

EXHIBIT # 16

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES

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Sec. 30-35. Use of the public sewers.

Sec. 30-36. Industrial user classification.

Sec. 30-35. Use of the public sewers.

- (a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, or swimming pool drain, or subsurface drainage to any sanitary sewer.
- (b) Industrial cooling water and unpolluted process water may be discharged to sanitary sewers subject to the other provisions of these regulations, or to a natural outlet with approval of the state.
- (c) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
 - (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.
 - (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, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including but not limited to cyanides in excess of one (1) milligrams per liter (mg/l), as CN, in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer.
 - (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than five and five tenths (5.5) 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.
- (d) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it violates EPA prohibitions against such substances and such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. Following EPA guidelines 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 plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:
 - (1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit (sixty-five (65) degrees centigrade).
 - (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

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temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit (zero (0) and sixty-five (65) degrees centigrade).

- (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 or greater shall be prohibited. The intent of this article is that only small home-type garbage grinders be allowed to discharge into the sanitary sewers.
- (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 in excess of the amounts (expressed in mg/l) of the following materials:

Arsenic	0.05
Barium	5.0
Boron	1.0
Chromium	2.0
Copper	1.0
Lead	0.1
Manganese	1.0
Nickel	1.0
Tin	1.0
Zinc	5.0

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 EPA for such materials.

- (6) Maximum limits for discharge of heavy metals shall include, but not be limited to:

mg/l

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Cadmium	0.02
Mercury	0.005
Selenium	0.02
Silver	0.10

(7) Prohibited heavy metal and toxic material shall include, but not be limited to the following materials:

Antimony	Rhenium
Beryllium	Strontium
Bismuth	Tellurium
Cobalt	Herbicides
Molybdenum	Fungicides
Pesticides	Uranyl ion

(8) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste- or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits, 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.

(9) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by state or federal regulations.

(10) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of nine and nine tenths (9.9).

(11) Materials which exert or cause:

- a. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

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- b. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
- c. Unusual BOD (greater than three hundred (300) parts per million), chemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids (greater than three hundred (300) parts per million), 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 in section 30-30

(12) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment process employed, or are not amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot be applied to the land satisfactorily.

No person shall dilute their waste discharge (in lieu of treatment or removal) to reduce the concentration of any of the above parameters to levels below the concentrations stated in this article.

- (e) If any waters or wastes are discharged that contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in paragraph (d) of this section, the industry or persons responsible are subject to penalties outlined. If in the judgement of the superintendent, any wastes may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent may:
 - (1) Require pretreatment to reduce the levels of the deleterious substances to acceptable amounts; all costs of pretreatment are to be borne by the customer;
 - (2) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
 - (3) 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 paragraph (k) of this section.

If the superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of this pretreatment plant and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the city and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.

- (f) Grease, oil and sand traps 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 traps shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All traps 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. The proper operation of these traps shall be the responsibility of the customer, and failure to maintain them in proper working order shall be cause for discontinuance of sewer and/or water service.
- (g) 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 expense.
- (h) 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 continuous observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manholes, when required, shall be accessibly 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 expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

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(i) The following types of premises, but not limited to these types, shall have facilities installed as follows:

- (1) *Laundries.* Commercial or institutional laundries shall be equipped with an interceptor having a removable wire basket or similar device which will prevent strings, rags, buttons, or other materials detrimental to the public sewage system from passing into the sewage system. The basket or device shall prevent passage into the sewage system of solids one-half inch or larger in size and shall be removable for cleaning purposes. When required by the director of utilities, laundries shall install oil and grease separators and sand interceptors which shall be readily accessible for cleaning.
- (2) *Bottling establishments.* Bottling establishments shall discharge their process waste into an interceptor which will provide for separation of broken glass or other solids before discharging liquid waste into sewage system. In the event the waste contains a prohibited substance in excessive quantity as specified above, a neutralizing or other pretreatment device shall be required.
- (3) *Slaughter houses.* Slaughter houses, poultry processing houses, and other similar food processing and packing establishments shall be equipped with separators which shall prevent the discharge into the sewer system of feathers, entrails, feet, bones, and other materials likely to clog the sewer system. They shall be provided with grease interceptors of a size and design for ready inspection and cleaning so as to prevent the introduction of grease into the sewer system. In the event the waste has an [excessive] biological oxygen demand or otherwise violates the requirements of this division, adequate pretreatment devices including aerators and neutralizing devices shall be provided.
- (4) *Motor vehicle servicing.* Motor vehicle servicing facilities, as in repair shops and service stations, shall have the capacity of the grease and sand separator based on a net capacity of one (1) cubic foot for each one hundred (100) square feet of surface to be drained into the interceptor, with a minimum capacity of six (6) cubic feet.

(j) Pretreatment permits:

- (1) *Permits and records.* Permits for discharge into the municipal sewer system shall be required in cases where the superintendent has reason to believe that a discharger may be in violation of the requirements of this division or may be subject to the provisions of this division. A permit shall be issued to the discharger setting the limitations on the waste he may discharge.
- (2) *Approval for pretreatment devices.* Any interceptor, separator, neutralizing device, aerator or other pretreatment device shall be submitted to the superintendent for approval before construction.
- (3) *Reports.* Any discharger who is required to pretreat his waste before discharge shall submit such reports concerning his discharge to the superintendent as may be reasonably required to determine the waste load and the proper operation of the municipal sewage system.
- (4) *Sampling.* All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of water and wastes to which reference is made in this article shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at the 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 of life, limb, and property.

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(The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four-hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, B.O.D. and suspended solids analyses are obtained from twenty-four-hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples).

- (5) *Inspection.* All dischargers shall cooperate with the superintendent and his authorized inspectors and representatives at all times, giving them access to the treatment devices and the discharge to the sewer system.
- (6) *Accidental discharges.* Each discharger shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited substances or other substances regulated by this division. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner's or discharger's own cost and expense. Plans and operating procedures to prevent accidental discharges shall be submitted to the superintendent for his approval and shall not relieve the discharger from the responsibility to modify his facilities as necessary to meet the requirements of this division.

In the case of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the discharger to immediately telephone and notify the treatment works of this incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration of volume and corrective action.

When required by the superintendent, the discharger shall submit a written notice within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, detailing the cause of the discharge and measures taken to prevent similar future occurrences.

- (7) *Fees.* The city reserves the right to accept waste in limits exceeding those previously stated, but not exceeding limits established by EPA or the state regulatory agency, and assess a user surcharge fee that shall cover the additional costs of operation and maintenance associated with the higher limits.
 - (8) *Notification of violation.* Whenever the superintendent finds that any discharger has violated or is violating this division, the city may serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within thirty (30) days of the date of the notice, a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the city by the user or discharger. Any discharger who continues to violate the provisions of this order may be directed by the superintendent to cease discharge into the municipal system.
 - (9) *Legal action.* If any discharger discharges a waste in violation of the provisions of this division or contrary to any order of the superintendent concerning discharge and pretreatment, the city attorney may commence legal action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the courts of this parish.
- (k) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing an agreement or arrangement between the city and industrial concern whereby an industrial waste that is not prohibited by EPA and/or state regulations such as those outlined in subsection (d), may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to satisfactory payment arrangements by the industrial concern. Payment by the industry shall include reimbursement of any costs for construction, on the part of the city to accommodate the industrial waste operation and maintenance of the increment of the wastewater facilities required to treat and transport the wastewater discharge of the industry. Costs to be considered shall include:
- (1) Amortization of the indebtedness of costs to the city for required improvements to the wastewater facilities, plant and interceptor sewers to accommodate the industrial waste.
 - (2) Operation and maintenance of the treatment facilities.

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(3) Any additional costs which are necessary to assure adequate treatment on a continuous basis.

(Ord. No. 28-1990, § A, 9-24-90)

Sec. 30-36. Industrial user classification.

Certain sanitary sewer system users may be classified as "industrial users" as determined by the superintendent. These users include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Users that discharge a waste that is greater than or equivalent to twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day of sanitary waste.
- (2) Users that discharge a quantity of wastewater that is significantly less than the quantity of water consumed.
- (3) Users that discharge a large quantity of water not containing human waste or organic material from any type of process or packaging operation.
- (4) Users that have their own unmetered water supply (wells, surface water, etc.) which may be metered in a manhole or by an approved water meter.

(Ord. No. 28-1990, § A, 9-24-90)

