

CHAPTER 12-2 SEWERS

12-2-1 DEFINITIONS

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

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)—The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20 degrees Centigrade, expressed in milligrams per liter.

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 the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

Building sewer—The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called house connection.

City—The city of Platte, South Dakota.

Combined sewer—A sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

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

Floatable oil—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 free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

Garbage—The animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and serving of foods.

Industrial wastes—The wastewater from industrial processes, trade, or business as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

May—Whenever the word “may” appears, it is permissive.

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

Person—Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.

pH—The logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen-ions, in grams, per liter of solution. Natural water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and hydrogen-ion concentration of 10^{-7} .

Properly shredded garbage—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 ½ inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

Public sewer—A common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.

Sanitary sewer—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.

Sewage—The spent water of a community. The preferred term is wastewater.

Sewer—A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

Shall—Whenever the word “shall” appears, it is mandatory.

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 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 wastewater treatment works.

Storm drain—A drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source. Sometimes termed storm sewer.

Superintendent—The superintendent of wastewater facilities and/or superintendent of public works of the City of Platte, or his authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

Suspended solids—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.

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.

Wastewater—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.

Wastewater facilities—The structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.

Wastewater treatment works—An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with “waste treatment plant” or “water pollution control plant”.

Watercourse—A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

12-2-2 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

12-2-2.1 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 the city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said city, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

12-2-2.2 It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said city, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance.

12-2-2.3 Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.

12-2-2.4 The owner(s) 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 or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the city, is hereby required at the owner(s) 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 ordinance, within sixty (60) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within four hundred (400) feet of the lot line.

Authority: SDCL 9-48-2; See Also: SDCL 9-48-53

12-2-3 PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

12-2-3.1 The owner a public sanitary or combined sewer is not available under the provisions of section 12-2-2.4, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of this section (12-2-3).

12-2-3.2 Before commencement of construction of a private wastewater disposal system, the owner(s) shall make application with the city on forms provided by the city for authorization to construct a private system. The applicant shall supplement the application by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the superintendent. A permit and inspection fee at a rate set by resolution of the city council shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.

12-2-3.3 A permit for a private wastewater disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the superintendent. The superintendent shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction, and in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the superintendent when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any

underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within forty-eight (48) hours of the receipt of notice by the superintendent.

12-2-3.4 The type capacities, location, and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Department of Public Health of the State of South Dakota. 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 forty thousand (40,000) square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

12-2-3.5 At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, as provided in section 12-2-2.4, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within sixty (60) days in compliance with this ordinance, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with suitable material.

12-2-3.6 The owner(s) shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the city. The city may notify the owner upon receipt of a complaint and the owner must comply within forty-eight (48) hours.

12-2-3.7 No statement contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the health officer(s).

12-2-4 SANITARY SEWERS, BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

12-2-4.1 No unauthorized person(s) shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining permission from the superintendent.

12-2-4.2 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(s) or his agent shall make application with the city on forms provided by the city. The applicant shall supplement the application by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the superintendent. A permit and inspection fee at a rate set by resolution of the city council shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.

12-2-4.3 All costs and expense incidental 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.

12-2-4.4 A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building except where one building stands at a 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, providing the buildings are both for the same business, but the city does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned. If the buildings are not

both for the same business, the same applies, except the whole will be considered as two building sewers, and shall be charged accordingly.

12-2-4.5 Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the superintendent, to meet all requirements of this ordinance.

12-2-4.6 The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of all sanitary sewers including building sewers, 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 and the State of South Dakota. In the absence of suitable code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.

12-2-4.7 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.

12-2-4.8 It shall be unlawful for any person or for the owner(s) or occupant(s) of any premises to discharge or permit to be discharged or cause to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system of the city, or into any drain or sewer connected with said sanitary sewer system, any storm water whatever from the roofs of buildings, from the overflow of cisterns, storm water, surface water, ground water, footing drains, cooling water or unpolluted industrial process waters or otherwise; and no person shall allow water to run to a sump and then allow said water to be pumped from there to the sanitary sewer system; except sump pumps may discharge into sanitary sewers located in a family dwelling house between October 31 and March 31, provided that all plumbing is visible for inspection and no storm sewer is available for discharge.

12-2-4.8.1 It shall be lawful for the mayor, members of the city council, city superintendent, building and zoning officials or its agents or employees to enter any building which is connected therewith to the sanitary sewer system of the city, to ascertain if the prohibited acts in section 12-2-4.8 are being violated, and they and each of them shall have the right to enter said premises or building at all reasonable hours after proper notification of said household, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to resist such entry.

12-2-4.8.2 If the owner(s) or occupant(s) of any such premises shall refuse access to the premises by the officers or employees of the city for such purposes, the premises may be disconnected from the sanitary sewer system of the city and the owner of record of said premises fined \$200.

12-2-4.9 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, and the State of South Dakota, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and the W.P.C.F. 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 superintendent before installation. Any defective or other work in connection with sewers or appurtenances disapproved by the superintendent shall be promptly remedied before final connection is made.

12-2-4.10 The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the superintendent 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 superintendent or his representative.

12-2-4.11 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 superintendent.

Authority: SDCL 9-48-2; See Also: SDCL 9-48-53

12-2-5 USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS

12-2-5.1 No person(s) shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters such as storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or cooling water to any sewer, except as provided in section 12-2-4.8, and except storm water runoff from limited areas, which storm water may be polluted at times, may be discharged to the sanitary sewer by permission of the superintendent.

12-2-5.2 Storm water other than that exempted under section 12-2-5.1 and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the superintendent and the South Dakota State Department of Health. Unpolluted industrial cooling water or process waters may be discharged, on approval of the superintendent, to a storm sewer, or natural outlet.

12-2-5.3 No person(s) shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described water or wastes to any public sewers:

- (a) Any gasolines, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.
- (b) Any waters containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to contaminate the sludge of any municipal system, 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 or have an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the treatments works.
- (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 wastewater works.
- (d) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the wastewater facilities such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal,

glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

12-2-5.4 The following described substances, materials, waters, or waste shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The superintendent may set limitations lower than the limitations established in the regulations below if, in his opinion, such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability, the superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of the waste in the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer shall not be violated without approval of the superintendent are as follows:

- (a) Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Celsius).
- (b) Wastewater containing petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils, or product of mineral oil origin that exceed limits set by the superintendent.
- (c) Wastewater from industrial plants containing floatable oils, fat, or grease.
- (d) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded (see section 12-2-1, definitions). Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers.
- (e) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc and similar objectionable or toxic substances to such degree that any such material received in the composite wastewater at the wastewater treatment works exceeds the limits established by the superintendent for such materials.
- (f) Any water or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits that may be established by the superintendent.
- (g) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration and may exceed limits established by the superintendent in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations.
- (h) Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both which constitute a “slug” as defined herein.

- (i) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
- (j) Any water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.

12-2-5.5 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 section 12-2-5.4, and which in the judgment of the superintendent, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent 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 to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of section 12-2-5.10.

When considering the above alternative the superintendent shall give consideration to the economic impact of each alternative on the discharger. If the superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent and the South Dakota State Department of Health.

12-2-5.6 Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts as specified in section 12-2-5.5(c), or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the superintendent and the South Dakota State Plumbing Code, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintaining of these interceptors the owner(s) shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captivated material and shall maintain records of the dates, and means of disposal, which are subject to review by the superintendent. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by owner(s) personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.

12-2-5.7 Where pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided or required for any water or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner(s) at his expense.

12-2-5.8 When required by the superintendent, the owner(s) of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such structures, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the superintendent. The structures shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

12-2-5.9 The superintendent may require a user of sewer services to provide information needed to determine compliance with this ordinance. These requirements may include:

- (a) Wastewaters 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 plot plan of sewers on the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility location.
- (f) Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities.
- (g) Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the municipal sewer.

12-2-5.10 All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of water and wastes to which reference is made in this ordinance 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. Sampling methods, location, times, durations, and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis subject to approval of the superintendent.

12-2-5.11 No statement contained in this section (12-2-5) 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.

Authority: SDCL 9-48-2; See Also Ch. 9-48 generally

12-2-6 DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

12-2-6.1 No person(s) shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the wastewater facilities. Any person(s) violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.

2-2-7 POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

12-2-7.1 The superintendent and duly authorized employees of the city shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing pertinent to discharge to the community system in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

12-2-7.2 The superintendent or other duly authorized employees are authorized to obtain information concerning industrial processes which have a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the wastewater collection system. The industry may withhold information considered confidential. The industry must establish that the revelation to the public of the information in question might result in an advantage to competitors.

12-2-7.3 While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in section 12-2-7.1, the superintendent 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 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 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 section 12-2-5.8.

12-2-7.4 The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the city shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the city holds a duly negotiated 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 the private property involved.

See SDCL Ch. 9-48

12-2-8 PENALTIES

12-2-8.1 Any person found to be violating any provision of this ordinance except section 12-2-6 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.

12-2-8.2 In the event a violation of the ordinance is continued beyond the time limit provided for in section 12-2-8.1, each day that the violation is in effect shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. Nothing hereby shall prohibit the city from availing itself to the remedies available to it under the criminal laws of the State of South Dakota. The city however shall be required to elect its remedies in this regard.

12-2-8.3 Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the city by reason of such violation, including attorney fees incurred to enforce these provisions.

See SDCL Ch. 9-48