



WILLIAMSON COUNTY
Department of Sewage Disposal Management
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FEE SCHEDULE

Effective July 1, 1996 — Revised July 30, 2009 & July 16, 2019

Conventional SSDS Permit with No Oversized Bathing Fixtures (No Bathing Fixtures that Exceed 30 Gallons to the Overflow)	\$350.00
Conventional SSDS Permit with Oversized Bathing Fixtures (Bathing Fixture that Exceeds 30 Gallons to the Overflow)	\$425.00
Alternative SSDS Permit with No Oversized Bathing Fixtures (No Bathing Fixtures that Exceed 30 Gallons to the Overflow)	\$550.00
Alternative SSDS Permit with Oversized Bathing Fixture (Bathing Fixture that Exceeds 30 Gallons to the Overflow)	\$575.00
Repair Permit for SSDS System	\$100.00
Operation Permit for Commercial/Non-Residential Facilities — New (Regarding Water Conservation and Best Management Practices)	\$200.00
Operation Permit for Commercial/Non-Residential Facilities — Annual Renewal (Regarding Water Conservation and Best Management Practices)	\$100.00
Recertification Letter	\$250.00
Water Sample (Well or Spring Only)	\$100.00
Plus the appropriate State of Tennessee Division of Laboratory Services fees as listed below:	
Total coliform only	\$ 13.00
E. coli only	\$ 13.00
Enterococcus	\$ 15.00
Fecal coliform by MF	\$ 15.00
Fecal strep by MF	\$ 15.00
Total coliform by MPN	\$ 26.00
Fecal coliform by MPN	\$ 30.00
Fecal strep by MPN	\$ 30.00
Total coliform & E. coli – presence/absence without quantitation	\$ 13.00
Total coliform & E. coli with quantitation	\$ 15.00
E. coli & Fecal MF with quantitation	\$ 28.00
Total coliform, E. coli, and Fecal MF with quantitation	\$ 28.00
E. coli, Fecal MF, & Enterococcus with quantitation	\$ 43.00
Heterotrophic Plate Count	\$ 26.00
Subdivision Plat Review Fee per Lot	\$125.00
Technical Assistance	\$ 25.00
Preliminary Soil Investigation Fee per Hour	\$ 60.00
Soil Mapping Fee per Acre	\$175.00

Water Test Descriptions

Coliform Bacteria: A group of bacteria tested as the principal indicator of suitability of a water for various uses. This group includes Total Coliform, E. coli, fecal coliform, Fecal Streptococci, Enterococci and others. The TDH Laboratory routinely performs test to detect Total Coliform, E. coli, fecal coliform, and Enterococci.

Total Coliform: Tests for the presence of coliform bacteria which is naturally found in the environment and may indicate fecal contamination. The laboratory uses the chromogenic substrate coliform test procedure. This test is commonly performed on community water supplies, non-community water systems, private waters, and swimming pools. The TDH Laboratory detects Total coliform by using a chromogenic substrate test indicating its presence-absence. The detection of Total Coliform is most often reported in drinking water samples. The chromogenic substrate test simultaneously detects Total coliform and confirms E. coli.

E. coli: Tests for Escherichia coli, a type of fecal coliform bacteria commonly found in the intestines of animals and humans. Its presence in water is a strong indication of recent sewage or animal waste contamination. The laboratory uses the chromogenic substrate coliform test procedure. This test is commonly performed on community water supplies, non-community water systems, private waters, and swimming pools. E. coli is also a type of Total Coliform. E. coli is detected by using the same chromogenic substrate presence-absence test as for Total coliform. After it detects the presence of Total coliform, it goes a step further specifically detecting E. coli.

Fecal Coliform by MF: Tests for the presence of fecal coliforms, which are only found from human or animal fecal contamination. MF refers to the membrane filtration procedure used to test the water. This test is commonly performed on natural swimming areas, and on wastewater effluent. E. coli is the predominate fecal coliform. The MF procedure is held at an elevated temperature for selectivity of fecal coliform found in warm-blooded animals vs. those found in the environment.

Enterococcus: Tests for the presence of Enterococcus. Its presence in water is a strong indication of recent sewage or animal waste contamination. This test is commonly performed on natural swimming areas, and in wastewater effluent. The laboratory uses a chromogenic substrate coliform test procedure that is specific for Enterococci. Enterococci are part of the fecal streptococcus group.

Fecal Strep by MF: Tests for fecal streptococcus, which are bacteria isolated only from warm-blooded animals and humans. MF refers to the membrane filtration procedure used to test the water. This test is commonly performed on wastewater effluent. Fecal Streptococci testing is not routinely performed at the TDH Laboratory. If there is a need to detect additional fecal streptococci other than the Enterococcus group, advance notice for preparation and testing is required. A test to differentiate fecal streptococci found in animals and humans is not available.

Total Coliform by MPN Tests for the presence of coliform bacteria which is naturally found in the environment and may indicate fecal contamination. MPN refers to the most probable number procedure which estimates the number of specific organisms in water and wastewater by the use of probability tables. It is typically used in problem water that might contain sediments, sludges, or muds. The method to detect Total coliform by MPN is the same method as for the chromogenic substrate method. However, a different platform is used in order to obtain a count up to 2420 CFU or >2420 CFU undiluted.

Fecal Coliform by MPN: Tests for the presence of fecal coliforms, which are only found from human or animal fecal contamination. MPN refers to the most probable number procedure which estimates the number of specific organisms in water and wastewater by the use of probability tables. It is typically used in problem water that might contain sediments, sludges, or muds. Fecal coliform by MPN is not routinely used. Notification in advance is requested. The membrane filtration procedure is used to detect fecal coliform.

Fecal Strep by MPN: Tests for fecal streptococcus, which are bacteria isolated only from warm-blooded animals and humans. MPN refers to the most probable number procedure which estimates the number of specific organisms in water and wastewater by the use of probability tables. It is typically used in problem water that might contain sediments, sludges, or muds. Testing for Fecal Strep is not readily available. Prior notification is required. Testing for Enterococci is the same as described for Enterococcus.

Total Coliform & E. coli – presence/absence without quantitation: A chromogenic substrate method as defined above.

Total Coliform & E. coli with quantitation: A chromogenic substrate method in a countable format to reported as from <1 to >2420 colony forming units undiluted.

E. coli & Fecal MF with quantitation: Two different methods are used to detect the predominate E. coli. E. coli quantitation is a platform to give a count of Colony Forming Units (CFU) using a chromogenic substrate method. Fecal MF quantitation uses a membrane filter.

Total coliform, E. coli, and Fecal MF with quantitation: Two different methods to detect the predominant E. coli. A chromogenic substrate method to detect Total coliform and E. coli reported as from <1 to >2420 colony forming units undiluted. Fecal MF quantitation uses a membrane filter. Reported values for membrane filtration ranges from <1 to >6000 CFU undiluted.

E. coli, Fecal MF, & Enterococcus with quantitation: Three different test methods are used to provide a count for each. E. coli is detected using a chromogenic substrate method to give a count of <1 to >2420 CFU undiluted. A count of Fecal (MF) coliform is determined using a membrane filter. Reported values for membrane filtration ranges from <1 to >6000 CFU undiluted. The Enterococcus is determined using a chromogenic substrate method to provide a count of CFU up to 2420 undiluted.

Heterotrophic Plate Count: Provides an approximate number of viable bacteria in water and measures changes during water treatment and distribution or in swimming pools. They are reported as colony forming units. The TDH laboratory performs the determination using a pour plate method or multiple enzyme substrate method.