

## Article VI

### Performance Standards

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#### **6.010 Performance Standards**

##### A. Application of Standards

1. In all industrial districts, any use established or changed to, and any building, structure, or land developed, constructed or used for, any permitted principal use, or any use permissible as a special exception, or any accessory use, shall comply with all the performance standards herein set forth for the district involved.
2. If any existing use or building or other structure is extended, enlarged, or reconstructed, the performance standards for the district involved shall apply with respect to such extended, enlarged, or reconstructed portion or portions of such use, building or other structure.
3. In the case of any conflict between the activity type and the performance standards, the latter shall control.
4. The provisions of this section shall apply notwithstanding the issuance after the effective date of this Ordinance of any zoning permit or certificate of zoning compliance.
5. Performance standards are not applicable to the temporary construction, excavation, grading, and demolition activities which are necessary and incidental to the development of facilities on the same zone lot, on another of several zone lots being developed at the same time, or on the public right-of-way or easement for a community facility activity. In case of conflict between the performance standards set forth herein and any rules or regulations adopted by any other governmental agencies, the more restrictive shall apply.

B. Administration and Enforcement of Performance Standard

1. Intent Concerning Determinations Involved in Administration and Enforcement of Performance Standards

Determinations necessary for administration and enforcement of performance standards set forth herein range from those which can be made with satisfactory accuracy by a reasonable person using normal senses and no mechanical equipment to those requiring great technical competence and complex equipment for precise measurement. It is the intent of this Ordinance that:

- a. Where determinations can be made by the building commissioner or other city employees, using equipment normally available to the city or obtainable without extraordinary expense, such determinations shall be so made before notice of violation is issued.
- b. Where technical complexity or extraordinary expense makes it unreasonable for the city to maintain the personnel or equipment necessary for making difficult or unusual determinations, procedures in A.3, below shall be available for causing corrections of apparent violations of performance standards, for protecting individuals from arbitrary, capricious, and unreasonable administration and enforcement of performance standard regulations, and for protecting the general public from unnecessary costs for administration and enforcement.

2. Performance Standards Relating to Emission of Smoke, Fire, and Explosive Hazards Where Flash Point of Flammable Materials is Known, Humidity, Heat, Glare, and Electromagnetic Interference

If the building commissioner finds, after making determination in the manner set forth in this Ordinance, that there is violation of performance standards relating to emission of smoke, fire, and explosive hazards where flash point of flammable materials is known, humidity, heat, glare, or electromagnetic influence, he shall take or cause to be taken lawful action to cause correction to within the limits set by such performance standards. Failure to obey lawful orders concerning such correction shall be punishable as provided in Article VIII.

3. Performance Standards Relating to Measurement of Particulate Matter, Vibration, Noise, Fire and Explosive Hazards Where Flash Point of Flammable Materials is not Known, Toxic or Noxious Matter, Odorous Matter, and Radiation Hazards

If, in the considered judgment of the building commissioner, there is probable violation of the performance standards as set forth in this

section, concerning emission of particulate matter, vibration, noise, fire, and explosive hazards where flash point of flammable materials is not known, toxic or noxious matter, odorous matter, or radiation hazards the following procedures shall be followed:

- a. The building commissioner shall give notice, by registered mail or other means insuring a signed receipt for such notice to the person or persons responsible for the alleged violation. The notice shall describe the particulars of the alleged violation and the reasons why the building commissioner believes there is a violation in fact, and shall require an answer or correction of the alleged violation to the satisfaction of the building commissioner within a time limit set by the building commissioner. The notice shall state, and it is hereby declared, that failure to reply or to correct the alleged violation to the satisfaction of the building commissioner within the time limit set constitutes admission of violation of the terms of this Ordinance.

The notice shall further state that upon request of those to whom it is directed, technical determinations as described in this Ordinance will be made, and that if violations as alleged are found, costs of such determinations shall be charged against those responsible for the violation, in addition to such other penalties as may be appropriate, but that if it is determined no violation exists, the cost of the determination will be paid by the city.

- b. If there is no reply within the time limit set, but the alleged violation is corrected to the satisfaction of the building commissioner, he shall note "violation corrected" on his copy of the notice, and shall retain it among his official records, taking such other action as may be warranted.
- c. If there is no reply within the time limit set and the alleged violation is not corrected to the satisfaction of the building commissioner within the time limit set he shall proceed to take or cause to be taken such action as is warranted by continuation of a violation after notice to cease.
- d. If a reply is received within the time limit set indicating that the alleged violation will be corrected to the satisfaction of the building commission, but requesting additional time, the building commission may grant an extension if he deems it warranted in the circumstances of the case and if the extension will not, in his opinion, cause imminent peril to life, health, or property.
- e. If reply is received within the time limit set requesting technical determination as provided in this Ordinance, and if the alleged violations continue, the building commissioner may call in properly qualified experts to make the determination. If expert findings

indicate violation of the performance standards, the costs of the determinations shall be assessed against the properties or persons responsible for the violation, in addition to such other penalties as may be appropriate under the terms of Article VIII.

If no violation is found, the costs of the determinations shall be paid by the city without assessment against the properties or persons involved.

## **6.020 Performance Standards Regulating Noise**

### **A. Definitions**

For the purpose of this section, the following terms are defined:

Decibel: A unit of intensity of sound pressure. The decibel scale is a logarithmic scale of ratios of pressure with respect to a reference pressure of 0.0002 microbars. It is abbreviated as dB.

Frequency: The number of times that a sound pressure fluctuation completely repeats itself in one (1) second of time. Frequency is designated in cycles per second and is abbreviated as c.p.s.

Impact Noise Analyzer: An instrument to measure the peak sound pressure of an impact sound.

Impact Sound: A sound produced by two (2) or more objects (or parts of a machine) striking each other, so as to be heard as separate distinct noises.

Noise: A subjective description of an undesirable or unwanted sound. (See definition of sound.)

Octave Band: A band of frequencies in which the upper limit of the band is twice the lower limit.

Pre-1960 Octave Bands: These octave bands still in common usage are designated by stating both the lower and upper limit of the band. Eight (8) octave bands cover the entire range of frequencies of interest in industrial noise and are described in United States of American Standards Institute (USASI) Standard No. Z24.10-1953.

Preferred Frequency Octave Bands: These octave bands are replacing the pre-1960 octave bands. The preferred frequency bands are designated by a single number which corresponds to their geometric center frequency. Nine (9) octave bands cover the entire range of frequencies of interest in industrial noise, and are described in United States of America Standards Institute (USASI) Standard No. S1.6-1960.

Octave Band Analyzer: An instrument to measure octave band composition of a noise, by means of bandpass filters. It shall meet all requirements of the United States of America Standards Institute. It may be calibrated for use with the pre-1960 octave bands or the subsequent preferred frequencies.

Overall Sound Level: Total sound pressure level in the entire frequency spectrum between twenty (20) and twenty thousand (20,000) cycles per second.

Sound: Rapid fluctuations of atmospheric pressure which are audible to persons.

Sound Level Meter: An instrument to measure the overall sound level. It shall comply with applicable specifications of the United States of America Standards Institute (USASI).

Steady State: A noise or vibration which is continuous such as from a fan or a compressor.

**B. Method of Measurement:**

For the purpose of measuring the intensity or frequency of sound, the sound level meter, octave band analyzer and the impact analyzer shall be employed. The instruments to be used for these noise measurements shall conform to all current applicable United States of America Standards Institute (USASI). During the measurements, the instruments shall be set on the "C" weighting scale with meter set for "slow" response. Impact noises shall be measured on a commercially available impact noise analyzer.

**C. Maximum Permitted Sound Levels.**

The maximum permitted sound pressure levels in decibels across zone lot lines and district boundaries shall be in accordance with Tables 2.3A, B, and C. Octave band analyzers calibrated in pre-1960 octave bands shall use Table 2.3B; preferred frequency analyzers shall use Table 2.3C.

**TABLE 2.3A**

<u>Industrial Zone</u>	<u>Adjacent Zone Lot Line</u>	<u>Adjacent District Boundary</u>	<u>Residential District Boundary</u>
I-1	C	B	A
I-2 and I-3		C	A

**\*Except at I-2 and I-3 Boundaries.**

The octave band noise levels corresponding to the above designations are as follows:

**TABLE 2.3B**

**PRE-1960 OCTAVE BANDS**

<b><u>Octave Bands Cycles per Second</u></b>	<b><u>A</u></b>	<b><u>B</u></b>	<b><u>C</u></b>
20--75	73 dB	80 dB	83 dB
75--150	60	74	78
150--300	53	69	72
300--600	47	63	66
600--1200	43	57	60
1200--2400	40	52	55
2400--4800	37	46	49
4800--10 KC	34	40	43

**TABLE 2.3C**

**PREFERRED FREQUENCY OCTAVE BANDS**

<b><u>Preferred Center Frequency (Cycles/Second)</u></b>	<b><u>A</u></b>	<b><u>B</u></b>	<b><u>C</u></b>
31.5	69 dB	78 dB	82 dB
63	69	78	82
125	58	73	76
250	52	67	70
500	46	61	64
1000	43	66	59
2000	39	50	53
4000	36	44	47
8000	33	39	42

For impact noise levels, the values in Table 2.3D, shall apply. For purposes of this Ordinance, impact noises shall be considered to be those noises whose peak values are more than three (3) dB higher than the values indicated on the sound level meter.

**TABLE 2.3D**

<b><u>Overall</u></b>	<b><u>A</u></b>	<b><u>B</u></b>	<b><u>C</u></b>
Impact	76 dB	85 dB	95 dB

Between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., all of the permissible noise levels indicated in the previous tables for residential district boundaries shall be reduced by five (5) decibels.

Noises not directly attributable to an activity located on the zone lot are excluded from the above limitations (such as from independent transportation facilities).

### **6.030 Performance Standards Regulating Vibration**

#### **A. Definitions**

Displacement: Amount of motion involved in earthborne vibration. It is referred to the normal rest position of the earth and is, therefore, one-half (1/2) of the total excursion for a steady-state vibration. Displacement is usually reported in inches (or decimal fraction of an inch).

Frequency: The number of times that a displacement completely repeats itself in one (1) second of time. Frequency is designated in cycles per second and is abbreviated as c.p.s.

Impact Vibration: An earthborne vibration produced by two (2) or more objects (or parts of a machine) striking each other.

Particle Velocity: A characteristic of vibration which depends on both displacement and frequency. If not directly measured, it can be computed by the following formula: Particle velocity (inches per second) equals 6.28 times frequency (cycles per second) times displacement (inches).

Steady State: A noise or vibration which is continuous such as from a fan or a compressor.

Vibration: A reciprocating movement transmitted through the earth.

#### **B. Method of Measurement**

The instruments to be used for these vibration measurements shall be recording instruments which simultaneously record vibration in three (3) mutually perpendicular directions. They may record either particle velocity versus time, or displacement versus time. If displacement is recorded, particle velocity should be determined from the following relationship: Particle velocity equals 6.28 times displacement (inches) times frequency (cycles per second).

#### **C. Maximum Permitted Vibration Levels**

The maximum permitted vibration across zone lot lines and district boundaries shall be permitted in accordance with Tables 3.3A and 3.3B.

**TABLE 3.3A**

<b><u>Industrial Zone</u></b>	<b><u>Adjacent Zone Lot Line</u></b>	<b><u>Adjacent District Boundary</u></b>	<b><u>Residential District Boundary</u></b>
I-1	C	B	A
I-2 and I-3		C	A

**\*Except at I-2 and I-3 Boundaries.**

The peak particle velocities that correspond to the above designations are as follows:

**TABLE 3.3B**

**Maximum Particle Velocity (Inches/Seconds)**

<b><u>Vibration</u></b>	<b><u>A</u></b>	<b><u>B</u></b>	<b><u>C</u></b>
<b>Steady State Impact</b>	.01 .02	.05 .10	.10 .20

The maximum particle velocity shall be the vector sum of three mutually perpendicular components recorded simultaneously.

For purposes of this Ordinance, steady-state vibrations and vibrations which are continuous, or vibrations in discrete impulses more frequent than sixty (60) per minute. Discrete impulses which do not exceed sixty (60) per minute, shall be considered impact vibration.

Between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., all of the permissible vibration levels indicated in the previous table for residential district boundaries shall be reduced to one-half (1/2) of the indicated values.

**6.040 Performance Standards Regulating Smoke and Particulate Matter**

A. Definitions

Ambient Air Quality: The quantitative character of general atmosphere with respect to air pollutants.

Effluent: The emission of air pollutants from any source.

Microgram: One millionth of a gram.

Opacity: That property of a gaseous effluent tending to reduce light transmission through the plume, and as used in this Ordinance refers to the obscuration of an observer's view, but shall not include obscuration of an observer's view due to water droplets.

Particulate Matter: Matter, other than uncombined water, which is suspended in air or other gases, in a finely divided form, as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

Ringelmann Number: The shade of gray which appears on the chart published and described in the U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 7718, for use in measuring the shades and density of air contaminants arising from stacks and other sources.

Smoke: Small gas-borne or airborne particles resulting from combustion operations and consisting of carbon and ash and other matter present in sufficient quantity to be observable.

Standard Conditions: A gas temperature of sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 29.92 inches mercury absolute.

Suspended Particulates: Particulate matter found in the atmosphere and sampled in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials Test No. D2009-65.

B. Emission of Smoke and/or Visible Effluent

1. In all industrial districts, the opacity of smoke or visible effluent, exclusive of uncombined water droplets, from any source shall not exceed Ringelmann No. 1, except as provided below.
2. In all industrial districts, the emission of smoke or visible effluent, exclusive of uncombined water droplets, may exceed Ringelmann No. 1, but not Ringelmann No. 3, for the times and intervals herewith:

I-1 District--Six (6) minutes in any four (4) hour period.

I-2 and I-3 Districts--Six (6) minutes in any continuous sixty (60) minutes.

C. Emission of Particulate Matter

1. Source Limitations.

In all industrial districts, the emission of particulate matter from all stacks, vents, chimneys, flumes or other openings of any process, operation or activity within the zone lot shall not exceed the rate described for each district. The maximum emission rate shall be determined by selecting a continuous four (4) hour period which will result in the highest average emission rate.

**TABLE 4.3A**

<b><u>District</u></b>	<b><u>Maximum Rate for All Emission Sources, Pounds per Hour per Acre*</u></b>
I-1	1
I-2 and I-3	2

**\*Area of the Zone Lot.**

2. Ambient Air Quality. In all industrial districts, suspended particulates emitted from air pollution sources shall be limited across zone lot lines or district boundaries in accordance with the following table. Measurements shall be made at ground level or habitable elevations and shall consist of twenty-four (24) hour samples.

Values given are above background.

**TABLE 4.3B**

<b><u>District</u></b>	<b><u>Across</u></b>	<b><u>Suspended Particulates, 24-Hour Sample, Micrograms per Cubic Meter</u></b>
I-1	Zone Lot Line	50
I-2 and I-3	District Boundary	100

D. Windborne Particulates

Emission of particulate matter from open storage areas, yards, roads, material piles and the like shall be kept to a minimum by appropriate landscaping, paving, oiling or other means. Such windborne dust shall be subject to the ambient air quality standards.

**6.050 Performance Standards Regulating Odor**

A. Definitions

Odorous Matter: Solid, liquid or gaseous material which produces an olfactory response in a human being.

Odor Threshold Concentration: The lowest concentration of odorous matter which will produce an olfactory response in a human being. Odor thresholds shall be determined in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials Test Method D1391-57 (1967).

B. Emission of Odorous Matter.

1. In the I-1 District, odorous matter released from any operation or activity shall not exceed the odor threshold concentration beyond the I-1 District boundary (except in I-2 and I-3 districts), measured either at ground level or habitable elevation.
2. In the I-2 and I-3 Districts, the release of odorous matter shall not exceed the odor threshold concentration in a residential district, measured either at ground level or habitable elevation.

**6.060 Performance Standards Regulating Toxic Matter**

A. Definitions

Sulfur Oxides: The oxides of sulfur which include sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide.

Threshold Limit Values: The maximum allowable concentration permitted an industrial worker for eight (8) hours exposure per day, five (5) days a week, and as adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Toxic Matter: Materials which are capable of causing injury to living organisms by chemical means when presented in relatively small amounts.

B. Emission of Sulfur Oxides.

1. In the I-1 District, the maximum emission rate of sulfur oxides shall be determined by selecting a continuous four (4) hour period which will result in the highest average emission rate.
2. In the I-1 District, the emission of sulfur oxides (as sulfur dioxide) from all sources on the zone lot shall not exceed two (2) pounds per hour per acre.\*
3. In the I-2 and I-3 Districts, the emission of sulfur oxides from all sources on the zone lot shall not exceed three (3) pounds per hour per acre.\*

**\*Area of Zone Lot.**

C. Emission of Other Toxic Matter.

1. In all industrial districts, the measurement of toxic matter shall be at ground level or habitable elevation at the points indicated below and shall be the average of a twenty-four (24) hour sample. The release of airborne toxic matter (other than sulfur oxides) shall not exceed one-thirtieth (1/30) of the threshold limit values of toxic materials currently listed by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. If a toxic material is not so listed, the applicant shall satisfy the City Board of Health that the proposed levels will be safe to the general population.

2. Measurement of airborne toxic matter shall be conducted as follows:

**TABLE 6.3A**

<b><u>District</u></b>	<b><u>Sample Location</u></b>
I-1 I-2 and I-3	Across Zone Lot Line Across District Boundary

**6.070 Performance Standards Regulating Fire and Explosive Hazards**

A. Definitions

Active to Intense Burning: A rate of combustion described by material that burns with a high degree of activity and is consumed rapidly. Examples include sawdust, powdered magnesium, pyroxylin, and other solids deemed by the fire marshal to have equivalent burning characteristics.

Detonable Materials: Materials which decompose by detonation. Such materials include explosive, unstable compounds, and fissionable matter.

Flash Point: The lowest temperature at which a flammable liquid will momentarily burn under prescribed conditions. The tag open cup tester shall be authoritative.

SCF (Standard Cubic Feet): Which is the measure of the volume of a gas reduced to sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit and 29.92 inches mercury, absolute.

B. Detonable Materials

1. Activities involving the storage, utilization or manufacture of materials or products which decompose by detonation shall be in accordance with the regulations of each industrial district and the rules and regulations of the metropolitan fire marshal. Such materials shall include but are not limited to: all primary explosives such as lead azide, lead styphnate, fulminates and tetracene; all high explosives such as TNT, RDX, HMX, TETN, and picric acid; propellants and components thereof, such as dry nitrocellulose, black powder, boron hydrides, hydrazine and its derivatives; pyrotechnics and fireworks such as magnesium powder, potassium chlorite and potassium nitrate; blasting explosives such as dynamite and nitroglycerine; unstable organic compounds such as acetylides, tetrazoles and ozonides; strong oxidizing agents such as perchloric acid, perchlorates, and hydrogen peroxide in concentrations greater than thirty-five (35) percent; and nuclear fuels, fissionable materials and products. and reactor elements such as Uranium 235 and Plutonium 239.

2. In the I-1 District, the storage, utilization or manufacture of material or products which decompose by detonation is limited to five (5) pounds, except that this provision shall not apply to mining and quarrying extractive activities in existence at the time of adoption of this Ordinance.
3. In the I-2 and I-3 Districts, the storage and utilization (but not manufacture) of material or products which decompose by detonation in excess of five (5) pounds, is permitted, in accordance with state and local regulations.

C. Fire Hazard Solids

1. In the I-1 District, the storage, utilization or manufacture of solid materials which are active to intense burning shall be conducted within spaces having fire resistive construction of no less than two (2) hours and protected with an automatic fire extinguishing system. Outdoor storage of such materials shall be prohibited.
2. In the I-2 and I-3 Districts, the storage, utilization or manufacture of solid materials is permitted, in accordance with state and local regulations, but outdoor storage of such materials shall be no less than forty (40) feet from all zone lot lines.

D. Fire Hazard Liquids and Gases

1. In all industrial districts, the storage, utilization or manufacture of flammable liquids or gases which produce flammable or explosive vapors shall be permitted only in accordance with this section, exclusive of the storage of finished products in original sealed containers of fifty-five (55) gallons or less. Such finished products shall be stored in fire-resistive and fire-protected areas, or if stored outdoors, no closer than forty (40) feet from all zone lot lines.
2. The total storage capacity of flammable liquids and gases shall not exceed those quantities permitted in the following table for each industrial district.

The storage of flammable liquids having a flash point of three hundred (300) degrees Fahrenheit or higher is permitted without restriction in all industrial districts.

**6.080 Performance Standards Regulating Radioactive Materials**

A. Definitions

Microcurie: One millionth of a curie which is a standard unit of radioactivity.

Unsealed radioactive Materials: Radioactive material that is not permanently bonded or fixed in a capsule or matrix designed to prevent release or dispersal of the radioactive material under the most severe conditions which are likely to be encountered in normal use and handling.

**TABLE 7.4A**

**STORAGE CAPACITY OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND GASES**

<b><u>District</u></b>	<b><u>LIQUIDS</u></b>		<b><u>GASES</u></b>	
	<b><u>Above Ground Flash Point, Degrees Fahrenheit</u></b>	<b><u>Below Ground Flash Point, Degrees Fahrenheit</u></b>	<b><u>Above Ground</u></b>	<b><u>Below Ground</u></b>
	<b><u>Less than 125</u></b>	<b><u>Less than 125</u></b>		
<b>I-1</b>	<b>10,000 Gal.</b>	<b>20,000 Gal.</b>		
	<b><u>125--300</u></b>	<b><u>125--300</u></b>		
	<b>40,000 Gal.</b>	<b>80,000 Gal.</b>		
<b>I-2 and I-3</b>	<b>Unlimited except that within 300 ft. of a district boundary no more than 50,000 gal. per acre within such distance shall be permitted</b>	<b>Unlimited</b>	<b>300,000SC Unlimited except that within 300 ft. of a district boundary no more than 1,500,000 SCF per acre within such distance shall be permitted</b>	<b>600,000SCF Unlimited</b>

**B. State Requirements.**

The manufacture, storage and utilization of radioactive materials shall be in accordance with the "State Regulations for Protection against Radiation" issued by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment.

**C. Quantities of Unsealed Radioactive Material by District**

The manufacture, storage and/or utilization of unsealed radioactive materials shall be limited in accordance with the following table:

**TABLE 8.3A**

<u>District</u>	<u>Maximum Quantity Permitted</u>
I-1	One million times table below
I-2 and I-3	Ten million times table below

**TABLE 8.3B**

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Microcuries</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Microcuries</u>
Ag105	1	P32	10
Ag111	10	Pd103+Rh103	50
As76, As77	10	Pd109	10
Au198	10	Pm147	10
Au199	10	Po210	0.1
Ba140+La140	1	Pr143	10
Be7	50	Pu289	1
C14	50	Ra226	0.1
CA45	10	Rb86	10
Cd109+Ag109	10	Re186	10
Ce144+Pr144	1	Rh105	10
Cl86	1	Ru106+Rh106	1
Co60	1	S85	50
Cr51	50	Sb124	1
Cs187+Ba187	1	Sc46	1
Cu64	50	Sm158	10
Eu154	1	Sn118	10
F18	50	Sr89	1
Fe55	50	Sr90+Y90	0.1
Fe59	1	Ta182	10
Ga72	10	Tc96	1
Ge71	50	Tc99	1
H3(HT0 or H320)	250	Te127	10
I131	10	Te129	1
In114	1	Th (natural)	50
Ir192	10	Tl204	50
K42	10	Tritium. See H3	250
La140	10	U (natural)	50
Mn52	1	U233	1
Mn56	50	U234-U235	50
Mo99	10	V48	1
Na22	10	W185	10
Na24	10	Y90	1
Nb95	10	Y91	1
Ni59	1	Zn65	10
Ni63	1	Unidentified radioactive Materials or any of the above in unknown mixtures	0.1

## **6.090 Performance Standards Regulating Glare**

### A. Definitions

Footcandle: A unit of illumination. Technically the illumination at all points one (1) foot distant from a uniform point source of one (1) candlepower.

B. Limitation of Illumination in Residential Districts. In all industrial districts, any operation or activity producing glare shall be conducted so that direct and indirect light from the source shall not cause illumination in excess of one (1) footcandle when measured in a residential district.

C. Performance Standards Regulating Electromagnetic Interference. In all industrial districts, no operations or activities shall be conducted that cause electrical disturbances to be transmitted across zone lot lines.