

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to define certain words, terms and phrases used in this Code. The meaning of the words, terms and phrases listed in Section 1.2 shall be as defined therein. Generally the defined term will be capitalized in the text; however, even if the term is not capitalized the definition shall apply. (Ord. No. 2010-103) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

1.2 WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES DEFINED

Accessory Dwelling Unit. A residential unit that meets the requirements of Section 65852.2 of the Government Code, and any other City or County requirements. A Deed restriction meeting City or County requirements as appropriate shall have been recorded in the office of the County Recorder establishing the Accessory Dwelling Unit prior to connection to the District's wastewater collection system. (Ord. No. 2018-125)

Act — The Sanitary District Act of 1923, California Health & Safety Code Sections 6400 et seq., the enabling legislation under which the District was organized and is governed. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Added Burden. Means any of the following:

- a. A connection of any building or facility on a parcel to the sewer system for the first time;
- b. An existing connection from a parcel where the estimated volume of flow or the strength of the wastewater discharged from such parcel will be increased due to construction of additional units of measure, or a change in use of the buildings or facilities on the parcel. This increase in flow or strength shall include an existing connection from a nonresidential parcel where the units of measure attributable to such parcel has at any time been increased, including any combination of increases over time once such increases are known to the parcel owner and/or discovered by the District, whichever comes first. If more than one independent operation exists on a single parcel, an added burden shall also mean an existing connection where the number of residential unit equivalents attributable to any independent operation has increased due to a differing use. If a single and integral operation spans two or more contiguous parcels, the increase shall be measured against the total number of residential unit equivalents attributable to the operation;

- c. An existing connection from a parcel where capacity fees were never paid or where inaccurate information was given which resulted in a lesser fee having been paid than would have been required with a correct calculation of the fee. (Ord. No. 2018-121, Sec.1)

Additional Definitions. For the purpose of this Code definitions contained in Chapter 2 of the California Plumbing Code that are not in conflict with the foregoing, are included herein by reference. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.51) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Annual Plant Capacity Lease Payment (APCLP) – an annual charge paid to the District in lieu connection fees for mobile homes or offices that are given a temporary use permit by Contra Costa County or the City. The annual charge which is collected with the Sewer Service Charge purchases temporary capacity in District Trunk Sewers and Treatment Plant Works. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Apartment. One or more rooms of a building used as a place to live, in a building containing at least four other units used for the same purpose. Units have cooking facilities, a bathroom, and a place to sleep. Those who live in these units pay rent for their use, usually on a monthly basis. (Ord. No. 2018-121)

Applicant. The person making application for a permit. Depending upon the permit type the applicant may be the occupant, owner or an authorized representative (including a Contractor) for the premises for which a permit is sought. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.01) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Approved Recycling Collection Program. A recycling collection program operated by an authorized recycler under a contract, franchise agreement, or license with the District. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Approved Recycling Container. The bag, box, or other container supplied by or identified by the District or an authorized recycler as the container into which recyclable materials shall be placed and which shall be located at the curb or other collection station. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Authorized Collector. Any person licensed by or subject to collect, transport, store, transfer or process refuse in the District whether such activities are done with or without compensation. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Authorized collector shall not include or mean an individual hauling refuse from his/her own home for purposes of disposing of same at an established disposal area or recycling facility; provided, however, such refuse is not produced, created, or accumulated in the course of any business operations and the individual is not engaged in the business of handling, hauling, collecting, transporting, storing, transferring or processing refuse.

(Ord. No. 2013-111)

Authorized Disposal Area. A disposal area or areas identified and designated by the District for the disposal of refuse. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Authorized Recycler. The District or a person authorized by a District contract or license to collect recyclable materials. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Authorized Representative of Non-Domestic User. An authorized representative of a Non-Domestic User may be: (1) a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the Industrial User is a corporation; (2) a general partner or proprietor if the Non-Domestic User is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; (3) a duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the discharge originates. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.2)

Authorized Solid Waste Container. A receptacle for solid waste conforming to the specifications of this Chapter or to regulations as may from time to time be promulgated and adopted by the District pursuant to this Chapter. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, five (5) days at twenty degrees (20°) centigrade expressed in terms of weight and concentration (milligrams per liter (mg/l)). (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.3)

BMP. Best Management Practices

Board. See District Board. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

BOD. See Biochemical Oxygen Demand. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Brown Act. The Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code Sections 54950 et seq. is the state open-meeting law for local public agencies which prescribes rules for calling, agendaing and conducting meetings of the District Board and certain Board committees. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Building Sewer. That portion of the side sewer, beginning at the lateral sewer and running to a point two (2) feet outside the foundation line of any structure which conveys Wastewater from the premises of a User to the District Collection System. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec. 1.2.4) & (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.03)

Building. Any structure used for human habitation or a place of business, recreation or other purpose. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.02)

Bulky Waste. Large items of solid waste such as appliances, furniture, large auto parts, trees, branches, stumps and other oversize wastes whose large size precludes or complicates their handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Business Owner. The proprietor of a business or the person possessing the license to operate a business. (Ord. No. 2018-121, Sec.1)

California Plumbing Code. California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 5 California Building Standards Commission, Current Edition

Capacity Fee. A fee to pay for the District's facilities in existence at the time the fee is imposed or to pay for new facilities that will be constructed in the future that are of benefit to the person or property being charged (new development or increases to existing service capacity). Capacity Fees ensures that "growth pays for growth" by allocating the cost of new facilities and the cost of unused capacity in existing facilities to new development while allocating the cost of repairing and refurbishing facilities used by current customers to rates. (Ord. No. 2018-121)

Categorical Pretreatment Standards. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Standard. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.5)

CFR. Code of Federal Regulations. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Change of Use. Means any imposition of an added burden or significant lessening of burden on District services and facilities that occurs after the initial connection from the parcel to the District sewer system for which applicable fees have been paid. "Change of use" includes, but is not limited to, any alteration of the use of a parcel that requires the parcel to be reclassified to a different Customer Class or any alteration of the use of a parcel by the parcel or business owner which significantly affects the burden on District services or facilities. "Change of use" shall also include additions, renovations, modifications, construction, reconstruction or redevelopment of an existing nonresidential parcel or of buildings or facilities on such a parcel which results in a net increase in units of measure even though the user will remain within the same customer classification. "Change of use" includes the addition of any new residential unit to an existing residential parcel. A change of use may increase or lessen the burden. (Ord. No. 2018-121, Sec.1)

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). A measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter content of a sewage sample that is susceptible to strong chemical oxidant; test method uses a straight chemical oxidant (potassium dichromate), acid and heat to oxidize organic carbon to carbon dioxide.

City. The City of Martinez, California. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.04)

Cleanout. A sewer cleanout is a device providing access to the side sewer generally located near the building's foundation or at the curb line. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Clean Water Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et. seq. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.1)

COD. Chemical Oxygen Demand. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Code. The District Ordinance Code as approved and adopted by the District Board and as it may be amended from time to time. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Collection Station. An approved location at which refuse or recyclable material is placed in containers for collection by the District, the authorized collector, or an authorized recycler. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Collection System. The District's owned and operated pipelines, pump stations, manholes and other similar facilities which accept, collect and convey sanitary sewage to the treatment plant. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.05)

Collector Sewer. A sewer main which is downstream of the first confluence of two or more main sewers. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.08)

Combined Sewer. A sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.06)

Common Interest Development. A development characterized by individual ownership of a condominium housing unit or a residential parcel coupled with the shared ownership of (or right to use) common areas and facilities including, but not limited to, condominium projects, community apartment projects, stock cooperatives and planned unit developments which contains two (2) or more dwelling units and which has a Lateral Sewer shared by two (2) or more dwelling units. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Community Sewer or Public Sewer. A sewer owned, operated and maintained by the District. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.07) & (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec. 1.2.6)

Compost Operation. A process whereby the biological decomposition of organic wastes is controlled so as to yield a safe and nuisance free product. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Condominium (Condo), A structure of two or more units, the interior space of which are individually owned; the balance of the property (both land and building) is owned in common by the owners of the individual units. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Connection. The physical attachment of a building sewer to the mainline sewer or the addition of a plumbing waste fixture within a building to the public sewer system. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.11)(Ord. No. 2010-103)

Contaminated Water. Water which does not meet state or federal standards for drinking water supplies or for discharge to navigable waters. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Contractor. Any contractor licensed by the State of California to enter into contracts for and perform the work of installing or repairing, replacing or relocating sewers under District jurisdiction. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec. 1.09)

Contributor. Any person, who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of Wastewater into the District's facilities. Same as User. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.7)

Cooling Water. The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.8)

County. The County of Contra Costa, California (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec. 1.10)

Curbside Recycling Collection Program. The District's curbside recycling program by which recyclables are picked up from single-family residences without payment of any redemption value to the property owner. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Director. Member of the District's elected governing Board. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Discharger. See Contributor (Ord. No. 2013-111)

District. The Mt. View Sanitary District of Contra Costa County, State of California. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec. 1.12)

District Board or Board. The District's five member governing body. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec. 1.13)

District Engineer. The Engineer appointed by the District Board to act directly or through authorized agents. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.16)

District Inspector. The representative of the District authorized by the District Manager and the District Engineer to review construction of sewer system improvements for conformance with the District's Standard Specifications acting for the District. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.14 rev. Ord. No. 2010-103)

District Legal Counsel The attorney appointed by the District Board to serve as general legal counsel for the District. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

District Manager. The person appointed by the Board to administer and enforce the rules and regulations of District. He or She is the person designated by the District to supervise the operation of the publicly owned treatment works and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this article. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec. 1.23)

District Standard Specifications. See Standard Specifications. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Domestic Sewage. See Domestic Wastewater.

Domestic Wastewater. The liquid, solid and water-carried waste derived from ordinary living processes of humans of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the public sewer by means of a private conveyance system. The strength shall be considered to have no more than 300 milligrams per liter (mg/l) BOD and suspended solids. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.10)

Donor. The person taking recyclables to a recycling facility or the person placing recyclable material at the curb or other recycling collection station for scheduled collection. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Drainage Fixture System. Includes all the piping within a public or private structure that conveys Wastewater to the building sewer connection. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Drainage Fixture Unit (DFU). Fixture unit equivalents for plumbing fixtures as set forth in Section 702.0 and shown on Tables 7-3 and 7-4 of Chapter 7 of the California Plumbing code adopted herein. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.31 (Ord. No 2010-103) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Dwelling Unit. Dwelling unit means any residence, apartment house unit, condominium or other habitation occupied by a single person or family and requiring Domestic Wastewater disposal service. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Easement. A property right, however created, by which the owner of the right is entitled to make specified uses of the real property of another person; “Easement includes “reserve,” “sewer reserve” or “utility reserve.” (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Encroachment. An activity or condition which results in significant interference with the Easement rights of the owner of an Easement. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Engineer. See District Engineer.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The United States Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.11)

EPA. See Environmental Protection Agency. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Existing Space. A term related to the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units. Existing Space is a space for which a building permit has been issued, all conditions of the permit have been satisfied, and the building permit has been closed for at least 3 years.

Federal Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act PL 92-500, and any amendments thereto; as well as any guidelines, limitations, and standards promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Act. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.17)

EDU. See Equivalent Dwelling Unit.

Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU). The average daily flow from a detached single family residential dwelling unit, both as to flow and as to strength.

Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard. Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Sections 307 (b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act which applies to specific categories of users. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.12)

FHE. See Food Handling Establishment.

Fiscal Year (FY). July 1 through June 30. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Fixture Unit. A quantity in terms of which the load-producing effects on the plumbing system of different kinds of plumbing fixtures are expressed.

FOG. See Grease or Fats, Oils and Grease.

Food Handling Establishment (FHE). Any establishment preparing and/or serving food for commercial use or sale. This includes restaurants, cafes, lunch counters, cafeteria, hotels, hospitals, convalescent homes, factory or school kitchens, catering kitchens, grocery stores with food preparation and packaging, and meat cutting and preparation (including grocery stores with only food warming operations), meat packing facilities and other food handling establishments not listed above where fats, oils and grease may be introduced into the Sewer System. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Garden Waste. Garden waste is biodegradable waste resulting from the maintenance or removal of vegetation including but not limited to brush, branches, leaves grass or flower cuttings and hedge trimmings, as well as domestic and commercial food waste.

Grab Sample. A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.13)

Graywater. Graywater means untreated Wastewater which has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, has not been exposed to infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and which does not present a threat of contamination by unhealthful processing, manufacturing, or operating wastes. Graywater includes Wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines, and laundry tubs but does not include Wastewater from kitchen sinks or dishwashers. (Health and Safety Code, section 17922.12 and Water Code, Section 14876) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Graywater System. A Graywater system is a system, including connected devices which are attached to the plumbing system, for the sanitary distribution or use of graywater. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Grease Removal Device. A device which removes grease, oil and /or solids from the Wastewater stream as specified in the District’s Standard Specifications. Grease Removal Devices may be either Grease Traps or Grease Interceptors as defined below:

- a. **Grease Interceptor** – A “Gravity Grease Interceptor” as defined in the Uniform Plumbing code. A prefabricated or cast-in-place device with a minimum capacity of one thousand (1,000) gallons having a sample box per District Specifications installed immediately downstream. Grease Interceptors are typically located outside of the building.
- b. **Grease Trap** – A “Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor or HGI” as defined in the Uniform Plumbing Code. A device with a minimum grease containment capacity of forty (40) pounds and a minimum flow rating of twenty (20) gallons per minute equipped with a flow control fitting that does not allow flows in excess of the trap rating. Grease Traps are typically installed in the kitchen
- c. **Automated Grease Trap** – A “Grease Removal Device or GRD” as defined in the Uniform Plumbing Code. A device that is designed to removed grease from Wastewater using mechanisms that do not rely on gravity to achieve the separation.
- d. **Sand-Oil Interceptor** – a prefabricated or cast-in-place device with a minimum capacity of three hundred twenty (320) gallons designed to remove grease, oil, and/or solids at establishments such as vehicle service, heavy or light industrial and car washes.

Grease Trap or Grease Interceptor. A type of grease removal device as set forth in the District’s Standard Specifications. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.14, rev. Ord. No. 2010-103)

Grease or Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Any fats, oils, waxes or other similar or related constituents. Grease may be of vegetable or animal origin, including butter, lard, margarine, vegetable fats and oils, and fats in meats, cereals, seeds, nuts and certain fruits.

Grease may also be of mineral origin including kerosene, lubricating oil and road oil. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Hazardous Waste. A waste or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may either:

- a. cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness.
- b. pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Holding Tank Waste. Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, buses, recreational vehicles, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec. 1.2.15, rev. Ord. No. 2010-103)

Installer. A person who installs a sewer. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.19)

Interim Use Fee. A fee collected at the time of the issuance of the Connection Permit intended to pay for the District's estimated cost to provide service to the new dwelling unit, establishment, or new drainage fixtures within any existing establishment between the time of connection and July 1 of the next tax year. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Interference. The inhibition or disruption of the treatment plant or marsh processes or operations which may contribute to a violation of any requirement of the District's NPDES Permit. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.16)

l – Liter. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Lateral Sewer. That portion of the side sewer which is within the public right of way. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.20)

Living unit or Dwelling Unit. A structure or portion of a structure occupied or intended to be occupied by an individual or family. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.21)

Long Repair. A repair to the sewer lateral portion of the side sewer; may also include the building sewer. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Main Sewer. A public sewer which has one or more side sewers connected to it. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.22)

May is permissive. Shall or Will is mandatory

MFR Dwelling. See Multiple-Family Residential Dwelling.

mg – Milligrams. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

mg/l – Milligrams per liter. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Mixed Use Building. A building containing both residential and commercial or industrial uses. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Multiple Family Residential (MFR) Dwelling. Any structure under one ownership constructed for occupancy by more than one family, each separate living quarters to be referred to as a unit. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.24)

Multi-Family Unit. A dwelling which includes two or more individual living units and which receives communal refuse and/or recycling services. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

National Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347) which applies to a specific category of Non-Domestic Users. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.18)

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit. A permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342). (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec. 1.2.19)

NPDES Permit. See National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit.

New Source. Any source, the construction of which is commenced after the date of promulgation of the standard. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec. 1.2.20)

Non-Domestic Wastewater or Non Domestic Sewage means all water carrying wastes, other than domestic. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.25) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Non-Domestic User. Any contributor of non-domestic Wastewater to the District system. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec. 1.2.21)

Non-Domestic Waste or Wastewater. Any non-domestic liquid or semi-solid wastes from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation or commercial establishment or governmental agency of whatever nature. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.22)

Non-Residential Establishment. A business, commercial, industrial and other types of premises other than single- family and multi-family residential and includes without limitation all commercial and industrial use classifications. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Nonresidential User. Includes all users who have a connection or are initially connecting to the District's sewer system where the land use of the parcel is other than for residential units (as the term is defined within this code), including, but not limited to, all commercial, industrial, service-related and governmental uses. (Ord. No. 2018-121, Sec.1)

NPDES. See National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

OPD. Overflow Protective Device (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Ord. Abbreviation for Ordinance. (Ord. No. 2010-103) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Owner. Owner means any person holding title to any premises as shown by the official records of Contra Costa County or the holder of any possessory interest in real property. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Overflow Protection Device. A device which minimizes the volume of sewage that may overflow into a building. Either an overflow protection device or a check valve and shutoff system detailed in the Standard Specifications approved by the District. (Ord. No. 2010-103) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Parcel. Means real property upon which a separate assessor's parcel number has been established.

Parcel Owner. Means any person or entity listed in the most recent Equalized Assessor's Parcel Roll as an owner of the subject property or the current owner(s) if a change in ownership has occurred subsequent to the last publishing of the Equalized Assessor's Parcel Roll. (Ord. No. 2018-121, Sec.1)

Permit. Any written authorization required pursuant to this or any other regulation of the District for the installation or use of any Wastewater facility. Permits are required for sewer construction, sewer connection, Wastewater contributions, non-Wastewater, solid waste collection or hauling and as otherwise required to insure and regulate discharge of Wastewater to the District's system and the collection and disposal of solid waste. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.26) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Permittee. A person who obtains a Permit from the District. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the

feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec. 1.2.23)

pH. The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.24)

Place. Any land, building, site, drainage ditch or road, in the District, whether public or private. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.28)

Place or Premises. Every dwelling house, dwelling unit, apartment house or multiple-dwelling building, trailer or mobile home park, store, restaurant, rooming house, hotel, motel, office building, department store, manufacturing, processing or assembling shop or plant, warehouse and every other place or premises where any person resides, or any business is carried on or conducted within the District. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Plumbing Fixture. An approved-type installed receptacle, device, or appliance that is supplied with water or that receives liquid or liquid-borne wastes and discharges such wastes into the drainage system to which it may be directly or indirectly connected.

Plumbing System. Plumbing fixtures and traps, waste, vent pipes and all sewer pipes within a building and extending to the house sewer or side sewer connection two feet outside the foundation line or building wall. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec. 1.33)

Point of Discharge. The point or points designated as such in an NPDES Permit. “Point of Discharge” also refers to discharge to the District Sewer System as the point where the Lateral connects to a Public Sewer. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Pollutant. Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, dirt or soil and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.25)

Pollution. The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of water. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Premises. Means a parcel of real estate including any improvements thereon which is a single user for purposes of receiving, using, and paying for sewer service. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.29)

Pretreatment or Treatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in Wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into

District facilities. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changed by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Section 403.6(d). (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.26)

Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.27)

Private Collector. A Private Collector is that part of the collection system that connects a non-residential building or house to the District's wastewater main line. It is located on the Property Owner's private property and it is the responsibility of the Property Owner to service and to maintain the Private Collector.

Private Meter. A meter owned and operated by the property owner installed by the Property owner. for the purpose of determining (a) the amount of Wastewater diverted, i.e. not discharged to the public sewer system or (b) to distinguish between amounts of Wastewater with varying strengths. Private Meters may measure the volume of water consumed or the volume of wastewater discharged. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Private Meter Agreement. An agreement between a Property Owner and the District established for the purpose of (a) determining the amount of non-residential Wastewater discharged to the public sewer system or (b) to distinguish between various strengths of Wastewater and for determining an equitable charge for a parcel of property. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Private Sewer. A side sewer as defined by this regulation or a sewer serving an independent sewage disposal system not connected to a public sewer. (Ord. No. 93-68)

Private Sewage Disposal System. Any Wastewater facilities that are not connected to the District's Wastewater System or to another publicly owned and operated Wastewater System; also any Wastewater Facilities that are connected, whether directly or indirectly, to the District's Wastewater System but are neither owned nor operated by the District. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Public Meter. A Meter located within a public right-of-way, easement or dedicated reservation and which has been accepted and owned and operated by the District, City of Martinez Water Department or the Central Contra Costa Water District. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). A term used in the United States for a sewage treatment plant that is owned, and usually operated, by a government agency. In the U.S., POTWs are typically owned by local government agencies, and are usually designed to treat domestic sewage and not industrial Wastewater. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Public Sewer. A sewer main lying within a street or public right of way which is maintained and controlled by the District. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec1.32. also 1.34)

Rebate Cost. The expense approved by the Engineer of installing a rebate sewer. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.35)

Rebate Fee. The fee to be collected from non-installers for connection to a rebate sewer. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.36)

Rebate Sewer. A public sewer installed by a person for the purpose of serving his/her property or development and which, because of geographical and engineering considerations can serve a larger area than that which is being developed by the person installing it and for which a rebate fee has been established. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.37)

Recyclable Material. Refuse material generated or collected at a place or premises, and in a condition such that it can be re-manufactured or reprocessed into usable materials or new products. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Recycle or Recycling. The process of separating and collection used materials which would otherwise become solid waste, for the purpose of reprocessing them to create new materials to be returned to the economic mainstream. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Recycling Facility. A center for the acceptance by donation, redemption, or purchase of recyclable materials from the public and includes the facilities regulated by the City or County. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Refuse. All putrescible and nonputrescible solid and liquid wastes (except sanitary sewage and storm water), whether combustible or noncombustible, and includes waste and recyclable material. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Residential Unit Fee. Is defined as any of the capacity fees set by the Board of Directors for a residential unit within a zone. (Ord. No. 2018-121, Sec.1)

Residential Unit Equivalence Factor. Is defined as the factor used in determining the added burden placed on the system by a nonresidential user and shall be established based on the equivalency to the burden (in terms of capacity) that a typical residential unit places on the District's sewerage system, taking into account both volume of flow and wastewater strength. (Ord. No. 2018-121, Sec.1)

Residential Unit. A "residential unit" is defined as the unit of measure for the use of any parcel or portion of a parcel for exclusively residential purposes, which shall include, but not be limited to, single-family dwellings, each unit of a multiple-family dwelling (such as apartments, condominiums and townhouses), mobile home residences, and other forms of property use providing for separate, independent habitation such as accessory dwelling units. **rev.** Abbreviation for revision. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Sanitary Sewage. See Wastewater. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Sec. Abbreviation for Section. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Second Unit – See “Accessory Dwelling Unit” (Ord. No. 2018-)

Sewer or Sanitary Sewer. A pipe or conduit for carrying Sanitary Sewage. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Sewer Service Charge. A proportional fee charged on all properties connected to the Wastewater collection system for the purposes of paying the costs of constructing, operating, maintaining and repairing the Wastewater collection, disposal systems and retirement of debt service. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Sewer System. See Wastewater System. (Ord. No. 2010-103) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Shall or Will is mandatory; May is permissive. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.28)

Short Repair. A repair to the building sewer portion of a side sewer. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

SIC. Standard Industrial Classification. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Side Sewer. The privately owned and maintained sewer which connects the plumbing system of the building to the main sewer. The side sewer begins at the point of connection of the main sewer and terminates at the point of connection to the building plumbing system two (2) feet outside the foundation line or building wall. "Side Sewer" includes the lateral sewer and the building sewer. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.38)

SIU. Significant Industrial User. See Significant Non-Domestic User

SNC. Significant Non-Compliance. Typically commercial or industrial businesses that discharge high volumes of Wastewater, produce pollutants that have the potential to adversely affect operations of the treatment plant, and are subject to federal as well as local pretreatment standards and discharge limits. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Significant Non-Domestic User. Any Non-Domestic User of the District's Wastewater disposal system who (1) has a discharge flow of 25,000 gallons or more per average work day, or (2) has a flow greater than 5% of the flow in the District's Wastewater treatment system, or (3) has in his wastes toxic pollutants as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act of California Statutes and rules or (4) is found by the District, Regional Water Quality Control Board or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the

Wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.29)

Single Family Residential Unit (SFR) Any structure constructed for occupancy of one single family. This classification includes trailers and mobile home units with connections to the District sewer system. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.39)

Single Family Unit. A dwelling which receives individual refuse and/or curbside recycling service. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Slug Discharge. A slug discharge is a discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including, but not limited to, an accidental discharge, or a non-customary batch discharge. Batch discharges are intentional, controllable discharges that occur periodically within an industrial User's process (typically the result of a non-continuous process). Accidental spills are unintentional, largely uncontrolled discharges that may result from leaks or spills of storage containers or manufacturing processes in an area with access to floor drains. The discharge will be considered a slug discharge if the flow rate or concentrations or quantities of pollutants exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes or more than five times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantity or flow during normal operations. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.30)

Solid Waste. Except as provided in subdivision (b):

(a) "Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes, provided, however, that solid waste does not include recyclable material.

(b) "Solid waste" does not include hazardous waste or low- level radioactive waste regulated under Chapter 7.6 (commencing with Sections 25800) of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(c) "Solid waste" does not include medical waste which is regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act Chapter 6.1 (commencing with Sections 25015) of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code, provided that the medical waste, whether treated or untreated, is not disposed of at a solid waste facility. Medical waste which has been treated and which is deemed to be solid waste shall be regulated pursuant to this Chapter. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.31)

Standard Specifications. Construction Specifications and detail drawings that govern the manner of construction, repair, maintenance and operation of Wastewater Facilities within the District

State. State of California. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.32)

Storm Drain (sometimes termed “storm sewer”) means a pipeline, which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.41)

Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation or resulting there from. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.33)

Street. Any public highway, road, street, avenue, alley, way, public place, public easement or right of way. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.40)

Subdivision. Improved or unimproved land or lands divided for the purpose of sale or lease, whether immediate or future, into two (2) or more lots or parcels. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.42)

Suspended Solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in water, Wastewater or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.34)

SWDA. Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et. seq. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Television Inspection – See Video Inspection (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Toxic Pollutant. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA 307(a) or other Acts. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec. 1.2.35)

Transfer or Processing Station. Those facilities utilized to receive refuse, temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process the materials in the refuse, or to transfer the refuse directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Trunk Sewer. A public sewer which accommodates more than one collector main sewer. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.43)

TSS. Total Suspended Solids. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

µg. Micrograms. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

µg/l Micrograms per liter. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

Uniform Plumbing Code. The most recent edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code, published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, copies of which are on file in the office of the District. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.44)

Unit of Measure. Means the basic unit used by the District in quantifying the degree of use for a particular use of a parcel. Each prospective user within a particular user group shall be evaluated with regard to the added burden placed on the sewerage system based upon a predetermined unit of measure for that user group. Units of measure may include criteria such as the number of dwelling units, structure square footage, parcel acreage, fixture units, seating capacity, number of beds and/or number of employees or customers anticipated, or other units of measure determined to be appropriate. (Ord. No. 2018-121, Sec.1)

Unpolluted Water. Any unpolluted water, including but not limited to, cooling water, process water of blow-down from cooling towers or evaporative coolers or any other unpolluted water. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

USC. United States Code. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.3)

User. Any person, who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of Wastewater into the District's facilities. Same as Contributor. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.36)

Video Inspection. A form of non-destructive televising used to visually inspect the interiors of pipelines. (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Waste Hauler. Any Person who hauls waste by tank truck. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.37)

Waste. Sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation of whatever nature, including such waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of disposal. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.45)

Wastewater. A combination of the water carrying wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.46) The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any ground water, surface water and storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the District's Wastewater system. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.38)

Wastewater Contribution Permit. (WWCP) A permit issued by the District to Property Owner or Discharger or Both permitting the discharge of Non-domestic Wastewater to the District's collection system pursuant to specific requirement for pretreating the discharge providing the Owner or Discharger perform all monitoring, testing and reporting required by the Permit or as otherwise required by Federal Law. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.39) (Ord. No. 2013-111)

Wastewater Facilities. All facilities for collecting pumping, treating and disposing of Wastewater. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.47)

Wastewater System. The system of pipes, pumps, structures and appurtenances used for collecting, transporting and conveying Wastewater and in some contexts also for treating and disposing of Wastewater. (Ord. No. 2010-103)

Wastewater Treatment Plant means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating Wastewater. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.48)

Watercourse. A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.49)

Waters of the State. Any surface or underground water, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State. (Ord. No. 93-68, Sec.1.50). All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof. (Ord. No. 93-69, Sec.1.2.40)

Yard Waste. Organic material from trees, shrubs, grass and similar vegetation. Yard waste may also be designated as recyclables by the District. (Ord. No. 2013-111)