission of municipal, domestic or industrial wastewater, or structures necessary to recycle or reuse water including interceptor sewers, outfall sewers, collection sewers, pumping, power, and other equipment and their appurtenances; extensions, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled water supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any works, including land, which is an integral part of the treatment process or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.

Subd. 62. Watercourse. A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water, either continuously or intermittently.

Subd. 63. WPCF. Water Pollution Control Federation.

SECTION 9.020 CONTROL BY THE SUPERINTENDENT

The Superintendent shall have control and general supervision on all public sewers owned and operated by the City, and shall be responsible for administering the provisions of this Ordinance to the end that a proper and efficient public sewer is maintained.

SECTION 9.030 PROHIBITIONS

Subd. 1. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this Ordinance and the Treatment Authority’s NPDES/SDS Permit.

Subd. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited

in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the City, or in any area under jurisdiction, any human or animal excrement, garbage or objectionable waste.

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

Subd. 4. The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purpose from which wastewater is discharged, and which is situated within the City and adjacent to any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is not located, or may in the future be located, a public sanitary sewer of the City, shall be required, at the owner(s) expense, to install a suitable service connection to the public sewer in accordance with provisions of this Ordinance, within thirty (30) days of the buildings constructed on property adjacent to the public sewer shall be required to immediately connect to the public sewer. If sewer connections are not made pursuant to this Section, an official thirty (30) day notice shall be serviced instructing the affected property owner to make said connection.

Subd. 5. In the event an owner shall fail to connect to a public sewer in compliance with a notice given under Section 9.03, Subd. 4 of the Ordinance, the City must undertake to have said connection made and shall assess the cost thereof against the benefited property. Such assessment, when levied, shall bear interest at the rate determined by the City Council and shall be certified to the Auditor of the County of Blue Earth, Minnesota and shall be collected and remitted to the City in the same manner as assessments for local improvements. The rights of the City shall be in addition to any remedial or enforcement provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 9.040 PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

Subd. 1. Where a public sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 9.030, Subd. 4, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system with the provisions of this system.

Subd. 2. Prior to commencement of construction of a private wastewater disposal system, the owner(s) shall first obtain a written permit signed by the City. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the City, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary to the City. A permit and inspection fee of five dollars (\$5.00) shall be paid to the City at the time the application is filed.

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Subd. 3. A permit for a private wastewater disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is complete to the satisfaction of the City or its authorized representative. The City or its representative shall be authorized to inspect the work at any stage of construction, and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the City when work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within 4 business hours of the receipt of notice.

Subd. 4. The type, capacity, location, and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all requirements of Minnesota Rule Chapter 7080 entitled, "Individual Sewage Treatment System Standards". No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

Subd. 5. At such time as a public sewer of the City becomes available to a property serviced by a private wastewater disposal system, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within thirty (30) days in compliance with the Ordinance, and within sixty (60) days any septic tank, cesspool, and similar private wastewater disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge. The bottom shall be broken to permit drainage, and the tank or pit filled with suitable material.

Subd. 6. The owner(s) shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times at no expense to the City.

Subd. 7. No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the MPCA or the Department of Health of the State of Minnesota.

SECTION 9.050 BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

Subd. 1. Any new connections to the sanitary sewer system shall be prohibited unless sufficient capacity is available in all downstream facilities including, but not limited to, capacity for flow, CBOD5, and Suspended Solids, as determined by the Superintendent.

Subd. 2. No unauthorized person(s) shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the City.

Subd. 3. Applications for permits shall be made by the owner or authorized agent and the party employed to do the work, and shall state the location, name of owner, street number of the building to be connected, and how occupied. No person shall extend any private building drain beyond the limits of the building or property for which the service connection permit has been given.

Subd. 4. There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (a) for residential and commercial service, and (b) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or any other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the City. The industry, as a condition of permit authorization, must provide information describing its wastewater constituents, characteristics, and type of activity. A permit and inspection fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) shall be paid to the City at the time the application is filed.

Subd. 5. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the buildings sewer shall be borne by the owner(s). The owner(s) shall indemnify the City

from any loss or damage that may be directly or indirectly occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

Subd. 6. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway. The building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered on building sewer. The City does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such connection aforementioned.

Subd. 7. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and tested by the Superintendent or his representative, to meet all requirements of this Ordinance.

Subd. 8. The size, slopes, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling of the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the State of Minnesota Building and Plumbing Code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City. In amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and WPCF Manual of Practices No. 9, shall apply.

Subd. 9. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewer carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.

Subd. 10. ~~No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or ground water to a building sewer or indirectly to the wastewater treatment works.~~ No water from any roof, surface, ground, sump pump, or footing tile or other natural precipitation shall be discharged into the sanitary sewer system. Dwellings and other buildings and structures which require, because of the infiltration of water into basements, crawl spaces, and the like, a sump pump system to discharge excess water, shall have a permanently installed discharge line which shall not at any time discharge water into the sanitary sewer system, except as provided herein. A permanent installation shall be one which provides for year round discharge capability to wither the outside of the dwelling, building, or structure, or is connected to the City storm sewer. It shall consist of a rigid discharge line, without a valve or quick connections for altering the path of discharge. (Adopted by Council February 7, 1994)

Subd. 11. Before July 4, 1994, any person, firm or corporation having a roof, surface, ground, or footing tile now connect and/or discharging into the sanitary sewer system shall disconnect and/or remove same. Any disconnections or openings in the sanitary sewer shall be closed or repaired in an effective, workmanlike manner, as approved by the City Maintenance and Utility Supervisor. (Adopted by Council February 7, 1994)

Subd 12. Every Person owning improved real estate that discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system shall allow an employee of the City of Eagle Lake or their designated representative to inspect the buildings to confirm that there is no sump pump or other prohibited discharge into the sanitary sewer system. Any person refusing to allow their property to be inspected within 14 days of the date the City employee(s) or their designated representatives are denied admittance to the property, shall immediately become subject to the surcharge hereinafter provided for. Any property found to violate the Ordinance shall make the necessary changes to comply with the Ordinance and furnish proof of the changes to the City by July 4, 1994. (Adopted by Council February 7, 1994)

Subd. 13. At any future time, if the City has reason to suspect that an illegal connection may exist in a premise, the owner, by written notice shall comply with the provisions of Subd. 12 above. (Adopted by Council February 7, 1994)

Subd 14. The City Council shall have the power and duty of hearing and deciding requests for waivers from the applicability of the provisions of this ordinance where strict enforcement would cause undue hardship because of circumstances unique to the individual property under consideration or cause a safety problem.

Application for waivers pursuant to this Subdivision shall be addressed in writing to the Eagle Lake City Council. The application shall at a minimum identify the property for which the waiver is being applied for, the name of the property owner/applicant, and describe in detail what characteristics of the subject property create an undue hardship. Within thirty (30) days from the date of the application, the City Council shall make their order deciding on the matter and serve copy of such order upon the applicant my mail. Upon approval of an application for a waiver, a property owner shall be allowed to temporarily pump directly into the sanitary sewer system between the dates of October 15 and April 1, and provided the applicant agrees to pay an additional fee of \$25.00 per year for the additional sewer service, payable April 1 of the year. The holder of a waiver shall contact the City Maintenance and Utility Supervisor to certify prior to April 15 of each subsequent year that their discharge water connection has been removed from the sanitary sewer. Failure to provide such certification will place the waive holder in violation of this ordinance. (Adopted by Council February 7, 1994)

Subd. 15. A surcharge of one hundred (\$100.0) dollars per month is hereby imposed and added to every sewer billing mailed on and after July 4, 1994, to property owners who are not in compliance with this ordinance. The surcharge shall be added every month until the property is in compliance (Adopted by Council February 7, 1994)

Subd. 16. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the State of Minnesota Building and Plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and the WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight, and verified by proper testing to

prevent the inclusion of infiltration/inflow. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the City prior to installation.

Subd. 17. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the City when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and inspection shall be made under the supervision of the Superintendent or representative thereof.

Subd. 18. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work, shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the City.

Subd. 19. No person shall make a service connection with any public sewer unless regularly licensed under this Section to perform such work, and no permit shall be granted to any person except such regularly licensed person.

Subd. 20. Any person desiring a license to make a service connection with public sewers shall apply in writing to the City with satisfactory evidence that the applicant or employer is trained or skilled in the business and qualified to receive a license. All applications shall be referred to the Superintendent for recommendations to the City Council. If approved by the City, such license shall be issued by the City Clerk upon the filing of a bond as hereinafter provided.

Subd. 21. No license shall be issued to any person until a \$1,000 bond to the City is filed with the City Clerk conditioned that the licensee will indemnify and save harmless the City all suits, accidents, and damage that may arise by reason of any opening in any street, alley, or public ground, made by the licensee or by those in the licensee's employment for any purpose whatever, and that the licensee will replace and restore the street and alley over such opening to the condition existing prior to installation, adequately guard with barricades and lights and will keep and maintain the same to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, and shall conform in all respects to the rules and regulations of the City relative thereto, and pay all fines that may be imposed on the licensee by law.

Subd. 22. The license fee for making service connections shall be established by the City. All licenses shall expire as established by the City unless the license is suspended or revoked for cause.

Subd. 23. The City may suspend or revoke any license issued under this Section for any reason of the following causes:

- A. Giving false information in connection with the application for a license.
- B. Incompetence of the licensee.

- C. Willful violation of any provisions of this Article or any rule or regulation pertaining to the making of service connections.

SECTION 9.060 USE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

Subd. 1. No person(s) shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted water such as storm water, ground water, roof runoff, surface drainage, or non-contact cooling water to any sanitary sewer.

Subd. 2. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the City and other regulatory agencies. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged to a storm sewer or natural outlet upon approval of the City and upon approval and the issuance of a discharge permit by the MPCA.

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

- A. Any liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the wastewater treatment works or to the operation of the system. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, and sulfides.
- B. Solids or viscous substances which will cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment works such as, but not limited to, greases, garbage with particles greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, 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 plastic, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grindings or polishing wastes.
- C. Any wastewater having a pH of less than 6.0 or greater than 10.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structure, equipment, and personnel of the wastewater treatment works.
- D. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to inhibit or disrupt any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals or create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment works. A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307A of the Act.

Subd. 4. The following described substances, materials, water, or wastes shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm

either sewers, the wastewater treatment works, treatment processes or equipment, will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream and/or soils, vegetation and ground water, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The Superintendent may set limitations lower than limitations established in the regulations below if, in his opinion, such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of wastes, the Superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the wastewater treatment process, the Treatment Authorities NPDES and/or SDS permit, the Treatment Agreement with the City of Mankato, capacity of the Treatment works, degree of treatability of wastes and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewater discharged to the sanitary sewer which shall not be violated without approval of the Superintendent are as follows:

- A. Any wastewater having a temperature greater than 150* F (65.6* C), or causing, individually or in combination with other wastewater, the influent at the wastewater treatment plant to having a temperature exceeding 104* F (40* C), or biological activity in the wastewater treatment works resulting in interference therein.
- B. Any wastewater containing fats, wax, greases, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 50 mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32* F or 150* F (0* C and 65.6* C); and any wastewater containing oil and grease concentrations of minerals or animal origin of greater than 50 mg/l, whether emulsified or not.
- C. Any quantities of flow, concentrations, or both which constitute a “slug” as defined herein. (See Section 9.01, Subd. 50).
- D. Any garbage not properly shredded, as defined in Section 9.01, Subd. 40. Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in the premises or when served by caterers.
- E. Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
- F. Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as but not limited to dye wastes and vegetables tanning solutions.
- G. Non-contact cooling water or unpolluted storm, drainage, or ground water.
- H. Wastewater containing inert suspended solids such as, but not limited to, fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues or dissolved solids such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate in such quantities that would cause disruption with the wastewater treatment works.

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

J. Any waters or wastes containing the following substances in excess of the limits shown herein:

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|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Arsenic | * |
| 2. Cadmium | 1.03 mg/l |
| 3. Copper | 2.86 mg/l |
| 4. Cyanide | 1.09 mg/l |
| 5. Lead | 1.05 mg/l |
| 6. Mercury | 0.01 mg/l |
| 7. Nickel | 3.65 mg/l |
| 8. Silver | 2.14 mg/l |
| 9. Total Chromium | 5.23 mg/l |
| 10. Zinc | 8.10 mg/l |
| 11. Phenolic Compounds | * |

* - As established by the Superintendent

K. Any wastewater which creates conditions at or near the wastewater treatment works which violates any statute, rule, regulation, or ordinance of any regulatory agency, or state or federal regulatory body.

L. Any waters or waste containing CBOD5 or suspended solids of such character and quantity that usual attention or expense is required to handle such materials at the wastewater treatment works, except as may be subject by specific written agreement subject to the provisions of Subd. 17 of this Section.

Subd. 5. If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers which contain substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Subd. 4 of this Section, and/or which in the judgment of the Superintendent, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater treatment works, processes, or equipment; receiving waters and/or soils, vegetation, and ground water; or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the City may:

- A. Reject the wastes,
- B. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewer, pursuant to Sections 307(b) of the Act and all addendums thereof,
- C. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or,
- D. Require payment to cover the added costs of handling, treating, and disposing of wastes not covered by existing sewer service charges.

If the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows is permitted, the design, installation, and maintenance of the facilities and equipment shall be made at the owners' expense, and shall be subject to the review and approval of the City and requirements of the

MPCA.

Subd. 6. No user shall increase the use of process water or, in any manner, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in Subd. 3 and 45 of this Section, or contained in the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any state requirements.

Subd. 7. Where pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided or required for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation at the expense of the owner(s).

Subd. 8. Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, as specified in Subd. 4.B., any flammable wastes as specified in Subd. 3.A., sand or other harmful ingredients; except for that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of the type to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspections. In the maintaining of these interceptors, the owner(s) shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal of the captured materials by appropriate means, and shall maintain a record of dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the Superintendent. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the owner(s) personnel must be performed by a currently licensed waste disposal firm.

Section 9.070 Rates

The wastewater rates will be set periodically by resolution of the City Council as deemed necessary. Notice of proposed rates shall be published in the official newspaper at least 10 days for the resolution is considered by the Council.

Late fees for utility bills shall be the greater of \$5.00 or 5% of the outstanding utility bill balance. (October 6, 2014)