

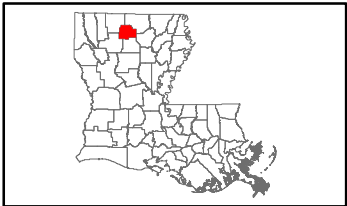
# Exhibit K. Ruston Industrial Park Wastewater Infrastructure Map



# Ruston Industrial Park Wastewater Infrastructure Map

Ruston Industrial Park  
Lincoln Parish, LA

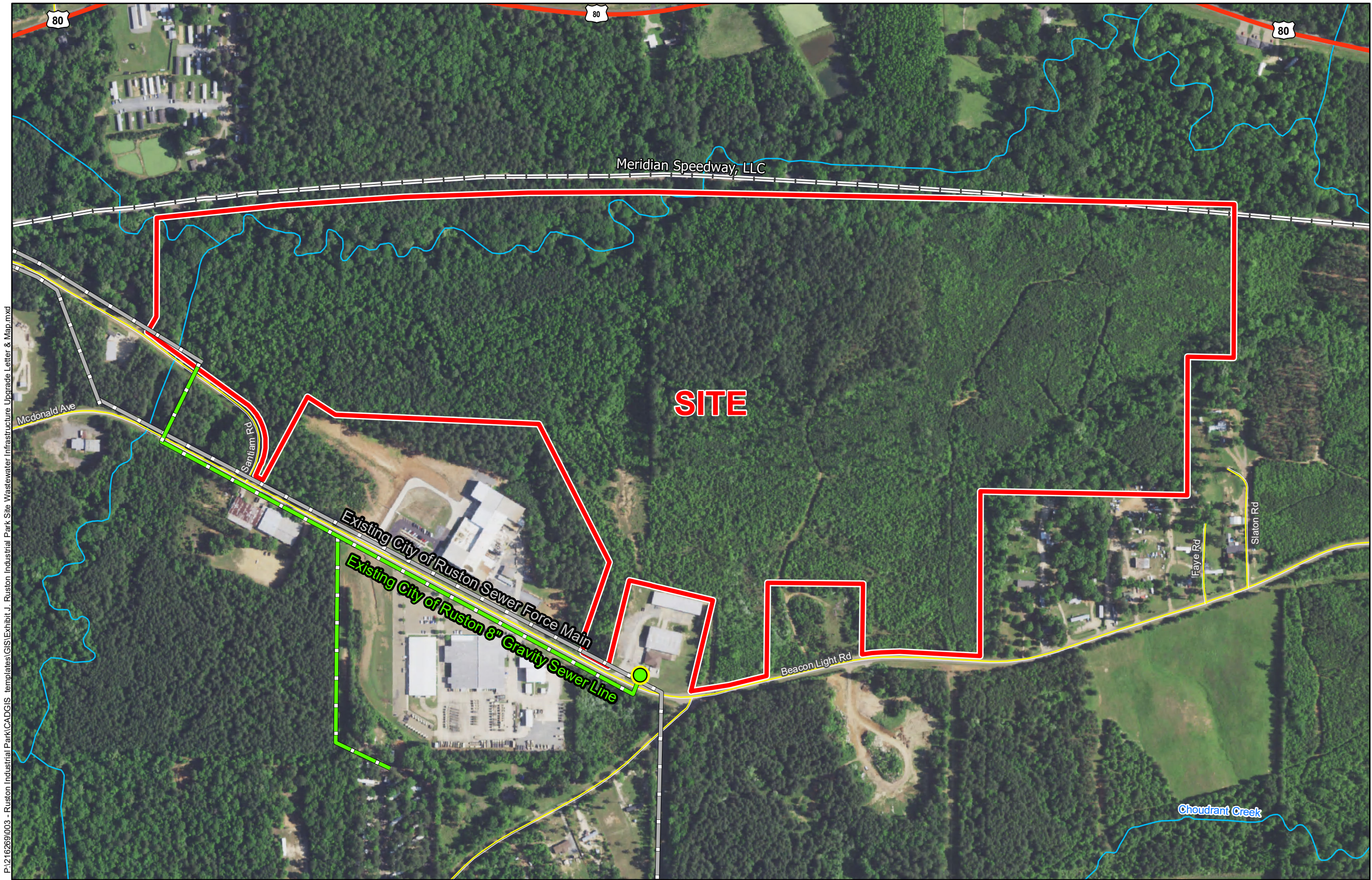
## City of Ruston



Lincoln Parish

### LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- City of Ruston Sewer Infrastructure**
  - Existing Sewer Force Main
  - Existing Gravity Sewer Line
  - Existing City of Ruston Sewer Man Hole
- Existing Roadway**
  - US Highway
  - Local Roads
  - Railroad



P:\216269\003 - Ruston Industrial Park\CAD\GIS templates\GIS\Exhibit J. Ruston Industrial Park Site Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrade Letter & Map.mxd

- General Notes:
1. No attempt has been made by CSRS, Inc. to verify site boundary, title, actual legal ownership, deed restrictions, servitudes, easements, or other burdens on the property, other than that furnished by the client or his representative.
  2. Transportation data from 2013 TIGER datasets via U.S. Census Bureau at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/geo/tiger/TIGER2013>.
  3. Proposed wastewater upgrade shown is for representational purposes only, depicting the intent of the cost estimate provided with this exhibit to meet LED minimum requirements, and is subject to revision.
  4. 2015 aerial imagery from USDA-APFO National Agricultural Inventory Project (NAIP) and may not reflect current ground conditions.



**EXCELLENCE  
MADE HERE**  
— CITY OF RUSTON —

Date:	9/20/2017
Project Number:	216269
Drawn By:	TMK
Checked By:	JAY

**CSRS**  
IMAGINE SHAPE DELIVER  
6767 Perkins Road Suite 200 Baton Rouge, LA 70808  
Telephone: 225 769-0546 Fax: 225 767-0060  
[www.csrsonline.com](http://www.csrsonline.com)

# Wastewater Utility Provider Questionnaire

(page 1 of 2)

Site Name:  
CSRS Project ID:

Site Map 1

Site Map 2

Date:
Provider Name:
Address:
City:
State:

Zip Code:
Name:
Phone:
Email:
Title:

Is wastewater collection currently available at this site?	Yes	No	Is there a force main at or near the site?	Yes	No
What is the distance in feet to the closest wastewater collection line to service this site?					
What is the size (inches in diameter) of the nearest line?					
Does this line have enough excess capacity to allow an additional 175 gpm average daily flow?			Yes	No	
NPDES permit number of sewer provider:					
What is the total capacity of the nearest lift station in gallons per day?					
What is the total capacity of the wastewater system in gallons per day?					
What is the current average daily use of the existing wastewater system in gallons per day?					
What is the peak load on the existing wastewater system in gallons per day?					
What is the excess capacity of the existing wastewater system in gallons per day?					

What are the pre-treatment requirements to discharge to the wastewater system? If lengthy, please provide a separate document.

# Ruston Industrial Park Wastewater Infrastructure Map

## ARTICLE III. - SEWERAGE

### DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

#### Sec. 27-36. - Removal of manholes.

No person but the plumbing inspector, or his authorized agent shall open, enter or deposit anything into or remove anything from, or otherwise interfere with any manhole or other appurtenance to the system of house sewers.

(Code 1961, § 5:83)

#### Sec. 27-37. - Sewer repairs.

No person, except a skilled mechanic acting under the direction of the plumbing inspector, shall make any opening into, connection with or any repairs to house sewers or their accessories.

(Code 1961, § 5:84)

#### Sec. 27-38. - Prohibited discharges.

- (a) No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, swimming pool drain or subsurface drainage to any sanitary sewer.
- (b) Industrial cooling water, unpolluted process water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to sewers specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet with approval of the state department of natural resources.
- (c) No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, to any public sewer any of the following described waters or wastes:
  - (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 mg/l as CN in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer;
  - (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 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, including, 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, 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 such discharge violates Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prohibitions against the substances, and the wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process or equipment; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. Following EPA guidelines as to the acceptability of such wastes, the superintendent of the utilities system 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 prohibited substances are as follows:

- (1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (2) Any water or waste containing fat, wax, grease or oil, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32—150 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (3) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower or greater shall be prohibited. It is the intent of this subsection 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

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 a 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.

- a. Maximum limits for discharge of heavy metals shall include, but not be limited to:

	mg/l
--	------

Cadmium ..... 0.02

Mercury ..... 0.005

Selenium ..... 0.02

Silver ..... 0.10

- b. Prohibited heavy metal and toxic material shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Antimony.
  2. Beryllium.
  3. Bismuth.
  4. Cobalt.
  5. Fungicides.
  6. Herbicides.
  7. Molybdenum.
  8. Pesticides.
  9. Rhenium.
  10. Strontium.
  11. Tellurium.
  12. Uranyl ion.
- (6) 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 the discharge to the receiving waters.
- (7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by state or federal regulations.
- (8) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.
- (9) Materials which exert or cause:
- a. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids, including, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries and lime residues, or of dissolved solids, including, 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.
- (10) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such a degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot be satisfactorily applied to the land. No person shall dilute their waste discharge, in lieu of treatment or removal, to reduce the concentration of any of the parameters stated in this subsection (d) to levels below the concentrations stated in this subsection (d).
- (e) If any waters or wastes are discharged that contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in subsection (d) of this section, the industry or persons responsible for such discharge are subject to penalties provided in section 1-10. If, in the judgment of the superintendent of the utilities system, any wastes may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent of the utilities system may require the following:
- (1) Pretreatment to reduce the levels of the deleterious substances to acceptable amounts. All costs of pretreatment are to be borne by the customer;
  - (2) Control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or

- (3) 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 of the utilities system permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the pretreatment plant and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the city and the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

- (f) Grease, oil and sand interceptors or traps shall be provided for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients, except that any such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwellings. The following are the minimum capacity requirements for all public food preparation establishments where cooking activities occur:
- (1) Minimum capacity of 1,000 gallons for establishments with a peak period of 140 meals per hour or less;
  - (2) For establishments with 140 meals or more during peak hours, the following formulas shall be used:
    - a. Meals per peak hour  $\times$  7, for establishments without commercial dishwashers;
    - b. Meals per peak hour  $\times$  9  $\times$  storage factor of 1 or 2, for establishments with automatic commercial dishwashers.
      1. For the purposes of this subsection (f)(2)b., the term "storage factor of 1" means for a 12-hour operation and the term "storage factor of 2" means for a 24-hour operation. In such instances, the storage factor shall be prorated for actual hours of operation.
      2. An annual fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the building inspector by the establishment affected by this section, which shall be for the permit and yearly inspection. The fee shall be due and payable on or before January 31 of each year.
      3. Within 30 days from written demand, failure to comply with this subsection (f) shall result in the discontinuance of sewer and/or water service to the establishment. Likewise, failure to follow orders of the building inspector shall result in discontinuance of the water and/or sewer service.
- (g) Where preliminary treatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be continuously maintained in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- (h) When required by the superintendent of the utilities system, 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. When required, the manhole shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the superintendent of the utilities system. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by the owner so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
- (i) All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this division 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 provided control manhole, or upon suitable samples taken at the control manhole. If 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 24-hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls whereas pHs are determined from periodic grab samples.

- (j) 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) of this section, 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 the following:
- (1) Amortization of the indebtedness or 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; and
  - (3) Any additional costs which are necessary to ensure adequate treatment on a continuous basis.

(Code 1961, § 8:164; Ord. No. 1131, § 1, 1-4-1993)

Secs. 27-39—27-50. - Reserved.

## DIVISION 2. - CONNECTIONS

Sec. 27-51. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

*Acute unsanitary condition* means that, upon certain premises, human waste material shall be permitted to be exposed to insects or animals or to be on the surface of the ground as a result of a lack of, or faulty, sewerage facilities at a dwelling, commercial building or other building.

*Commercial building* means any building housing a business wherein five or more persons are customarily employed or which is customarily operated for 24 hours daily, or any building wherein a restaurant, gasoline service station or barbershop is operated.

*Dwelling* means any house, residence, apartment, dwelling unit or other building having sleeping facilities.

*Sewer main* means the public sanitary sewer mains or lateral lines of the city.

(Code 1961, § 8:125)

**Cross reference—**Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 27-52. - Connection to gravity sewer main required; responsibility for maintenance.

Each owner or occupant of each dwelling and commercial building located in the city, and situated within 300 feet of a sewer main, shall have a connection (sewer service) to a sewer main installed before such dwelling or commercial building shall be used or occupied, provided the ground elevation of the site of the dwelling or commercial building is high enough to permit the gravity flow of sewage to the gravity sewer main. Maintenance of existing or new connections shall be the sole responsibility of the owner, occupant or their successors or assigns.

(Code 1961, § 8:126; Ord. No. 1215, § 1, 8-21-1995)

Sec. 27-53. - When connection to septic tank and field tile disposal system permitted.

Each dwelling and commercial building in the city which is not located within 300 feet of a sewer main, or which cannot be connected to a sewer main because of the ground elevation of the site of the dwelling or commercial building being such that the gravity flow of sewage to the sewer main within the proximity is not permitted, shall, prior to the occupancy or use of such dwelling or commercial building, be connected to a septic tank and tile disposal system which complies with the requirements and standards provided by the state department of health and hospitals.

(Code 1961, § 8:127)

Sec. 27-54. - Required plumbing fixtures in dwellings.

The owner or occupant of each dwelling situated in the city shall have installed in the dwelling, and functioning properly prior to occupancy of such dwelling, a commode or water closet; kitchen sink; lavatory; and bathtub or shower.

(Code 1961, § 8:128)

Sec. 27-55. - Required plumbing fixtures in commercial buildings.

The owner or occupant of each commercial building located in the city shall have installed in the commercial building, and functioning properly prior to occupancy of the building, a commode or water closet and lavatory.

(Code 1961, § 8:129)

Sec. 27-56. - Correction of acute unsanitary conditions.

In any case where an acute unsanitary condition is found to exist at the premises where any dwelling, commercial building or any other building whatsoever is located, the owner of the premises shall immediately correct the acute unsanitary condition, provided, in any event, such acute unsanitary condition shall be corrected within 60 days from the date upon which demand is made upon the owner of the premises for correction of the condition. Such demand shall be made in writing by the mayor or the health officer or his accredited representative. It shall be unlawful for the owner of the premises to fail to correct the acute unsanitary condition within the 60-day period, and it shall also be unlawful for any person to occupy the dwelling or use the commercial building or other building after the expiration of the 60-day period without first having corrected the acute unsanitary condition in a manner meeting the requirements of the health officer and this division.

(Code 1961, § 8:130)

Sec. 27-57. - Occupying or using dwelling or building in violation of this division.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to occupy a dwelling or commercial building or use a commercial building for business purposes in violation of the provisions of this division.
- (b) Likewise, it shall be unlawful for the owner of any dwelling, commercial building or other building to permit any person to occupy or use such dwelling or building in violation of any provision of this division.

(Code 1961, § 8:131)

Sec. 27-58. - Exceptions.

Nothing in this division shall be construed as requiring the connection to a sewer main of a dwelling or other building heretofore constructed which utilizes a septic tank and tile disposal system which complies with the requirements of the state department of health and hospitals.

(Code 1961, § 8:132)

Sec. 27-59. - Destruction of abandoned privies.

All abandoned privies or other excreta disposal systems shall be destroyed and rendered sanitary in a manner approved by the state department of health and hospitals.

(Code 1961, § 8:133)

Sec. 27-60. - New construction.

- (a) No new dwelling or commercial building shall be constructed within the city and situated within 300 feet of a sewer main unless it is connected to a sewer main. Each new dwelling or commercial building constructed within the city and situated more than 300 feet from the nearest sewer main, shall, prior to occupancy or use, be connected to a septic tank and tile disposal system or oxidation pond meeting the requirements of the state department of health and hospitals. However, no oxidation pond shall be constructed or used without the prior express written permission therefor from the mayor and board of aldermen, which permission shall not be given unless the mayor and board of aldermen believe that the connection to the nearest sewer main, which would be more than 300 feet distant, would be impractical because the cost of the connection would be excessive and the use of a septic tank and tile disposal system would not be feasible.
- (b) Any application for permission to construct and/or use an oxidation pond for sewerage disposal must be made to the mayor and board of aldermen in writing, stating why it is not practical or possible for a connection to be made to a sewer main or use made of a septic tank and tile disposal system, setting out detailed plans and specifications for the proposed oxidation pond and appurtenances, and shall be accompanied by written approval by the parish health unit. A childproof fence, at least six feet high, shall be constructed and maintained at all times around the oxidation pond and the plans and specifications required in this section shall include showing the fence in detail. Upon receipt of the application for permission to construct and use an oxidation pond, if the mayor and board of aldermen believe it would not be reasonable to require the applicant to use the sewerage disposal system of the city or a septic tank and tile disposal system, and also believe that the construction and use of an oxidation pond would not be detrimental to the neighborhood and would not cause a reduction in the values of nearby property, permission for the construction and use of the oxidation pond shall be granted to the applicant conditioned, however, on the fulfillment of any additional requirements by the applicant which the mayor and board of aldermen may then see fit to impose. Once the permission is given, the applicant shall construct and maintain the oxidation pond in strict compliance with the plans and conditions, in full compliance with any additional requirements which shall have been imposed as a condition for the granting of the permission and in full compliance with the rules, regulations and specifications of the state department of health and hospitals.
- (c) Nothing in this division shall be construed as permitting any person constructing and/or using an oxidation pond pursuant to the provisions of this division to allow any offensive or unpleasant odors to escape from the oxidation pond to adjoining or nearby premises.

(Code 1961, § 8:134)

Sec. 27-61. - Premises too small for field tile disposal system; privies permitted.

Where the provisions of this division require the connection of a dwelling, commercial building or other building to a septic tank and field tile disposal system and the dwelling, commercial building or other building is situated, or is proposed to be constructed, upon premises having soil unsuitable for a field tile disposal system or which is too small for the system, upon first securing consent therefor from the health officer, the owner of the premises may, in lieu of installing a septic tank and field tile disposal system and the minimum plumbing fixtures provided for in this division, install and use a sanitary pit privy upon the premises, provided it complies with all of the requirements of the state department of health and hospitals. It shall be unlawful for any such person to use upon his premises any sanitary pit privy which does not comply with all of the requirements of the state department of health and hospitals.

(Code 1961, § 8:136)

Sec. 27-62. - Disposition of excreta.

It shall be unlawful for any person in the city to throw out, deposit or bury any excreta from human bodies, solid or liquid, or to dispose of such excreta in any manner other than in a properly installed and operating commode or privy as provided and required by this division.

(Code 1961, § 8:136)

Sec. 27-63. - Capping sewerage lines not in use.

- (a) When any dwelling, building or other structure in the city which was formerly connected to the sanitary sewerage system ceases to be connected to the sanitary sewerage system because of the destruction, demolition or removal of the dwelling, building or other structure, the private sewerage line leading from the public sewer main to the dwelling, building or other structure shall be effectively capped below ground level, at or near the property line of the premises where the dwelling, building or other structure was formerly located if the private sewerage line extends into a public sewer main. The capping of the private sewerage line shall be done by means of the installation of a cast iron cleanout in the private sewerage line at the property line, and shall be capped to prohibit the escape of sewer gas from, or the seepage of surface drainage into such sewer line. All cleanout components shall be cast iron, including the surface access cap and frame. It shall be the duty of the owner of the premises whereon the dwelling, building or other structure was located to cap the private sewerage line as set forth in this section prior to the destruction, demolition or removal of such dwelling, building or other structure. It shall also be the duty of any person removing any dwelling, building or other structure to cap the private sewer line in a manner set forth in this division. The failure of any person upon whom the duty of capping a private sewerage line is imposed by this section to perform such duty shall constitute a violation of this section.
- (b) The owner of a premises where a dwelling, building or other structure is destructed, demolished or removed, or the person removing any such dwelling, building or other structure from such premises, shall deposit \$175.00 with the public utilities department prior to the demolition, destruction or removal of any dwelling, building or other structure on such premises. If the capping procedure is inspected and approved, a fee of \$10.00 shall be imposed and paid to the city by the owner of the premises for such inspection, and \$165.00 of the deposit shall be returned to the person making the deposit. If the building inspector finds that the capping procedure did not follow the requirements of this section, then the entire \$175.00 deposit shall be forfeited to the city.

(Code 1961, § 8:137; Ord. No. 1130, § 1, 1-4-1993)

Sec. 27-64. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in sections 27-64—27-66, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

*Gravity sewer main* means a sewer owned or controlled by the city and to which property owners in the vicinity may have access. In general, the gravity sewer main includes the main sewer in the street.

*Infiltration* means water entering a sewer system and service connections from the ground through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls. Such term does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

*Inflow* means the water discharged into a sewer system, including service connections, from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellars, yards and area drains, foundation drains, cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections from storm sewers and combined sewers, catchbasins, stormwaters, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage. Such term does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

*Sewer service* means the piping extending from the building drain to the point of connection with the gravity sewer main or other place of disposal.

(Ord. No. 1215, § 2, 8-21-1995)

**Cross reference**— Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 27-65. - Unlawful activity.

Infiltration and inflow of existing or new sewer services is declared to be a violation of this division and shall subject the person responsible for the maintenance of the sewer connection line to the penalty prescribed by section 27-66.

(Ord. No. 1215, § 2, 8-21-1995)

Sec. 27-66. - Notice, hearing and penalty for violation.

- (a) This section applies only to the failure to install cleanout caps.
- (b) Any person who violates section 27-65 may be given verbal notice by representatives of the city to repair, replace or take other action within a designated period of time, which is limited to the installation of cleanout caps, to prevent the inflow or infiltration of the surface connection line. Written documentation of the date such notice was given, and the person receiving the notice shall be made by the person giving the verbal notice.
- (c) If the violator should fail to remedy the violation by installing a cleanout cap, as directed by the representatives of the city, within 15 days of the date such person receives verbal notice, a letter shall be sent to the violator notifying him of the date, place and time of a hearing to be held to consider reasons for such failure to remedy the violation and possible action to cure such violation.
- (d) If an agreement to remedy the violation is not reached or resolved at the hearing, or if the violator should fail to attend the hearing, then the violator shall be given notice in writing to remedy the situation within 15 days of the date of the hearing, and if he should fail to remedy the violation within such period of time, water service to the residence shall be terminated. All repairs to remedy the violation must be left viewable for inspection and must be inspected by the appropriate city representatives prior to water service being resumed, and water service may be resumed only upon remedy of the violation to the satisfaction of representatives of the city.

(Ord. No. 1215, § 2, 8-21-1995)

Secs. 27-67—27-75. - Reserved.

**DIVISION 3. - SEWERAGE LIFT STATIONS**

Sec. 27-76. - Specifications.

No sewerage lift station pump shall be installed in any lift station which is to be connected to the sanitary sewerage system of the city which operates on the injection or air pressure system. All lift station pumps and the motors operating lift station pumps shall be as follows:

- (1) Installed above the ground;
- (2) Of the self-priming design; or
- (3) Submersible pumps and motors of a design that provides for the removal of such pump and motor from the wet well of the lift station without the necessity of entering the wet well or pumping the wet well dry.

(Code 1961, § 8:151; Ord. No. 1028, § 1, 8-7-1989)

Sec. 27-77. - Acceptance for maintenance purposes.

No sewerage lift station which is intended or shall be connected to the sanitary sewerage system of the city shall be accepted by the city for maintenance purposes unless the lift station shall have been constructed in accordance with the specifications of the city, and a copy of such specifications shall be on file in the office of the health officer.

(Code 1961, § 8:152)

Secs. 27-78—27-90. - Reserved.

DIVISION 4. - NEW CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 27-91. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

*Applicant* means the developer, subdivider, owner and/or their legal authorized representative.

*BOD (biochemical oxygen demand)* means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of the waste under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20 degrees Celsius, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

*Building sewer* means the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal. The building sewer shall extend from the public sewer to the property line.

*Elevation* means the height of the ground or structure above mean sea level. Such height shall be established with reference to the National Geodetic Survey elevations.

*Lift station* means a mechanical means of lifting sewage from one sewer to another sewer of higher elevation.

*Lot* means a portion of a subdivision or other parcel of land, intended as a single building site or unit for transfer of ownership or development, including the development of one ownership with two or more buildings for separate ownership.

*Natural outlet* means any outlet into a natural watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water.

*Nonfilterable solids* means the solids retained by a standard glass fiber filter and dried to a constant weight at 103—105 degrees Celsius.

*pH* means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration in moles per liter.

*Private sewerage disposal* means a privately owned sewerage disposal system, such as septic tanks and cesspools, which shall not discharge its effluent into the public sewer and/or drainage system.

*Public sewer* means a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and which is controlled by public authority.

*Sanitary force main* means a pipe or conduit for carrying sewerage under pressure and/or vacuum.

*Sanitary sewer* means all sewers which carry sanitary sewerage and to which stormwater, surface water and groundwater are not intentionally admitted.

*Sewage* means a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such groundwater, surface water and stormwater as may be present.

*Sewage treatment plant* means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage and is intended to discharge its treated sewage into a watercourse.

*Sewer* means a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

*Sewerage works* means all facilities, or combination of facilities, for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sanitary sewage.

*Subdivision* means:

- (1) The division of a lot, tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, plots, sites or other division of land, for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or building development;
- (2) The dedication, granting or constructing of a road, highway, street, alley or servitude through a tract of land, regardless of area;
- (3) The resubdivision of land previously divided or plotted into lots, sites or parcels.

*Watercourse* means a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

(Code 1961, § 8:158)

**Cross reference**— Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 27-92. - Applicability.

- (a) The requirements set out in this division shall apply to all new sewerage works constructed within the city. All facilities shall be designed to become a part of the master sewerage plan adopted by the board of aldermen on August 3, 1987, copies of which are on file and available for inspection at the office of the superintendent of the utilities system.
- (b) The city recognizes a need for adequate sewer service, and therefore, in the old and/or developed portions of the city where sewer service has not been provided, the city may install a sewer service at no cost to the owner. However, if a customer has sewer service and requests an additional service, then the customer must pay the entire cost of the installation of the additional sewer service.
- (c) In undeveloped areas, the city will not participate in the cost of installation of sewerage works unless it is part of the overall master sewer plan. All sanitary sewerage works will be installed at the expense of the landowner or developer. When, in the opinion of the city, it is necessary to increase the size of part of the sewerage works, or cause it to be installed at a deeper depth than required to serve the

area developed by the applicant to conform to the master sewerage plan, the city will reimburse the applicant for that portion of the cost that is above the cost required to serve the area being developed.

- (d) All sewerage works constructed to be taken over by the city shall have prior approval of the superintendent of the utilities system. Approval of the superintendent of the utilities system will be issued in stages as the sewerage works are developed, from planning to completion of construction. The procedure for obtaining approval is set forth in this division. Approval given for any stage shall not be construed as being applicable to any succeeding phase. Approval is given for each stage to aid the applicant and assure him that work done to that time is in accord with the requirements of this division.

(Code 1961, § 8:157; Ord. No. 1034, § 1, 1-2-1989)

Sec. 27-93. - Expenses; bond.

The city will contract for and/or perform all major modifications of the sewer system consisting of trunk or interceptors, trunk lines, force mains, lift stations and other major installations required by the master sewerage plan. All portions of the sewer system which are to serve a particular area or a development shall be built at the cost of the developer. The developer may elect to have the sewer system designed and constructed by his own forces or, as an alternative, have the city design and construct the portions of the sewer system required to serve the developer's area. If the developer elects to have the city perform the design and construction for the sewer system to serve the particular area being developed, the developer shall assume full responsibility for all costs incurred by the city. The developer shall indicate, at the time of the preliminary review with the superintendent of the utilities system, whether he would prefer to design and construct the sewer system to serve the development himself or have the city perform the service. If the developer elects to have the city perform the service, he must post bond in the full amount of the anticipated costs for the superintendent of the utilities system. Such bond may be posted in two stages, the first stage for design and the second stage for construction, so that proper values can be assigned to each portion of the program. At the time of filing for acceptance by the board of aldermen for the city, after which the city will assume full responsibility for the sewer system, the developer shall post bond in an amount determined by the superintendent, which will be deemed sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance of the sewer system for the first year of operation of such sewer system.

(Code 1961, § 8:159)

Sec. 27-94. - Procedure for obtaining approval of new sanitary sewerage works when designed and constructed by the developer.

- (a) *Preliminary review.* The applicant shall submit two black and white maps to the superintendent of the utilities system showing the land intended to be developed; the location of the land; the type of development; and a schedule of development. The superintendent will designate the point and elevation at which the city will provide a connection to receive the sanitary sewage from the property to be developed. It will be the responsibility of the applicant to familiarize himself with the requirements for design of the new sewerage works and the standard construction specifications in use by the city at that time. One map will be returned to the applicant with the information required to complete the design of the sanitary sewer system.
- (b) *Preliminary submittal of plans and specifications.* All applicants shall submit two black and white prints to the superintendent of the utilities system showing the proposed layout of the development; the proposed sanitary sewer system; relative elevations of the property and sewers; and the plan to connect to the existing sanitary sewer system. The superintendent of the utilities system has the right to reject or approve all and/or any part of the preliminary plan if the applicant does not conform to the city master sewerage plan.
- (c) *Submittal of construction drawings and specifications for final approval.* The applicant shall submit three black and white sets of final construction plans and specifications to the superintendent of the

utilities system for approval. Such plans shall be completed on a standard size drawing sheet of a size approved by the superintendent, drawn to scale, and shall show the subdivision name; a vicinity map; and the name and seal of the professional engineer responsible for the design. Such drawings shall contain the following:

- (1) Layout of the entire subdivision, with lot numbers and dimensions;
  - (2) Servitudes of the subdivision;
  - (3) Ground contours;
  - (4) Benchmark locations and elevation;
  - (5) Sanitary sewer location and size;
  - (6) Manhole numbers, station, top elevation and invert elevation;
  - (7) Wye locations;
  - (8) If the sewer connects to an existing manhole or sewer system in another filing or subdivision, the location and method of connection shall be shown;
  - (9) Typical sewer service detail and location plan;
  - (10) Details of construction of all sewer lines and other appurtenances;
  - (11) Plan and profile drawings of the sewer system, if requested by the superintendent; and
  - (12) Construction specifications in accordance with the requirements of the city utilities system.
- (d) *Permits prior to city approval.* The applicant shall obtain approval of the construction drawings and specifications from the parish health unit, and all other applicable city agencies, prior to submittal of such drawings and specifications for final approval to the superintendent of the utilities system. Copies of approval by all other agencies must be submitted with the construction drawings and specifications.
- (e) *Approval and authorization to commence construction.* If the plans and specifications submitted as required by subsection (c) of this section are in accordance with the requirements of the city; the system, as designated, fits into the master sewerage plan; and all permits required in subsection (d) of this section are submitted and in order, the superintendent will approve the plans and specifications. The superintendent will then submit all plans and specifications to the state department of health and hospitals for approval. After approval by the state department of health and hospitals, the superintendent of the utilities system will issue a certificate to the applicant authorizing him to commence construction.

(Code 1961, § 8:160)

Secs. 27-95—27-110. - Reserved.