

## Chapter 710

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SEWERS

**Section 710.010. Definitions.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §1, 1-14-1991]

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this Chapter shall be as follows:

**ACT OR THE ACT** — The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

**BOD (DENOTING BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND)** — The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees Centigrade (20°C), expressed in milligrams per liter. The test procedure shall not utilize nitrification inhibitors.

**BUILDING DRAIN** — 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 the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

**BUILDING OFFICIAL** — The designated inspection official of the City or his/her authorized representative.

**BUILDING SEWER** — The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

**CITY** — The City of Diamond, Missouri.

**COOLING WATER** — The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration or to which the pollutant added is heat.

**DIRECT DISCHARGES** — The discharge of treated or untreated sewage directly to the waters of the State of Missouri.

**GARBAGE** — Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

**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.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTES** — The liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

**INTERFERENCE** — The inhibition or disruption of the POTW treatment processes or operations which causes or significantly contributes to a violation of any requirement of the

City's NPDES permit.

**NATURAL OUTLET** — Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or ground water.

**PERSON** — Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group.

**pH** — The logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

**POLLUTANT** — Any dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into sanitary sewers.

**PPM** — Parts per million, the concentration of a material in pounds per million pounds of water (1 ppm = 1 milligram/liter, mg/l).

**PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM** — A self-contained system which provides both treatment and disposal of sewage on an individual lot.

**PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE** — The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have 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 (½) inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

**PUBLIC SEWER** — A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and is controlled by control authority.

**RECEIVING STREAM** — Any natural watercourse into which water, treatment plant effluent, combined sewer overflow or stormwater is discharged.

**SANITARY SEWER** — A sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

**SEWAGE OR DOMESTIC SEWAGE** — Human excreta and wastewater, including bath and toilet waste, residential laundry waste, residential kitchen waste and other similar waste from household or establishment appurtenances. Sewage and domestic sewage waste are further categorized as:

1. *Blackwater*: Waste carried off by toilets, urinals and kitchen drains.
2. *Graywater*: All domestic waste not covered in subparagraph (1), including bath, lavatory, laundry and sink waste.

**SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM** — Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

**SEWAGE WORKS** — All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

**SEWER** — A pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

**SHALL** — Is mandatory; *MAY*: Is permissive.

SLUG — Any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

STORM DRAIN (SOMETIMES TERMED "STORM SEWER") — A sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water.

STORM SEWER — A sewer which carries storm and service waters and drainage, but excludes wastes or sewage and industrial waste other than non-contact cooling water.

SUPERINTENDENT — The Superintendent of the wastewater treatment system of the City of Diamond or his/her authorized deputy, agent or representative.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS — 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.

WATERCOURSE — A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

**Section 710.020. Use of Public Sewer Required.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §2, 1-14-1991]

- A. *Unlawful To Place Garbage On Public Or Private Property.* It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the City of Diamond, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.
- B. *Unlawful To Discharge Sewage To Any Natural Outlet.* It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the City of Diamond, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any sewage or other polluted wastes, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this Chapter and upon approval of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.
- C. *Privy, Septic Tank, Etc., Prohibited.* 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.
- D. *Buildings Must Have Toilet Facilities.* The owner of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the City, is hereby required at his/her expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provision of this Chapter within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet of the property line.

**Section 710.030. Private Sewage Disposal.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §3, 1-14-1991]

- A. Where a public sanitary or combined sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 710.020(D), the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system

complying with the provisions of this Section.

- B. Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Building Official. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the City, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the Building Official. A permit and inspection fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) shall be paid to the City 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 Building Official. He/she shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the Building Official when the work is ready for final inspection and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within forty-eight (48) hours of the receipt of notice by the Building Official.
- D. The type, capacities, location and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and any requirements of the Plumbing Code adopted by the City. 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 fifteen thousand (15,000) 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 710.020(D), a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this Chapter, 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 systems in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the City.
- G. No statement contained in this Section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the City Health Officer.
- H. 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.

**Section 710.040. Building Sewers and Connections.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §4, 1-14-1991]

- A. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Building Official.
- 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/her agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Building Official. A permit and inspection fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a residential or commercial building sewer permit and fifty dollars (\$50.00) for an industrial building sewer permit shall be paid to the City at the time the application is filed.

- C. All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City 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 (1) 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 (1) 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 Building Official, to meet all requirements of this Chapter.
- F. The size, slope and alignment 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 City. The building sewer shall be vitrified clay, ductile or cast iron, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) having a wall thickness no less than that of SDR 26 class pipe.
- 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, sump pumps or other sources of surface runoff or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sewer.
- I. The connection of the building sewer into public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the Building and Plumbing Code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Building Official before installation.
- J. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Building Official when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Building Official or his/her 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 City.

**Section 710.050. Use of The Public Sewers.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §5, 1-14-1991]

- A. *Discharge Of Stormwater, Drain Water, Etc., To Public Sewer.* No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, including interior and exterior foundation drains, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any public sewer.
- B. *Unpolluted Drainage Discharged To Storm Sewers.* Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Building Official and MDNR. Industrial cooling water of unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the Superintendent and MDNR, to a storm or natural outlet.
- C. *Toxic Wastes Shall Not Be Discharged To Public Sewers.* No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
1. Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the sewage works or to the operation of the sewage works. At no time shall two (2) successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides, and any other substances which the City, the MDNR, or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has notified the user is a fire hazard or hazard to the system.
  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, to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, to create a public nuisance, to create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment system, or to exceed limitations set forth in a pretreatment standard including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of two (2) mg/l as CN in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer. A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act.
  3. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5, or exceeding 9.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works.
  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 and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

5. Any waters or wastes having (1) a five (5) day BOD greater than three hundred (300) parts per million by weight, or (2) containing more than three hundred fifty (350) parts per million by weight of suspended solids, or (3) having an average daily flow greater than two percent (2%) of the average sewage flow of the City shall be subject to the review of the Superintendent. Where necessary in the opinion of the Superintendent, the owner shall provide, at his/her expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to (1) reduce the biochemical oxygen demand to three hundred (300) parts per million by weight, or (2) reduce the suspended solids to three hundred fifty (350) parts per million by weight, or (3) control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes. Plans, specifications, and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the Superintendent and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.

D. *Substances That May Damage Sewage System.* No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Superintendent that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment system or equipment, cause the City to violate its NPDES permit, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his/her opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment system, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment system, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

1. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F) (sixty-five degrees Centigrade (65°C)) at the point before entering the public sewer, or any sewage having a temperature which will result in a waste with a temperature at the introduction into the sewage works which exceeds one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit (104°F) (forty degrees Centigrade (40°C)), or which would cause interference at the sewage treatment system.
2. Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) and one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F) (0 and 65°C).
3. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent.
4. Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not.
5. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Superintendent

for such materials.

6. 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 for such discharge to the receiving waters.
  7. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Superintendent in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
  8. Materials which exert or cause:
    - a. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fuller's Earth, lime slurries and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).
    - b. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
    - c. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
    - d. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
  9. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment system employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment system effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters, such as NPDES permit requirements.
- E. *Superintendent's Authorities.* If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged into the City's sewers which contain any quantity of substance having the characteristics described in Subsection (D) of this Section, and/or are in violation of the standards of pretreatment provided in Chapter 1, EPA Rules and Regulations, Subchapter D, Water Programs Part 403 — Pretreatment Standards, Federal Register Volume 46, No. 18, Wednesday, January 26, 1981, and any amendments thereto, 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 may create hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Superintendent may:
1. Reject the wastes, or
  2. Require, at the owner's expense, pretreatment facilities to reduce objectionable characteristics or constituents to within the maximum limits provided for in Subsection (D) of this Section and/or Federal or State pretreatment standards, and/or
  3. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge by developing discharge limitations, and/or



4. Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of Subsection (J) of this Section.

If the Superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plans 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.

- F. *Grease, Oil And Sand Interceptors—When.* Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Superintendent and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.
- G. *Preliminary Treatment At Owner Expense.* 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/her expense.
- H. *Manhole—When Required.* 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 accessible 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/her expense and shall be maintained by him/her so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
- I. *Tests To Comply With Standard Methods For The Examination Of Water And Wastewater.* All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of water and wastes to which reference is made in this Chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. 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 premises 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 pHs are determined from periodic grab samples.)
- J. *Special Arrangement With City.* No statement contained in this Chapter shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the City and any industrial

concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the City for treatment, subject to payment, therefore, by the industrial concern.

**Section 710.060. Pretreatment.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §6, 1-14-1991]

Users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with all Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the time limitations as specified by the Federal Pretreatment Regulations. Any State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply to any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the City shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the City for review and shall be acceptable to the City before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent meeting Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or methods of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the City prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

**Section 710.070. Protection From Damage.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §7, 1-14-1991]

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

**Section 710.080. Powers and Authority of Inspectors.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §8, 1-14-1991]

- A. The Superintendent, Building Official and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. The Superintendent, Building Official, or their representatives 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 water treatment.
- B. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Subsection (A) above, the Superintendent, Building Official, or duly authorized employees of the City 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 City employees. The City shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by City 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 710.050(H).
- C. The Superintendent, Building Official, and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private

properties through which the City holds a duly negotiated easement for the purpose 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 710.090. Applicability.** [Ord. No. 183 (VII) §10, 1-14-1991]

This Chapter shall apply to the City of Diamond, Missouri, and to persons outside the City who are, by contract or agreement with the City, users of the City's sewage works. Except as otherwise provided within this Chapter, the Superintendent shall administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this Chapter.