

## DEFINITIONS

The definitions of terms used in the Development Standards shall be as interpreted in the Georgia Safe Water Drinking Act of 1977 and Chapter 391-3-5 "Rules for Safe Drinking Water" or as defined herein:

1. "Authority" - the individual, official, board, department or agency established and authorized by county, city and/or other political subdivision created by law to administer and enforce the provisions of the Plumbing Code, the Federal and State Safe Drinking Water Acts, and the Ordinances, Rules, Regulations, and Policies of City of Barnesville, in the state of Georgia.
2. "Authorized Water and Sewer Department Representative" - any individual employed by the City of Barnesville Water and Sewer Department given direct authorization, from the Superintendent of the City of Barnesville Water and Sewer Department to act as a department representative.
3. "Backflow" - a reverse flow in a water system from the normal or intended direction.
4. "Backflow Preventer (BFP)" - a device designed to prevent reverse flow in a water system. The term should normally be used where backpressure-type backflow is implied.
5. "Branch Sewer" - a sewer which receives sewage from a relatively small area, and discharges into a main sewer.
6. "Contaminant" - means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water that could cause a public health hazard.
7. "Customer" - shall mean every person who is responsible for contracting (expressly or implicitly) with the City of Barnesville Water and Sewer Department in obtaining, having, or using sewer connections with, or sewer tap to, the sewer system of the City of Barnesville Water and Sewer Department and in obtaining, having, or using water and other related services furnished by the City of Barnesville Water and Sewer Department for the purpose of water supply or sewage disposal through said system.
8. "Department" - City of Barnesville Water and Sewer Department.
9. "Developer" - Any person or entity, including their agent or construction contractor, who wishes to construct new water or sewerage lines for new subdivisions or other development.
10. "Drinking water" - water supplied for domestic use or human consumption, meeting the maximum contaminant levels established by the State.
11. "Easement" - shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
12. "EPD" - shall mean the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources of the State of Georgia.
13. "Force main" - a pipe for delivering wastewater from a pumping station to its destination which may be a treatment plant or a higher point in the sewerage system.
14. "Government Owned Public Water System" - system to provide piped water to the public for human consumption. Such term includes (1) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility, located in the City of Barnesville, and owned by City of Barnesville.
15. "Health Officer" - shall mean the director of the County Board of Health or other person designated by the Board of Commissioners and their duly appointed assistants.

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16. "House Sewer or Service Line" - a pipe conveying sewage from a single building to a common sewer or point of immediate disposal.
17. "Industrial wastes" - shall mean the wastewater from industrial processes as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.
18. "Infiltration/Inflow" - shall mean groundwater and surface water which leaks into the sewers through cracked pipes, joints, manholes, or other openings.
19. "Inspector" - an individual qualified in a vocation and authorized to make inspections, interpret codes, regulations, and procedures.
20. "Interceptor Sewer" - a sewer which receives flow from a number of main sewers and normally does not have service line connections.
21. "Main Sewer" - a sewer to which one or more branch sewers are tributary. Also called a Trunk Sewer.
22. "Manager" - the person responsible for the maintenance and operation of the water system.
23. "May" - is permissive.
24. "Outfall Sewer" - a Sewer which receives the sewage from a collecting system and carries it to a point of treatment or pumping station.
25. "Person" - shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.
26. "Pollutant" - any substance that, if introduced into the potable water system, could be objectionable but could not create a health hazard.
27. "Pollution" - the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.
28. "Potable Water" - any water that, according to recognized standards, is safe for human consumption.
29. "Privately Owned Public Water System" - any system to provide piped water to the public for human consumption. Such term includes any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility, designed to serve fifteen (15) or more units from any source other than City of Barnesville, being owned and operated by any entity other than City of Barnesville.
30. "Professional Engineer" - a person registered to practice professional engineering in the State of Georgia in accordance with the provisions of the Act governing the practice of professional engineering in Georgia.
31. "Public sewer" - shall mean a common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.
32. "Public Water Supply/System" - a water system (including but not limited to supply, treatment, transmission and distribution facilities and appurtenances) operated as a Public Utility that supplies potable water to the service-connection of the Consumer's water system
33. "Representative" - a person authorized to represent the Superintendent of the City of Barnesville Water and Sewer Department.
34. "Sanitary Sewer" - A sewer pipe which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.
35. "Service-Connection" - the point of delivery of water to a Customer: the normal location of the meter.  
Dedicated - a single service connection that is designated for one use only; (i.e., domestic, fire protection, or irrigation.)  
Combination - a single service connection that is designated for more than one use; (i.e., domestic and fire protection.)
36. "Sewage" - is the spent water of a community. (See Wastewater)
37. "Sewage works" - (sewerage) shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating,



- and disposing of sewage. (See Wastewater Facilities)
38. "Sewer" - a gravity flow pipe or conduit, normally not flowing full, for carrying storm water, sewage and other waste liquids.
39. "Shall" - is mandatory.
40. "Source of water supply" - the waters of the State from which raw water is taken into a public water system to be treated and distributed.
41. "Spring" - a surface water where water naturally issues forth for the first time from rock or soil onto the land or into a body of water.
42. "Spring Line" - the horizontal line on a section of pipe located at O.D./2.
43. "Standard methods" - "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage", as published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation or with any other analytical procedure approved by the Commission.
- "Storm drain" (sometimes termed "storm sewer") - shall mean a drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source and excluding sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water. (See Storm Sewer)
- "Storm Sewer" - a sewer which carries storm water and surface water, street wash and other wash waters, or drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes. Also called a storm drain.
46. "Storm water" or "Runoff" - any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.
47. "Supplier of water" or "Supplier" - any person who owns or operates a public water system.
48. "Surface waters" - includes any and all rivers, streams, branches, creeks, ponds, tributary streams and drainage basins, natural lakes, artificial reservoirs or impoundments.
49. "Ultimate Tributary Capacity" - the potential amount of sanitary sewer that a particular drainage basin may eventually convey to a lift station or a water pollution control facility.
50. "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.
51. "Wastewater" - shall mean the spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and watercarried wastes from residences, commercial building, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that maybe present. (See Sewage)
52. "Wastewater facilities" - shall mean the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent. (See Sewage Works)
53. "Watercourse" - shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.
54. "Well" - any excavation that is cored, bored, drilled, jetted, dug, or otherwise constructed for the purpose of locating, testing, or withdrawing ground water.

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