Received
August 21, 2012
INDIANA UTILITY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Lawrenceburg
INDIANA

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES
Electric / Water / Waste Water
"Your Utility Partner"

230 Walnut Street • P.O. Box 4198
Lawrenceburg, Indiana 47025
Phone 812-532-3500
Fax 812-532-3515

August 15, 2012

Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
PNC Center
101 West Washington Street
Suite 1500 E
Indianapolis, IN. 46204

Re: Rural Sewer Rates

Dear Sirs:

As requested, we have provided a copy of our sewer rate structure. If more information is needed, please contact Charles M. Davis, Utility Director.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Davis

Charles M. Davis

Cc: File

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
OF THE INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
2012 -1

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2012, the Governor signed into law House Enrolled Act No. 1126, which added Indiana Code § 8-1.5-3-8.3 effective March 19, 2012; and

WHEREAS, Indiana Code § 8-1.5-3-8.3(c) provides that a municipality may petition the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission to approve a percentage difference between utility rates and charges that had been established for property within and property outside the corporate boundaries of a municipality under the following circumstances:

- The municipal legislative body adopted an ordinance under section 8.1 or under Indiana Code § 36-9-23-26 that was in effect on March 31, 2012; and
- The above ordinance imposed utility rates and charges on users of the works for service to property located outside the municipal corporate boundaries that exceed by more than fifteen percent (15%) but not by more than fifty percent (50%) the rates and charges imposed on users of the works for service to property located within the corporate boundaries of the municipality; and
- The municipality must file such petition no later than September 30, 2012, and must set forth certain specific information regarding the utility, the ordinance and the relief requested; and

WHEREAS, the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission herein finds that the attached recommended format for filing the petition would provide assistance to the municipality in meeting the September 30, 2012 deadline;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, that the Petition for Approval of Rate and Charge Difference Between Property Within and Property Outside the Corporate Boundaries, which is attached to this General Administrative Order as Attachment A, is adopted by this Commission as the recommended form and manner in which to file a petition under Indiana Code § 8-1.5-3-8.3(c).

James D. Atterholt, Chairman

ABSENT
Kari A. E. Bennett, Commissioner

Larry S. Landis, Commissioner

Carolene Mays, Commissioner

David E. Ziegner, Commissioner

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order as approved.

Brenda A. Howe, Secretary to the Commission

Date: MAY 02 2012

WHEREFORE Lawrenceburg {Municipality} requests that the Commission issue an Order approving the percentage rate and charge difference between property within and property outside the corporate boundaries of Lawrenceburg {Municipality}and for other just and reasonable relief.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph W Votaw III

Attorney for Petitioners

Verification

I, Charles M Davis, affirm under penalties for perjury that the foregoing representations are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Signed Charles M. Davis {Representative of Municipality}

Date 7-12-12

Attorney Contact Information

Joseph Votaw
60 East High St.
Lawrenceburg. In. 47025
812-537-4500

ATTACHMENT A

LAWRENCEBURG MUNICIPAL SEWAGE WORKS

Lawrenceburg, Indiana

Schedule of Present and Proposed Rates and Charges

	Present Rates	2010 Proposed Rates	2011 Proposed Rates	2012 Proposed Rates
Metered Rates (per 1,000 gallons)				
First 2,000 gallons	$ 3.32	$ 5.08	$ 5.74	$ 6.37
Over 2,000 gallons	2.25	3.44	3.89	4.32
Minimum Monthly Charge	6.64	10.16	11.48	12.74
Unmetered Monthly User Rate				
Any unmetered residential user	13.39	20.49	23.16	25.71
Rural Residential				
Metered Rates (per 1,000 gallons)				
First 2,000 gallons	4.32	6.61	7.47	8.29
Over 2,000 gallons	2.93	4.48	5.07	5.63
Rural Residential				
Minimum Monthly Charge	8.64	13.22	14.95	16.59
Rural Residential				
Unmetered Monthly User Rate				
Any unmetered residential user	17.43	26.67	30.15	33.47

CHAPTER 52: SEWERS

Section

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 52.001 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (or BOD). The quantity of oxygen expressed in mg/l utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures with nitrification inhibition in five at 20°C.

BUILDING DRAIN. 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 a building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning five feet outside the building wall.

(1) ***SANITARY BUILDING DRAIN.*** A building drain which conveys sanitary or industrial sewage only.

(2) ***STORM BUILDING DRAIN.*** A building drain which conveys storm water or other clearwater drainage, but no wastewater.

BUILDING SEWER. The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal. (Also called house connection.)

(1) ***SANITARY BUILDING SEWER.*** A building sewer which conveys sanitary or industrial sewage only.

(2) ***STORM BUILDING SEWER.*** A building sewer which conveys storm-waste or other clearwater drainage, but no sanitary or industrial sewage.

COMBINED SEWER. A sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

COMPATIBLE POLLUTANT. Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria, plus additional pollutants identified in the NPDES permit if the treatment works was designed to treat such pollutants and in fact does remove such pollutants to a substantial degree. The term substantial degree is not subject to precise definition, but generally contemplates removals in the order of 80% or greater. Minor incidental removals in the order of 10% to 30% are not considered substantial. Examples of the additional pollutants which may be considered compatible include:

(1) Chemical oxygen demand,

(2) Total organic carbon,

(3) Phosphorus and phosphorus compounds,

(4) Nitrogen and nitrogen compounds, and

(5) Fats, oils and greases of animal or vegetable origin (except as prohibited where these materials would interfere with the operation of the treatment works).

DIRECTOR OF UTILITIES. The Director of Utilities of the city, or his or her authorized deputy, agent or representative.

EASEMENT. An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

FECAL COLIFORM. Any of a number of organisms common to the intestinal tract of man and animals, whose presence in sanitary sewage is an indicator of pollution.

FLOATABLE OIL. Oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in a pretreatment facility approved by the city.

GARBAGE. Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

INCOMPATIBLE POLLUTANT. Any pollutant that is not defined as a compatible pollutant, including nonbiodegradable dissolved solids.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES. The liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade or business as distinct from employee wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences.

INFILTRATION. The water entering a sewer system, including building drains and sewers, from the ground, through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls. (Infiltration does not include and is distinguished from inflow.)

INFILTRATION/INFLOW. The total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow without distinguishing the source.

INFLOW. The water discharge into a sewer system, including building drains and sewers, from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar, yard and area drains, foundation drains, unpolluted cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections from storm sewers and combined sewers, catch basins, storm waters, surface run-off, street wash waters or drainage. (Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.)

INSPECTOR. The person or persons duly authorized by the city, through its Common Council, to inspect and approve the installation of building sewers and their connection to the public sewer system.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRY. An industry that:

(1) Has a flow of 50,000 gallons or more per average work day;

(2) Has a flow greater than 5% of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste;

(3) Has in its waste a toxic pollutant in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under 33 USC 1317(a); or

(4) Has a significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on a treatment works or on the quality of effluent from that treatment works.

NPDES PERMIT. A permit issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for discharge of wastewaters to the navigable waters of the United States pursuant to 33 USC 1342.

NATURAL OUTLET. Any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.

NH_3N. The same as Ammonia Nitrogen measured as Nitrogen. The laboratory determinations shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods" as defined in the definition of *SLUG*.

NORMAL DOMESTIC SEWAGE. The same meaning as defined in § 52.100.

P or PHOSPHOROUS. The chemical element Phosphorous

pH. The reciprocal of the logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

PERSON. Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, group or other entity.

PRETREATMENT. The treatment of industrial sewage from privately owned industrial sources prior to introduction into a public treatment works.

PRIVATE SEWER. A sewer which is not owned by a public authority.

PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE. The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has 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 ½ inch in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER. A sewer which is owned and controlled by the public authority and will consist of the following increments:

(1) *COLLECTOR SEWER.* A sewer whose primary purpose is to collect wastewaters from individual point source discharges.

(2) *FORCE MAIN.* A pipe in which wastewater is carried under pressure.

(3) *INTERCEPTOR SEWER.* A sewer whose primary purpose is to transport wastewater from collector sewers to a treatment facility.

(4) *PUMPING STATION.* A station positioned in the public sewer system at which wastewater is pumped to a higher level.

SANITARY SEWER. A sewer which carries sanitary and industrial wastes and to which storm, surface and ground water are not intentionally admitted.

SEWAGE. The combination of liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, (including polluted cooling water). The three most common types of sewage are:

(1) *COMBINED SEWAGE.* Wastes including sanitary sewage, industrial sewage, stormwater, infiltration and inflow carried to the wastewater treatment facilities by a combined sewer.

(2) *INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE.* A combination of liquid and water-carried wastes, discharged from any industrial establishment, and resulting from any trade or process carried on in that establishment (this shall include the wastes from pretreatment facilities and polluted cooling water).

(3) *SANITARY SEWAGE.* The combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from toilets and other sanitary plumbing facilities.

SEWAGE WORKS. The structures, equipment and processes to collect, transport and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent and accumulated residual solids.

SEWER. A pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

SLUG. Any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than ten minutes more than three times the average 24 hours concentration of flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system.

STANDARD METHODS. The laboratory procedures set forth in the latest edition, at the time of analysis, of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water Wastewater" prepared and published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation.

STORM SEWER. A sewer for conveying water, ground water or unpolluted water from any source and to which sanitary and/or industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, sewage or other liquids and which are removable by laboratory filtering under standard laboratory procedure.

TOTAL SOLIDS. The sum of suspended and dissolved solids.

TOXIC AMOUNT. Concentrations of any pollutant or combination of pollutants, which upon exposure to or assimilation into any organism will cause adverse effects, such as cancer, genetic mutations and physiological manifestations, as defined in standards issued pursuant to 33 USC 1317(a).

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

VOLATILE ORGANIC MATTER. The material in the sewage solids transformed to gases or vapors when heated at 55°C for 15 to 20 minutes.

WATERCOURSE. A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.
(`94 Code, § 52.01) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.002 DEPOSITING OBJECTIONABLE WASTE PROHIBITED.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the city or in any area under the jurisdiction of the city any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.
(`94 Code, § 52.02) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.003 DISCHARGING STORMWATER, UNPOLLUTED WATERS AND THE LIKE.

(A) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any sanitary sewer, either directly or indirectly, stormwaters, surface water, ground water, roof run-off, subsurface drainage, cooling water, unpolluted water or unpolluted industrial process water. The city shall require the removal of unpolluted waters from any wastewater collection or treatment facility.

(B) Stormwater, surface water, ground water, roof run-off, subsurface drainage, cooling water, unpolluted water or unpolluted industrial process water may be admitted to storm sewers which have

adequate capacity for their accommodation. No person shall use such sewers, however, without the specific written permission of the city. No new connection shall be made to any sanitary or storm sewer unless there is capacity available in all downstream sewers, lift stations, force mains and the sewage treatment plant, including capacity for BOD and suspended solids.
(`94 Code, § 52.03) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.004 DEPOSITING WASTEWATER IN UNSANITARY MANNER WITHIN CITY.

No person shall place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the jurisdiction of the city any wastewater or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this chapter and the NPDES permit.
(`94 Code, § 52.04) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.005 DISCHARGE OF UNTREATED SEWAGE OR OTHER POLLUTED WASTES TO NATURAL OUTLETS.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any natural outlet any wastewater or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this chapter and the NPDES permit.
(`94 Code, § 52.05) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.006 PRIVIES, SEPTIC TANKS AND OTHER FACILITIES.

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.
(`94 Code, § 52.06) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.007 OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO INSTALL SUITABLE TOILET FACILITIES.

The owner of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the city and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located a public sanitary sewer of the city is required at his or her expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within 60 days after date of official notice to do so, provided that the public sewer is within 300 feet of the property line. As a condition of connection to a public sewer, the owner(s) shall grant a right of access easement to the building sewer to the city for the purpose of repair and inspection.
(`94 Code, § 52.07) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.008 TAMPERING WITH OR DAMAGING CITY EQUIPMENT.

No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the municipal sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.
(`94 Code, § 52.08) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.009 RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR PURPOSE OF INSPECTION; INDEMNIFICATION; EASEMENTS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

(A) The Director of Utilities, Inspector and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The Director of Utilities or his or her representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers, waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

(B) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in division (A) above, the Director of Utilities or duly authorized employees of the city shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company, and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the city employees, and the city shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by city employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in § 52.068(B).

(C) The Director of Utilities and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the city holds a duly negotiated easement for the purpose of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within that easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on the easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.
(`94 Code, § 52.09) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.010 APPEAL PROCEDURE.

The rules and regulations promulgated by the city, after approved by the Common Council, shall, among other things, provide for an appeal procedure whereby a user shall have the right to appeal a decision of the administrator of the sewage system to the Common Council and that any decision

concerning sewage system of the Common Council may be appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction under the appeal procedures provided for in the Indiana Administrative Adjudication Act.
(`94 Code, § 52.10) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94)

PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

§ 52.025 CONNECTING BUILDING SEWER TO PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of § 52.006(B), the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this subchapter.
(`94 Code, § 52.25) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.026 WRITTEN PERMIT TO BE OBTAINED; FEE.

Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Director of Utilities. A permit and inspection fee of $35 shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed. The inspection shall take place during normal regular working hours.
(`94 Code, § 52.26) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.027 INSPECTION AND APPROVAL OF INSTALLATION.

A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Utilities. The Director shall be allowed to inspect the works at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the Director of Utilities when the work is ready for final inspection and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within 24 hours of the receipt of notice by the Director of Utilities.
(`94 Code, § 52.27) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.028 COMPLIANCE WITH STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The type, capacities, location and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the State Board of Health. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.
(`94 Code, § 52.28) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.029 CONNECTING PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO PUBLIC SEWER.

(A) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system as provided in § 52.028, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this chapter, and any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

(B) When a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to the sewer within 60 days and the private sewage disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge, filled and compacted with clean bank-run gravel or dirt.
(`94 Code, § 52.29) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.030 MAINTENANCE OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES.

The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times at no expense to the city.
(`94 Code, § 52.30) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.031 NONINTERFERENCE WITH ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

No statement contained in this subchapter shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Health Officer.
(`94 Code, § 52.31) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

§ 52.045 CONNECTION PERMIT REQUIRED.

No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the city.
(`94 Code, § 52.45) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.046 BUILDING SEWER PERMITS; PERMIT AND INSPECTION FEE.

(A) (1) There shall be two classes of building sewer permits:

(a) For residential and commercial service, and

(b) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

(2) In either case, the owner or his or her agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the city. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgement of the Inspector.

(B) A permit and inspection fee of $15 for residential or commercial building sewer permit and $25 for an industrial building sewer permit shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed. The inspection shall take place during normal regular working hours.
(`94 Code, § 52.46) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.047 COSTS AND EXPENSES OF INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION OF BUILDING SEWER; INDEMNIFICATION.

All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner(s). The owner(s) shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
(`94 Code, § 52.47) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.048 SEPARATE BUILDING SEWER PROVIDED FOR EVERY BUILDING.

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court yard or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.
(`94 Code, § 52.48) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.049 USE OF OLD BUILDING SEWERS WITH NEW BUILDINGS.

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Inspector, to meet all requirements of this chapter.
(`94 Code, § 52.49) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.050 SIZE, SLOPE AND ALIGNMENT; CONFORMANCE TO BUILDING AND PLUMBING CODE OR OTHER APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.

The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench shall all conform to

the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and S.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. FD-9 shall apply.
(`94 Code, § 52.50) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.051 ELEVATION OF BUILDING SEWERS.

Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
(`94 Code, § 52.51) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.052 SOURCES OF SURFACE RUNOFF OR GROUNDWATER.

No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior 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.
(`94 Code, § 52.52) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.053 CONNECTION OF BUILDING SEWER INTO PUBLIC SEWER; CONFORMANCE.

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and the S.P.C.F. Manual of Practice in No. FD-9. All such connections shall be made gas tight and water tight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Director of Utilities before installations.
(`94 Code, § 52.53) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.054 INSPECTION OF CONNECTION TO PUBLIC SEWER.

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Inspector 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 Inspector or his or her representative. The applicant shall provide access to all structures (and areas of structures) to the Inspector for the purpose of establishing compliance with § 52.052.
(`94 Code, § 52.54) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.055 EXCAVATIONS.

All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the city.
(`94 Code, § 52.55) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

§ 52.065 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES TO PUBLIC SEWER.

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 waters or wastes containing toxic (as described in Section 307A of the Clean Water Act) 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 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works or interfere with any treatment process.

(D) Solid 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 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, paper, dishes, cups, milk containers and the like, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

(E) 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 of Utilities as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction of such discharge to the receiving waters.

(F) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such halflife or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Director of Utilities in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

(G) Any waters or wastes having pH in excess of 9.5.

(H) 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) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).

(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 concentration of wastes constituting "slugs"as defined in § 52.001.

(I) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amendable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amendable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
(`94 Code, § 52.65) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.066 PRETREATMENT, EQUALIZATION OF WASTE FLOWS.

(A) If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged, to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in § 52.065, and which in judgment of the Director of Utilities 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, the Director of Utilities may:

(1) Require new industries (or other large users) or industries (or other large users) with significant increases in discharges to submit information on wastewater quantities and characteristics and obtain prior approval for discharges.

(2) Reject the wastes in whole or in part for any reason deemed appropriate by the city,

(3) Require pretreatment of such wastes to within the limits of normal sewage as defined,

(4) Require control or flow equalization of such wastes so as to avoid any "slug" loads or excessive loads that may be harmful to the treatment works, or

(5) Require payment of a surcharge on any excessive flows or loadings discharged to the treatment works to cover the additional costs of having capacity for and treating such wastes.

(B) If the Director of Utilities permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plant and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Director of Utilities and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.
(`94 Code, § 52.66) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.067 PRELIMINARY TREATMENT FACILITIES.

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 or her expense.
(`94 Code, § 52.67) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.068 CONTROL MANHOLE; MEASUREMENTS, TESTS AND ANALYSES.

(A) When required by the Director of Utilities, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable 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 of Utilities. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his or her expense and shall be maintained so as to be safe and accessible at all times. Agents of the city, the state water pollution control agencies and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing.

(B) All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter 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 the control manhole, except for applications for NPDES permits and report thereof which shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the USEPA (40 CFR 136). 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 24 hour composite of all outfalls of a premises 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 pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.
(`94 Code, § 52.68) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.069 INDUSTRIAL WASTES; SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

No statement contained in this subchapter shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the city and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern, at such rates as are compatible with §§ 52.100 et seq.
(`94 Code, § 52.69) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.070 DISCHARGE OF WATERS FROM AIR CONDITIONERS, COOLING, CONDENSING SYSTEMS OR SWIMMING POOLS.

Unpolluted water from air conditioners, cooling, condensing systems or swimming pools shall be discharged to a storm sewer, where it is available, or to a combined sewer approved by the city. Where a storm sewer is not available, discharge may be to a natural outlet approved by the city and by the state. Where a storm sewer, combined sewer or natural sewer is not available, such unpolluted water may be discharged to a sanitary sewer pending written approval by the city.
(`94 Code, § 52.70) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

§ 52.080 COMPLIANCE WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Pretreatment of industrial wastes from major contributing industries prior to discharge to the treatment works is required and is subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) (40 CFR 403) and "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" (40 CFR 136), in addition to any more stringent requirements established by the city and any subsequent state or federal guidelines and rules and regulations.
(`94 Code, § 52.80) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.081 PRETREATMENT OR CONTROL FACILITIES.

Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to pretreatment or control facilities shall be submitted for approval of the city, and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until approval in writing is granted. Where such facilities are provided, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operating order by the owner at his or her expense and shall be subject to periodic inspection by the city to determine that such facilities are being operated in conformance with applicable federal, state and local laws and permits. The owner shall maintain operating records and shall submit to the city a monthly summary report of the character of the influent

and effluent to show the performance of the treatment facilities and for comparison against city monitoring records.
(`94 Code, § 52.81) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.082 PRETREATMENT OF WATERS POLLUTED WITH INSOLUBLE OILS, GREASE OR SUSPENDED SOLIDS.

Industrial cooling water, which may be polluted with insoluble oils or grease or suspended solids, shall be pretreated for removal of pollutants and the resultant clear water shall be discharged in accordance with the § 52.081.
(`94 Code, § 52.82) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.083 USERS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION ON SEWAGE FLOW AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The city may require users of the treatment works, other than residential users, to supply pertinent information on wastewater flows and characteristics. Such measurements, tests and analysis shall be made at the users' expense. If made by the city, an appropriate charge may be assessed to the user at the option of the city.
(`94 Code, § 52.83) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.084 DETERMINATION OF STRENGTH OF SEWAGE THROUGH SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS.

The strength of wastewaters shall be determined, for periodic establishment of charges provided for in §§ 52.100 et seq., from samples taken at the aforementioned structure at any period of time and of such duration and in such manner as the city may elect, or, at any place mutually agreed upon between the user and the city. Appropriate charges for sampling and analysis may be assessed to the user at the option of the city. The results of routine sampling and analysis by the user may also be used for determination of charges after verification by the city.
(`94 Code, § 52.84) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.085 GREASE, OIL AND SAND INTERCEPTORS.

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

and inspection. They shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperatures and shall be of substantial construction, be gastight, water tight and equipped with easily removable covers. Where installed, all grease, oil and sand interceptors or traps shall be maintained by the owner, at his or her expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times.
(`94 Code, § 52.85) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.086 ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES; NOTIFICATION TO CITY.

Users of the treatment works shall immediately notify the city of any unusual flows or wastes that are discharged accidentally or otherwise to the sewer system.
(`94 Code, § 52.86) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94) Penalty, see § 52.999

§ 52.087 COMPLIANCE WITH STATE OR FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.

All provisions of this chapter and limits set herein shall comply with the South Dearborn Regional Sewer Use Ordinance adopted herein as if set out in full, as well as any applicable state and/or federal requirements now or projected to be in effect.
(`94 Code, § 52.87) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94; Am. Ord. 12-2008, passed 12-15-08)

RATES AND CHARGES

§ 52.100 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BOD or BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND. The same meaning as defined in the § 52.001.

COUNCIL. The Common Council of the City of Lawrenceburg, or any duly authorized officials acting on its behalf.

CITY. The Lawrenceburg Municipal Utilities or the Board of Works or the city acting by and through the Council.

DEBT SERVICE COST. The average annual principal and interest payments on all outstanding revenue bonds or other long term capital debt.

EXCESSIVE STRENGTH SURCHARGES. An additional charge which is billed to users for treating sewage wastes with an average strength in excess of "normal domestic sewage".

INDUSTRIAL WASTES. The wastewater discharges from industrial, trade or business processes as distinct from employee wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences.

NPDES (NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM) PERMIT. The same meaning as defined in the § 52.001.

NH_3N or AMMONIA NITROGEN. The same meaning as defined in the § 52.001.

NORMAL DOMESTIC SEWAGE. (For the purpose of determining surcharges) shall mean wastewater or sewage having an average daily concentration as follows:

(1) BOD not more than _____* mg/l.

(2) S.S. not more than _____* mg/l.

(3) P not more than _____* mg/l.

(4) NH_3N not more than _____* mg/l.

*The same levels are used for billing surcharges by the South Dearborn Regional Sewer District. As defined by origin, wastewaters from segregated domestic and/or sanitary conveniences as distinct from wastes from industrial processes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS. All costs, direct and indirect, necessary to provide adequate wastewater collection, transport and treatment on a continuing basis and produce discharges to receiving waters that conform with all related federal, state and local requirements. (These costs include replacement.)

OTHER SERVICE CHARGES. Tap in charges, connection charges, area charges and other identifiable charges, other than user charges, debt service charges and excessive strength surcharges.

P or PHOSPHORUS. The same meaning as defined in § 52.001.

PERSON. 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.

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

RURAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICE. Any sewer service to customers outside of the city limits.

S.S. or SUSPENDED SOLIDS. The same meaning as defined in § 52.001.

SEWAGE. The same meaning as defined in § 52.001.

SEWER USE ORDINANCE. A separate and companion enactment to this chapter which regulates the connection to and use of public and private sewers as set forth in this chapter.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES. The structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away and treat domestic and commercial wastes and dispose of the effluent.
(`94 Code, § 53.01) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94; Am. Ord. 6-1998, passed 3-16-98)

§ 52.101 WATER USAGE SCHEDULE.

(A) For the use of and the service rendered by the sewage works, rates and charges shall be collected from the owners of each and every lot, parcel of real estate or building that is connected with the city's sanitary system or otherwise discharges sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, water or other liquids, either directly or indirectly, into the sanitary sewerage system of the city. Such rates and charges include user charges, debt service costs, excessive strength surcharges and other service charges, which rates and charges shall be payable as hereinafter provided and shall be in an amount determinable as follows:

(1) *Metered water users:* The sewage rates and charges shall be based on the quantity of water used on or in the property or premises subject to such rates and charges, as the same is measured by the water meter there in use, plus a base charge, except as herein otherwise provided. For the purpose of billing and collecting the charges for sewage service, the water meters shall be read monthly (or period equaling a month). The water usage schedule on which the amount of the rates and charges shall be determined is as follows:

Quantity of Water Used Per Month	*Rate Per 1,000 Gallons*			
	current	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
First 2,000 gallons	$3.32	$5.08	$5.74	$6.37
Over 2,000 gallons	2.25	3.44	3.89	4.32

	current	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
Minimum Monthly Charge	$6.64	$10.16	$11.48	$12.74

(2) *Unmetered water users:*

(a) For single-family residential users of the sewage works that are unmetered water users or accurate meter readings are not available, the monthly charge shall be as shown below, as determined by an average of single-family dwelling units (5,000 gallons per month). Sewage service bills shall be rendered once each month (or period equaling a month).

	current	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
Unmetered monthly user rate - any unmetered residential user	$13.39	$20.49	$23.16	$25.71

(b) Rate would be estimated by the city on an individual basis by applying the above metered rates to estimated usage.

(B) In the event a person connects to a public sewer installed or constructed subsequent to the enactment of this subchapter, the person shall first make application and pay the city the sum of money as defined by the appropriate building sewer permit required.

(1) There shall be six classes of building sewer permits based upon the water meter size being installed:

(a) For 5/8" to 3/4" water meter;

(b) 1" water meter;

(c) ½" water meter;

(d) 2" water meter;

(e) 3" water meter;

(f) All water meter sizes greater than 3";

(2) A tap in fee shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.

(a) 5/8" to 3/4" water meter, $775.

(b) 1" water meter, $1,937.50.

(c) 1½" water meter, $4,417.50.

(d) 2" water meter, $7,750.

(e) 3" water meter, $17,825.

(f) All water meter sizes greater than 3" to be negotiated but not less than $17,825.

(3) For properties served by a water system other than the Lawrenceburg Municipal Water Utility, the water meter size used to measure the water service provided shall also be the basis of calculating the charge for a sewer permit.

(4) For properties not having water meter service, the fees applicable to those properties shall be those fees as set forth for 5/8" to 3/4" water meters.

(5) In cases where an applicant can demonstrate to the Director of Utilities that the water meter size is oversized to provide water which will be diverted by usage (fire protection and the like) so as to not enter the municipal sewage system, than the tap in fee shall be reduced to the permit fee determined by the adjusted amount of water which is reasonably estimated to enter the municipal sewage system. Likewise in the event a municipal sewage customer is provided water from another source in addition to the source being metered, than in that event the permit fee will be increased to the permit fee that most closely approximates the amount of water that is reasonably estimated to enter the municipal sewage system. In such cases, the Director of Utilities shall have the authority to determine the appropriate tap-in fee.

(6) The Common Council now finds such a connection charge to be a reasonable and equitable pro rata cost of construction of a local or lateral sewer adequate to serve the property so connecting and the cost of providing a connection to the sewer system. The city reserves the right to enter into equitable agreements with developers.

(C) The following rates shall be applied to the rural residential service. The rates and charges include user charges, debt service costs, excessive strength surcharges and other service charges, which rates and charges shall be payable as hereinafter provided and shall be in an amount determinable as follows:

(1) *Metered water users.* The sewage rates and charges shall be based on the quantity of water used on or in the property or premises subject to such rates and charges as the same is measured by the water meter there in use, plus a base charge, except as herein otherwise provided. For the purpose of billing and collecting the charges for sewage service, the water meter shall be read monthly (or period equaling a month). The water usage schedule on which the amount of the rates and charges shall be determined is as follows.

Quantity of Water Used Per Month	*Rate Per 1,000 Gallons*			
	current	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
First 2,000 gallons	$4.32	$6.61	$7.47	$8.29
Over 2,000 gallons	2.93	4.48	5.07	5.63

	current	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
Minimum Monthly Charge	$8.64	$13.22	$14.95	$16.59

(2) *Unmetered water users.*

(a) *Single family rural residential users.* For single family rural residential users of the sewage works that are unmetered water users or accurate meter readings are not available, the monthly charge shall be as shown below, as determined by an average of single family dwelling units (5,000 gallons per month). Sewage service bills shall be rendered once each month (or period equaling a month).

	current	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
Unmetered monthly user rate - any unmetered residential user	$17.43	$26.67	$30.15	$33.47

(b) *All other unmetered rural residential users.* The rate would be estimated by the city on an individual basis by applying the above metered rates to estimated usage.

(3) *Tap in fee.* A tap in fee shall be paid to the city at the time an application for rural residential service is filed.

(a) Tap in fees for rural residential users:

1. 5/8" to 3/4" water meter, $2,345.00.

2. 1" water meter, $5,862.50.

3. 1½" water meter, $13,366.50.

4. 2" water meter, $23,450.00.

5. 3" water meter, $53,935.00.

6. All water meter sizes greater than 3" to be negotiated but not less than $53,935.00.

(b) Tap in fees for rural residential users at Copperfield Estates and Sunrise Estates: 5/8" to 3/4" water meter, $1,050.00.
(`94 Code, § 53.02) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94; Am. Ord. 6-1998, passed 3-16-98; Am. Ord. passed 6-1-10)

§ 52.102 DETERMINATION OF WATER USAGE.

The quantity of water discharged into the sanitary sewerage system and obtained from sources other than the utility that serves the city shall be determined by the city in such manner as the city shall reasonably elect, and the sewage service shall be billed at the above appropriate rates, except as is hereinafter provided in this section. The city may make proper allowances in determining the sewage bill for quantities of water shown on the records to be consumed, but which are also shown to the satisfaction of the city that such quantities do not enter the sanitary sewerage system.

(A) In the event a lot, parcel of real estate or building discharging sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, water or other liquids into the city sanitary sewerage system, either directly or indirectly, is not a user of water supplied by the water utility serving the city and the water used thereon or therein is not measured by a water meter, or is measured by a water meter not acceptable to the city, then the amount of water used shall be otherwise measured or determined by the city. In order to ascertain the rate or charge provided in this chapter, the owner or other interested party shall, at his or her expense, install and maintain meters, weirs, volumetric measuring devices or any adequate and approved method of measurement acceptable to the city for determining of sewage discharge.

(B) In the event a lot, parcel of real estate or building discharging sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, water or other liquids in the city's sanitary sewerage system, either directly or indirectly, is a user of water supplied by the water utility serving the city, and in addition, is a user of water from

another source which is not measured by a water meter or is measured by a meter not acceptable to the city, then the amount of water used shall be otherwise measured or determined by the city. In order to ascertain the rates or charges, the owner or other interested parties shall, at his or her expense, install and maintain meters, weirs, volumetric measuring devices or any adequate and approved method of measurement acceptable to the city for the determination of sewage discharge.

(C) In the event a lot, parcel of real estate or building discharges sanitary sewage, industrial waste, water or other liquids into the city's sanitary sewerage system, either directly or indirectly, and uses water in excess of 40,000 gallons per month, and it can be shown to the satisfaction of the city that a portion of water as measured by the water meter or meters does not and cannot enter the sanitary sewage system, then the owner or other interested party shall, at his or her expense, install and maintain meters, weirs, volumetric measuring devices to city's specifications or any adequate and approved method of measurement acceptable to the city for the determination of sewage discharge.
(`94 Code, § 53.03) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.103 BASIS OF CHARGE.

In order that the rates and charges may reflect the costs of providing service rendered to users, the city shall base its charges not only on the volume, but also the strength and character of the stronger than normal domestic sewage and wastes which it is required to treat and dispose of. The city shall require the user to determine the strength and content of all sewage and wastes discharged, either directly or indirectly into the sanitary sewage system, in such manner and by such method as the city may deem practicable in order to determine the proper charge. The user shall furnish a central sampling point available to the city at all times.

(A) Normal sewage domestic waste strength should not exceed a biochemical oxygen demand of ___* milligrams per liter of fluid, suspended solids in excess of ___* milligrams per liter of fluid; phosphorus in excess of ___* milligrams per liter of fluid; or ammonia nitrogen in excess of ___* milligrams per liter of fluid. Additional charges for treating stronger than normal domestic waste shall equal the excessive strength surcharges set by the South Dearborn County Regional Sewer District.

*The same levels as used for billing surcharges by South Dearborn Regional Sewer District.

(B) The determination of suspended solids, five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Ammonia Nitrogen and Phosphorous contained in the waste shall be in accordance with the latest copy of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage and Industrial Wastes," as written by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation, and in conformance with "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants," Regulation CFR Part 136, published in the Federal Register on October 16, 1973.
(`94 Code, § 53.04) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.104 BILLING AND COLLECTION OF RATES AND CHARGES; DELINQUENT RATES AND CHARGES.

(A) Such rates and charges shall be prepared, billed and collected by the city in the manner provided by law and ordinance.

(1) The rates and charges for all users shall be prepared and billed monthly.

(2) The rates and charges may be billed to the tenant or tenants occupying the properties served, unless otherwise requested in writing by the owner, but such billing shall in no way relieve the owner from the liability in the event payment is not made as herein required. The owners of properties served, which are occupied by a tenant or tenants, shall have the right to examine the collection records of the city for the purpose of determining whether bills have been paid by such tenant or tenants, provided that such examination shall be made at the office at which those records are kept and during the hours that such office is open for business.

(3) As is provided by statute, all rates and charges not paid when due are declared to be delinquent and a penalty of 10% of the amount of the rates or charges shall thereupon attach thereto. The time at which such rates or charges shall be paid is now fixed at 15 days after the date of mailing of the bill.

(4) It is further ordained, pursuant to state law, that if any sewer charge has been due and unpaid for a period of 30 days, the city, and the Board of Public Works therefor, may discontinue water service upon a ten day written notice, prior to the day upon which the water service is to be disconnected. Be it further ordained, by authority of state law, that any sewer charge unpaid shall be a lien against any real estate owned by the debtor and shall attach as a lien at the time of the filing of the same in the County Recorder's office and shall be supplier to, and take precedence over all other liens, except taxes, and those sewer charges shall be by County Auditor, added to the tax duplicate of the county, against the real estate involved, payable to the city.

(B) This city shall certify to the County Auditor a list of such delinquent rates or charges, including a penalty as provided by law. Such list will include the name or names of the owner or owners of each and every lot, parcel of real estate or building involved, and a description of such premises, and the Auditor will record the same in the office of the County Recorder.

(C) Not withstanding the above, the city reserves the right to take any legal action required to collect delinquent sewer charges.
(`94 Code, 53.05) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.105 ENFORCEMENT OF BYLAWS AND REGULATIONS.

(A) The city shall make and enforce such bylaws and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the safe, economical and efficient management of the city's sewerage system, pumping stations and

sewage conveyance system, for the construction and use of house sewers and connections to the sewerage system, and for the regulation, collection, rebating and refunding of such rates and charges.

(B) The city is authorized to prohibit dumping of wastes into the city's sewage system which, in its discretion, are deemed harmful to the operation of the sewage treatment works of the city or to require methods affecting pretreatment of those wastes to comply with the pretreatment standards included in the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued to the sewage works.
(`94 Code, § 53.06) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.106 AUTHORIZATION TO ENTER SPECIAL RATE CONTRACTS.

The Council is further authorized to enter into special rate contracts with customers of the sewage works where clearly definable cost to the sewage works can be determined.
(`94 Code, § 53.07) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.107 FREE SERVICE OR USE PROHIBITED.

The Council shall not grant free service or use of the sewage treatment system to any person, group or entity.
(`94 Code, § 53.08) (Ord. 5-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.108 RETURNED CHECK CHARGE.

There shall be a $20 processing charge added to the utility bill of any customer whose check is returned for insufficient funds.
(Ord. 5-1999, passed 4-19-99)

§ 52.109 TAP IN FEES.

The sewer tap in fees shall be adjusted according to the following schedule.

Tap Size	*Equivalent Ratio*	*Inside Corporate Limits*	*Outside Corporate Limits*
5/8" meter	1.0	$375	$430
3/4" meter	1.1	415	475
1" meter	1.4	525	605
1½" meter	1.8	675	775

Tap Size	*Equivalent Ratio*	*Inside Corporate Limits*	*Outside Corporate Limits*
2" meter	2.9	1,090	1,250
3" meter	11.0	4,130	4,750
4" meter	14.0	5,255	6,045
6" meter	21.0	7,885	9,065
8" meter	29.0	10,885	15,520

(Ord. 11-1999, passed 10-18-99)

§ 52.997 NOTIFICATION OF VIOLATION.

Any person found to be violating any provisions of this chapter except § 52.008 shall be served by the city 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.
(`94 Code, § 52.97) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.998 LIABILITY.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss or damage occasioned the city by reason of such violation.
(`94 Code, § 52.98) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)

§ 52.999 PENALTY.

(A) Any person who shall continue any violation (other than a violation of § 52.003(A) beyond the time limit provided for in § 52.997 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in an amount not exceeding $2,500 for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

(B) (1) Any person violating or suspected of violating § 52.003(A), shall be subjected to a penalty of $50 per month (or fraction thereof in which the violation occurs).

(2) A person may avoid payment of that penalty by consenting to an inspection described in § 52.054, for the purpose of establishing compliance with § 52.003(A).

(3) A person consenting to such an inspection and found in violation shall be given 90 days to comply with § 52.003(A) without being subject penalty.
(`94 Code, § 52.99) (Ord. 6-1994, passed 6-6-94)