

**CITY OF STEUBENVILLE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
UTILITY COLLECTION DIVISION
308 MARKET STREET
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO 43952**

**CHAPTER 925
Sewers**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pursuant to Ohio R.C. 727.44, West End Sanitary Sewer Districts Nos. 1 and 2 were established by Ordinances 1966-138 and 1966-139, respectively, passed June 7, 1966, and approved by Council by Ordinances 1966-160 and 1966-161, respectively, passed July 5, 1966.

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CROSS REFERENCES

Management and control of system - see Ohio R.C. 729.50
Regulations to control house sewers and connections - see
Ohio R.C. 729.51
Sewerage rates - see Ohio R.C. 729.52
Annexations - see S.U. & P.S. Ch. 929
Sewers and septic tanks - see P. & Z. 1117.08, 1117.09
Plumbing Code - see BLDG. Ch. 1305
Utility Delinquency Review Board - see ADM. Ch. 179
Division of Water and Wastewater - see CHTR. Art. V, Sec. 4;
ADM. Ch. 139

925.01 DEFINITIONS.

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Approving authority" means the City Manager or his duly authorized deputy, agent or representative.
- (2) "Biochemical oxygen demand", abbreviated as "BOD", means the quantity of oxygen, expressed in parts per million by weight, utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory conditions for five days at a temperature of twenty degrees centigrade. The laboratory determinations shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".

- (3) "City" means the City of Steubenville.
- (4) "Combined sewer" means a public sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.
- (5) "Chlorine requirements" means the amount of chlorine, in parts per million by weight, which must be added to sewage to produce a specified residual chlorine content, or to meet the requirements of some other objective, in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
- (6) "Easement" means an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
- (7) "Floatable oil" means oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. Wastewater shall be considered free of floatable oil if it is properly pretreated and does not interfere with the collection system.
- (8) "Garbage" means the residue from the preparation and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of food products and produce.
- (9) "Ground garbage" means the residue from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one half inch in any dimension.
- (10) "Industrial cost recovery" means recovery, by the City, from the industrial users of the public treatment facilities, of the federal grant amount allocable to the treatment of waste from such users.
- (11) "Industrial user" means any nongovernmental user of the City-owned treatment works which discharges more than 25,000 gallons per day of sanitary waste, or a volume of process waste, or combined process and sanitary waste equivalent to 25,000 gallons per day of sanitary waste; and any nongovernmental user of the City-owned treatment works which discharges wastewater to the treatment works which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, constitute a public nuisance, or create any hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in or have an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the City-owned wastewater treatment facilities.
- (12) "Industrial waste" means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance discharged, or permitted to flow, or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing, commercial or business establishment or process, or from the development, recovery or processing of any natural resources.
- (13) "Natural outlet" means any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.
- (14) "Operation and maintenance" means the practical application of a method to keep in an existing state of efficiency and effectiveness or to efficiently preserve from decline, deterioration or failure, the existing or future wastewater treatment facilities. The term "operation and maintenance" also means expenditures

for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories or appurtenances which are necessary during the service life of the treatment works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and constructed.

- (15) "Parts per million" means a weight to weight ratio; the parts per million value, multiplied by the factor 8.345 shall be equivalent to pounds per million gallons of water.
- (16) "Person" means any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, governmental agency or other entity.
- (17) "pH" means the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration expressed in moles per liter. It shall be determined by one of the procedures outlined in "Standard Methods".
- (18) "Public sewer" means a sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the City. It shall also include sewers within or outside the City boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the City sanitary or combined sewer system, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with City funds.
- (19) "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer that conveys sewage or industrial wastes, or a combination of both, and into which storm, surface, and groundwaters or unpolluted industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.
- (20) "Service charge" means the basic assessment levied on all users of the public sewer system whose wastes do not exceed in strength the concentration values established as representative of normal sewage, plus debt service.
- (21) "Sewage" means the water-carried human, animal and household wastes in a public or private drain, and may include groundwater infiltration, surface drainage and industrial wastes.
- (22) "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissive.
- (23) "Slug" means any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of longer duration than fifteen minutes, more than five times its average hourly concentration or flow.
- (24) "Standard Methods" means the examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage and Industrial Wastes", published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association.
- (25) "Storm sewer" means a sewer that carries storm, surface and groundwater drainage but excludes sanitary sewage and industrial wastes.
- (26) "Stormwater runoff" means that portion of the rainfall that is drained into the sewers.
- (27) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the City Water and Wastewater Division.
- (28) "Surcharge" means the assessment in addition to the service charge which is levied on those persons whose wastes are greater in strength than the concentration values established as representative of normal sewage.

- (29) "Suspended solids" abbreviated as "SS", means solids that either float on the surface of or are in suspension in water, sewage or industrial waste, and which are removable by a laboratory filtration device. Quantitative determination of suspended solids shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
- (30) "Unpolluted water or liquids" means any water or liquid containing none of the following: free or emulsified grease or oil; acids or alkalis; substances that may impart taste and odor or color characteristics; toxic or poisonous substances in suspension, colloidal state or solution; odorous or other obnoxious gases. It shall contain not more than 600 parts per million by weight of dissolved solids, and not more than 30 parts per million each of suspended solids or BOD. Analytical determinations shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
- (31) "User charge" means a charge levied on users of the City treatment works, or that portion of ad valorem taxes (in existence on December 27, 1977) paid by a user, for the user's proportional share of the cost of operation and maintenance, including replacement of such works.
- (32) "Wastewater" means the spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water and stormwater that may be present.
- (33) "Watercourse" means a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.
- (34) Other definitions as contained in this chapter and in Chapters 929, 1305 and 1371 of the Codified Ordinances, shall apply.
(Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.02 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED.

- (a) No person shall place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the City or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any human or animal excrement, garbage or objectionable waste.
- (b) No person shall discharge to any natural outlet within the City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter.
- (c) Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facilities intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.
- (d) The owner of any house, building or other structure or property for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley or right of way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the City, is hereby required at the owner's expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such

facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within thirty days after date of official notice to do so, provided that such public sewer is available. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.03 BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS.

(a) No unauthorized person 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 approving authority.

(b) There shall be two classes of building sewer permits, one for residential and commercial service, and one for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered necessary in the judgment of the approving authority. A permit and inspection fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for residential, commercial and industrial building sewer permits shall be paid to the City at the time the application is filed.

(c) All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

(d) 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 front building sewer may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer, but the City does not and shall not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.

(e) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the approving authority to meet all requirements of this chapter.

(f) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City.

(g) 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 sewage carried by such building drain may be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.

(h) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

(i) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight and verified by proper testing. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the approving authority before installation.

(j) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the approving authority when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the approving authority within five normal City business days of the receipt of notice.

(k) 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 approving authority.
(Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.04 SEWER REVENUE FUND.

The funds received from the collection of the rates and charges hereinafter provided shall be deposited as received with the Director of Finance, who shall keep the same in a separate fund designated "Sewer Revenue Fund". Subject to the provisions of any ordinance or indenture of mortgage authorizing the issuance of and securing mortgage revenue bonds for the sewerage system, moneys in the Fund shall be used for the payment of the cost and expense of operation, maintenance, repair and management of the sewerage system and for payment of debt charges on bonds issued for extensions and improvements of the sewerage system. Any surplus in the Fund over and above the requirements hereinbefore mentioned may be used for enlargements or any replacements to the sewerage system and parts thereof.
(Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.05 RATES.

For the purposes provided in Section 925.03, there is hereby levied and charged upon each lot, parcel of land or premises having a connection with the sewerage system, or otherwise discharging sewage, industrial wastes, water or other liquids, either directly or indirectly into the sewerage system, or capable of being served by the sewerage system, sewer charges payable as hereinafter provided and in amounts to be determined as follows:

- (a) **Basis: Adjustments.** Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, sewer charges at the rates provided herein, with respect to any premises, shall be based upon the water consumption charges for such premises, as the same is established by the City Manager, for the billing period applicable to such premises. "Water consumption charge" means the amount payable or which would be payable for the water consumed upon such premises and discharged into the sewerage system, measured as provided in Section 925.06, during the applicable sewer charge billing period and charged for at the City water rate applicable to such premises in effect during such period.
(Ord. 1979-34. Passed 3-13-79.)
- (b) **Regular Rates.** Sewer charges for regular domestic, commercial, business and industrial users shall be at the following rate after thirty days have passed after passage of Ordinance No. 2005-86 by Steubenville City Council:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate (per 1,000 gallons)</u>	<u>Minimum Bill</u>
1	\$7.73	\$ 15.46
2	9.78	19.56
3	9.99	19.98
4	10.32	20.64
5	10.12	20.24

(Ord. 2005-86. Passed 10-11-05.)

- (c) **Readiness to Serve Charge.** On all premises having an inactive connection with the sewerage system, being premises for which, during a billing period, no water consumption charge accrues, and also on all premises having no connection with the sewerage system but for which a sewer curb connection to the sewerage system has been provided, a charge of one dollar (\$1.00) per quarter shall be made.
- (d) **Distinction Between Charges.**
- (1) User charges are those charges allocated to the users of the sanitary sewer system, and allocated to operation, maintenance and equipment replacement of the sewer facility.
 - (2) Wastewater charges shall be those charges which are allocated for debt services and capital improvement costs for the sewer facility.
- (Ord. 1979-34. Passed 3-13-79.)

(e) **Cost of Operation.** It is hereby determined that the cost of operation of the sewer facility for the City of Steubenville, Ohio for 1979, which is based upon the amount of water treated by such facility, is allocated in the following manner:

- (1) 70¢ of the charge collected for each 1000 gallons of water used is allocated for operation and maintenance;
- (2) 10¢ of the charge allocated for 1000 gallons of water used is allocated for debt retirement. (Ord. 1979-45. Passed 3-27-79.)

925.06 DETERMINATION OF CHARGES.

The following measures shall be used to determine sewer charges provided by Section 925.05, except with respect to subsections (c) and (d) thereof, upon all premises served by the sewerage system:

- (a) On all premises using water exclusively supplied by the City, water consumption on such premises shall be measured by a water meter acceptable to the City Manager. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)
- (b) On premises using water supplied either in whole or in part from sources other than the water works system of the City, the City Manager shall require the owner or other interested party to either elect to accept a charge according to the standard sewage flow guidelines as promulgated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, or to install meters satisfactory to the City Manager to the extent necessary to measure all such supplies of water, and the quantity of water consumed on such premises shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount disclosed by such meters. (Ord. 1979-34. Passed 3-13-79.)
- (c) In the event it can be shown to the satisfaction of the City Manager, with respect to any premises, that a portion of the water from any source consumed on such premises does not and cannot enter the sewerage system, then in each such case the owner or other interested party may, at his expense, install and maintain separate metering devices to the extent necessary to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City Manager the portion of the water consumed on the premises which is discharged into the sewerage system, which portion shall constitute the basis for measuring the sewer charge for such premises under Section 925.05. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.07 PAYMENT OF CHARGES; SURCHARGES; BILLING PRACTICES.

(a) The sewer charges levied at the rates established by Section 925.05 shall take effect immediately to apply for the full quarter ending June 30, 1956, to all properties connected with the sewerage system on April 1, 1956, and shall thereafter be billed and become payable in the following manner.

(b) Charges levied with respect to premises served by the City water works system shall be included in and be payable with the City's water bill to such premises and shall be billed quarterly or monthly in accordance with the billing period for the City water furnished to such premises. With respect to premises not served by the City water works system, such charges shall be billed and payable quarterly unless, upon application to the City Manager, he approves a monthly billing period for such premises, and in either case, shall be payable at the same times, respectively, as City water bills are rendered and become payable. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

(c) Any premises making connection with the sewerage system and using the same after April 1, 1956, shall be charged a per diem prorata amount based upon the quarter annual minimum charge from the time such connection is made or such discharge into the sewerage system is begun until the commencement of the next following billing period applicable to such premises, except that should the measured service exceed the minimum charge, the measured rate shall be charged. In case of failure to pay any bill for sewer charges when due, a penalty of ten percent (10%) of such charge shall be added to such bill. (Ord. 1983-137. Passed 8-30-83.)

(d) Industrial waste surcharges provided for in this chapter shall be included as a separate item on the regular bill for sewer charges and shall be payable in four quarterly payments each year, in accordance with the existing practices of the City, or as more often as may be agreed upon by the City and the industrial user.

(e) Sewer service charges and industrial waste surcharges shall be payable at the office of the Division of Water and Wastewater at the same time that water bills of the person become due, and payments for water service shall not be accepted without payment also of sewer service charges and surcharges. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.08 USER CHARGE SYSTEM.

(a) The City hereby establishes five classes of users of the publicly-owned wastewater collection and treatment facilities, as follows:

- (1) **Domestic:** Any single-family residence, or equal, user of the publicly-owned wastewater facilities who contributes primarily segregated domestic wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences.
- (2) **Commercial:** A class of industrial user who normally contributes primarily segregated domestic wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences into the publicly-owned wastewater facilities, who contributes 25,000 gallons per day or less of sanitary waste, or a volume of process waste, or combined sanitary and process wastes equivalent to 25,000 gallons per day of sanitary waste, and whose contributions of BOD and SS does not exceed normal concentrations as established herein.
- (3) **Industrial:** Any nongovernmental user of the publicly-owned wastewater facilities which discharges more than 25,000 gallons per day of sanitary waste, or a volume of process waste or combined sanitary and process waste equivalent to 25,000 gallons per day of sanitary waste; and, any nongovernmental user of the public wastewater facilities which discharges wastewater to the treatment facilities which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance or create any hazard in or have an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the publicly-owned facilities.
- (4) **Institutional:** A class of user who normally contributes primarily segregated domestic wastes, or wastes from sanitary conveniences, into the publicly owned wastewater facilities; generally identified as hospitals, sanitariums, prisons, etc.

- (5) **Governmental:** A class of user who normally contributes primarily segregated domestic wastes, or wastes from sanitary conveniences into the publicly owned wastewater facilities. As applied herein, a municipality is defined as a village, town, city, county, district, association or other public body (including an inter-municipal agency of two or more of the foregoing entities) created by, or pursuant to, State of Ohio law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, or in designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Act; excludes special districts such as school districts, which do not have as one of its principal responsibilities the treatment, transport or disposal of liquid wastes.

(b) The City hereby establishes that, unless otherwise amended, added to and/or deleted from, as provided herein, the following shall be considered as being the average residential waste discharge in the City service area:

An average flow of 100 gallons per day per capita at a loading of 200 milligrams of BOD and 250 milligrams of SS.

(c) The user charge system hereby provides that each user which discharges any toxic pollutants which cause an increase in the cost of managing the effluent or the sludge of the treatment facilities shall pay for such increased costs.

(d) The user charge system hereby provides that the costs of operation and maintenance for all flow not directly attributable to users, i. e., infiltration/inflow, shall be distributed among all users of the public wastewater facilities in the same manner that it distributes the cost of operation and maintenance among users, or user classes, for their actual use.

(e) The user charge system hereby provides that the City shall notify each user, at least annually, with a regular bill, of the rate and that portion of the user charges which are attributable to the wastewater treatment services.

(f) The user charge system hereby disregards any terms or conditions of agreements or contracts between the City and users (including industrial users, special districts, other municipalities or federal agencies or installations) which address the reservation of capacity in the public wastewater facilities or the charges to be collected by the City in providing wastewater treatment services which are inconsistent with the requirements of the Act and federal regulations.

(g) The user charge system hereby requires nonresidential users to pay, as a minimum, the same rate per volume of wastewater as that paid by residential users. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.09 ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

Over and above the rates and charges established by Section 925.05, there may be established in special instances and upon special agreement between the City and the owner of any premises served by the sewerage system, such additional charges for

industrial wastes of unusual strength or composition or for other unduly burdensome discharges into the sewerage system which are accepted by the City for treatment as may be determined to be fair and equitable. Each such special agreement and the charges established thereby shall not become effective until ratified by an ordinance duly passed by Council. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.10 INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY.

(a) The City, as the recipient of federal funds as a share of construction costs for the public wastewater collection and treatment facilities must meet the requirements of, and has agreed to, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (FWPCA), contained in the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217, or the "1977 Act"), and does hereby establish an industrial cost recovery system.

(b) Sanitary wastes are the wastes discharged from the average residential user in the City's service area. The strength of the average residential waste discharge in the City service area, as established herein, is 200 milligrams per liter of BOD and 250 milligrams per liter SS and these concentrations shall be applied in determining equivalent volumes of process waste or combined discharges of sanitary and process wastes for the purposes of industrial cost recovery. The limits of BOD and SS shall be computed as follows:

- (1) $200 \times .025 \times 8.34 = 42$ allowable pounds of BOD.
- (2) $250 \times .025 \times 8.34 = 52$ allowable pounds of SS.

(c) The approving authority shall determine the identity of possible and probable industrial users of the City's treatment facilities by:

- (1) Conducting, initially and on an annual basis, a review of the accounts of City water users whose metered water supply records indicate that 25,000 gallons per day or more of water is drawn by such user.
- (2) Inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing, initially and on an annual basis, to determine the equivalent volumes of process or combined discharges of sanitary and process waste contributions of such possible and probable industrial users.

(d) Those users so determined to be industrial users under the above provisions shall be required to participate in the City industrial cost recovery program.

(e) The City industrial cost recovery program shall be in effect for a period of thirty years.

(f) Except as otherwise provided by the Act, those industries required herein to participate in the City's industrial cost recovery program shall be required to make payment to such program no less often than annually. The first payment by an industrial user shall be made not later than one year after the user begins use of the treatment facilities.

(g) Those industrial users entering into an agreement with the City to reserve a certain capacity in the treatment works, shall make industrial cost recovery payments based on the total reserved capacity in relation to the design capacity of the treatment works. If the discharge of an industrial user exceeds the reserved capacity in volume, strength or delivery flow rate characteristics, the user's industrial cost recovery payment shall be increased to reflect the actual use of the treatment works. If there is no agreement between the industrial user and the City regarding reserve capacity, and there is a substantial change in the strength, volume or delivery flow rate characteristics of an industrial user's discharge, such user's share shall be adjusted proportionately.

(h) If there is an upgrading of the treatment works, each existing industrial user's share shall be adjusted proportionately.

(i) If there is an expansion of the treatment works, each industrial user's share shall be adjusted proportionately, except that a user with reserved capacity shall incur no additional industrial cost recovery charges unless the user's actual use exceeds its reserved capacity.

(j) The basis of design for each unit operation and the cost identified with each unit of operation shall form the basis of the industrial cost recovery charges. The major unit operation and their basis of design are identified as follows:

<u>Process Unit</u>	<u>Design Parameter</u>
Grit Chamber	Flow
Grit Conveyor and Handling	Solids identified as grit
Comminution	Flow
Raw Wastewater Pumping	Flow
Primary Settling	Flow
Screw Pumps	Flow
Aeration Basins and Aeration Equipment	Organic Loading
Secondary Settling	Flow
Chlorination	Flow
Thickener	Solids
Digesters	Solids
Sludge Dewatering Mechanisms and Sludge Pumping Systems	Solids

The remaining capital expenditures not identified under a major unit process will be proportioned in the same ratios as the totals for the major unit processes. The industry's industrial cost recovery charge shall then be calculated on the basis of its contribution of each of the three design parameters (flow, BOD and SS) multiplied by the parameter's unit cost. Calculations supportive of each industrial user's industrial cost recovery charge shall be filed at the office of the approving authority. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.11 INDUSTRIAL WASTE SURCHARGES.

- (a) (1) All persons discharging industrial wastes into the public sewers shall be subjected to a surcharge, in addition to any other sewer service charges, if these wastes have a concentration greater than the following normal concentrations:
- A. A five-day twenty degrees centigrade BOD of 200 parts per million, or
 - B. A suspended solids content of 250 parts per million.
- (2) The amount of surcharge shall reflect the cost incurred by the City in removing the excess BOD and SS, and the surcharge shall include a proportionate share of the following:
- A. Fixed charges and amortization costs for the sewage disposal works based on the useful life of thirty years and annual interest rate and under the assumption that the capital investment will be retired at a uniform rate throughout the life of the facilities. Such basis of fixed charges shall be recalculated annually, or at the end of a major construction period, whichever is shorter; and
 - B. The annual cost of operation of the sewage treatment plant, including repairs, maintenance and replacement.

(b) The surcharge per person shall be determined as follows:

The excess pounds of BOD and SS will be computed by multiplying the person's sewage flow volume in million gallons per day by the constant 8.345 and then multiplying this product by the difference between the person's concentration of BOD and SS and the aforementioned normal concentrations in parts per million by weight. The surcharge for each constituent will then be determined by multiplying the excess pounds of each constituent by the appropriate rate of surcharge listed, below. This product will then be multiplied by the number of days in the billing period to determine the surcharge. Concentrations in these calculations shall be daily averages.

(c) The rates of surcharge for each of the aforementioned constituents shall be as follows:

- (1) For biochemical oxygen demand, .16/lb. over allowable;
- (2) For suspended solids, .17/lb. over allowable.

(d) The rates of surcharge shall be reviewed annually by the approving authority in order to determine whether or not they are sufficient to defray the fixed charges, amortization costs and annual cost of operation and maintenance (including replacement) as determined from the wastewater treatment facility records. If the difference between the revenue derived from the rates of surcharge and the total amount cost is sufficient to justify an increase or decrease in the rates, the approving authority shall make such recommendation as is appropriate to Council. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.12 REMEDIES FOR NONPAYMENT.

(a) Such charges and surcharges levied in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be a debt due to the City and shall be a lien upon the property. If this debt is not paid within thirty days after it is due and payable, it shall be deemed delinquent and may be recovered by civil action in the name of the City against the property owner, the person or both.

(b) In the event of failure to pay sewer service charges or surcharges after they become delinquent, the City shall have the right to discontinue water service, or to remove or close sewer connections and enter upon the property for accomplishing such purposes. The expense of such discontinuance, removal or closing, as well as the expense of restoring service, shall likewise be a debt due to the City and a lien upon the property and may be recovered by civil action in the name of the City against the property owner, the person or both.

(c) Water or sewer service shall not be restored until all charges including the expense of removal, closing and restoration, have been paid.

(d) Change of ownership or occupancy of premises found delinquent shall not be a cause for reducing or eliminating penalties, if such charges have been certified as a lien on the premises. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.13 INDUSTRIAL WASTES IN PUBLIC SEWERS.

(a) Review and acceptance of the approving authority shall be obtained prior to the discharge into the public sewers of any industrial waters or wastes having:

- (1) A five-day twenty degrees centigrade BOD greater than 200 parts per million.
- (2) A suspended solids content greater than 250 parts per million.

(b) Where required, in the opinion of the approving authority, to modify or eliminate wastes that are harmful to the structures, processes or operation of the sewage disposal works, the person contributing such wastes shall provide, at his expense, such preliminary treatment or processing facilities as may be determined necessary to render his wastes acceptable for admission to the public sewers.

(c) Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment or processing facilities shall be submitted for approval of the approving authority prior to the start of construction, if the effluent from such facilities is to be discharged into the public sewers.

(d) No person shall cause the discharge of slugs of water or wastes. Each person producing such a discharge into the public sewers shall construct and maintain, at his own expense, a suitable storage and flow control facility to insure equalization of discharge over a twenty-four hour period, and the outlet to the sewer shall be equipped with a rate discharge controller or other approved device, the regulation of which shall be directed by the approving authority. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.14 CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES.

(a) Any person who discharges industrial wastes into a public sewer shall prepare and file with the approving authority, within 180 days, a report that shall include pertinent data relating to the quantity and characteristics of the wastes discharged to the sewage disposal works.

Similarly, each person desiring to make a new connection to a public sewer for the purpose of discharging industrial wastes shall prepare and file with the approving authority, within ninety days prior to the discharge, a report that shall include actual or predicted data relating to the quantity and characteristics of the waste to be discharged.

(b) When it can be demonstrated that circumstances exist which would create an unreasonable burden on the person to comply with the above imposed time schedule, a request for extension of time may be presented for consideration of the approving authority.

(c) Each person discharging industrial wastes into a public sewer shall construct and maintain one or more control manholes or access points to facilitate observation, measurement and sampling of his wastes, including domestic sewage.

Control manholes or access facilities shall be located and built in a manner acceptable to the approving authority. If measuring devices are to be permanently installed they shall be of a type acceptable to the approving authority.

Control manholes, access facilities and related equipment shall be installed by the person discharging the wastes, at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be in safe condition, accessible and in proper operating condition at all times. Plans for the installation of the control manholes or access facilities and related equipment shall be approved by the approving authority, prior to the beginning of construction.

(d) The volume of flow used for computing industrial waste surcharges shall be the metered water consumption of the person as shown in the records of meter readings maintained by the Division of Water and Wastewater.

If the person discharging industrial wastes into the public sewers procures any part, or all, of his water from sources other than the City, all or a part of which is discharged into the public sewers, the person shall install and maintain, at his expense, water meters of a type approved by the approving authority for the purpose of determining the volume of water obtained from these other sources.

(e) Devices for measuring the volume of waste discharged may be required by the approving authority if those volumes cannot otherwise be determined from the metered water consumption records of the Division of Water and Wastewater.

Metering devices for determining the volume of waste shall be installed, owned and maintained by the person. Following approval and installation such meters may not be removed without the consent of the approving authority.

(f) Industrial wastes discharged into the public sewers shall be subject to periodic inspection and a determination of character and concentration of such wastes. The determinations shall be made as often as may be deemed necessary by the approving authority.

Samples shall be collected in such a manner as to be representative of the composition of the wastes. The sampling may be accomplished either manually or by the use of mechanical equipment acceptable to the approving authority.

Installation, operation and maintenance of the sampling facilities shall be the responsibility of the person discharging the waste and shall be subject to the approval of the approving authority. Access to sampling locations shall be granted to the approving authority or his duly authorized representatives at all times. Every care shall be exercised in the collection of samples to insure their preservation in a state comparable to that at the time the sample was taken.

(g) Laboratory procedures used in the examination of industrial wastes shall be those set forth in "Standard Methods". However, alternate methods for certain analyses of industrial waste may be used subject to mutual agreement between the approving authority and the person.

Determination of the character and concentration of the industrial wastes shall be made by the person discharging them. The City may also make its own analyses on the wastes and these determinations shall be binding as a basis for charges.
(Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79; Ord. 1979-34. Passed 3-13-79.)

925.15 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS RESTRICTED.

(a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage or foundation drainage into any sanitary sewer in areas of the City where there is constructed both a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer.

(b) In all new construction, in areas where there are at present constructed both sanitary sewers and storm sewers, where foundation drains are installed, the foundation drains must discharge into the surface water drainage system or storm sewer directly or through a sump pump installation.

(c) Storm water other than that exempted, above, and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the approving authority and other regulatory agencies. Unpolluted industrial cooling water or process waters may be discharged, on approval of the approving authority, to a storm sewer, combined sewer or natural outlet.

(d) The following described substances, materials, waters or wastes shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers or wastewater treatment process or equipment, will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The approving authority may set limitations lower than the limitations established herein if in his opinion such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability, the approving authority 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, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of the waste in the treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The limitations on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer which shall not be violated without approval of the approving authority are:

- (1) Wastewater having a temperature higher than 180 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees centigrade).
- (2) Wastewater containing petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils or product of mineral oil origin in excess of the limitations of the NPDES permit.
- (3) Wastewater from industrial plants containing floatable oils, fats or grease.
- (4) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. 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 kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers.
- (5) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc and similar objectionable or toxic substances to such degree that any such material received in the composite wastewater at the treatment facilities exceeds the limits established by the approving authority for such materials.
- (6) Any waters or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits which may be established by the approving authority.
- (7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the approving authority in compliance with applicable State or federal regulations.
- (8) Quantities of flow, concentrations or both, which constitute a slug.
- (9) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
- (10) Any water or wastes which by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.

(e) If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated above, and which in the judgment of the approving authority, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the approving authority may:

- (1) Reject the wastes;
- (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
- (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
- (4) Require payment to cover added costs of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges.

When considering the above alternatives, the approving authority shall give consideration to the economic impact of each alternative on the discharger. If the approving authority permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plant and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the approving authority.

(f) Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the approving authority, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable 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 approving authority, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintaining of these interceptors the owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates, and means of disposal which are subject to review by the approving authority. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the owner must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.

(g) Where pretreatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided or required for waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(h) When required by the approving authority, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such structure, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the approving authority. The structure shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(i) The approving authority may require a user of sewer services to provide information needed to determine compliance with this ordinance. These requirements may include:

- (1) Wastewaters discharge peak rate and volume over a specified period of time;
- (2) Chemical analyses of wastewaters;
- (3) Information on raw materials, processes and products affecting wastewater volume and quality;
- (4) Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, sludge, oil, solvent or other materials important to sewer use control;
- (5) A plot plan of sewers of the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility location;
- (6) Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities;
- (7) Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the public sewer.

(j) All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this ordinance shall be determined in accordance with "Standard Methods". Sampling methods, locations, times, durations and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis subject to approval by the approving authority.

(k) No person shall discharge nonacceptable industrial wastes into the sewerage system whether directly or indirectly. Where investigations reveal the presence in the sewerage system of nonacceptable industrial wastes emanating from any lot, land, building or premises, located within or without the corporate limits, the owner, lessor, tenant or occupant of such lot, land, building or premises shall be required to treat, neutralize or in other ways prepare the noxious substances therein to the satisfaction of the City Manager, in order to convert the same into acceptable industrial wastes.

(l) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as prohibiting any special agreement or arrangement between the City and any person whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be admitted to the sewage disposal works, either before or after pretreatment, provided that there is no impairment of the functioning of the sewage disposal works by reason of the admission of such wastes, and no extra costs are incurred by the City without recompense by the person. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.16 RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The City Manager shall make and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the enforcement of the provisions hereof, for the proper determination and collection of the rates and charges herein provided, and for the safe, efficient and economical management of the sewerage system. Such rules and regulations, when not repugnant to existing ordinances of the City or laws of the State, shall have the same force and effect as ordinances of Council. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.17 CONNECTIONS OUTSIDE CITY; TAP-IN CHARGE.

The City Manager is, upon application, authorized to serve lots, lands, buildings or premises outside the limits of the City where such service is desired by the owner of such lots, lands, buildings or premises, provided that the owner of such lots, lands, buildings, or premises connects to the City sewerage system at his own expense. Charges allocated to operation, maintenance and equipment replacement shall be the same as charged to users of the system who reside within the corporate limits of the City, and those charges allocated to debt services and capital improvement cost shall be billed to nonresident users in an amount not less than ten percent of that paid for equipment services by the owner of lots, lands, buildings and premises inside the corporate limits.

In addition to the charges for services rendered in receiving and treating the sewage of such owners, a tap-in fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) shall be charged the owner of each lot outside the corporate limits who taps into the City sewerage system. (Ord. 1979-34. Passed 3-13-79.)

925.18 SPECIFICATIONS FOR SANITARY SEWER PIPE INSTALLATION.

The following standards and specifications are hereby adopted for the installation of sanitary sewer pipe:

- (a) Joints for vitrified clay bell and spigot pipe shall be compression joints as defined by ASTM Designation C-425. Poured joints and joints of the slip seal type will not be approved.
- (b) For concrete sanitary sewer pipe, flexible watertight joints conforming to ASTM Designation C-443 will be required.
- (c) If satisfactory materials other than clay or concrete are used for sanitary sewer pipe the joints shall meet standards equal to the standards set forth above for clay and concrete pipe.
- (d) Manholes shall be either poured-in-place concrete or precast concrete manhole sections. Precast concrete manhole sections shall conform to ASTM Designation C-478 and the joints between sections shall conform to ASTM Designation C-443. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.19 TAP-INS FOR WEST END SEWER SYSTEM.

(a) Owners of acreage who have developed the same in the West End sewer system and who are required to tap into the City sewerage system shall pay a per tap-in charge equal to the final assessments costs charged to adjoining residents less the original acreage charge.

(b) Owners of acreage who have developed the same in the West End sewer system shall tap into the West End sewer system on or before midnight of October 31, 1968. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.20 REVIEW AND AUDIT.

(a) There shall be an annual review and audit of the user charge system and industrial cost recovery system as established herein, as may be required by the State of Ohio and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) In the event that the annual review and audit of the user charge system and industrial cost recovery system as established herein is found to be inadequate to meet operating costs, debt services charges and reserve requirements, then the City, through proper legislation, shall adjust the rates set forth herein to assure that the user charges are sufficient to meet those costs. (Ord. 1979-34. Passed 3-13-79.)

925.21 POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS.

(a) The approving authority and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing pertinent to discharge to the wastewater facilities in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(b) The approving authority and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification are authorized to obtain information concerning industrial processes which have a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the wastewater system. The industry may withhold information considered confidential when it can establish that the revelation to the public of the information in question might result in an advantage to competitors.

(c) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to herein, the approving authority and other duly authorized employees of the City shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the person, and the person shall be held harmless for injury or death to the City employees, and the City shall indemnify the person against loss or damage to its property by the City employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the person growing out of the necessary work, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the person to maintain safe conditions as required herein.

(d) The approving authority and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the City holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the wastewater facilities lying within the easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on the easement shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved. (Ord. 1979-11. Passed 1-30-79.)

925.22 SEWAGE LIENS.

(a) Each sewage charge charged under or pursuant to Chapter 921 and Chapter 925 of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Steubenville, is made a lien upon the corresponding lot, parcel of land, buildings or premises served by a connection to the water system of the City and, if the same is not paid within ninety days after it shall become due and payable, it shall be certified to the Auditor of Jefferson County, at which time the lien shall vest, and the Auditor shall place the same on the tax duplicate of the County with the interest and penalties allowed by law and be collected as other taxes.

(b) The owners of real estate premises installing or maintaining sewage service shall be liable for all sewage charges incurred for service at said premises.

(c) Tenants of the owners of real estate premises serviced with sewers may contract with the City of Steubenville for such sewage service but such contract shall be in no way construed as to relieve the owner of the real estate premises of liability for said sewage service charges.

(d) After certifying to the County Auditor that sewage charges are unpaid and a lien as provided in subsection (a) hereof, the Finance Director or his designee is authorized and directed to shut off the water service to those real estate premises until such unpaid sewage charges have been paid.

(e) The owner of real estate premises by installing or maintaining sewer service from the City is deemed to assent to all rights and regulations of the Division of Sewage and ordinances of the City of Steubenville pertaining to sewage service.

(f) Any person aggrieved by the filing of a lien shall have the right to request a hearing before the Utilities Delinquency Review Board for resolution.
(Ord. 2000-150. Passed 2-27-01.)

925.99 PENALTY.

(a) Whoever violates any provision of this chapter is, in addition to any other penalty or remedy provided herein, guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(b) In addition to any other penalty provided by the terms and provisions of this chapter, or of any other provisions of law, the City shall, upon the determination of a violation of any provision of this chapter which causes injury or damages to the sewer system or its appurtenances, take whatever civil action is necessary or proper to recover whatever costs are incurred in replacing or repairing the loss or damages sustained to the system.

(Ord. 1979-34. Passed 3-13-79.)