

111. "Chemical Oxygen Demand" - (or C.O.D.) of sewage, sewage effluent, polluted waters or industrial wastes is a measure of the oxygen equivalent of that portion of the organic matter in a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant. The laboratory determination shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
112. "City" - The City of Lebanon, Indiana.
113. "Compatible Pollutants" - Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH, and fecal coliform bacteria, plus additional pollutants 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 compatible include:
- a) chemical oxygen demand
 - b) total organic carbon
 - c) phosphorous and phosphorous 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).
114. "Composite Sample" - A composite sample should contain a minimum of eight discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the compositing period or proportional to the flow rate over the compositing period. More than the minimum number of discrete samples will be required where the wastewater loading is highly variable.
115. "Daily Discharge" - Discharge of a pollutant "measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar for purposes of sampling".
116. "Department" - The City of Lebanon Wastewater Treatment Plant, including the sewer collection.
117. "Domestic Sewage" - Wastewater from typical residential users and having pollutant characteristics of not greater than 250 mg/1BOD and 250 mg/1 suspended solids.
118. "Easement" - An acquired legal right of the specific use of land owned by others.
119. "Effluent" - Water, together with any wastes that may be present, flowing out of a drain, sewer, receptacle, or outlet.
120. "Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA" - The U.S. 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.
121. "Fecal Coliform" - 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.
122. "Floatable Oil" - Oil, fat, or grease in a physical state, such that will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility.
123. "Garbage" - Any solid wastes from the preparation, cooking or dispensing of food and from handling, storage, or sale of produce.
124. "Grease and Oil" - A group of substances including hydrocarbons, fatty acids, soaps, fats, waxes, oils or any other material that is extracted by a solvent from an acidified sample and that is not volatilized during the laboratory test procedures. Greases and oils are defined by the method of their determination in accordance with "Standard Methods".
- 124.1 "Grease and Oil of Animal and Vegetable Origin" - Substances of biodegradable nature such as are discharged by meatpacking, vegetable oil and fat industries, food processors, canneries, restaurants.
- 124.2 "Grease and Oil of Mineral Origin" - Substances that are less readily