

SEC. 49-42. CERTAIN WASTES PROHIBITED IN THE WASTEWATER SYSTEM.

(a) Certain discharges prohibited. No person may discharge, or cause or permit to be discharged, into the wastewater system:

(1) inflows or infiltration, as illustrated by, but not limited to, storm water, ground water, roof run-off, subsurface drainage, a downspout, a yard drain, a yard fountain or pond, or lawn spray;

(2) wastewater or industrial waste generated or produced outside the city unless approval in writing from the director has been given the person discharging the waste;

(3) a liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade);

(4) gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, fuel oil, vapors, or materials capable of forming a flammable or explosive mixture, or industrial waste with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Centigrade);

(5) used motor oil;

(6) solid or liquid substances in quantities capable of causing obstruction to the flow in wastewater mains or other interference with the proper operation of the wastewater system as illustrated by, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, lime slurry, lime residues, slops, chemical residues, and paint residues or bulk solids, except when such items as lime slurry or lime residues are used in the treatment of combined storm and wastewater during storm runoff;

(7) a gas or substance capable of forming a gas, vapor, or fume that either by itself or by interaction with other waste may cause objectionable odor, hazard to life, acute employee health or safety problems, or other conditions deleterious to structures or the city's wastewater treatment processes;

(8) garbage that is not properly shredded as defined in Section 49-1(62);

(9) except where the director has determined that different limits under an industrial waste discharge permit are appropriate, wastewater exceeding 100 mg/L of oils, fats, and grease of the following types:

(A) floatable grease of any origin;

(B) free or emulsified grease of petroleum or mineral origin, or both, including, but not limited to:

- (i) cooling or quenching oil;
 - (ii) lubricating oil;
 - (iii) nonbiodegradable cutting oil; and
 - (iv) non-saponifiable oil;
- (10) a substance having a pH value lower than 5.5 or higher than 10.5;
- (11) metals in the form of compounds or elements in solution or suspension in concentrations exceeding the following:

Arsenic (As)	0.5	mg/L
Cadmium (Cd)	1.0	mg/L
Chromium (Total)(Cr)	5.0	mg/L
Copper (Cu)	4.0	mg/L
Lead (Pb)	1.6	mg/L
Mercury (Hg)	0.01	mg/L
Nickel (Ni)	9.0	mg/L
Selenium (Se)	0.2	mg/L
Silver (Ag)	4.0	mg/L
Zinc (Zn)	5.0	mg/L

(12) cyanides or cyanogen compounds capable of liberating hydrocyanic gas on acidification in excess of 1.6 mg/L as cyanide;

(13) radioactive materials in a manner that will permit a transient concentration higher than 100 microcuries per liter;

(14) sulfides greater than 10 mg/L;

(15) unusual taste or odor producing substances, unless pretreated to a concentration acceptable to the director so that the material does not:

- (A) cause damage to collection facilities;
 - (B) impair the city's treatment processes;
 - (C) incur treatment costs exceeding those of normal wastewater;
 - (D) render the water unfit for stream disposal or industrial use; or
 - (E) create a public nuisance;
- (16) BOD or suspended solids in excess of 10,000 mg/L;

(17) a discharge of water, normal domestic wastewater, or industrial waste that which in quantity of flow exceeds, for a duration of longer than 15 minutes, more than four times the average 24 hour flow during normal operation;

(18) organic chemical substances in concentrations exceeding the following:

Benzene	1.0	mg/L
Phenol	149.0	mg/L
Toluene	3.0	mg/L
Isopropyl alcohol	26,250.0	mg/L
Acetone	21,000.0	mg/L
Methylene chloride	21.0	mg/L
Ethyl benzene	1.6	mg/L
Methyl alcohol	20,000.0	mg/L
Methyl ethyl ketone	249.0	mg/L
Xylene	2.0	mg/L

(19) insecticides and herbicides in concentrations that are not amenable to treatment;

(20) poly-chlorinated biphenyls;

(21) without the approval of the director, a substance or pollutant other than industrial waste, normal domestic wastewater, septic tank waste or chemical toilet waste that is of a toxic or hazardous nature, regardless of whether or not it is amenable to treatment, including but not limited to bulk or packaged chemical products;

(22) except at discharge points authorized by this chapter, or by regulations promulgated by the director that are not in conflict with this chapter or other laws, wastewater or a pollutant that is trucked or hauled; or

(23) any other pollutant, substance, or material not amenable to treatment, or of a concentration or quantity sufficient to harm the wastewater system, as determined by the director.

(b) Defenses to prosecution. It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (a) of this section if a person makes a prohibited discharge as a result of a bypass that has been authorized by the director in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 403.17, as amended.

(c) Enforcement actions. If a person discharges a substance into the wastewater system in violation of this section, the director may:

(1) terminate water and wastewater service to the premises from which the substance was discharged;

(2) by administrative order, where applicable, or by other authorized means, require pretreatment or control of the quantities and rates of discharge of wastewater to bring the discharge within the limits established by this section; or

(3) bring a criminal or civil enforcement action as authorized in Section 49-41.

(d) No waiver of other enforcement. Action taken by the director under Subsection (c) does not prevent the use of other enforcement methods available to the city.

(e) Applicability of more stringent regulations. If national pretreatment standards, categorical or otherwise, more stringent than the discharge limits prescribed in Subsection (a) of this section are promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for certain industries, the more stringent national pretreatment standards will apply to the affected industrial user. A violation of the more stringent national pretreatment standards will also be considered a violation of Subsection (a) of this section.

(f) Applicability of more stringent discharge limits. An industrial user within the city who discharges industrial waste ultimately received and treated by a publicly owned treatment works owned by a governmental entity pursuant to a wholesale wastewater contract or a reciprocal agreement with the city is subject to the following additional rules:

(1) If the governmental entity has more stringent instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits than those prescribed by this section, or by a discharge permit issued under Section 49-45, because the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality requires the more stringent instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits as a part of the governmental entity's wastewater pretreatment program, the more stringent discharge limits will prevail. The director shall furnish to all industrial users affected by this subsection a copy of the more stringent discharge limits in effect under the contract. If a permit is issued to an industrial user under this subsection, a copy of the more stringent discharge limits must be included with the permit.

(2) The director shall issue a discharge permit in accordance with Section 49-45 to an industrial user affected by Paragraph (1) of this subsection, to ensure notice of and compliance with the more stringent instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits. If the industrial user already has a discharge permit, the director shall amend the permit to apply and enforce the more stringent instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits. An industrial user permitted under this subsection shall submit to the director an expected compliance date and an installation schedule if the more stringent instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits necessitate technological or mechanical adjustments to discharge facilities or plant processes.

(3) If the director receives notice from the governmental entity of a change to the instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits or to other applicable requirements,

the director shall notify the affected industrial user in writing of the change and of the effective date of the change, amend the permit to apply and enforce the change, and furnish a copy of the change with the amended permit. If the change results in more stringent instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits or other applicable requirements, an industrial user shall be given a reasonable opportunity to comply with the more stringent limits or requirements.

(4) The more stringent instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits cease to apply upon termination of the city's wholesale wastewater contract or reciprocal agreement with the governmental entity, or upon modification or elimination of the limits by the governmental entity, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The director shall take the appropriate action to notify the affected industrial user of an occurrence under this paragraph.

(g) Variances in compliance dates. The director may grant a variance in compliance dates to an industrial user when, in the director's opinion, such action is necessary to achieve pretreatment or corrective measures. In no case may the director grant a variance in compliance dates to an industrial user affected by national categorical pretreatment standards beyond the compliance dates established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(h) Authority to regulate. The director may establish regulations, not in conflict with this chapter or other laws, to control the disposal and discharge of industrial waste into the wastewater system and to ensure compliance of the city's pretreatment enforcement program with all applicable pretreatment regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The regulations established must, where applicable, be made a part of any discharge permit issued to an industrial user by the director under Section 49-45. (Ord. Nos. 19201; 19622; 20215; 21409; 21862; 25214; 25256)

SEC. 49-43. WASTE DISPOSAL THROUGH VEHICLES, GREASE TRAPS OR OTHER MEANS.

(a) Illegal waste disposal. A person commits an offense if:

(1) from a vehicle, portable tank or other container used for transporting water, normal domestic wastewater or industrial waste, he discharges or causes the discharge of water, normal domestic wastewater or industrial waste into the wastewater system or a private sewer facility directly or indirectly connected to the wastewater system;

(2) by any means, he discharges or causes the discharge of water, normal domestic wastewater or industrial waste into a part of the wastewater system generally used for maintenance or monitoring, including but not limited to manholes, cleanouts or sampling chambers; or

(3) by means of a mechanical device or extraneous water, he forces normal domestic wastewater or industrial waste collected in a grease trap, sandtrap or other waste

collection device into the wastewater system or a private sewer facility directly or indirectly connected to the wastewater system.

(b) Defense. It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (a) if the discharge of water, normal domestic wastewater or industrial waste into the wastewater system, or into a private sewer facility directly or indirectly connected to the wastewater system, is from a motor vehicle:

(1) that is specially designed and adapted to treat water, normal domestic wastewater or industrial waste to concentrations meeting the requirements of this article prior to discharge into the wastewater system; and

(2) the operator of which has written permission from the director to operate the vehicle within the city. (Ord. 19201)

SEC. 49-44. RIGHT OF ENTRY OF CITY EMPLOYEES.

The director, the city environmental health officer, and other duly authorized employees of the city acting as their duly authorized agents and bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to gain access to such properties as may be necessary for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this article. (Ord. 19201)

SEC. 49-45. PERMIT REQUIRED FOR DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE; APPLICATIONS; EXEMPTIONS.

(a) Permit required. A significant industrial user commits an offense if he discharges, or allows the discharge of, industrial waste into the wastewater system without obtaining and maintaining a valid permit from the director.

(b) Application procedures. Application for a permit must be made to the director upon a form provided for the purpose and must be accompanied by plans and specifications for pretreatment facilities if pretreatment is required. The director may establish further regulations and procedures not in conflict with this chapter or other laws regarding the granting and enforcement of permits, including but not limited to administrative orders issued for the purpose of bringing a violator back into compliance with a permit.

(c) Terms and conditions of permit. The director shall prescribe such terms and conditions of the permit as are required and authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and as necessary to ensure full compliance with this article and all national pretreatment standards and regulations. In addition, the permit must incorporate all applicable national pretreatment standards and all other pretreatment regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency applicable to significant industrial users. The term of a permit may never be longer than five years. A person commits an offense if the person violates or allows a violation of any term or condition of a permit issued under this section. The director may enforce the terms and conditions of the permit as authorized under this chapter.

(d) Issuance of permits. The director shall issue a permit if:

(1) the director determines that pretreatment facilities are adequate for efficient treatment of discharged waste and comply with the waste concentration level requirement of Section [49-42](#) or with national pretreatment standards, whichever is applicable;

(2) the applicant has submitted:

(A) an expected compliance date;

(B) an installation schedule of approved pretreatment devices; and

(C) a self-monitoring program prepared in accordance with all applicable federal pretreatment regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency; or

(3) the applicant is not discharging wastewater in violation of Section [49-42](#).

(e) Nontransferability. Permits granted under this section are not transferable or assignable.

(f) Defense to enforcement actions. It is a defense to prosecution or to civil court action brought under this article for a violation of pretreatment standards that the person held a permit under this section and the person discharged industrial waste in violation of national categorical pretreatment standards as the result of:

(1) any act of God, war, strike, riot, or other catastrophe; or

3 (2) a bypass authorized by the director in accordance with Chapter 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 403.17(c), as amended. (Ord. Nos. 19201; 21409; 21862; 25256)

SEC. 49-46. DENIAL OR SUSPENSION OF PERMIT; AMENDING PERMITS.

(a) Grounds for denial and suspension. The director may deny a permit if the director determines that an applicant is not qualified under Section [49-45](#)(d). The director may suspend a permit if the director determines that a permittee:

(1) is not qualified under Section [49-45](#)(d);

(2) has violated a provision of this article, the permit, or any administrative order;

(3) has failed to pay a fee required by this chapter;

(4) has failed to comply with applicable federal pretreatment standards and requirements; or

(5) has failed to comply with the compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Section [49-45\(d\)\(2\)](#).

(b) Reinstatement. After suspension under this section, a permittee may file a request for reinstatement of the permit. The director shall reinstate the permit if he determines that:

(1) the permittee is again qualified under Section [49-45\(c\)](#);

(2) all violations of this article and applicable federal pretreatment standards and requirements have been corrected;

(3) precautions have been taken to prevent future violations; and

(4) all fees required by this chapter have been paid.

(c) Discharge without permit. A permittee whose permit is suspended shall not discharge industrial waste into the wastewater system.

(d) Amending a permit. The director may amend a permit with additional requirements to assure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. (Ord. Nos. 19201; 21409)

SEC. 49-47. PRETREATMENT.

(a) Grease traps required. The owner of premises from which industrial waste is discharged shall provide grease and sand traps for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease, floatable substances, or sand. The traps must be of a type and capacity approved by the director to adequately handle the waste and must be located so that they are easily accessible for cleaning, inspection, and monitoring. A grease trap or sand trap must be cleaned in such a manner that the volume of grease trap or sand trap waste removed equals the nominal volume capacity of the trap each time it is cleaned.

(b) Generators of waste. A person who is an industrial waste generator who transports or permits transport of industrial waste off his premises for disposal shall dispose, or direct disposal to be made, of the waste at a permitted facility conforming to the requirements of state, federal and local laws and regulations.

(c) Manifest system. A person who is a producer of grease trap or sand trap waste shall comply with the city's manifest program for documentation of disposal. A copy of each manifest must be retained at the business office of the producer for three years in such a place and manner that a city inspector can inspect the manifest record at any reasonable time.

(d) Requirements for transporters. A person who is a transporter of grease trap or sand trap waste shall comply with the city's manifest program and with all applicable state, federal and local laws and regulations.

(e) Operation and maintenance of pretreatment facilities. When pretreatment of industrial waste is required by the director as a condition for acceptance of the waste into the wastewater system, the owner of the premises from which the waste is discharged must operate and maintain treatment facilities in a manner capable of complying with applicable discharge standards.

(f) Extraneous water prohibited. The owner, operator or permittee of premises from which industrial waste is discharged must not allow the use of extraneous water intermixed for the purpose of diluting the concentration of the waste. (Ord. Nos. 19201; 19622; 20215; 20335; 22927)

SEC. 49-48. INDUSTRIAL SURCHARGE FOR EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS; SAMPLING FEES.

(a) Excessive BOD/SS concentrations. A person discharging into the wastewater system industrial waste that exhibits none of the characteristics of wastewater prohibited in Section [49-42\(a\)](#), but that has a concentration for a duration of 15 minutes that is greater than four times that of normal wastewater as measured by suspended solids, BOD, or both or a concentration during a 24 hour period average of suspended solids, BOD, or both in excess of normal wastewater, shall pretreat the industrial waste to meet the concentrations of normal wastewater; except, that the industrial waste may be accepted in the wastewater system for treatment by the city if all the following requirements are met:

(1) The industrial waste will not cause damage to the wastewater system.

(2) The industrial waste will not impair the city's treatment processes.

(3) The BOD or suspended solids concentration of industrial waste discharged does not cause the average BOD or suspended solids of wastewater received at the wastewater treatment plant to increase above 275 mg/L.

(4) In no event does the BOD or suspended solids concentration of industrial waste discharged exceed 10,000 mg/L at the source.

(5) The person responsible for the industrial waste pays an industrial surcharge in addition to the regular water and sewer rates, in accordance with the formula prescribed in Section [49-18.12\(a\)\(1\)](#) or in accordance with Section [49-49](#).

(b) Sampling fees in general. A person determined to be discharging industrial waste in violation of Section [49-42](#) or applicable standards of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, other than BOD or suspended solids concentrations greater than 250 mg/L but less than 10,000 mg/L, must compensate the city for the cost of sampling and laboratory service expense required for monitoring the discharges until such time as the discharged waste is in compliance with Section [49-42](#). The director shall determine the number of samples and the frequency of sampling necessary to maintain surveillance of the discharges.

(c) Sampling fees for industrial surcharge. A person discharging concentrations of BOD or suspended solids in excess of 250 mg/L shall compensate the city for the cost of sample collections and laboratory service necessary when an industrial surcharge rate is established each year. This subsection does not apply to a waste management operator, or to a discharger who accepts billing under Section [49-49](#). (Ord. Nos. 19201; 21430; 21409)

SEC. 49-49. ESTIMATED INDUSTRIAL SURCHARGE FOR CLASS GROUP.

(a) Classes established. The director shall classify commercial and industrial establishments which routinely discharge BOD and suspended solids concentrations exceeding 250 mg/L into the following class groups:

CLASS DESCRIPTION

(1) **EATING PLACES:** Includes restaurants and other establishments which engage in preparation of food and beverage which is served directly to the consumer.

(2) **EQUIPMENT SERVICE FACILITIES:** Includes establishments which perform washing, cleaning, or servicing of automobiles, trucks, buses, machinery, or equipment and includes public facilities, facilities limited to specific companies, and attended and coin-operated establishments.

(3) **FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS PROCESSING:** Includes commercial establishments which engage in the preparation, packaging, processing, or distribution of food, food products, grains, or produce, other than those included in Class (1) and which discharge less than 200,000 gallons of wastewater per month.

(4) **DRINKING PLACES:** Includes bars, lounges, clubs, and other establishments which do not engage in any food preparation but which engage in the sale of beer, wine, liquor, or any other beverage which is served directly to the consumer.

(b) Assessment of surcharge class rate. The director shall assess an industrial surcharge rate for each class group based on industrial waste strength determinations established by averaging grab or composite samples, or both, taken from a representative number of establishments in each group and shall apply this rate to the water consumption or metered wastewater of the establishment. If the establishment is within a larger facility for which water usage is determined from a master meter, the director shall determine an estimated volume for the establishment to which the surcharge rate is applied. The director shall then add the appropriate industrial surcharge to billings for regular water and wastewater service for each establishment classified into a class group.

(c) Exceptions to surcharge class rate. If an establishment contains operations from more than one of the class groups, and the director determines that the surcharge rate for a particular class group would not adequately compensate the city for its cost of treatment, the director may:

(1) assess a surcharge rate based on a proportional average of the class group rates involved; or

(2) require the establishment to be billed for an industrial surcharge computed under the requirements of Section [49-18.12](#)(1)(A) or (B), whichever applies.

(d) Election of standard surcharges. The owner or agent of the owner of an establishment classified into a class group may elect to have the industrial surcharge billed directly under Section [49-18.12](#)(1)(A) or (B), whichever applies, rather than under this section by making application to the director and paying the required sampling costs.

(e) Authority to revise rates. The director may, from time to time, revise class group surcharge rates based on analysis of current samples. (Ord. Nos. 19201; 21061; 21430)

SEC. 49-50. INSPECTION CHAMBERS.

(a) Chambers required. A person who discharges industrial waste into the wastewater system must provide, at his own expense, an inspection manhole or chamber in an accessible location on the premises from which the waste is discharged.

(b) Special requirements. An inspection manhole or chamber must be:

(1) near the outlet of each building lateral, sewer, drain, pipe, or channel which connects with the wastewater system;

(2) designed and constructed to prevent infiltration by ground and surface water; and

(3) maintained so that a person may easily and safely measure the volume and obtain samples of the flow.

(c) Construction plans required. Before beginning construction of an inspection manhole or chamber, a person must submit plans to the director for review and approval to insure compliance with this section. Plans must include the wastewater metering device if one is to be installed. (Ord. 19201)

SEC. 49-51. MEASUREMENT OF WASTE VOLUME.

(a) Metering devices. If a person who discharges industrial waste into the wastewater system installs and maintains in proper working condition a wastewater metering device of a type approved by the director, the actual wastewater flow from the premises will be the basis for computing charges for services.

(b) Measurements without a meter. On premises where water is obtained exclusively from the water system and no wastewater metering device is installed, the director shall compute the wastewater flow, for purposes of determining service charges, based on the water consumption during the previous month.

(c) Wastewater from private sources. On premises where all or part of the water is obtained from a source other than the water system and no wastewater metering device is installed, the owner shall provide and maintain a metering device, of a type approved by the director, to measure sources of private water.

(d) Estimated usage. If an activity on premises consumes water by evaporation, includes water in a product or discharges water into a storm sewer, the owner may make application to the director for reduction in the volume of wastewater estimated to be discharged from the premises. The application must contain supporting data, including but not limited to a flow diagram showing the route and destination of the water supply and wastewater. (Ord. 19201)

SEC. 49-52. SAMPLING OF WASTE.

(a) When samples taken. The director shall take samples of industrial waste discharges from an establishment as often as he determines is necessary to adequately monitor and control the discharges. If an owner desires additional samples, the director may require the owner to pay the cost of the additional service.

(b) How samples taken. A sample may be taken manually or by use of mechanical equipment. The method of sample collection will be determined by the director. The director shall use standard methods for determining concentrations of industrial waste.

(c) Inspection for compliance. The director shall conduct inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures to determine whether an industrial user is in compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The inspection, surveillance and monitoring must be independent of information received from the self-monitoring reports program.

(d) Self-monitoring program. The director may, to the extent permitted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, delegate self-monitoring and reporting responsibilities to specific industrial waste discharge permittees, based upon the compliance history of a permittee and the volume and character of the waste discharge. (Ord. Nos. 19201; 20215; 21409)

SEC. 49-53. WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATORS.

(a) General requirements. A person who is a waste management operator and discharges industrial waste into the wastewater system must:

- (1) discharge only at points in the wastewater system designated by the director;
- (2) install and maintain an accurate wastewater metering device, or provide for accurate flow estimates in a manner as required by the director;
- (3) compensate the city for the full cost of all sample collection and laboratory analyses for the purpose of monitoring and maintaining control of the discharge of

industrial waste into the wastewater system, or implement a self-monitoring and reporting program approved by the director;

(4) maintain accurate records, available to the director upon request, showing:

(A) the volume of industrial waste discharged;

(B) the dates of receipt and disposal of industrial waste;

(C) the type of waste discharged; and

(D) the names and addresses of producers and haulers of all waste being processed; and

(5) comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. (Ord. Nos. 19201; 20215; 21409)

SEC. 49-54. POLLUTION OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS.

(a) Activities constituting offense. A person commits an offense if he conducts any of the following activities in a city reservoir:

(1) bathing;

(2) throwing, depositing or discharging urine, excrement, trash, garbage, toxic or otherwise hazardous substances or other pollutants; or

(3) causing some other nuisance upon or in the city reservoir. (Ord. 19201)

SEC. 49-55. DEPOSIT OR DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN MATERIAL INTO WASTEWATER SYSTEM OR STORM SEWER.

(a) Illegal discharges. A person commits an offense if he:

(1) deposits garbage, dead animals, trash, articles or other substances tending to obstruct the flow of wastewater, into a manhole, cleanout or other opening;

(2) discharges industrial waste into a storm sewer or storm drain;

(3) discharges normal domestic wastewater into a storm sewer or storm drain;
or

(4) discharges storm water collected from a storm sewer or storm drain into the wastewater system.

(b) Gutter connections. A person commits an offense if he connects a private gutter, rainwater conductor, privy or cistern to a part of the wastewater system. (Ord. 19201)