



SEWER USE ORDINANCE
COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA

Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority
545 Corinth Road
Newnan, Georgia 30263

Revised: December 18, 2019

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SECTION 1

ORDINANCE FOR THE REGULATION OF SEWER USE FOR RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USERS

An Ordinance regulating the use of public and private sewers and drains, private wastewater disposal, the installation and connection of building sewers, and the discharge of waters and waste into the public sewer system(s) and providing penalties for violation thereof in Coweta County, State of Georgia.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Board of Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority as follows:

SECTION 2

DEFINITIONS

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

- 2.1 “*Acidity*” The quantitative capacity of aqueous solutions to react with hydroxyl ions, as measured by titration with a standard solution of a base to a specified end point.
- 2.2 “*Alkalinity*” The capacity of water to neutralize acids, as determined by the carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate and phosphate content of the water.
- 2.3 “*Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)*” shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under EPA approved laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20 degrees C, expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- 2.4 “*Building drain*” shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of buildings and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.
- 2.5 “*Building sewer*” shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called house connection or service connection.
- 2.6 “*Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)*” shall mean a measure of the oxygen required to oxidize organic and oxidizable inorganic compounds in water.
- 2.7 “*Coliform organism*” Organisms found in the intestinal tract of humans and animals, their presence in water indicates pollution and potentially dangerous bacterial contamination.
- 2.8 “*Composite wastewater sample*” A combination of individual samples of water or wastewater taken at selected intervals to allow the total sample to be composited according to flow.
- 2.9 “*Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority*” (CCWSA) shall mean the governance body having jurisdiction over the maintenance and operations of the water and sanitary sewer systems within Coweta County.

- 2.10 “*Customer/Domestic User/Residential, Commercial or Industrial User*” shall mean every person who is responsible for contracting (expressly or implicitly) with CCWSA in obtaining, having or using sewer connections with, or sewer tap to, the sewer system of Coweta County and in obtaining, having or using water and other related services furnished by Coweta County for the purpose of disposing of wastewater and sewage through said system. Said terms shall include the occupants of each unit of a multiple-family dwelling unit building as a separate and distinct customer. This class of user shall discharge only "Domestic sewage".
- 2.11 “*Control/Monitoring Manhole*” shall mean a large manhole or sampling chamber accessible to Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority staff that allows sampling, monitoring and flow measurement of the industrial discharge to the sewer system.
- 2.12 “*Domestic Sewage*” shall mean that wastewater discharged into the sewer system from domestic sources such as toilets, washing machines, dishwashers, sinks, showers and bathtubs from normal household usage.
- 2.13 “*Easement*” shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
- 2.14 “*Emulsified Grease*” is grease in such colloidal state that it remains dispersed throughout the liquid and will not separate by gravity until the colloidal agent is inactivated.
- 2.15 “*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 oil if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.
- 2.16 “*Flush Toilet*” shall mean the common sanitary flush commode in general use for the disposal of human excrement.
- 2.17 “*Garbage*” shall mean the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.
- 2.18 “*Grab Sample*” shall mean a sample that is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow of the waste stream and without consideration of time.
- 2.19 “*Health Officer*” shall mean the director of the Coweta County Board of Health or other person designated by the Coweta County Board of Commissioners and their duly appointed assistants.
- 2.20 “*Heavy Metals*” Metallic elements like mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic and lead, with high molecular weights. Even at low concentrations they can damage living things and tend to bioaccumulate in the food chain.
- 2.21 “*Industrial User*” shall mean any nondomestic customer of the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority who discharges industrial wastes into the CCWSA sewerage system.
- 2.22 “*Industrial Wastes*” shall mean the wastewater from industrial processes as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.
- 2.23 "Infiltration/Inflow" shall mean groundwater and surface water which leaks into the sewers through cracked pipes, joints, manholes, or other openings.

- 2.24 “*Interference*” shall mean a discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources inhabits or disrupts the normal operation of any treatment process, including sludge processes, use or disposal, which causes a violation of any requirement of a NPDES permit or other permit issued by Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority, EPA, or EPD.
- 2.25 “*May*” is permissive (see “shall”, Section 2.47).
- 2.26 “*Natural Outlet*” shall mean any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows into a watercourse, pond, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.
- 2.27 “*New source*” shall mean any industrial point source of pollutants for which the construction or installation of process facilities or the housing for contained process facilities commenced on or after the date of proposal of regulations in the Federal Register of any applicable categorical pre-treatment standard for pollutants which applies to said source.
- 2.28 “*Nitrification*”: The conversion of nitrogenous matter into nitrates by bacteria.
- 2.29 “*Nonpoint Source*”: A source of pollution which is not a point source, such as a farm or forest land runoff or urban stormwater runoff.
- 2.30 “*NPDES Permit*” shall mean the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit issued to Coweta County authorizing the discharge of treated wastewater to the waters of the state of Georgia.
- 2.31 “*Pass-through*” shall mean a discharge which exits the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority's wastewater treatment facility into waters in quantities, or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, causes a violation of any requirement of a NPDES permit or other permit issued by the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority, EPA, or EPD.
- 2.32 “*Person*” shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.
- 2.33 “*PH*” shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration.
- 2.34 “*Pit Privy*” shall mean shored, vertical pit in the earth completely covered with a flytight slab on which is securely located a flytight riser covered with hinged flytight seat and lid.
- 2.35 “*Polluted Water/Pollution*” shall mean man made or man-induced detrimental alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and/or radiological integrity of water or soil, or the products which create or cause such alteration.
- 2.36 “*Pretreatment Requirement*” shall mean any requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on an industrial user.
- 2.37 “*Pretreatment Standard (or National Pretreatment Standard) (40CFR 403.3j)*” shall mean any regulation established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Sections 307(b) and 307(c) of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1347) which contains pollutant discharge limits which applies to Industrial Users.
- 2.38 “*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 inch in any dimension.

- 2.39 “*Process Wastewater*” shall mean any water which during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct or waste product.
- 2.40 “*Public Sewer*” shall mean a common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.
- 2.41 “*Sanitary Sewer*” shall mean a sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with minor quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not intentionally admitted.
- 2.42 “*Septic Tank*” shall mean a subsurface impervious tank designed to temporarily retain sewage or similar waterborne wastes together with:
- a. A sewer line constructed with solid pipe, with the joints sealed, connecting the impervious tank with the stub out; and
 - b. A subsurface system of trenches, piping, and other materials constructed to drain the clarified discharge from the tank and distribute it underground to be absorbed or filtered.
- 2.43 “*Sewage*” is the spent water of a community. The equivalent term is "wastewater" (See Section 2.55).
- 2.44 “*Sewage Treatment Plant*” shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.
- 2.45 “*Sewage works*” (sewerage) shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.
- 2.46 “*Sewer*” shall mean a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater.
- 2.47 “*Shall*” is mandatory. (See "may" Section 2.25)
- 2.48 “*Significant Industrial User*” shall mean any Industrial User who:
- a. Is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N and 40 CFR 403.6; or
 - b. Contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the Sewage Treatment Plant; or
 - c. Has an average discharge flow equal to or greater than 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) of process wastewater (excluding sanitary noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - d. Discharges a wastewater containing any substance defined as a toxic or priority pollutant by the Environmental Protection Agency; or
 - e. Is found by Coweta County, CCWSA, the State of Georgia Environmental Protection Division, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to have significant adverse impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system.

- 2.49 “*Slug*” shall mean any discharge of water or wastewater which has a concentration of any given constituent or in a quantity of flow that exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater facilities.
- 2.50 “*Storm Drain*” (sometimes termed storm sewer) shall mean a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and commercial and industrial wastes.
- 2.51 “Chief Executive Officer (CEO)” shall mean the Chief Executive Officer of the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority or his/her duly appointed representatives.
- 2.52 “*Suspended Solids*” shall mean total suspended matter that either floats on the surface, or is in suspension in water, wastewater or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtration in accordance with EPA procedures.
- 2.53 “*Unpolluted Waste*” is water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater facilities provided.
- 2.54 “*Waste Hauler*” shall mean any individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State, Federal agency or any agent or employee thereof which transports waste by truck.
- 2.55 “*Wastewater*” shall mean the spent water of a community. It may be a combination of the water-carried waste from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with such ground, surface, and storm waters as may inadvertently be present.
- 2.56 “*Wastewater Discharge Permit*” shall mean a permit, in form prescribed by the CEO and Board of Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority, which establishes the wastewater characteristics (concentration and quantity) which a significant industrial user may contribute or cause to be contributed to the Coweta county sewage system as set forth in the Coweta County Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance.
- 2.57 “*Wastewater Facilities*” shall mean the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.
- 2.58 “*Watercourse*” shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

SECTION 3

USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

- 3.1 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 any area under the jurisdiction of Coweta County any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable wastes.
- 3.2 It shall be unlawful to discharge to any outlet within Coweta County, or in any area under the jurisdiction of Coweta County, any wastewater or other polluted waters, including septic tank effluent or cesspool overflow to any open drain or well-penetrating, water-bearing formation, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance.
- 3.3 Except as hereafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.
- 3.4 The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the jurisdiction of Coweta County 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 sewer of Coweta County is hereby required at the owner(s) expense to install suitable toilet facilities herein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, within thirty (30) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within 100 feet of the property line.
- 3.5 All sinks, dishwashing machines, lavatories, basins, shower baths, bathtubs, laundry tubs, washing machines, and similar plumbing fixtures or appliances shall be connected to the public sewer; provided, that where no sewer is available, septic tanks or other private subsurface disposal facilities approved by an officer of the Coweta County Environmental Health Department may be used.

SECTION 4

PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

- 4.1 Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Article 3, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of Coweta County and the Georgia Department of Human Resources.
- 4.2 Septic tanks shall be constructed, repaired, altered, enlarged and maintained in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the health officer. Septic tanks shall be maintained in sanitary working order.
- 4.3 No person shall construct, repair, alter or enlarge any septic tank unless he shall hold a valid permit for such work issued by the health officer. The health officer may withhold the issuance of such a permit pending the inspection and approval by the health officer of the site and location of the proposed work. Before any septic tank or any part hereof may be covered after it has been constructed, repaired, altered, or enlarged, it shall be inspected and approved by a health officer of the Coweta County Environmental Health Department.
- 4.4 The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Coweta County Health Department. No permit shall be issued for any private wastewater disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than 40,000 square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.
- 4.5 No septic tank or other subsurface disposal facility shall be installed where a public sewer is accessible to the premises involved and capacities are available for treatment of wastewater at the wastewater treatment plant, nor in any place where the health officer deems the use of same to be a menace to human health or well being. Accessibility is determined as follows:
 - 1) Sewage shall be considered available to an existing single family residence when the main, ground floor of the structure can be connected by gravity flow to a sewer line in any public right-of-way or easement which passes the property at any point.
 - 2) Sewage shall be considered available to an existing multifamily, commercial, institutional or industrial structure when sewage service is provided in the drainage basin within which the structure is located.
- 4.6 At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, as provided in Article 3.4, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within thirty (30) days after notice in compliance with this Ordinance. Any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall then be cleaned of sludge and filled with suitable material.
- 4.7 The owner(s) shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to Coweta County.
- 4.8 Every flush toilet shall be connected to a public sewer where available or to a subsurface disposed facility. Flush toilets shall be provided at all times with sufficient running water under pressure to flush the toilet clean after each use.

- 4.9 No pit privy shall be installed in the following locations:
- a. Where a public sewer is accessible to the premises involved; or,
 - b. In areas where the health officer deems the use of pit privies to constitute a nuisance or menace to public health; or,
 - c. Where a pit privy may pollute any water supply; or,
 - d. Where the use of pit privies is not in keeping with the standard of sanitation in adjacent areas.
- 4.10 Discharge of septic tanks in sewer system.
- a. Restricted. It shall be unlawful to empty, dump, throw, or otherwise discharge, into any manhole, catch basin or other opening, into the Coweta County Sewer System, or any system connected with and discharging into the sewer system, the contents of any septic tank, sludge, sewage, or other similar matter or material.
- 4.11 Premises with private water systems shall not be connected with the public sewerage system.
- 4.12 Any premise that has a septic tank, privy, or any other sewage, industrial waste, or liquid waste disposal system located thereon that does not function in a sanitary manner shall be corrected within thirty (30) days from the receipt of written notification from the health officer that said system is not functioning in a sanitary manner, and order that said system be corrected.
- 4.13 No statement contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by a health officer of the Coweta County Environmental Health Department.

SECTION 5

BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

- 5.1 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 Coweta County.
- 5.2 There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (a) for residential and commercial service, and (b) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special application form furnished by the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgement of the CEO. A permit and inspection fee as specified in the latest schedule of CCWSA Water and Sewer Fees for service shall be paid at the time the application is filed. In addition to the building sewer permits described here, all Significant Industrial Users shall obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit as described in Section 7.
- 5.3 All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify Coweta County from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- 5.4 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 may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer, but Coweta County does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.
- 5.5 Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the CEO, to meet all requirements of this ordinance.
- 5.6 The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in construction shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of Coweta County.
- 5.7 Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. No building sewer shall be laid parallel to or within three feet of any bearing wall which might thereby be weakened. 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 shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
- 5.8 No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer unless such connection is approved for purposes of disposal of polluted surface drainage.
- 5.9 The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the CEO 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 CEO or his representative.

- 5.10 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 work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to CCWSA.
- 5.11 CCWSA will define the availability of sewers and any costs associated with sewer permits or construction.
- 5.12 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 CCWSA or procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and the Water Pollution Control Federation (WPCF) Manual of Practice No. 9. 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 CEO before installation.
- 5.13 If any house sewer permits the entrance of infiltration or inflow, CCWSA may:
- a. Require the owner to repair the house sewer.
 - b. Charge the owner a sewer rate that reflects the cost of the additional expense of sewage treatment from the owner's property.
 - c. Require the owner to disconnect his sewer from the CCWSA sewer system.

SECTION 6

RESTRICTED USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

- 6.1 No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters such as storm water, surface water, ground water, artisan well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensation, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the CEO;
- 6.2 Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet.
- 6.3 No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including but not limited to, any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, paint, organic solvents, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas, or any discharge with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 F (60 C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Wastewaters that would otherwise be considered an explosion hazard at the point of contact with the systems sanitary sewerage collection system.
 - b. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, vapor, fumes, 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, workers health and safety problems, create a public nuisance, prevent the use or disposal of sludges by processes selected by the County or such new processes as may be selected in the future, cause the POTW-effluent to fail a toxicity test, causes a violation of any requirement of a NPDES permit or other permit issued by CCWSA, EPA or EPD, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant. This restriction includes, but is not limited to, discharges by any user of the collection and treatment system such that specific pollutants at the influent to the sewage treatment plant do not exceed concentrations specified in Table 6.1 on the following page.
 - c. Any waters or wastes having a PH lower than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the POTW.
 - d. Solids or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the POTW such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, woods, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch, manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

TABLE 6.1

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS		<i>MAXIMUM DAILY CONCENTRATIONS (mg/L, 24 hour composite)</i>
		USER DISCHARGE
✓	1. Cadmium	0.008
✓	2. Total Chromium	4.8819
✓	3. Copper	0.109
✓	4. Cyanide	0.082
✓	5. Lead	0.116
✓	6. Nickel	1.0371
✓	7. Silver	1.1531
✓	8. Zinc	0.5777
✓	9. Oil and Grease	100 mg/L
✓	10. B.O.D. 5	300 mg/L
✓	11. Total Suspended Solids	300 mg/L
✓	12. COD	1000 mg/L
✓	13. TTO	2.13 mg/L

Note! User discharge concentrations are set at theoretical background levels for normal domestic sewerage. Industrial Pretreatment Permits as defined in the Coweta County, Georgia Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance, govern user discharges for all permitted industries unless otherwise so specified by the CEO.

- 6.4 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 CEO that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment processes, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the CEO will give consideration to such to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:
- a. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred forty (140) degrees F (65 deg. C), or causing the wastewater temperature at the influent to the sewage treatment plant to exceed one hundred four (104) degrees F (40 deg. C).
 - b. Any water or waste containing fats, wax grease, or oils of animal or vegetable origin, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and One hundred fifty (150) degrees F (0-65 deg. C). In no case will petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil in amounts that will cause interference or pass through be permitted.

- c. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the CEO.
 - d. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other tastes or odor producing substances in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by CCWSA as necessary, after treatment of composite sewage, to meet the requirements of State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
 - e. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes or such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by CCWSA in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
 - f. Materials which exert or cause:
 - 1. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as but not limited to fuller's earth, any textile fibers, 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 consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the County's NPDES permit;
 - 3. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
 - 4. Unusual volume of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
 - g. 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 other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
 - h. Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the CEO in accordance with Section 3.4 of this ordinance;
 - i. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
 - j. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the CEO in a wastewater discharge permit;
 - k. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
- 6.5 If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged, to the public sewers which contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 4 of this Ordinance, and which in the judgement of CCWSA may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, CCWSA 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 rates of discharge, and/or

- d. Require payment of a surcharge to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered under the provision of Section 11 of this Article.
- 6.6 Grease, oil and sand interceptors and Commercial/Industrial wastewater filters shall be provided when, in the opinion of CCWSA, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors/filters shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors/filters shall be of a type and capacity approved by the CEO and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintenance of these interceptors/filters, 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 CEO. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not preformed by the owner's personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.
- 6.7 Where preliminary treatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- 6.8 All owners of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall be required to install a control manhole or other structure together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of wastes. Such manhole shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans prepared by a registered engineer approved by CCWSA. The manhole shall be maintained by the owner so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
- 6.9 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 40 CFR 136 or equivalent methods approved by the EPA. Sampling may be conducted by CCWSA at any location necessary and shall not be limited only to the sampling manhole.
- 6.10 The significant industrial users may be required to provide information needed to determine compliance with this Ordinance. These requirements may include:
- a. Wastewater discharge peak rate and volume over a specified time period;
 - b. Chemical analysis of wastewaters;
 - c. Information on raw materials, processes, and products affecting wastewater volume and quality;
 - d. Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, sludge, oil, solvent, or other materials important to sewer use control.
 - e. A reproducible plan and profile on sewers of the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility location;
 - f. Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities; and
 - g. Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the public sewer.

- 6.11 No statement contained in this Article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by CCWSA for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern. Any industry subject to the National Pretreatment Standards shall adhere to the applicable standards unless a waiver is obtained under the National Pretreatment Regulations.
- 6.12 Upon the promulgation of a categorical pretreatment standard for a particular industrial subcategory, the pretreatment standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this Ordinance for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this Ordinance. The CEO shall notify the affected Significant Industrial Users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR 403.12.
- 6.13 Pretreatment of Waste Persons discharging industrial wastes into the sewerage system may be required to pretreat such wastes. Plans for all pretreatment facilities shall be approved by the CEO or the Georgia Environmental Protection Division prior to construction. At the time written plans are submitted for approval, written maintenance plans shall also be submitted and approved by the CEO in accordance with Section 7 of this Ordinance. The facilities shall be allowed to operate only as long as they are maintained in accordance with the approved maintenance plans. Pretreatment requirements shall be determined on a case-by-case basis and shall include the following facilities as a minimum:
- a. Neutralization - If plans are submitted for the neutralization of strong acidic or alkaline wastes, the plans shall include the necessary instrumentation and controls to assure compliance with the above regulations at all times.
 - b. Equalization - Holding tanks or equalization basins shall be required ahead of the receiving manhole of CCWSA sewerage system when deemed necessary by the CEO to prevent peak flows that exceed the capacity of the system or that result in operational problems.
 - c. All pretreatment facilities shall be operated and maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- 6.14 Waiver of Requirements - There shall be no provision for the granting of variances for the discharge of incompatible wastes. If an industrial user is unable to meet the provisions listed in Section 6 of the ordinance, it shall be his responsibility to notify the CEO who can issue a temporary wastewater discharge permit containing interim limits and a compliance schedule for planning and construction of necessary treatment or pretreatment works. Each case will be carefully evaluated with respect to its effect on the wastewater treatment system and the environment prior to issuance of the final permit containing an interim limit and compliance schedule.
- 6.15 Any dilution of the wastewater by the user for the purpose of decreasing the concentrations of toxic materials shall be considered as a violation of this Ordinance.

SECTION 7

INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

The above section is hereby referenced to the Coweta County, Georgia Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance and approved by a majority vote of the board of Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority on 2nd day of October 2019. All provisions therein apply.

SECTION 8

POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

- 8.1 Duly authorized employees or agents of Coweta County and CCWSA bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing pertinent to discharge to the public sewerage system in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- 8.2 Duly authorized employees or agents of Coweta County and CCWSA bearing the proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which Coweta County holds an 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 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 private property involved.

SECTION 9

MALICIOUS DAMAGE

- 9.1 No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is part of the wastewater facilities. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under all applicable charges.

SECTION 10

USER CHARGE SYSTEM

- 10.1 It is hereby determined necessary to fix and collect sewer service charges from customers. Such charges shall be published separate from this ordinance and the revenue received shall be used for operation, maintenance, debt retirement, and other authorized expenses. All sewer service charges will be published in the latest schedule of CCWSA Fees for service available at the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority.
- 10.2 Coweta County has the right to reject any waste that exceeds the concentration of normal domestic wastewater as defined in this Ordinance, but may elect to treat compatible pollutants and surcharge the appropriate party should the CEO deem this to be in the best interest of Coweta County. The surcharge rate for each pollutant will be published as noted in Section 10.1. Normal domestic sewage does not exceed the following conventional limits:
- BOD5 = 300 mg/l,
 - SS = 300 mg/l,
 - Oil and Grease = 100 mg/l,
 - COD = 1000 mg/l, and
 - Total Phosphorous = 5 mg/l.
- 10.3 The surcharge payment will be based on actual cost to treat the specific pollutant. Payment for this service may be required monthly.
- 10.4 CCWSA reserves the right to discontinue this service, but must give the affected party 180 calendar days written notice of such action.
- 10.5 All costs of any additional or supplemental sampling or analyses required as a result of any User's excessive pollutant loadings such as BOD, suspended solids, floating oil and grease, heavy metals, priority pollutants or Total Toxic Organics (TTO) as determined by CCWSA or resulting from a User's suspected, regular or frequent violation of this Ordinance shall be paid by that user.
- 10.6 All permitted industries will be required to self monitor based on the pollutants, frequency and schedule shown in the respective permit.

SECTION 11

ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATIONS

- 11.1 *“Notification of Violation”* Whenever the CEO finds that any industrial user has violated or is violating this Ordinance, or a Wastewater Discharge Permit or order issued hereunder, the CEO or his agent may serve upon said user written notice of the violation. Within 10 days of the receipt date of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted to the CEO. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the Notice of Violation.
- 11.2 *“Consent Orders”* The CEO is hereby empowered to enter in Consent Orders, assurance of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the industrial user responsible for the noncompliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the industrial user to correct the noncompliance within a time period also specified by the order. Consent Orders shall have the same force and effect as administrative orders issued pursuant to Section 11.4 below.
- 11.3 *“Show Cause Hearing”* The CEO may order any industrial user which causes or contributes to violation of this Ordinance or wastewater permit or order issued hereunder, to show cause why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting. The proposed enforcement action and the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why this proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least 10 days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any principal executive, general partner or corporate officer. Whether or not a duly notified industrial user appears as noticed, immediate enforcement action may be pursued.
- 11.4 *“Compliance Order”* When the CEO finds that an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the ordinance or a permit or order issued there under, he may issue an order to the industrial user responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, sewer service shall be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances have been installed and are properly operated. Orders may also contain such other requirements as might be reasonable necessary and appropriate to address the noncompliance, including the installation of pretreatment technology, additional self-monitoring, and management practices.
- 11.5 *“Cease and Desist Orders”* When the CEO finds that an industrial user has violated or continues to violate this Ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder, the CEO may issue an order to cease and desist all such violations and direct those persons in noncompliance to:
- a. Comply forthwith
 - b. Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and terminating the discharge.

11.6 *“Administrative Fines”* Notwithstanding any other section of this ordinance, any user who is found to have violated any provision of this Ordinance, or permits and orders issued hereunder, shall be fined in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation. Each day on which noncompliance shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct violation. Such assessments may be added to the user's next scheduled sewer-service charge and the CEO shall have such other collection remedies as he has to collect other service charges. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall constitute a lien against the individual user's property. Industrial users desiring to dispute such fines must file a request for the CEO to reconsider the fine within 10 days of being notified of the fine. Where the CEO believes a request has merit, he shall convene a hearing on the matter within 5 days of receiving the request from the industrial user.

11.7 *“Emergency Suspensions”*

- a. The CEO may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or wastewater permit of an industrial user whenever such suspension is necessary in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge presenting or causing an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, the POTW, or the environment.
- b. Any user notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater permit shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a user's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the CEO shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The CEO shall allow the user to recommence its discharge when the endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings set forth in Section 11.8 are initiated against the user.
- c. An industrial user which is responsible, in whole or in part, for imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence to the CEO prior to the date of the hearing described in paragraph b above.

11.8 *“Termination of Permit”* Significant industrial users proposing to discharge into the POTW, must first obtain a wastewater discharge permit from the Control Authority. Any user who violates the following conditions of this Ordinance or a wastewater discharge permit or order, or any applicable or State and Federal law, is subject to permit termination:

- a. Violation of permit conditions
- b. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge
- c. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics; or
- d. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling.

Non-compliant industrial users will be notified of the proposed termination of their wastewater permit and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 11.3 of this ordinance why the proposed action should not be taken.

- 11.9 *“Judicial Remedies”* If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into the wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance or any order or permit issued hereunder, the CEO, through the CCWSA General Counsel, may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the Superior Court of Coweta County.
- 11.10 *“Injunctive Relief”* Whenever an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this Ordinance or permit or order issued hereunder, the CEO, through counsel may petition the Court for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction or both (as may be appropriate) which restrains or compels the activities on the part of the industrial user. The CEO shall have such remedies to collect these fees as it has to collect other sewer service charges.
- 11.11 *“Civil Penalties”*
- a. Any industrial user who has violated or continues to violate this Ordinance or any order or permit issued hereunder, shall be liable to the CEO for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 but at least \$1000, plus actual damages incurred by the POTW per violation per day for as long as the violation continues. In addition to the above described penalty and damages, the CEO may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with the enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses. Additionally, the State of Georgia, O.C.G.A. 12-5-52(a), allows the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division to fine such violators up to a maximum amount of \$50,000.00 per day.
 - b. The CEO shall petition the Court to impose, assess, and recover such sums. In determining amount of liability, the Court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration, any economic benefit gained through the industrial users's violation, corrective actions by the industrial user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- 11.12 *“Criminal Prosecution”*
- a. Violations - Generally
 - 1) Any industrial user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this Ordinance or any orders or permits issued hereunder shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00 per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.
 - 2) In the event of a second conviction, the user shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$3,000.00 per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than 3 years or both.
 - b. Falsifying Information
 - 1) Any industrial user who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance, or wastewater permit, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or required under this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be furnished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.

- 2) In the event of a second conviction, the user shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$3,000.00 per violation per day, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.

11.13 “*Supplemental Enforcement Remedies*”

- a. Annual Publication of Industrial Users in Significant Noncompliance.

The CEO shall publish, at least annually in the largest daily newspaper circulated in the service area, a description of those industrial users which are found to be in significant noncompliance with any provisions of this Ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder during the period since the previous publication.

- b. Performance Bonds

The CEO may decline to reissue a permit to any industrial user which as failed to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance or any order or previous permit issued hereunder unless such user first files with it a satisfactory bond, payable to the POTW in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the CEO to be necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

- c. Liability Insurance

The CEO may decline to reissue a permit to any industrial user which has failed to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance or any order or previous permit issued hereunder, unless the industrial user first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurances sufficient to restore or repair POTW damage caused by its discharge.

- d. Water Supply Severance

Whenever an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this Ordinance or an order or permit issued hereunder, water service to the industrial user may be severed and service will only recommence, at the user's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

11.14 “*Affirmative Defenses*”

- a. Treatment Upsets

- 1) Any industrial user which experiences an upset in operations that places it in a temporary state of noncompliance, which is not the result of operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation, shall inform the CEO thereof immediately upon becoming aware of the upset. Where such information is given orally, a written report thereof shall be filed by the user within five days. The report shall contain:

- (a) A description of the upset, its cause(s), and impact on the discharger's compliance status
- (b) The duration of noncompliance, including exact dates and times of noncompliance, and if the noncompliance is continuing, the time by which compliance is reasonable expected to be restored
- (c) All steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of such an upset

- 2) An industrial user which complies with the notification provisions of this Section in a timely manner shall have an affirmative defense to any enforcement action brought by the CEO for any noncompliance with this Ordinance, or an order or permit issued hereunder by the user, which arises out of violations attributable to and alleged to have occurred during the period of the documented and verified upset.

B. Treatment Bypasses

- 1) A bypass of the treatment system is prohibited unless all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage
 - (b) There was no feasible alternative to the bypass, including the use of auxiliary treatment or retention of the wastewater; and
 - (c) The industrial user properly notified the CEO as described in paragraph 2 below
- 2) Industrial users must provide immediate notice to the CEO upon discovery of an unanticipated bypass. If necessary, the CEO may require the industrial user to submit a written report explaining the cause(s), nature, and duration of the bypass, and the steps being taken to prevent its recurrence.
- 3) An industrial user may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation of the treatment system. Industrial users anticipating a bypass must submit notice to the CEO at least 10 days in advance. The CEO may only approve the anticipated bypass if the circumstances satisfy those set forth in paragraph 1 above.

SECTION 12

CONFLICT WITH OTHER ORDINANCES

- 12.1 All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
- 12.2 The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this Ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Ordinance which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.
- 12.3 In the event a wastewater discharge is made to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) under jurisdiction of an approved sewer use ordinance for another governing authority, the more restrictive requirement shall prevail.

