

CHAPTER 6 SEWER AND WATER

SECTION 601.01. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Chapter, unless otherwise stated in specific Sections, the following words and terms shall have the meanings stated:

Subd. 1. “BOD (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand)” means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biological oxidation of organic matter expressed in milligrams per liter, as determined in accordance with standard laboratory procedure as set out in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

Subd. 2. “Building Drain” means that part of the lower 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 feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

Subd. 3. “Building Sewer” or “Service Connection” means the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

Subd. 4. “Capital Costs” means all reasonable and necessary costs and expenses incurred by the City in planning, designing, financing, and constructing disposal system facilities, including, but not limited to, costs and expenses for obtaining necessary permits, licenses, approvals and grants for design and construction costs; fees or legal and consulting services; or the acquisition of such facilities.

Subd. 5. “COD (denoting Chemical Oxygen Demand)” means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of organic matter, expressed in milligrams per liter, as determined in accordance with standard laboratory procedure as set out in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

Subd. 6 “Combined Sewer” means a sewer originally designed and currently designated to receive both surface water runoff and sewage.

Subd. 7. “Commercial Users” means all users of the system classified as industrial users in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented under Division A, B, C, E, and I, but who are excluded from such definition for the purposes of this Chapter, because they discharge primarily segregated domestic wastes, or wastes from sanitary conveniences, except that the classification shall not include such exempted users who are otherwise classified in this Chapter as domestic users, governmental users, or institutional users.

Subd. 8. “Commission” means the Delano Water, Light and Power Commission.

Subd. 9. “Contract Users” means all users who have a written contract with the City to use the City sewer system or City wastewater treatment plant.

Subd. 10. “Debt Service” means the principal and interest necessary to pay bonded indebtedness.

Subd. 11. “Debt Service Charge” means the charge related to the principal and interest necessary to pay bonded indebtedness of facilities owned or operated by the City. The debt service charge includes a “debt service connection charge” and a “debt service user charge.”

Subd. 12. “Domestic User” means a user of the treatment facilities whose premises or building is used primarily as a residence for one or more persons, including dwelling detached housing, apartments and mobile homes, and which discharges primarily normal domestic strength sanitary wastes.

Subd. 13. “Flow” means the quantity of sewage expressed in gallons or cubic feet per 24 hours.

Subd. 14. “Garbage” means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and serving of food.

Subd. 15. “General Municipal Flow” means the total sewage flow discharged to the treatment facilities, minus the flows from industrial users, other municipalities, and contract users and therefore includes sanitary wastes and infiltration. General municipal flow, based on the design of the wastewater treatment facilities, is further defined as flows containing five day BOD concentrations not greater than 250 mg/l and suspended solids concentrations not greater than 250 mg/l.

Subd. 16. “General Municipal User” means any user discharging sewage to the general municipal flow other than industrial users, municipalities and other contract users. This category of user includes as sub-categories:

- Domestic Users;
- Commercial Users;
- Institutional Users;
- Governmental Users, which are not contract users.

Subd. 17. “Governmental User” includes those establishments whose function is the administration and/or execution of governmental programs as well as the offices of executives and legislative bodies and agencies which provide general support services for government.

Subd. 18. “Industrial User” means any non-governmental user of the wastewater treatment facilities identified in the Federal Standard Industrial Classifications Manual, 1972, Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented under the following divisions:

- A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing;
- B. Mining;
- C. Manufacturing;
- D. Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services;
- E. Services.

A user in the divisions listed may be excluded and treated as a commercial user if the City determines it will primarily introduce domestic wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences.

The BOD and suspended solids loads from industrial users will be based on the actual concentrations of those constituents, except that for industrial users with sewage containing BOD and suspended solids concentrations less than the concentrations as defined for general municipal flow, the charges shall be based on concentrations as defined for general municipal flow.

Subd. 19. “Industrial Wastes” means the solid, liquid or gaseous wastes resulting from any industrial or manufacturing processes, trade or business, or from the development, recovery or processing of natural resources.

Subd. 20. “Institutional User” means those establishments engaged in activities of a non-economic nature, frequently being the performance of services classified as a governmental or commercial user in this Chapter.

Subd. 21. “Load” means quantities of sewage characteristics such as BOD, SS and other constituents as expressed in milligrams per liter(mg/l) or pounds per 24 hours (lbs/24 hours).

Subd. 22. “National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES Permit)” means the system for issuing, conditioning and denying permits for the discharge of pollutants from point sources into the navigable waters, the contiguous zone, and the oceans by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 402 and 405 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment 1972.

Subd. 23. “Normal Domestic Strength” means wastes with Biochemical Oxygen Demand Concentration not to exceed 250 milligrams per liter and a total Suspended Solids Concentration not to exceed 250 milligrams per liter and a phosphorous concentration not to exceed 10 milligrams per liter.

Subd. 24. “Natural Outlet” means any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.

Subd. 25. “Operation and Maintenance Costs (O & M Costs)” means the expenses related to the costs of the operation, maintenance, replacement and administration of the City facilities.

Subd. 26. “Other Wastes” shall mean garbage, municipal refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, sand, ashes, oil, tar, chemicals, offal and other substances except sewage and industrial wastes.

Subd. 27. “pH” means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ions concentration in gram molecules per liter of solution.

Subd. 28. “Process Water” means any water used in the manufacturing, preparation of, or production of goods, materials or food. Process water is an industrial waste.

Subd. 29. “Public Sewer” means any sewer owned or operated by a unit or agency of government and located within the boundaries of the City.

Subd. 30. “Replacement Costs” means costs related to the expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances which are necessary to maintain the capacity and performance during the service life of the City facilities for which such facilities were designed and constructed. The term “operation and maintenance” includes replacement.

Subd. 31. “Sanitary Sewer” means a sewer intended to carry only sanitary or sanitary and industrial wastewater from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with minor quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.

Subd. 32. “Sanitary Wastes” means the liquid and water carried wastes discharged from sanitary plumbing facilities.

Subd. 33. “Sewage” or “Wastewater” means the water carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, industrial establishments or other buildings including the excrementitious or other discharge from the bodies of human beings or animals, together with such ground water infiltration and storm and surface water as may be present, that are not admitted intentionally.

Subd. 34. “Sewer” means a pipe, swale, ditch or other conduit for carrying sewage, industrial waste or other waste liquids.

Subd. 35. “Sewer Service Charge” means the aggregate of all the charges including the user charge, debt service charges, industrial cost recovery charges and other sewer related charges that are billed periodically to users of the City facilities.

Subd. 36. “Sewer System” means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, forcemains, and all other devices and appliances appurtenant thereto, used for collecting or conducting sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes to a point of ultimate disposal.

Subd. 37. “Significant Industrial User” means any industrial user who discharges sewage which constitutes greater than 10% of the design flow or design pollutant loading of the wastewater treatment plant.

Subd. 38. “Slug” means any discharge of water, wastewater or industrial waste which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes more than five times the average 24 hour concentration of flows during the normal operation and which adversely affects the collection system and/or performance of the water reclamation plant.

Subd. 39. “Storm Sewer (sometimes termed “Storm Drain)” means a sewer intended to carry storm waters, surface runoff, groundwater, sub-surface water, street wash water, drainage and unpolluted water from any source.

Subd. 40. “Suspended Solids” or “SS (denoting Total Suspended Solids)” means 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, in accordance with the latest edition of “Standard Methods of the Examination of Water and Wastewater.”

Subd. 41. “Unpolluted Water” means clean water uncontaminated by industrial wastes, other wastes, or any substance which renders such water unclean or noxious, or impure so as to be actually or potentially harmful or detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, to domestic, commercial, industrial or recreational use, or to livestock, wild animals, bird, fish, or other aquatic life.

Subd. 42. “User” means any person, or corporation, or other entity, whether municipal or otherwise, discharging sewage into the City disposal system facilities.

Subd. 43. “User Charge” means a charge levied on users of City facilities for the cost of operation, maintenance and replacement of such facilities.

Subd. 44. “Wastewater Treatment Works or Treatment Works” means an arrangement of devices and structures for treatment of wastewater, industrial waste, and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous for “waste treatment plant” or “wastewater treatment plant” or “water pollution control plant” or “sewage treatment plant.”