

ORDINANCE NO. 3-86

An Ordinance regulating the connection to and use of public and private sewers and drains, the installation and connection of building sewers, and the discharge of waters and wastes into the public sewer system of the Town of Plainfield, Indiana, and providing penalties for violations thereof.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF PLAINFIELD, INDIANA:

Section 1. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this Ordinance shall be as follows:

(a) "Biochemical oxygen demand" (or BOD) shall mean the quantity of oxygen expressed in mg/l utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures with nitrification inhibition in five (5) days at 20 degrees C.

(b) "Building drain" shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of a building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning three (3) feet outside the building wall.

Building drain - Sanitary - A building drain which conveys sanitary or industrial sewage only.

Building drain - Storm - A building drain which conveys storm water or other clearwater drainage, but no wastewater.

(c) "Building sewer" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal. (Also called house connection.)

Building sewer - Sanitary - A building sewer which conveys sanitary or industrial sewage only.

Building sewer - Storm - A building sewer which conveys storm-water or other clearwater drainage, but no sanitary or industrial sewage.

(d) "Combined sewer" shall mean a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

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

- (a) chemical oxygen demand,
  - (b) total organic carbon,
  - (c) phosphorus and phosphorus compounds,
  - (d) nitrogen and nitrogen compounds, and
  - (e) fats, oils, and greases of animal or vegetable origin (except as prohibited where these materials would interfere with the operation of the treatment works).
- (f) "Easement" shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
- (g) "Fecal coliform" shall mean any of a number of organisms common to the intestinal tract of man and animals, whose presence in sanitary sewage is an indicator of pollution.
- (h) "Floatable oil" shall mean, oil, fat, or grease in a physical state, such that will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in a pretreatment facility approved by the Town.
- (i) "Garbage" shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.
- (j) "Incompatible pollutant" shall mean any pollutant that is not defined as a compatible pollutant, including non-biodegradable dissolved solids.
- (k) "Industrial wastes" shall mean the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from employee wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences.
- (l) "Infiltration" shall mean the water entering a sewer system, including building drains and sewers, from the ground, through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manhole walls. (Infiltration does not include and is distinguished from inflow.)
- (m) "Infiltration/Inflow" shall mean the total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow without distinguishing the source.
- (n) "Inflow" shall mean the water discharge into a sewer system, including building drains and sewers, from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar, yard and area drains, foundation drains, unpolluted cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections from storm sewers, and combined sewers, catch basins, storm waters, surface run-off, street wash waters or drainage. (Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.)
- (o) "Inspector" shall mean the person or persons duly authorized by the Town, through its Board of Trustees, to inspect and approve the installation of building sewers and their connection to the public sewer system.

(p) "Major contributing industry" shall mean an industry that:

- (1) has a flow of 50,000 gallons or more per average work day;
- (2) has a flow greater than five percent of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste;
- (3) has in its waste a toxic pollutant in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under Section 307 (a) or PL 92-500; or
- (4) has a significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on a treatment works or on the quality of effluent from that treatment works.

(q) "NPDES Permit" shall mean a permit issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for discharge of wastewaters to the navigable waters of the United States pursuant to Section 402 of PL 92-500.

(r) "Natural Outlet" shall mean any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

(s) "Normal domestic sewage" shall have the same meaning as defined in the Sewage Rate Ordinance.

(t) " $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ " shall mean the same as Ammonia Nitrogen measured as Nitrogen. The laboratory determinations shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods" as defined in paragraph (gg).

(u) "pH" shall mean the reciprocal of the logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions, in grams per liter of solution.

(v) "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, group or other entity.

(w) "Pretreatment" shall mean the treatment of industrial sewage from privately owned industrial sources prior to introduction into a public treatment works.

(x) "Private sewer" shall mean a sewer which is not owned by a public authority.

(y) "Properly shredded garbage" shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.

(z) "Public sewer" shall mean a sewer which is owned and controlled by the public authority and will consist of the following increments:

Collector sewer shall mean a sewer whose primary purpose is to collect wastewaters from individual point source discharges.

Interceptor sewer shall mean a sewer whose primary purpose is to transport wastewater from collector sewers to a treatment facility.

Force main shall mean a pipe in which wastewater is carried under pressure.

Pumping station shall mean a station positioned in the public sewer system at which wastewater is pumped to a higher level.

(aa) "Sanitary sewer" shall mean a sewer which carries sanitary and industrial wastes, and to which storm, surface, and ground water are not intentionally admitted.

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

Sanitary sewage shall mean the combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from toilet and other sanitary plumbing facilities.

Industrial sewage shall mean a combination of liquid and water-carried wastes, discharged from any industrial establishment, and resulting from any trade or process carried on in that establishment (this shall include the wastes from pretreatment facilities and polluted cooling water).

Combined sewage shall mean wastes including sanitary sewage, industrial sewage, stormwater, infiltration and inflow carried to the wastewater treatment facilities by a combined sewer.

(cc) "Sewage works" shall mean the structures, equipment and processes to collect, transport and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent and accumulated residual solids.

(dd) "Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

(ee) "Shall" is mandatory; "May" is permissive.

(ff) "Slug" shall mean 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 10 minutes more than 3 times the average 24 hours concentration of flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system.

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

(hh) "Storm sewer" shall mean a sewer for conveying water, ground water or unpolluted water from any source and to which sanitary and/or industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.

(ii) "Superintendent" shall mean the Superintendent of the municipal sewage works of the Town of Plainfield, Indiana, or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

(jj) "Suspended solids" shall mean solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, sewage, or other liquids and which are removable by laboratory filtering under standard laboratory procedure.

(kk) "Total solids" shall mean the sum of suspended and dissolved solids.

(ll) "Toxic amount" shall mean concentrations of any pollutant or combination of pollutants, which upon exposure to or assimilation into any organism will cause adverse effects, such as cancer, genetic mutations, and physiological manifestations, as defined in standards issued pursuant to Section 307 (a) of PL 92-500.

(mm) "Unpolluted water" is 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.

(nn) "Volatile organic matter" shall mean the material in the sewage solids transformed to gases or vapors when heated at 55) degrees C for 15 to 20 minutes.

(oo) "Watercourse" shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

## Section 2.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property with the Town or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Town any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

(b) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any sanitary sewer, either directly or indirectly, stormwaters, surface water, ground water, roof run-off, subsurface drainage, cooling water, unpolluted water, or unpolluted industrial process water. The Town shall require the removal of unpolluted waters from any wastewater collection or treatment facility if such removal is cost-effective and is in the best interest of all users of those facilities.

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

adequate capacity for their accommodation. No person shall use such sewers, however, without the specific permission of the Town. No new connection shall be made to any sanitary combined or storm sewer unless there is capacity available in all downstream sewers, lift stations, force mains, and the sewage treatment plant including capacity for BOD and suspended solids.

(d) No person shall place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the jurisdiction of the Town any wastewater or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this ordinance and the NPDES Permit.

(e) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any natural outlet any wastewater or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this ordinance and the NPDES Permit.

(f) Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

(g) The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the Town and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the Town is hereby required at his 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 three hundred (300) feet of the property line.

### Section 3.

(a) Where a public sanitary or combined sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 2 (g), the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this article.

(b) Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Superintendent. A permit and inspection fee of **One Hundred Fifty Dollars** (\$ 150 ) shall be paid to the Town at the time the application is filed.

(c) A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. He 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 twenty-four (24) hours of the receipt of notice by the Superintendent.

(d) The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the State Board of Health. No permit shall be issued for any private sewage disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

(e) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system as provided in Section 3 (d), a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this ordinance, and any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

(f) The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the Town.

(g) When a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to said sewer within sixty (60) days and the private sewage disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with clean bank-run gravel or dirt.

(h) No statement contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Health Officer.

#### Section 4.

(a) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Clerk-Treasurer.

(b) There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits:

- (1) for residential and commercial service, and
- (2) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the said Town. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgement of the Inspector. A permit and inspection fees of Twenty-Five dollars (\$25.00) for a residential or commercial building sewer permit and Seventy-Five dollars (\$75.00) for an industrial building sewer permit shall be paid to the Clerk-Treasurer at the time the application is filed.

(c) All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The

owner shall indemnify the Town from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

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

(e) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the said Inspector, to meet all requirements of this ordinance.

(f) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the Town. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. FD-5 shall apply.

(g) 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.

(h) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface run-off or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

(i) 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 Town or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and the W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. FD-5. All such connections shall be made gas tight and water tight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Superintendent before installations.

(j) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the said Inspector when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the said Inspector or his representative.

(k) 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 said Town.

Section 5.

(a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

- (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
- (2) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.
- (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works or interfere with any treatment process.
- (4) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper, dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
- (5) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Superintendent as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction of such discharge to the receiving waters.
- (6) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such halflife or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Superintendent in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
- (7) Any waters or wastes having pH in excess of 9.5.
- (8) Materials which exert or cause:
  - (i) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues)

or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

- (ii) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
  - (iii) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
  - (iv) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
- (9) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amendable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amendable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

(b) 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 5 (a) of this article, and which in the judgment of the Superintendent may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Superintendent may:

- (1) Require new industries (or other large users) or industries (or other large users) with significant increase in discharges to submit information on wastewater quantities characteristics and obtain prior approval for discharges.
- (2) Reject the wastes in whole or in part for any reason deemed appropriate by the Town.
- (3) Require pretreatment of such wastes to within the limits of normal sewage as defined.
- (4) Require control or flow equalization of such wastes so as to avoid any "slug" loads or excessive loads that may be harmful to the treatment works, or
- (5) Require payment of a surcharge on any excessive flows or loadings discharged to the treatment works to cover the additional costs of having capacity for and treating such wastes.

If the Superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plant and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

(c) Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(d) When required by the Superintendent, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained so as to be safe and accessible at all times. Agents of the Town, the State Water Pollution Control Agencies, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing.

(e) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this ordinance shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standards Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole, except for applications for NPDES permits and report thereof which shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the USEPA (40 CFR Part 136). In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from twenty-four (24) hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.

(f) No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Town and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Town for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern, at such rates as are compatible with the rate ordinance.

Section 6. Pretreatment of industrial wastes from major contributing industries prior to discharge to the treatment works is

required and is subject to the Rules and Regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) (40 CFR Part 403), and "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" (40 CFR Part 136), in addition to any more stringent requirements established by the Town and any subsequent State or Federal Guidelines and Rules and Regulations.

Section 7. Plans, specifications, and any other pertinent information relating to pretreatment or control facilities shall be submitted for approval of the Town and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until approval in writing, is granted. Where such facilities are provided, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operating order by the owner at his expense and shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Town to determine that such facilities are being operated in conformance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and permits. The owner shall maintain operating records and shall submit to the Town a monthly summary report of the character of the influent and effluent to show the performance of the treatment facilities and for comparison against Town monitoring records.

Section 8. Unpolluted water from air conditioners, cooling, condensing systems or swimming pools, shall be discharged to a storm sewer, where it is available, or to a combined sewer approved by the Town. Where a storm sewer is not available, discharge may be to a natural outlet approved by the Town and by the State of Indiana. Where a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural sewer is not available, such unpolluted water may be discharged to a sanitary sewer pending written approval by the Town.

Section 9. Industrial cooling water, which may be polluted with insoluble oils or grease or suspended solids, shall be pretreated for removal of pollutants and the resultant clear water shall be discharged in accordance with the above Section.

Section 10. The Town may require users of the treatment works, other than residential users, to supply pertinent information on wastewater flows and characteristics. Such measurements, tests, and analysis shall be made at the users' expense. If made by the Town, an appropriate charge may be assessed to the user at the option of the Town.

Section 11. The strength of wastewaters shall be determined, for periodic establishment of charges provided for in the Rate Ordinance, from samples taken at the aforementioned structure at any period of time and of such duration and in such manner as the Town may elect, or, at any place mutually agreed upon between the user and the Town. Appropriate charges for sampling and analysis may be assessed to the user at the option of the Town. The results of routine sampling and analysis by the user may also be used, for determination of charges after verification by the Town.

Section 12. Grease, oil and sand interceptors or traps shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Town they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand and other harmful ingredients, except that such interceptors or traps will not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors or traps shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Town and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. They shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperatures and shall be of substantial construction, be gas tight, water tight, and equipped with easily removable covers. Where installed, all grease, oil and sand interceptors or traps shall be maintained by the owner, at his expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times.

Section 13. Users of the treatment works shall immediately notify the Town of any unusual flows or wastes that are discharged accidentally or otherwise to the sewer system.

Section 14. All provisions of this ordinance and limits set herein shall comply with any applicable State and/or Federal Requirements now, or projected to be in effect.

Section 15. No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the municipal sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.

Section 16.

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

(b) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Section 16 (a) above, the Superintendent or duly authorized employees of the Town shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the Town employees and the Town shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by Town employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in Section 5 (e).

(c) The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the Town bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Town 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 sewage works 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.

Section 17.

(a) Any person found to be violating any provision of this ordinance except Section 17 shall be served by the Town 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.

(b) Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in Section 19 (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and in conviction thereof shall be fined in an amount not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

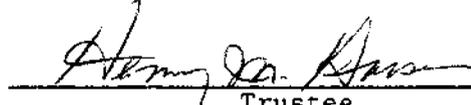
(c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall become liable to the Town for any expense, loss or damage occasioned the Town by reason of such violation.

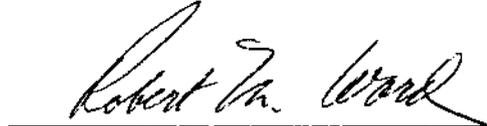
Section 18. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this ordinance which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

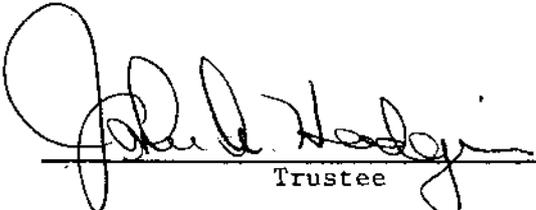
Section 19. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recordings, and publications as provided by law.

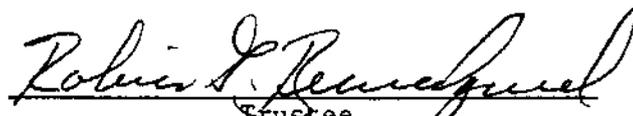
Passed and adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Town of  
Plainfield, Indiana, the 24<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1986.

  
Trustee

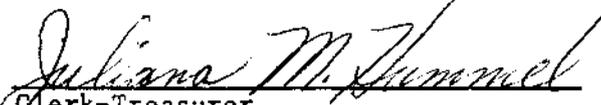
  
Trustee

  
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Trustee

ATTEST:

  
Clerk-Treasurer