

Ordinance No. 86 Sewers

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SEWERS AND DRAINS, THE INSTALLING AND CONNECTING OF BUILDING SEWERS, THE DISCHARGE OF WATER AND WASTES INTO THE PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEM, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF.

The Village of South Range (hereinafter abbreviated as Village) Council hereby ORDAINS:

SECTION 100 - DEFINITIONS

101 - APPROVING AUTHORITY shall mean the Village or its duly authorized deputy, agent or representative.

102 - BOD (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures in five (5) days at 20 degrees C, expressed in milligrams per liter.

103 - BUILDING DRAIN shall mean the 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 the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet (1.4 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

104 - BUILDING SEWER shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called house connection.

105 - COMBINED SEWER shall mean a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

106 - CHLORINE REQUIREMENT shall mean the amount of chlorine in milligrams per liter, which must be added to sewage to produce a specified residual chlorine content in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".

107 - EASEMENT shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

108 - 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.

109 - GARBAGE shall mean the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and service of foods.

110 - GROUND GARBAGE is garbage that has been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers with no particle greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimensions.

111 - INDUSTRIAL WASTES shall mean the wastewater from industrial processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

112 - NATURAL OUTLET shall mean any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.

113 - NPDES PERMIT shall mean the permit issued to the approving authority by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources per the requirements of the Clean Water Act as amended, specifying effluent limitations and operating requirements for the proposed Wastewater Treatment Works.

114 - PARTS PER MILLION (also milligrams per liter) is a weight-to-weight ratio; the parts per million values multiplied by a factor 8.345 shall be equivalent to pounds per million gallons of water.

115 - PERSON shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.

116 - pH shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions, in grams, per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and a hydrogen-ion concentration of 10.

117 - PUBLIC SEWER shall mean a common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.

118 - SANITARY SEWAGE shall be considered to be synonymous with "Domestic Sewage" and "Domestic Wastewater" and shall mean any combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from sanitary plumbing facilities. Sanitary sewage shall be assumed to have the following waste concentrations:

BOD - 200 mg/l

Suspended Solids - 240 mg/l

Other - no substances as prohibited or limited in this ordinance

119 - 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 admitted intentionally.

120 - SEWAGE is the spent water of a community. The preferred term is "wastewater".

121 - SEWER shall mean a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

122 - SHALL is mandatory. "May" is permissive.

123 - SLUG shall mean any discharge of water or wastewater which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment works.

124 - STANDARD METHODS shall mean the examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage and Industrial Wastes" published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Wastes Associations.

125 - STORM DRAIN (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.

126 - STORMWATER RUNOFF shall mean that portion of the rainfall that is drained into the sewers.

127 - SUSPENDED SOLIDS (SS) shall mean total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" and referred to as nonfilterable residue.

128 - UNPOLLUTED WATER 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 benefitted by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

129 - WASTEWATER shall mean the spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that may be present.

130 - 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.

131 - 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 "water pollution control plant".

[TEXT CONTINUES EXACTLY AS PROVIDED BY USER]

1002 - DATE OF ENACTMENT. Passed and adopted by the Village Council in Houghton County, Michigan on the 3rd day of February, 1983, by the following vote:

YES: 6

NO: 0

ABSENT: 0

Agnes Koivunen
Village President

Katherine Mattson
Village Clerk