

8-2-1: DEFINITIONS:

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

ADDENDUM: The document appended to the ordinance codified herein and on file in the city office entitled "service user charge system". The addendum is incorporated in this chapter.

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 twenty degrees centigrade (20°C), expressed in milligrams per liter.

BUILDING DRAIN: That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from solid waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five feet (5') (1.5 meters) 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".

CESSPOOL: An underground reservoir for liquid waste (as household sewage).

CITY: The city of Green River, Emery and Grand Counties.

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 physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

GARBAGE: All waste resulting from residences, commercial trades or businesses and institutions. Commercial and industrial waste shall be distinct from domestic or household sanitary wastes.

GOVERNING BODY: The mayor and council members of the city.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES: The wastewater from industrial processes, trade or business as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

MAY: Is permissive (see definition of Shall).

NATURAL OUTLET: Any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a

watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.

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

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

PRIVY: A small building having a bench with holes through which the user may defecate or urinate.

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 one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER: A common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.

RESIDENTIAL EQUIVALENT UNIT (ERU): A structure, building or unit discharging effluent into the system placing no more burden or discharge than residential flows. Each single-family residential connection is deemed to be one ERU. Other users will be determined to equate to an ERU based on metered culinary water as defined in addendum A.

RESIDENTIAL FLOWS: The assumed average and/or standard flow expected from a single-family dwelling based on wintertime culinary water usage. A residential flow volume strength is two hundred fifty (250) mg/l TSS (total suspended solids) and two hundred (200) mg/l BOD₅ (biochemical oxygen demand). Rates for volume and strength of residential flow are as set out in addendum A.

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.

SEPTIC TANK: A tank in which the solid matter of continuous flowing sewage is disintegrated by bacteria.

SEWAGE: The spent water of a community. The preferred term is "wastewater" (see definition of Wastewater).

SEWER: A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

SHALL: 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 or flows during

normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment works.

STORM DRAIN (Sometimes Termed STORM SEWER): A drain or sewer for conveying water, ground water, subsurface water or unpolluted water from any source.

SUPERINTENDENT: The superintendent of wastewater facilities, and/or of wastewater treatment works, and/or of water pollution control of the city 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.

SYSTEM: The sewer, wastewater or combined wastewater and storm or surface water facilities of the city.

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 benefitted 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 ground water, surface water and storm water that may be present.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES: The structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away and treat domestic and industrial waste 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 "wastewater treatment plant" or "water pollution control plant".

WATERCOURSE: A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water, either continuously or intermittently. (Ord., 8-15-2000; amd. 2003 Code)