

**SEWER USE ORDINANCE  
OF THE  
HANCOCK COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**

**OCTOBER, 2010**

***(REVISED 1.12.11)***

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## PURPOSE AND POLICY

This Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO) sets forth uniform requirements for discharges into the wastewater collection systems of any person or discharger that is discharging into treatment works owned by the Hancock County Utility Authority (HCUA). This SUO is intended to comply with State, Federal and local laws and regulations pertaining to wastewater treatment and industrial pretreatment.

The objectives of this SUO are as follows:

- A. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works which will interfere with the operation of the treatment works or contaminate the resulting sludge;
- B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works which will pass through the treatment works or otherwise be incompatible with the treatment works;
- C. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim municipal and industrial wastewaters and sludges from the treatment works;
- D. To ensure that the quality of the treatment plant sludge is maintained at a level which allows its use and disposal in compliance with applicable statutes and regulations, including composting for land application;
- E. To protect the treatment work's personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment, as well as to protect the general public;
- F. To address conditions which would interfere with the attainment of effluent limitations contained in the NPDES permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements and any other Federal or State laws to which the treatment works is subject.

This SUO authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires industrial user reporting, and provides for the regulation of users to the Publically Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) through enforcement of general requirements for all users. Except as otherwise provided, the Executive Director of the Hancock County Utility Authority shall administer, implement, and enforce this SUO.

## SCOPE

The scope of this Sewer Use Ordinance is to regulate the wastewater being treated and discharged by the wastewater treatment facilities which are owned, operated, maintained and repaired by the Hancock County Utility Authority. The contributors to these treatment facilities currently consist of:

- A) The City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi,
- B) The City of Waveland, Mississippi,
- C) The Hancock County Water and Sewer District,
- D) The Kiln Utility and Fire District, and
- E) The Pearlinton Water and Sewer District.

This Sewer Use Ordinance will be superseded by any and all more stringent sections of Sewer Use Ordinances which are adopted and approved by the member entities enumerated above.

Any and all parts of this Sewer Use Ordinance will be defined to be applied by the Hancock County Utility Authority and its member entities.

## **ARTICLE I - USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED**

- 1.1 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 Hancock County or any area under the jurisdiction of the Hancock County Utility Authority, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.
- 1.2 It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within Hancock County, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the Hancock County Utility Authority, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this regulation.
- 1.3 Except as hereinafter provided, 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 sewage.
- 1.4 The owner of all the houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the jurisdiction of the Hancock County Utility Authority and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located any public sanitary sewer of the Hancock County Utility Authority or member's district is hereby required at his 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 regulation within one hundred twenty (120) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer connection is within 300 feet of the said property line.
- 1.5 No person, establishment or corporation shall discharge to the sewer system any pollutant except in compliance with Federal standards promulgated pursuant to the Clean Water Act, and any more stringent State or Local Standards.

## **ARTICLE 2 - PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

- 2.1 Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Article I, Section 1.4, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this Article 2.
- 2.2 Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Hancock County Utility Authority Executive Director (the Director).
- 2.3 A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Director of said Authority.
- 2.4 The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Mississippi State Department of Health, the

Hancock County Building Department, and the Authority. Separate written permits may also be required by those agencies.

- 2.5 No statement contained in this Article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by any other agency or member entity having authority.
- 2.6 The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, and at no expense to the Authority.
- 2.7 At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in Article I, Section 1.4, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this regulation within a period of one hundred twenty (120) days following notice of availability of the public sewer and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

### **ARTICLE 3 - BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS**

- 3.1 No person shall uncover, make any connections with, or opening into; use; alter; or disturb any Hancock County Utility Authority or member entity public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Director.
- 3.2 All disposal by any person into the sewer system is unlawful except those discharges in compliance with Federal Standards promulgated pursuant to the Federal Act and more stringent State and local standards.
- 3.3 There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (a) for residential, wastewater service, and (b) for commercial, institutional/governmental or industrial wastewater service. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application to the Authority or a member entity.

The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Director.

- 3.4 A building sewer permit will only be issued and a sewer connection shall only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that the downstream sewage facilities, including sewer mains, pump stations and wastewater treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load.
- 3.5 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 applicable building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the Authority. In absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedure set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials, Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9, and requirement of the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality shall apply.

- 3.6 No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, yard 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.
- 3.7 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 Authority or member entity, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials, Water Pollution Control Federal Manual of Practice No. 9, and requirements of the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Director of said Authority before installation.

#### **ARTICLE 4 - USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS**

- 4.1 No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any stormwater, surface water, groundwater roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.
- 4.2 Stormwater 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 Hancock County Engineer and/or the Authority. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the appropriate authority, to a storm sewer or natural outlet, and not into a sanitary sewer.
- 4.3 No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
- (a) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
  - (b) Any water or wastes containing toxic 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 the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.
  - (c) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.
  - (d) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cup milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

4.4 No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Director of said Authority that such wastes can harm either the sewers or sewage treatment process or equipment; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Director will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and maximum limits established by regulatory agencies. The substances prohibited are:

- (a) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F), (65°C) or lower than thirty two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F), (0°C).
- (b) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through; or fats, oils or greases, of animal or vegetable origin, in concentrations greater than 100 mg/L. Substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32° and 150°F (0° and 65°C) are also prohibited.
- (c) Garbage that has not been ground or comminuted to such a degree that all particles will be floating or carried freely in suspension under flow conditions normally prevailing in the treatment works. No particle shall be greater than one-half (1/2) inch (0.7 cm) in any dimension, except that this prohibition does not apply to garbage disposal units in private dwellings whose only discharge is domestic wastewater. The use of garbage disposal units is discouraged when used in combination with a septic tank effluent pump system (STEP Tank).
- (d) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solution whether neutralized or not.

Any waste which may cause corrosion or deterioration of the treatment works. All wastes discharged to the treatment works must not have a pH value lower than 6.0 or greater than 9.5 standard units. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to: concentrated acids, alkalis, sulfides, chloride and fluoride compounds, and substances which will react with water to form acidic or alkaline products which have a pH value outside the range of 6.0 to 9.5 standard units.

- (e) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, or similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Director for such materials.
- (f) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Director as necessary after treatment of the composite sewage to meet the requirements of the State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

- (g) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Director in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
- (h) Any wastes or waters that contain more than ten (10) parts per million by weight of the following: hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, or nitrous oxide.
- (i) Any mercury or any of its compounds in excess of 0.0005 mg/l as Hg at any time except as permitted by the Director in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations.
- (j) Any cyanide in excess of 0.05 mg/l at any time except as permitted by the Director in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations.
- (k) Materials which exert or cause:
  - (1) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate);
  - (2) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which is consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the Authority's NPDES permit.
  - (3) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine equipment requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works;
  - (4) Unusual volume of flow or concentrations of water constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
  - (5) Solid or viscous wastes which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or otherwise interfere with proper operation of the treatment works. Such materials include, but are not limited to: grease, improperly shredded garbage, animal guts or tissues, human organs, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, feathers, ashes, cinders, iron oxide sludge, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clipping, rags, spent grains spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastic, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, and similar substances.
- (l) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

Liquids, solids or gases in wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the

POTW, of more than ten percent (10%) or any single reading of twenty-five percent (25%) of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter. Those materials, by reason of their nature or quantity may, either alone or by interaction with other substances, cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the treatment works or to the operation of the works. Such materials include, but are not limited to: gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides. Also wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F or 60°C using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

- (m) Any waste prohibited by the Environmental Protection Agency Standards 40 CFR 403.
- (n) Waters or wastes containing substances of sufficient quantity, either singly or in interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any wastewater sludge treatment, handling, or disposal processes as regulated by Environmental Agency Standards 40 CFR 503 and used by the Authority.
- (o) Non-Biodegradable detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW or final effluent.
- (p) Undisinfected tissue fluid, diseased human or animal organ tissue, undisinfected whole blood, or other contaminated solid waste related to the transmission of disease from human or veterinary hospitals, medical facilities, pharmaceutical/research institutions, mortuaries, morgues, funeral parlors, animal shelters or related licensed facilities.
- (q) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair.
- (r) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes, within the POTW, in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

4.5 If any waters or waste are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 4.4 of this Article, and/or which are in violation of the standards for pretreatment provided in 40 CFR 403, June 26, 1978 and any amendments thereto, and which in the judgment of the Director may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life of constitute a public nuisance, the Director may:

- (a) Reject the wastes;
- (b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
- (c) Require control over the quantities and rate of discharge; and/or

(d) Require payment to cover the added costs of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges, under the provisions of Section 4.11 of this article. If the Director permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Director, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

4.6 Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Director they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

4.7 All industrial and commercial process wastewater shall be pretreated prior to discharge to a public sewer, if necessary, in accordance with the provisions of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, and the Hancock County Utility Authority whichever is more stringent. The minimum pretreatment requirements are as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration (mg/l)</u>
BOD <sub>5</sub>	400.0 *
Suspended Solids (SS)	400.0 *
TKN	30.0 *
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	5.0
Boron	1.0
Cadmium	0.02
Chromium	0.05
Copper	0.02
Cyanide	0.05
Lead	0.10
Manganese	0.50
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.08
Selenium	0.02
Silver	0.01
Zinc	0.05

\* BOD<sub>5</sub>, SS and TKN may be increased by written approval of the Director for limited periods of time.

4.8 Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

4.9 Each industry which will or may discharge an industrial waste to the public sewer shall be required to install a control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and

safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Director. The manhole 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.

- 4.10 The owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall provide laboratory measurements, tests, and analyses of water and wastes to illustrate compliance with this regulation and any special conditions for discharge established by the Director or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge. The number, type, and frequency of laboratory analyses to be performed by the owner shall be as stipulated by the Director, but no less than once per year the industry must supply a complete analysis of the constituents of the wastewater discharge to assure that compliance with the Federal, State, and local standards are being met. The owner shall report the results of measurements and laboratory analyses to the Director at such times and in such a manner as prescribed by the Authority. The owner shall bear the expense of all measurements, analyses, and reporting required by the Authority. At such times as deemed necessary the Authority reserves the right to take measurements and samples for analyses by an outside laboratory service.
- 4.11 All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this regulation shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pHs are determined from periodic grab samples.
- 4.12 No statement contained in this Article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Authority and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Authority for treatment, subject to payment by the industrial concern provided such payments are in accordance with Federal and State guidelines for User Charge System.

## **ARTICLE 5 - POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS**

- 5.1 The Director and other duly authorized employees of the Authority, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this regulation. The Director or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil refining,

ceramic, paper or other industries beyond the point of having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterway or facilities for waste treatment.

- 5.2 While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Article 5, Section 5.1 above, the Director or duly authorized employees of the Authority, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury of death to the Authority employees and the Authority shall indemnify the company against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operating, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain conditions as required in Article 4, Section 4.9.
- 5.3 The Director and other duly authorized employees of the Authority bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Authority hold a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

#### **ARTICLE 7 - PENALTIES**

- 7.1 Any person found to be violating any provisions of this regulation shall be served by the Authority with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations. The Authority may revoke any permit for sewage disposal as a result of any violation of any provision of this regulation.
- 7.2 Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided in Article 7, Section 7.1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the amount not exceeding \$1,000.00 for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense. Additionally, chronic violation of the terms of this regulation may result in termination of the sewer disposal permit.
- 7.3 Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall become liable to the Authority for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned by the Authority by reasons of such violation in addition to fines levied as described in Paragraph 7.2 above.

#### **ARTICLE 8 - VALIDITY**

- 8.1 All regulations of the Authority or parts of regulations or ordinances of the Authority in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

8.2 The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this regulation shall not affect the validity of any other part of this regulation which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

**ARTICLE 9 - REGULATION IN FORCE**

9.1 This regulation shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recording, and publication as provided by law.

9.2 Passed and adopted by the Hancock County Utility Authority, State Mississippi on the 8th day of February, 2011, by the following vote:

Ayes 7 : namely \_\_\_\_\_

Nays 0 : namely \_\_\_\_\_

Approved this 8th day of February, 2011.

(Signed) [Signature]  
(Chairman)

Attest:  
(Signed) [Signature]  
(Secretary / Treasurer)

## APPENDIX – DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this regulation shall be as follows:

1. Federal Government

“Federal Act” means the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 466 et seq) as amended, (Pub. L. 95-217).

“Administrator” means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

“Federal Grant” shall mean the U.S. government participation in the financing of the construction of treatment works as provided by Title II-Grants for Construction of Treatment Works of the Act and implementing regulations.

2. State Government

“Executive Director” means the Executive Director of the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Bureau of Pollution Control.

“State Grant” shall mean the State of Mississippi participation in the financing of the construction of treatment works as provided for by the Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund or any other similar grant or loan program.

3. Local Government

“Regulation” means this regulation.

“Member Entities” means any governmental agency, public body, public utility district, or municipality accepting and transporting sewer to the Hancock County Utility Authority Treatment Facilities. Currently the member entities consist of:

1. City of Bay St. Louis,
2. City of Waveland,
3. Hancock County Water & Sewer District,
4. Kiln Utility and Fire District, and
5. Pearlinton Water & Sewer District.

“Authority” means the Hancock County Utility Authority.

“Director” means the Executive Director of the Hancock County Utility Authority, or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

4. “Person” shall mean 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.

5. “NPDES Permit” means any permit or equivalent document or requirements issued by the Administrator, or, where appropriated by the Director, after enactment of the Federal

Clean Water Act to regulate the discharge of pollutants pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Act.

6. Clarification of work usage: "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissible.

7. Wastewater and its characteristics:

"Wastewater" shall mean the spent water of a community. From this standpoint of course, 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 storm water that may be present.

"Sewage" is used interchangeably with "wastewater".

"Effluent Criteria" are defined in any applicable "NPDES Permit".

"Water Quality Standards" are defined in the Water Pollution Regulations of Mississippi.

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

"ppm" shall mean parts per million by weight.

"Milligrams per Liter" shall mean a unit of the concentration of water or wastewater constituent. It is 0.001 g of the constituent in 1,000 ml of water. It has replaced the unit formerly used commonly, parts per million, to which it is approximately equivalent, in reporting the results of water and wastewater analysis.

"Suspended Solids" (SS) shall mean 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 the IEPA Division of Laboratories Manual of Laboratory Methods.

"BOD" (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standards laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20°C, expressed in milligrams per liter.

"pH" shall mean the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration expressed by one of the procedures, outlined in the IEPA Division of Laboratories Manual of Laboratory Methods.

"Garbage" shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of food.

"Properly Shredded Garbage" shall mean 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 conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

"Floatable Oil" is oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system

"Population Equivalent" is a term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other waste on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is 80 gallons of sewage per day, containing 0.10 pounds of BOD and 0.10 pounds of suspended solids.

"Slug" shall mean any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste in which 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 twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

"Industrial Waste" shall mean any solid, liquid or gaseous substance discharged, 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 as distinct from sanitary sewage.

8. Sewer types, and appurtenances:

"Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit for conveying sewage or any other waste liquids, including storm, surface and groundwater drainage.

"Public Sewer" shall mean a sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the District. It shall also include sewers within or outside the boundaries of the District that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the District's sanitary sewer system, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with District funds.

"Sanitary Sewer" shall mean a sewer that conveys sewage or industrial wastes or a combination of both, and into which storm, surface, and ground waters or polluted industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.

"Storm Sewer" shall mean a sewer that carries storm, surface and groundwater drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water.

"Combined Sewer" shall mean a sewer which is designed and intended to receive wastewater, storm, surface and groundwater drainage. No combined sewers are permitted within the District.

"Building Sewer" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

"Building Drain" shall mean that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer or other approved point of discharge, beginning five (5) feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

"Stormwater Runoff" shall mean that portion of the precipitation that is drained into the sewers.

"Sewerage" shall mean the system of sewers and appurtenances for the collection, transportation and pumping of sewage.

"Easement" shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

9. Treatment:

"Pretreatment" shall mean the treatment of wastewaters from sources before introduction into the wastewater treatment works.

"Wastewater Treatment Works" shall mean an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with "waste treatment plant" or "wastewater treatment plant" or "pollution control plant".

"Private Sewage Disposal System" shall mean a treatment facility designed and constructed for a single dwelling or commercial building. Private facilities with surface water discharges are included; provide, however, septic tanks and cesspools with surface water discharges are prohibited.

10. "Wastewater Facilities" shall mean the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and transport effluent to a watercourse.

11. Watercourse and connections:

"Watercourse" shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

"Natural Outlet" shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.

12. User types:

"User Class" shall mean the type of user "residential, institutional / governmental, commercial", or "industrial" as defined herein.

"Residential User" shall mean all dwelling units such as houses, mobile homes, apartments, and permanent multi-family dwellings.

"Commercial User" shall include transient lodging, retail and wholesale establishments or places engaged in selling merchandise, or rendering services.

"Institutional / Governmental / Faith Based Users" shall include schools, penal institutions, and users associated with Federal, State, local governments, and churches.

"Industrial Users" shall include establishments engaged in manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials of substance into products.

“Control Manhole” shall mean a structure located on a site from which industrial wastes are discharged. Where feasible, the manhole shall have an interior drop. The purpose of a “control manhole” is to provide access for the District representative to sample and/or measure discharges.

## **CLAIRIFICATIONS, REVISIONS & ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS TO THE SEWER USE ORDINANCE OF THE HANCOCK COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY**

### Revisions and Clarifications resulting from email of Ms. Betty Baxter dated October 17, 2010:

1. Page 3 – POTW was spelled out – Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
2. Page 4 – Can use abbreviation for Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO) – We left this alone.
3. Page 5, Section 2.2 – Added “Hancock County Utility Authority Executive Director” to explain “the Director”.
4. Page 6, Section 3.4 – No changes, just question about WWTPs ability to treat wastewater from Oak Harbor, which it does have sufficient capacity.
5. Page 8, Section 4.4 – Comment about compatibility of STEP (septic tank effluent pumping) system with garbage disposals. Most authorities agree it is not good to use a garbage disposal in combination with a STEP system. “The use of garbage disposal units is discouraged when used in combination with a septic tank effluent pump system (STEP Tank)” was added to paragraph (c) of this section.
6. Page 18, Section 12 – Question about churches in definition of Institutional / Governmental added “Faith Based Users” and “Churches” to help clarify this definition.

### Revisions and Clarifications resulting from email of Mr. Mike Haas, Jr. dated November 30, 2010:

1. Pearlington SUO requires connection within 60 days and Hancock County Utility Authority draft ordinance requires 60 days to connect. We have purposely made this ordinance subservient to the members ordinances and focused on protection of the wastewater treatment plants.
2. Mr. Haas comments about the HCUA requiring approval for new construction. The intent is to provide a check to insure new applicants are not allowed to install septic tank / drain field systems unless there is no collection system available.
3. Page 6, Section 3.1 – The term “unauthorized” is thought to be confusing and has been deleted.
4. Page 13, Section 7.3 – Last sentence “in addition to fines levied as described in Section 7.2” has been added.
5. Page 18, Section 12 – Under the term “Commercial User”, the word “transit” has been corrected to “transient”.

### Other Outstanding Items:

1. We do need suggestions from Mr. Artigues and the Authority members relative to the maximum amount of fine in Section 7.2, Page 13.

**Update 1-12-11** – The fine amount of \$1,000.00 has been inserted into Section 7.2, Page 13.