

CHAPTER 16

Sewage Systems

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Section 16.1 Definitions

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) "BOD" (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20 degrees C., expressed in parts per million (ppm) of milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- (2) "COD" (Chemical Oxygen Demand) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of the chemically oxidizable carbonaceous contents found with the waste water sample, expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- (3) "Building drain" means that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes (not including storm drains) inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building.
- (4) "Building sewer" means the piping extending from the building drain to the point of connection with the public sewer or other place of disposal.
- (5) "Sewer superintendent" means the person appointed by the mayor subject to approval by the board, to oversee and supervise the activities incident to the operation and maintenance of the sewage works, or his authorized deputy, agency, or representative. (Amended by Ordinance No. 4 of 1986)
- (6) "Garbage" means the solid waste matter resulting from the preparation, cooking, or dispensing of food or from the handling, storage, or sale of produce or other food product.
- (7) "Industrial waste" means the liquid waste resulting from industrial or other technical process, trade, or business, distinct from sanitary sewage.

(8) "Natural outlet" means any outlet into a ditch, water course, pond, lake, or any other stream or body of surface water.

(9) "pH" means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in moles per liter of solution.

(10) "Properly shredded garbage" means garbage that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one half inch (1/2") in any dimension.

(11) "Public sewer" means a sewer owned or controlled by the town to which property owners in the vicinity may have access. In general, the public sewer includes the main sewer in the street and the service branch, if any, to the curb or to the property line of the owner having access to the public sewer.

(12) "Sanitary sewage" means the liquid waste normally originating in quarters inhabited or frequented by human beings and may include human excreta, bath water, kitchen wastes (with or without properly shredded garbage), and laundry waste.

(13) "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer designed to carry sanitary sewage or industrial wastes or a combination of both, and to which storm, surface, and ground water are not intentionally admitted.

(14) "Sewage" means any combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, and storm water as may be adventitiously present.

(15) "Wastewater treatment plant," "waste treatment works," and "sewage treatment plant" means

- (i) an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge;
- (ii) water pollution control plant, or
- (iii) a facility engineered and constructed to remove pollutants from a predominately liquid medium.

(16) "Sewage works" means any and all facilities for collection, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

(17) "Sewer" means any pipe or other conduit outside a building for conveying sewage.

(18) "Storm Drain." See storm sewer.

(19) "Storm sewer" means any sewer or natural or man-made drainage channel which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

(20) "Slug" means any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flows

during normal operation of that particular customer. The number of slugs permitted over a given period of time will be determined by the sewer superintendent. If it is considered a result of negligence or harmful to the system the number permitted may be no more than one.

(21) "Suspended solids" means solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, sewage or other liquids and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

(22) "Standard Methods" refers to "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, latest edition.

(23) "Water course" means a channel in which a flow of storm, surface, or ground water occurs continuously or intermittently.

(24) "Sewage normal" means sewage having the following limiting characteristics:

BOD 5 day 20 degrees C.	360 mg/l (max.)
Chlorine Demand	
15 min. 68 degrees F.	25 mg/l (max.)
Suspended Solids	360 mg/l (max.)
Hydrogen ion	
Concentration (pH0	5.0 to 9.5
Grease	100 mg/l (max.)
Temperature	125 degrees F. (max.)

(25) "Commercial establishment" means any individual, firm, association, partnership, or corporation required to have a town occupational license.

(26) "Residence" means any person other than a commercial establishment or school. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983)

Section 16.2 Use of public sewers required

(a) It is unlawful for any person to cause to be deposited in any unsanitary manner, upon public or private property, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste matter.

(b) It is unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet any sewage or other polluted liquid or solid except where such discharge is from a wastewater treatment plant constructed in accordance with this chapter and in a manner approved by the appropriate state agency.

(c) Except as hereinafter provided, it is unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the treatment or disposal of sewage.

(d) (1) Except as provided in (2), on and after November 1, 1996, the owner of each occupied house, building, or property situated within the town and abutting on, or having access to, any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the town, shall at

his expense, install suitable toilet facilities therein, and connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with this chapter within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so.

(2)(i) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any house, building, or property with an existing operating private sewer on November 1, 1996, provided that the house, building, or property does not abut on any street, alley, or right-of-way wherein a public sewer is within three hundred (300) feet (91.5 meters) of the property line.

(ii) Paragraph (1) shall apply to any house, building, or property described in (i) whenever the private sewer existing on November 1, 1996 is replaced provided the property abuts on a street, alley, or right-of-way or the owner thereof otherwise has access to the public sewer system. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983; Ordinance No. 5 of 1997)

Section 16.3 Private sewage disposal

(a) Where a public sewer is not available under section 16.2(d), the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with this section.

(b) Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall obtain a written permit signed by the sewer superintendent after first obtaining approval by the West Baton Rouge Parish health officer. The applications for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the town, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the sewer superintendent. A permit inspection fee of ten (\$10.00) dollars shall be paid to the town treasurer at the time the application is filed.

(c) A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become completely effective until the installation has been completed to the satisfaction of the sewer superintendent and the West Baton Rouge Parish health officer. They shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction, and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the sewer superintendent when the work is ready for final inspection and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within forty-eight (48) hours of the receipt of notice by the sewer superintendent, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted.

(d) The type, capacity, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all regulations of the appropriate state agency.

(e) At such times as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in section 16.3(d), a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this chapter and any septic tank, cesspool, or similar sewage disposal facility shall be abandoned. (Ordinance No. 3 of 1985)

(f) The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the town. The sewer superintendent may, at any time or for any

reason, obtain a sample of the effluent from the private sewer disposal unit. Said sample may be tested to the same parameters as the Town of Brusly Wastewater Treatment LPDES Permit in effect at the taking of the sample. If the sample does not meet the parameters listed as "Discharge Limitations" in the LPDES permit, the private sewage disposal system must be repaired or replaced by the owner within 30 days so that the effluent can maintain the LPDES "Discharge Limitations". (Amended by Ordinance No. 14 of 2003)

(g) No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the town and the appropriate state agency. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983)

Section 16.3.1 Notice to Comply

(a) Upon the filing of an affidavit alleging that a private sewage disposal system does not comply with this chapter, the clerk shall provide notice to the owner of the property, as determined from the latest assessment rolls, requiring compliance with this chapter within seven (7) days of notification. The notice shall further state that if the owner does not comply with this chapter and compliance requires work to be done to bring the private sewage disposal system into compliance, the municipality may cause the work to be done and pay therefore and charge the cost incurred in doing or having the work done. The cost of the work shall include the expense of inspection, locating the owner, issuing or publishing notice, re-inspection, ordering the work done, postage, and all necessary incidents to such work. The notice shall be given by personal service or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. If the owner cannot be served or if notice by mail is returned as not deliverable, notice shall be published in the official journal of the municipality for two consecutive weeks.

(b) Any person receiving notice that he is in violation of this chapter may, within the seven (7) days after receipt of notice or within seven (7) days after the date of the second publication if notice is provided through the official journal, request a hearing in mayor's court to determine whether he is in violation of this chapter. The clerk shall notify the person seeking judicial review of the date, time, and place of the hearing.

(c) If the owner does not make timely request for judicial review as provided in subsection (b) and does not comply with this chapter within seven (7) days after receipt of notice or after the date of the second publication if notice is provided through the official journal, or the owner does not comply with this chapter within seven (7) days after being found in violation of this chapter by the mayor's court, the mayor shall cause the private sewage disposal system to be brought into compliance and assess the costs thereof against the owner. Thereafter, the clerk shall furnish the owner with a written statement, by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, which contains a description of the property and the cost of the work performed.

(d) If the owner does not pay the charges within ten days after being furnished the statement described in subsection (c) or within ten days after the letter is returned as not deliverable, the clerk shall cause a certified copy of the statement to be filed and recorded in the mortgage records of the parish. When so filed and recorded, the statement shall constitute a lien upon the property from the date of recordation prior in rank to mortgages, vendor's privileges, and all other liens, except taxes.

(e) If the owner does not pay the cost incurred as shown on the statement within ten days after filing of a certified copy thereof in the mortgage records, the mayor may take the necessary steps in court incidental to the collection of the expense incurred as shown on the statement.

(Amended by Ordinance No. 14 of 2003)

Section 16.4 Building sewers and connections

(a) It is unlawful to uncover, make any connection with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the sewer superintendent.

(b) There are two (2) classes of building sewer permits:

(1) For residential and commercial service.

(2) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

In either case, the owner, or his agent, shall make application on a special form furnished by the town. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent by the sewer superintendent.

(c) All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the town from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

(d) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except where one building stands at the rear of another or an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.

(e) An old building sewer may be used in connection with a new building only when it is found, on examination and test by the sewer superintendent, to meet all requirements of this chapter.

(f) The building sewer shall be P.V.C. DR 35 conforming to ANSI/ASTM D 3034, ABS conforming to ANSI/ASTM D 2751 for DR 35, vitrified clay pipe conforming to ATSM C 700, cast iron soil pipe conforming to the standards of the Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute AC Type II conforming to ANSI/ASTM C 644 or other suitable material approved by the sewer superintendent.

(g) The size and slope of the building sewer shall be subject to the approval of the sewer superintendent. In general, the building sewer shall be the same size as the service branch but in no event less than four inches (4") in diameter. The slope of the building sewer shall in no event be less than one-eighth inch (1/8") per foot for four inch (4") pipe and one-quarter inch (1/4") per foot for six inch (6") pipe.

(h) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. No building sewer shall be laid parallel to and within three feet (3') of any bearing wall which might thereby be weakened. The depth shall be sufficient to afford protection

from frost. The building sewer shall be laid at uniform grade and in straight alignment insofar as possible. Changes in direction shall be made only with properly curved pipe and fittings.

(i) In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such drain shall be lifted by artificial means, approved by the sewer superintendent, and discharged to the building sewer. (Amended by Section 1, Ordinance No. 2 of 1985, adopted September 10, 1984)

(j) All excavations required for the installation of a building sewer shall be open trench work unless otherwise approved by the sewer superintendent. Pipe laying and backfill shall be performed in accordance with ASTM specifications C012 for rigid pipe or D 2321 for plastic pipe latest revision, except that no backfill shall be placed until the work has been inspected.

(k) (1) All joints and connections shall be made gas tight and water tight. Bituminous and concrete joints shall be prohibited between sections of pipe of similar materials; concrete joints shall not be used. All pipe joints shall be the compression joint or glue type. (Amended by Ordinance No. 9 of 1985 adopted November 20, 1984)

(2) A compression joint shall be made with a one-piece rubber gasket. The joint shall meet the requirements of A.S.T.M. Specification C 564 for cast iron soil pipe C 425 for vitrified clay, and D 3139 for thermoplastic pipes.

(1) The building sewer shall be connected into the public sewer at the property line, if a service branch is available at a suitable location. Where no properly located service branch is available, a neat hole may be cut into the public sewer and a suitable wye or tee saddle installed to receive the building sewer. Direct stub-ins through the wall of the sewer pipe shall not be permitted. Whenever possible, the connection shall be made at the top of the pipe and smooth bends not exceeding 45 degrees shall be used in the service pipe to prevent clogging. A neat workmanlike connection shall be made.

(m) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the sewer superintendent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the sewer superintendent or his representative. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of any applicable ordinance, rule, or the requirements of any applicable ordinance, rule, or regulation of the town, or the W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the sewer superintendent before installation.

(n) All excavation for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the town.

(o) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface run off or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sewer. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983)

Section 16.5 Use of public sewers

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface water, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process water to any sanitary sewer.
- (b) Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the sewer superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process water may be discharged, upon approval of the sewer superintendent, to a storm sewer or natural outlet, with the approval of the appropriate state agency.
- (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 water or waste 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 wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or cause any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant, including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of 1.0 mg/l as Cn in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer.
 - (3) Any water or waste having a pH lower than 5.0 or higher than 9.0, 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, and milk containers, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
 - (5) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 125 degrees F.
 - (6) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred twenty-five (125) degrees F. or (0 to 52 degrees C.).
 - (7) Any water or waste that contains any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the sewer superintendent.
 - (8) Any water or waste containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions if not neutralized.
 - (9) Any water or waste containing any 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 wastewater treatment works exceeds the

- limits established by this chapter or by the sewer superintendent for such materials.
- (10) Any water or waste containing phenols or other taste - or odor - producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the sewer superintendent as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the appropriate state agency and/or the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - (11) Any water or waste which contains materials which exert or cause:
 - (i) Unusual concentrations or 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.)
 - (ii) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
 - (iii) Unusual BOD, COD, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment works.
 - (iv) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting slugs.
 - (12) JEF???
 - (13) Any water or waste containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amendable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of the appropriate state agencies and/or the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - (14) Any water or waste containing any of the following concentrations in excess of the quantities shown:

Copper	1	mg/l	Barium	5.0	mg/l
Lead	0.1	mg/l	Manganese	1.0	mg/l
Boron	1.0	mg/l	Nickel	1.0	mg/l
Arsenic	0.05	mg/l	Zinc	5.0	mg/l
Chromium	2.0	mg/l	Cadmium	0.02	mg/l
Tin	1.0	mg/l	Mercury	0.005	mg/l
Silver	0.1	mg/l	Selenium	0.1	mg/l

- (15) Any water or waste containing any of the following materials:

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

(d) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any substance, material, water, or waste if it is determined by the sewer superintendent that such item can harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise

endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. In determining the acceptability of any item, the sewer superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the wastewater treatment process, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors.

(e) If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in subsection (f) of this section, and which in the judgment of the sewer superintendent, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the sewer superintendent may, subject to the limitations of subsection (c):

- (1) Reject the wastes.
- (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers.
- (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge.
- (4) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by sewer charges under Section 16.10. If the sewer superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to his review and approval and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and law.

(f) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors.

- (1) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when in the opinion of the sewer superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand and other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the sewer superintendent and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.
- (2) Grease and oil interceptors shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperatures. They shall be of substantial construction, properly vented, watertight, and equipped with easily removable covers which when bolted in place shall be gas tight and water tight.
- (3) All grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the owner, at his expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times.

(g) Pretreatment of industrial process wastes shall meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency before discharge to public sewers. Dilution is not an acceptable means of reducing the concentration of toxic material.

(h) 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. Should such pretreatment or equalizing facilities fail, the owner shall immediately notify the sewer superintendent of the failure.

(i) When required by the sewer superintendent, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole or other acceptable facility,

together with such necessary meters, sampling equipment, and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole or facility and equipment, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the sewer superintendent. The manhole or facility 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. The sewer superintendent shall have right of access to the control manhole of facility at all times on request for inspections, flow measurements, and sampling. Measuring and sampling devices shall be of types acceptable to and approved by the sewer superintendent.

(j) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with "Standard Methods", and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole facility. 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 method the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite sample is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Except as otherwise permitted by the sewer superintendent, BOD and suspended solids analyses shall be obtained from 24-hour composites whereas pH's shall be determined from periodic grab samples.

(k) (1) The admission into the public sewers of any water or wastes having (i) a five-day BOD greater than 360 parts per million by weight, or (ii) containing more than 360 parts per million by weight of suspended solids, or (iii) containing any quantity of substances having the characteristics described in subsection (c), or (iv) having an average daily flow greater than 2% of the average daily sewage flow of the town, shall be subject to the review and approval of the sewer superintendent.

(2) Where necessary, in the opinion of the sewer superintendent, the owner shall provide at his expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary (i) reduce to BOD to 360 parts per million and the suspended solids to 360 parts per million by weight, or (ii) reduce the objectionable characteristics or constituents to within the maximum limits provided for in subsection (c), or (iii) control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes. Plans and specifications or other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for approval of the sewer superintendent and of the appropriate state agency and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.

(1) Within three (3) months of the commencement of the operation of the public sewage system, all users of the public sewage system who discharge industrial wastes, shall fill in and file with the sewer superintendent an industrial waste questionnaire which shall furnish pertinent data, inclusive of quantity of flow and an analysis of the water discharged to the sewerage works. Similarly, any person desiring to make a new connection to the sewer works for the purpose of discharging industrial wastes to the public sewer, shall fill in and file with the sewer superintendent an industrial

waste questionnaire which shall furnish pertinent or predicted data inclusive of quantity flow and an analysis of the industrial waste to be discharged into the sewerage system. The data furnished shall be subject to the review and approval of the appropriate state agency.

(m) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the town and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the town for treatment, subject to payment therefore by the industrial concern.

(n) New connections shall be properly designed and constructed in such a manner that sources of inflow will be prevented from entering the sewer system. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983)

Section 16.6 Damages and remedies

(a) Any person, whether acting singly or in concert with others, who causes damage to the person or property of others or to any public property by reason of any violation of this chapter shall be liable for the damage so caused.

(b) Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter, except sections 16.6, 16.8, 16.9, and 16.10, shall be served by the town with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

(c) The sewer superintendent may post a notice at the principal entrances of any premises where a violation of this chapter is found, which notice shall set forth the nature of the violation and the sanitary facilities affected thereby and provide a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. It shall be unlawful for any person to use the said facilities beyond the period mentioned, unless an extension of time has been obtained from the sewer superintendent.

(d) The sewer superintendent may disconnect or order disconnection of water and sewage service to any premises found to contain plumbing which is unsanitary or unsafe, or which is in violation of this chapter or of the state sanitary code. No person shall knowingly reconnect or use such facilities unless permission to reconnect has been given by the sewer superintendent. (Amended by Ordinance adopted March 14, 1984 and by Ordinance No. 8 of 1985 adopted November 20, 1984)

(e) The following fees shall be payable by the person who is responsible for correcting defects in any plumbing or sewage facilities inspected pursuant to this chapter:

- (1) For the second and each subsequent inspection necessitated by defects in facilities for which a permit is sought under sections 16.3(d) and 16.4(a), a fee of five (\$5.00) dollars.
- (2) For the second and each subsequent inspection in which defects are found on premises within a year of the issuance of a notice pursuant to section 16.6(b) (whether or not the notice has been temporarily complied with) a fee of five (\$5.00) dollars.
- (3) For the disconnection of the water or the sewage service to a premise under section

16.6(d), a fee of five (\$5.00) dollars which shall be in addition to any costs incurred by the town in effecting the disconnection and in addition to any charges imposed on the board of commissioners of Water Works District No. 2 of West Baton Rouge Parish. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983)

Section 16.7 Powers and authority of inspectors

(a) The sewer superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the town bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter upon all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with this chapter.

(b) The sewer superintendent may not waive any portion of this chapter which is covered by Environmental Protection Agency regulations. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983)

Section 16.8 Penalties

(a) Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in section 16.6(b), or any extensions thereof duly authorized by the sewer superintendent, or who shall violate sections 16.6(c) or 16.6(d), or who shall otherwise knowingly violate any other provision of this chapter not specifically provided for shall be subject to the penalties and provisions of section 25.6.

(b) Any unauthorized person who shall maliciously or willfully break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the town sewage works, or who shall unlawfully remove a notice posted under section 16.6(c) shall be deemed to have committed a breach of the peace and shall be subject to immediate arrest.

(c) (1) Whoever shall knowingly make a false statement that is
(i) Calculated to obtain from the sewer superintendent any approval or permit required under this chapter, or
(ii) Submitted in any information return, application, or other paper filed pursuant to the chapter,
shall be subject to the penalties and provisions of section 25.6.

(2) Any person who has made a statement described in (c)(1) of this section while believing the statement to be true, but who subsequently learns of a material error therein, shall be deemed to have violated this section if he fails to notify the sewer superintendent within then (10) days of said discovery and shall be subject to the penalties and provisions of section 25.6.

(d) Any person who knowingly allows sewage facilities to be used, or who places sewage facilities in operation by connecting them, directly or indirectly, to liquid-carrying conduits, before a permit required by either section 16.3(b) or 16.4(b) has been issued, shall be subject to the penalties and provision of section 25.6.

Section 16.9 User charges

(a) Each residence, commercial establishment, school, or nonprofit & governmental agency, receiving municipal sewage collection and disposal service shall pay a monthly user charge according to the following schedule:

(1) Residence	\$ 18.00 per month
(2) Commercial establishment 1 – 8,000 Gallons	\$ 35.00 + \$ 1.25/1,000 gallons over 8,001
(3) School	\$150.00 per month, per water meter
(4) Nonprofit & Governmental Agencies	\$ 18.00 per month

(Amended by Ordinance No. 5 of 1988; Ordinance No. 1 of 1992; Ordinance No. 8 of 1995; Ordinance No. 1 of 2003.)

(b) The monthly user charge shall be due on the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

(c) The failure of a record owner to pay the monthly user charge due by the twenty-fifth day of the succeeding month shall cause the charge to become delinquent and a penalty of ten percent (10%) of the amount of the delinquent charge shall be added to the charge.

(d)(1) In addition to other requirements of this chapter, each applicant who seeks to connect a mobile home to the public sewer shall deposit twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars to secure, upon the removal or transfer of ownership of the mobile home, the payment of all outstanding fees, user charges, and penalties under this chapter and the payment of any expenses incurred by the town in achieving compliance with this chapter due to the applicant's failure or refusal to do so.

(2) If all outstanding fees, user charges, and penalties due under this chapter and expenses incurred by the town in achieving compliance with this chapter are not paid within thirty days after removal or transfer of ownership of the mobile home, the town shall retain all or any portion of the deposit necessary to pay such items.

(3) Upon written request by the applicant who furnishes the town a forwarding address, the town shall return the deposit or, if any portion or all of the deposit is retained, that portion of the deposit not used to pay the above items together with an itemized statement accounting for the amount retained giving the reasons therefore. (Added by Ordinance No. 9 of 1988)

(e) Service shall be discontinued when any charges, including interest and penalties, are not paid by the twenty-fifth day of the succeeding month. If service is discontinued because a charge is delinquent, in addition to paying the delinquent charges, penalties, and interest, the record owner shall pay as condition precedent to resumption of service, a reconnection charge of five (\$5.00) dollars and any charges imposed by the board of commissioners of Water Works District No. 2 of West Baton Rouge Parish.

(f) User charges shall be reviewed and adjusted as required on an annual basis. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983; amended by Ordinance No. 7 of 1985, Ordinance No. 10 of 1985)

(g) There shall be an additional fee of fifteen (\$15.00) dollars, payable in advance, for any inspection

under this chapter requested by the applicant or permittee, and actually made by the sewer superintendent or duly authorized employee, at a time other than the sanitation department's usual work hours. "Usual work hours", as used herein, means any day between 7:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., other than Saturday, Sunday, and town holidays. (Added by Ordinance No. 8 of 1988)

Section 16.10 Conflicts with state sanitary code

Nothing in this Chapter is intended to conflict with or supersede the state sanitary code. (Ordinance No. 7 of 1983.)