

ST. TAMMANY PARISH COUNCIL

ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE CALENDAR NO. 3288 ORDINANCE COUNCIL SERIES NO. _____

COUNCIL SPONSOR: MR. GOULD PROVIDED BY: ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

INTRODUCED BY MR. GOULD SECONDED BY MR. IMPASTATO

ON THE 4TH DAY OF MAY 2006

ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE PARISH CODE OF ORDINANCES, CHAPTER 23, TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE X TO PROVIDE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF RULES AND PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING, SURVEYING, MONITORING, COLLECTION, CONVEYANCE, MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER FROM SEPTAGE AND/OR SLUDGE, AND ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES RELATED THERETO, WITHIN UNINCORPORATED ST. TAMMANY PARISH

WHEREAS, as a result of the proliferation of permitted wastewater treatment systems and on-site wastewater treatment systems the collection, handling and disposal of sludge and septage has greatly increased; and

WHEREAS, the Parish seeks to ensure the safety, health and welfare of its citizens; and,

WHEREAS, it is generally recognized that the St. Tammany Parish Government needs to create standards concerning the disposition of sludge and septage through the licensing, regulation and oversight of all private service providers handling sludge and septage.

THE PARISH OF ST. TAMMANY HEREBY ORDAINS to amend the Parish Code of Ordinances, Chapter 23, to add a new Article X for the establishment of rules and procedures relative to the licensing, surveying, monitoring, collection, conveyance, management, treatment and disposal of wastewater from septage and/or sludge, and enforcement and penalties related thereto, within unincorporated St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

**CHAPTER 23
ARTICLE X**

SECTION 1 - PURPOSE

The purpose of this Ordinance is to :

Establish procedures and standards by which the public health and safety and the environment is protected by insuring that safe, sustainable and proper techniques are employed to better survey, monitor, collect, convey, treat and dispose of sewage from Septage and Sludge in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana; and

Build upon the existing St. Tammany Parish Health and Sanitation (Chapter 11, Article IV) and Sewers and Sewage Disposal (Chapter Twenty One) Ordinances; and

Assure that all individuals are both informed and responsible for their actions regarding wastewater from Septage and/or Sludge that may affect the public health and the environment in the community now and in the future; and

Augment, supplement and support existing State of Louisiana laws pertaining to wastewater from Septage and/or Sludge; and

To impose penalties and fines concerning illegal collection, conveyance, treatment and/or disposal of wastewater from Septage and/or Sludge.

SECTION 2 – AUTHORITY

An ordinance authorizing and providing for the surveying, monitoring, collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal of St. Tammany Parish wastewater from Septage and/or Sludge; establishing standards and requirements for Septage and/or Sludge wastewater management operations within the unincorporated areas of St. Tammany Parish; requiring licenses and/or permits for surveying, monitoring, collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal of wastewater from Septage and/or Sludge embodying and supplementing the minimum standards and requirements established by the rules of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality as promulgated under Title 30, Part IX, et seq., of the Environmental Regulatory Code and the Code of Ordinances, Chapter 11, Article IV and Chapter Twenty One, et seq., of St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana and providing for enforcement of said requirements; the imposing penalties for failure to comply with these provisions; and promoting the health, safety and welfare of the public.

This Ordinance is adopted by the St. Tammany Parish Council and rescinds all previous ordinances of the Parish of St. Tammany, which regulate wastewater from Septage and/or Sludge and are inconsistent herewith.

This Ordinance is mindful of the State of Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LSA-R.S. 30:2001, et seq.), which established the enforcement, authority and procedures for carrying on the purposes of the Act.

SECTION 3 – DEFINITIONS

Any and all definitions contained herein are comparable to those found in Title 33 of the Environmental Regulatory Code, Part XII, Subpart 1, Chapter 1, Section 115.

When used in this Ordinance the following terms shall have the meanings defined as follows:

Acceptable Waste means waste, which is acceptable at the designated facility. Acceptable waste shall include garbage, refuse, and municipal solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial and community activities which is generated and collected in aggregate, and which is not otherwise defined herein as unacceptable waste. No amount of hazardous waste or infectious waste that is regulated by law is acceptable at the designated facility.

Acceptable waste shall also include acceptable household quantities and acceptable non-household waste, as defined herein. All household waste is acceptable waste unless it is otherwise regulated or prohibited by law.

Acceptable Household Quantities means waste which is otherwise unacceptable waste, but which is contained in garbage, refuse, and municipal solid waste from normal household activities. For the purpose of this definition, "household" includes any residential dwelling unit or place of transient residence.

Acceptable Non-Household Waste means waste which is otherwise unacceptable waste, but which is contained in garbage, refuse, and municipal solid waste generated from commercial, industrial, or community activities, where the quantity of such unacceptable waste contained in any load delivered to the designated facility does not constitute a significant portion of such load. No amount of hazardous waste that is regulated by law is acceptable waste.

Agency refers to the Environmental Protection Agency, its agent, or representative. In the case of Louisiana, that means Region VI.

Air Contaminant means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any dust, fume, mist, smoke, vapor, gas or other gaseous fluid, or particular substance, differing in composition from or exceeding in concentration, the natural components of the atmosphere, such as, but not limited to the resulting ambient conditions created by the unlawful burning of solid waste.

Air Pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any air contaminant or combination thereof in such quantity, of such nature and duration, and under such conditions as would be injurious to human health or welfare, to animal or plant life, or to property, or to interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of life or property.

Applicable Law means the pertinent and appropriate provisions of the State Sanitary Code, other applicable parish ordinances, or state and local regulations, which pertain to sewerage and water systems located, or to be located within the Parish.

Applicant means an owner, or agent of the owner, of any land negotiating for sewer service.

Ash means the incombustible material that remains after a fuel or solid waste is incinerated.

Backyard Compost Site means a site used to compost food scraps, garden wastes, weeds, lawn cuttings, leaves, and prunings from a single family or household, apartment building, or single commercial office, a member of which is the owner, occupant, or lessee of the property.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees Centigrade, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Biohazardous Waste means wastes from a biological source that may be hazardous to living organisms. Wastes can be physical, biological or chemical in nature.

Brush Disposal Facility means a site used exclusively for disposal of trees and tree parts including stumps, branches, and their attached leaves.

Camp means any structure, floating or foundation-secured, used temporarily or occasionally as a dwelling; not used as a residence.

Canister System means a facility where solid waste is deposited in mechanically serviced containers as an intermediate step of congregating solid waste from several properties for periodic removal of the accumulated waste by commercial hauler. Similar to a "transfer station" (see below).

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of the chemically oxidizable carbonaceous contents found within the wastewater sample, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Cease and Desist Order means an administrative order directing a user to immediately halt illegal or unauthorized discharges.

Clean Water Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Closure means actions to prevent or minimize the threat to public health and the environment posed by a facility that no longer accepts the solid waste for which it operated or was permitted, including the removal of contaminated equipment, the removal of liners, grading, applying final cover, seeding of final cover, installation of monitoring devices, construction of ground and surface water diversion structures, and gas control systems as necessary.

Co-compost means the controlled biological decomposition and management of selected organic solid waste that is mixed with a nutrient source, most commonly sewage sludge, which results in an innocuous, stable, humus product which can be used as a soil conditioner.

Co-disposal means the disposal of nonhazardous industrial wastes together with mixed municipal solid waste at a waste facility.

Collection means the aggregation of waste from the place at which it is generated and includes all activities up to the time the waste is delivered to a waste facility. Collection may include either manual or automated systems.

Commercial Hauler means any person who owns, operates, or leases vehicles for the purpose of contracting to collect or transport solid waste or source-separated materials from residential, commercial or industrial property.

Community Sewerage System means any sanitary sewerage system, also known as a sanitary sewage treatment works, which is owned, operated, and/or maintained by a political entity or private person. A community sewerage system serves multiple connections and includes any individual, public, profit, nonprofit, or not-for-profit sewerage system whose effluent discharge is subject to the provisions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended, or any Rules and Regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of the Act.

Compliance Order means an administrative order directing a noncompliant user to achieve or to restore compliance by a date specified in the order.

Compost means solid waste which has undergone biological decomposition of organic matter and has been stabilized using composting or similar technologies, to a degree that is beneficial to plant growth and that is used, or sold for use, as a soil amendment, artificial topsoil, growing-medium amendment, or other similar uses.

Compost Facility means a site used to compost solid waste including all structures used to control drainage, collect and treat leachate, storage areas for the incoming waste, and the final product. A composting facility may include various types of compost operations, including but not limited to windrow, in-vessel or static pile facilities.

Composting means the controlled microbic degradation of organic waste to yield a humus-like product. Generally, the compost itself is a solid waste which has undergone biological decomposition of organic matter and has been stabilized using composting or similar technologies, to a degree that is beneficial to plant growth and that is used, or sold for use, as a soil amendment, artificial topsoil, growing-medium amendment, or other similar uses.

Construction Debris means waste, building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of buildings and roads.

Containment means isolating, controlling, and monitoring waste in a waste facility in order to prevent a release of waste from the facility that would have an adverse impact upon human health and the environment.

Corrosive Waste means any character of waste, whether liquid, gaseous or solid, which can cause actual physical damage or destruction to any public storm drain or sanitary sewer or which prevents or materially retards treatment of sewage in the sewage treatment plant.

Cover means approved material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in a land disposal site. Important general characteristics of good cover material are low permeability, uniform texture, cohesiveness and compatibility.

Curing Area means an area where organic material that has undergone the rapid initial stage of composting is further stabilized into a humus-like material.

Demolition Landfill means an area of land used for the disposal of demolition waste.

Demolition Waste means non-putrescible solid waste from the construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of structures including buildings and paved roads. It includes waste building materials, packaging and rubble such as concrete, brick, bituminous concrete, wood, masonry, glass, trees, structural metals, insulation, roofing material, and plastic building parts. It may also include other waste materials accepted by the Department. It does not include uncontaminated earth or rock, hazardous materials, asbestos, industrial waste, or appliances.

Department means the St. Tammany Parish Department of Environmental Services, its employees and/or its agents.

DEQ means the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, as created by R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

Developed Property means any parcel of land that has been, or is about to be, improved to the extent that municipal water and sewer service are necessary prior to its utilization.

Developer means an owner, or agent of the owner, in the process of the commercial utilization of any land, including subdivisions, who shall have the legal right to negotiate for municipal water and sewer service.

Development means a parcel of land, including subdivisions, being commercially improved to the extent that municipal water and sewer service are necessary prior to its utilization.

DHH means the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health.

Direct Discharge means any discharge of effluent from the building site where it originated other than into an approved collection system.

Disposal or Dispose means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any waste into or on any land or water so that the waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

Disposal Facility means a waste facility permitted by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) that is designed or operated for the purpose of disposing of waste in or on the land, together with any appurtenant facilities needed to process waste for disposal or transfer to another waste facility.

Domestic Waste means liquid wastes and waterborne liquid, gaseous and solid substances: (1) discharged from nonindustrial sources, (2) containing human excrement and similar matter from sanitary conveniences, including but not limited to, toilets, sinks, dishwashers, lavatories and bathtubs. The strength of normal domestic sewerage is: (1) BOD of two hundred (200) mg/l or less, (2) TSS of two hundred fifty (250) mg/l or less, and (3) COD of five hundred (500) mg/l or less.

DOTD means the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Public Works.

Dumping means the illegal placement of any solid waste anywhere other than an approved facility or container.

Dwelling means a residential building or portion thereof intended for human occupancy but not including hotels, motels, boarding or rooming houses.

Effluent means treated or untreated wastewater.

Effluent Limitation means a restriction or limitation on discharges of pollutants established by EPA under the Clean Water Act, as amended, and/or any other state regulation or local ordinance.

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Facility means the actual land and associated appurtenances used for storage, processing, and/or disposal of solid wastes, but possibly consisting of one or more units. (Any earthen ditches leading to or from a unit of a facility and that receives solid waste are considered part of the facility to which they connect, except for ditches lined with materials capable of preventing groundwater contamination. The term facility does not necessarily mean an entire industrial manufacturing plant.)

Floodplain means the areas adjoining a watercourse or water basin that has been or hereafter may be covered by a regional floodplain.

Flood Prone means any area that is regularly subject to flooding, as determined by the United States Geological Survey or the Army Corps of Engineers.

Financial Assurance means monetary mechanisms, which are used to assure proper closure, post closure care, and contingency action at a site or facility.

Food Service Operation (FSO) means any establishment engaged in the manufacturing, preparation, or distribution of food, whether or not it is the establishment's primary business, including, but not limited to bars, cafes, cafeterias, caterers, delis, grocery stores, hospitals, hotels, institutions providing food service, restaurants, schools, seafood or meat markets, or any other wholesale or retail food outlet or food services establishment regulated by the State Sanitary Code and required by the Parish to have a grease control device. FSOs that share a common grease control device shall be considered to be individual establishments and shall be required to obtain individual discharge permits. An establishment that is classified as an FSO must comply with all applicable regulations regardless of whether or not it owns, rents, or leases the property or premises on which food preparation occurs. The designation of an establishment as a significant industrial user as defined in section 27-143 supersedes the classification of food service operation.

Grease Control Device means a device for separating and retaining waterborne fats, oil or grease prior to the wastewater exiting the trap and entering the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. These devices also serve to collect settleable solids, generated by and from food preparation activities. Grease control devices include equipment such as grease traps, grease interceptors, grease removal devices used with interceptors or other equipment approved by the director of code enforcement, the sole purpose of which is to retain, remove, or destroy fats, oil or grease and settleable solids prior to discharge to the sewerage system.

Grease Removal Device (GRD) means a plumbing appliance, which is installed in the sanitary sewerage system in order to intercept free-floating fats, oils, and grease from wastewater discharges. Such equipment has the ability to remove the entire range of commonly available free-floating fats, oils, and grease automatically without intervention from the user except for maintenance. The removed material is essentially water-free which allows recycling of the removed product.

Grease Trap means a watertight receptacle utilized by commercial or industrial generators of liquid waste to intercept, collect, and restrict the passage of fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin, into both public and private sanitary sewers.

Governed Sewerage System means every sewerage system in the Parish whose discharge of sanitary sewage wastewater is subject to the provisions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended, or any rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Act and, when applicable, said sewerage system shall include, but not limited to, any such system owned, operated, or maintained by a private utility company or a sewerage district created by the governing authority of St. Tammany Parish.

Governed Water System means every water system in the Parish that is comprised of a source of groundwater, treatment, if necessary, storage, distribution, and/or the appurtenances and related facilities that make it available for use. When applicable, a governed water system shall include, but not limited to, any such system owned, operated, or maintained by a private person or political entity that uses groundwater for any beneficial purpose.

Hauler means any person, partnership, company, or corporation engaged in the cleaning, pumping or otherwise servicing individual on-site treatment systems which accumulates septage or sludge, and/or handling, transport, and disposal of septage or sludge.

Holding Tank means any tank used for temporary storage and onsite containment of sanitary wastewater.

Incompatible Pollutant means any pollutant that is not amenable or compatible with normal municipal waste treatment practices at a given concentration or amount.

Individual Mechanical Plant means any individual sewage system that employs aerobic bacterial action that is maintained by mechanical aeration.

Individual On-Site Sewage Disposal System means any or all of the various components, including piping and pumping and treatment facilities, comprising a system designed for the collection and/or treatment and/or disposal of sanitary sewage. An on-site sewage disposal system may be owned, operated, and/or maintained by a political entity or private person.

Individual Sewage System means any system of piping (excluding building plumbing), treatment device or other facility that conveys, stores, treats, or disposes of sewage on the property where it originates, and which utilizes the individual sewage system technology as prescribed in Section 11-072.00, "Permits."

Industrial User means any entity/person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged, any pollutants into a sewage system from any non-domestic source.

Industrial Waste means liquid waste and waterborne liquid, gaseous and solid substances discharged from any industrial, manufacturing, trade or commercial process, as distinct from domestic wastes.

Industry means any individual, partnership or corporation engaged in the manufacture, packaging, processing or handling of any item of commerce for resale purposes within the parish, or any such establishment outside the limits of the parish, whose discharges flow into the parish. Hotels, motels, schools, office buildings, apartment houses, and other establishments that discharge only domestic wastes are not considered to be industries.

Infiltration means the water unintentionally entering the public sewer system, including water from sanitary building drains and laterals, from the ground through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, Inflow.

Inflow means the water discharged into a sanitary sewer system, including building drains and sewer laterals, from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leader, cellar, yard, and area drains, foundation drains, unpolluted cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross-connections from storm sewers or combined sewers, catch basins, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, Infiltration.

Influent means water, wastewater, or other liquid flowing into a tank, basin, treatment process, or treatment facility.

Interference means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or dischargers from other sources, both: (a) Inhibits or disrupts the sewage system, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use, or disposal; and (b) Therefore is a cause of a violation of a requirement of the sewage system's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued herein (or more stringent State): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) means the state program for issuing, conditioning, and/or denying permits for the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (L.R.S. 30:1051 et seq., as amended).

Louisiana Water Discharge Permit System (LWDPS) means the state program for issuing, conditioning, and/or denying permits for the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (L.R.S. 30:1051 et seq., as amended).

Louisiana Water Well Rules, Regulations, and Standards means the provisions of the Rules, Regulations, and Standards for Water Well Construction adopted by the DOTD in accordance with Title 38 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) means any device designed for the handling, storage and/or disposal of domestic waste (sewage) generated aboard a vessel or camp.

Medical Waste means isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood byproducts, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, fomites, etiologic agents, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes and dialysis wastes.

Mobile Waste Hauler means any person who collects waste from residences, public buildings, commercial and business establishments, industries and any other sources; who transports the mentioned waste by road or rail; who discharges, is permitted to discharge, or intends to discharge to the St. Tammany Parish Sanitary Sewerage System.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the federal program for issuing, conditioning and/or denying permits for the discharge of pollutants from point sources pursuant to section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

New Source means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if

such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that: (i) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or (ii) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or (iii) The production of wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.

Non-chemically Treated Cooling Water means any water used for the process of cooling machinery, equipment or devices of any kind, and which has not been chemically altered by or for that process such as but not limited to, the addition of algicides, fungicides and/or corrosion inhibitors.

Non-community-type Sewerage System means any sewerage system, the installation of which requires the issuance by the Parish Health Unit of an Application for Permit to Install Individual Sewerage System (Department of Health and Hospitals Form LHS-47), and whose discharge of sanitary sewage wastewater is not subject to the provisions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended, or any rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Act.

Owner or Owners means any person or persons who alone or jointly or severally with others has: 1) Legal title to any premises, facilities or equipment affected by this Section; and/or 2) Actual physical control of any premises, facilities or equipment affected by this Section pursuant to an agreement, expressed or implied from the circumstances, with the owner or owners.

Operator or Operators means any person who alone or jointly or severally with others conducts, directs, manages, or supervises the operation and/or maintenance of any premises, facilities, or equipment affected by these Rules and Regulations.

Parish means the unincorporated portion of St. Tammany Parish.

Permit means a written document issued by the State Health Officer, which authorizes the installation, construction and operation of an individual mechanical plant, individual sewage system or marine sanitation device or a modification of the existing system, which affects the performance of the system.

Permittee means a person issued a permit under this article, including any agent, servant, or employee of the permittee.

Person means any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. This definition includes all federal, state or local governmental entities.

pH means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

Political Entity means any agency, board, commission, department or political subdivision of the State of Louisiana, or of the governing authority of the Parish of St. Tammany, or any agent thereof

Premises mean any structure or dwelling of any construction whatsoever in which a person may live, work or congregate.

Pretreatment means application of physical, chemical and/or biological processes to reduce the amount of pollutants in, or to alter the nature of, the pollutant properties in a wastewater so as to render that wastewater amenable to normal domestic waste treatment practices prior to discharging such wastewater into the sanitary sewerage system.

Pretreatment Standards means all applicable federal rules and regulations implementing section 307 of the Clean Water Act as well as any non-conflicting state or parish standards. In cases of conflicting standards or regulations, the more stringent thereof shall be applied.

Private Person means any individual, group of individuals, firm, corporation, association, partnership, private entity or other legal entity, or any agent thereof.

Private Sewage Disposal System means any privately owned or operated devices, facilities, structures, equipment or works used for the purpose of transmission, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of industrial and domestic waste.

Private Sewer means a sewer privately owned and not directly controlled by the parish.

Public Sewer means a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and is controlled by the parish.

Pump Station or Lift Station means a structure housing pumps and their appurtenances which conveys wastewater to either a privately owned or publicly owned sanitary sewer or treatment works.

Receiving Stream means any bayou, canal, stream, river, pond, lake or estuary into which a liquid waste ultimately flows, irrespective of intervening treatment or conveyance processes.

Residence means any structure occupied customarily or most of the time as a dwelling, a place of primary residence.

Responsible Person means the operator or operators of an on-site sewage disposal system, the owners or owners of an on-site sewage disposal system, the owner or owners of the property on which an on-site sewage disposal system is located, or any or all of them.

Sanitary Sewage means human, domestic, or acceptable industrial waste, except refuse, including liquid from residences, businesses, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such ground water, surface water, storm water, and other wastes as may be present.

Sanitary Sewerage System means any devices, facilities, structures, equipment or works owned or used by the parish for the purpose of transmission, storage and treatment of sanitary sewage and any other compatible industrial and domestic waste, including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof.

Sanitary Sewer means any sewer designed to carry sanitary sewage or compatible industrial wastes or a combination of both, and to which storm, surface and groundwater are not intentionally admitted.

Secondary Treatment Standard means a sewage affluent water quality standard which prescribes a maximum thirty-day average concentration of biological oxygen demand (five-day) of thirty milligrams per liter (30 mg/l), a maximum seven-day average concentration of biological oxygen demand (five-day) of forty-five milligrams per liter (45 mg/l), and a maximum daily average

concentration of biological oxygen demand (five-day) of sixty milligrams per liter (60 mg/l). The daily average concentration shall be based on at least three (3) affluent portions collected at time intervals no shorter than one (1) hour each and combined in a flow-weighted composite. The thirty (30) day average, seven-day average, and the daily average are the arithmetic means of the values for all effluent samples collected in each period.

Septage shall mean a mixture of sludge, fatty materials, and wastewater removed during the pumping out of a septic tank or similar device.

Septic Tank means any water tight tank designed and constructed to: (1) receive sanitary wastewater; (2) separate solids from wastewater; (3) store the separated solids; (4) provide limited biological degradation; and (5) allow the clarified liquid to be discharged for further treatment and disposal.

Septic Tank Waste means any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

Service Vehicle means any vehicle used by a hauler in the process of cleaning, pumping or otherwise servicing individual on-site treatment systems which accumulates septage or sludge, and/or handling, transport, and disposal of septage or sludge.

Sewage means human or domestic waste, except household consumer refuse, including conveying liquid from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places, together with such groundwater, surface water, storm water, and other wastes as may be present.

Sewage sludge means sludge resulting from treatment of waste water from publicly or privately owned or operated sewage treatment plants

Sewage System means any or all of the various components, including piping, plumbing, pumping and treatment facilities comprising a system designed for the collection and/or treatment and/or disposal of sewage.

Sewer means any pipe or other conduit outside a building for conveying sewage.

Sewerage System means any or all of the various components, including piping and pumping and treatment facilities, comprising a system designed for the collection and/or treatment and/or disposal of sanitary sewage. A sewerage system may be owned, operated, and/or maintained by a political entity or private person.

Shall is mandatory; *may* is permissive or discretionary.

Significant Commercial User means any nonresidential user of the Parish sewerage and water system which has:

- A A discharge flow of ten thousand (10,000) gallons or more per day during any day of any calendar year; or
- B A discharge containing one (1) or more abnormally high strength compatible pollutants; or
- C A discharge which has been found by the Director of Environmental Services or LDEQ to potentially have a significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing users, on the Parish's sewerage and water system.

Significant Industrial User means any nonresidential user of the Parish sewerage and water system, which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- A A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or
- B A user that:
 - 1. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the sewerage and water system, excluding sanitary wastewater, noncontact cooling water and boiler blowdown; or
 - 2. Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the sewage treatment plant; or
 - 3. Is designated as such by the Parish on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the sewerage and water system's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement in accordance with this Chapter.
- C Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (b) above has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the sewerage and water system's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Parish may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a user, determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.

Sludge means residue produced or precipitated from a treatment process

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-hour concentration of flows during normal operation.

Soil Absorption System means a system of absorption trenches or a dosing field that will accept treated wastewater for final disposal.

Spill means the unpermitted, accidental, or intentional loss or discharge of grease trap waste, septage, or other liquid waste, in such a manner that the waste is not duly and legally disposed.

Spray Irrigation System means a sprinkler system that applies treated effluent to grass or other vegetation that will further treat the effluent.

State Sanitary Code means the rules and regulations which pertain to sewage disposal; including, but not limited to those rules and regulations applicable to the collection, treatment, or disposal of sewage; and which have been adopted by the LA Department of Health and Hospitals State Health Officer in accordance with Title 51 of the Louisiana Administrative Code.

Storm Drain means any sewer or natural or manmade drainage channel which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water, etc.

Storm Drainage System means the system of pipes, canals, pumping stations and other equipment owned or operated by the parish or connected thereto, and designed to convey unpolluted water such as storm water, rainwater, surface water, groundwater and roof runoff to a legal point of disposal, but does not include the mains or other components of the sanitary sewerage system or a private or public sewage treatment or disposal plant.

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

Toxic pollutant means one of the pollutants, or combination of those pollutants, listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the EPA under the provision of section 307 (33 U.S.C. 1317) of the act, and as such list may be amended, modified, or enlarged.

Unsanitary means contrary to sanitary principles; injurious to health.

Wastewater means the liquid and water discharged from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water and storm water that may be adventitiously present.

Water Non-potable means water, which is not safe for human consumption or which is of questionable potability.

Water Potable means any water, which, according to recognized standards, is safe for human consumption.

Water System means a source of groundwater, treatment, if necessary, storage, distribution, and/or the appurtenances and related facilities that make it available for use. A water system may be owned, operated, and/or maintained by a political entity or private person.

SECTION 4 – EFFECTIVE DATE

All rules and regulations contained herein shall be in full force and effect on June 1, 2006. However, the effective date of these rules and regulations as they apply to existing owners of Septage and Sludge producing systems shall be October 1, 2006. Furthermore, the effective date of these rules and regulations as they apply to those persons hauling and/or treating Septage and Sludge and treating wastewater from Septage and/or Sludge shall be October 1, 2006. This period of time will be necessary for said owners, haulers and operators to review and come into compliance herewith.

SECTION 5 – SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Ordinance shall be held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not effect other provisions herein which can be given effect without the invalid provision and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

SECTION 6 – GENERAL SEPTAGE/SLUDGE USE REQUIREMENTS:

Applicability of Rules and Regulations: Whenever relevant and appropriate, the provisions of the Rules and Regulations contained in this Ordinance shall apply to any individual, private, public, profit, non-profit, or not-for-profit Septage and/or Sludge generating system or treatment facility located in the Parish.

Applicable Operating Requirements: Every Septage and/or Sludge producing system located within the Parish shall be operated in accordance or compliance with applicable law, which shall include, but not be limited to, all applicable ordinances of the Parish, and the rules and regulations of any state or local agency having jurisdiction over Septage and/or Sludge producing systems in the Parish.

Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed to preclude or stay the responsibility of any person from complying with the lawful requirements of any other federal, state, or local agency having jurisdiction over the surveying, construction, operation and monitoring of Septage and/or Sludge producing systems or treatment facilities.

Violations and Penalties:

- A Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the violation of any provisions of this Ordinance, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00, provided that each day a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense with violations for the second day and each following day punishable by an additional fine of not less than \$10.00 and not more than \$200.00.
- B Violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance may result in the revocation of the license and/or authority to operate any Septage and/or Sludge system, or treatment facility or any Sludge and/or Septage hauler. Applicants for licensing or authority to own and/or operate a Septage/Sludge system, treatment facility or Septage/Sludge hauling operation who have had a similar license or authority revoked under this Section shall not be considered for a period of ninety (90) days from the date of such revocation. Any person who has had a license and/or authority revoked under this Section on two or more occasions shall be ineligible for a license and/or authority to operate a Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility or a Septage/Sludge hauling operation for a period of two (2) years from the date of the last such revocation.

SECTION 7 – GENERAL STANDARDS FOR SEPTAGE/SLUDGE***Specific Guidelines for Individual On-Site Sewage Treatment Systems and Port-a-Lets:***

- A. Permitted On-Site Treatment Systems ("OTS") shall be serviced a minimum of every three (3) years.
 - 1. Such servicing records must be kept by the owner and/or operator of the OTS. It must be provided upon request by the Department. Such records shall be kept for a period of not less than five (5) years.
 - 2. OTS owners and/or operators will be subject to fines and penalties as set forth in this Ordinance, including, but not limited to, Section 6.3 above.
 - 3. The Department or its designee may inspect any and all OTS subject to informing the owners and/or operators of their intent to do so with written notice to said owners and/or operators not fewer than fifteen (15) days prior to such inspection. This section is meant to mirror and augment the powers established by St. Tammany Parish Code of Ordinances Section 23-301.00(A).
- B. An owner or operator of a OTS shall be required to insure that the wastewater or other discharge from said system shall meet the applicable discharge requirements as set for by the LDEQ.
- C. Chemical Toilet/Port-o-Potty. Owners and operators of port-a-lets shall be required to properly dispose of any and all extracted waste therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- D. Any and all Septage or Sludge from OTS and/or port-a-lets within the Parish shall be disposed of at a Septage Treatment Facility duly approved and recognized by the Department and properly permitted by the LDEQ or other appropriate governmental regulatory agency for the acceptance and treatment of Septage and Sludge.

Specific Guidelines for Commercial and/or Community Sewage Treatment Systems:

- A. Any and all facilities creating or accumulating Sludge within the Parish shall pump the Sludge from said facilities on a regular schedule so as to remain compliant with any and all state and federal regulations pertaining to accumulated biosolids.
 - 1. The records of such pumping must be kept by the owner and/or operator of the sludge producing and/or accumulating facility and must be provided upon request by the Department. Such records shall be kept for a minimum of five (5) years.
 - 2. Sludge producers and/or accumulators will be subject to the fines and penalties as set forth in this Ordinance, including, but not limited to, those set forth in Section 6.3 above.
 - 3. The Department may inspect any and all Sludge producing facilities or such facilities as accumulate Sludge at any reasonable time as set forth in St. Tammany Parish Code of Ordinances, Section 23-301.00(A).
- B. Sludge producers and/or accumulators shall meet the discharge requirements of the LDEQ for such facilities and those standards as may be set forth by the Department from time to time.
- C. Any and all Sludge produced or accumulated within the Parish shall be disposed of at a Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility duly approved and recognized by the Department and properly permitted by the LDEQ, EPA, or other appropriate governmental regulatory agency for the acceptance and treatment of Sludge.

SECTION 8 – DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS.

The Septage and Sludge Treatment Facility within the Parish shall comply with all of the provisions of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, hereinafter referred to as DHH or its successor agency, the Sanitary Code of the State of Louisiana and the Department of Environmental Quality, hereinafter referred to as "LDEQ" or its successor agency, and the Water Quality Control Standards of the State of Louisiana. (Ordinance No. 86-630 adopted 6-19-86.)

- A. **Plans and Specifications:** The proposed owner/developer of a Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility shall be required to submit to the St. Tammany Department of Environmental Services (DES) a complete set of plans and specifications along with the completed "Design Summary Package", as required by DHH, detailing the type of Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility to be installed. Such plans and specifications shall be certified by a registered professional engineer of the State of Louisiana and submitted in triplicate. Upon review and approval of the plans and specifications by the DES, the plans and specifications will be forwarded to the DHH for their approval.
- B. **Construction Time Limitations:** The owner/developer must comply with the time limitations as provided by DHH with respect to their approval, and those of LDEQ concerning the discharge permit.
- C. **Operation and Maintenance:** The owner/developer shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance at his, her or their expense, of the Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility and further compliance with all requirements of this Ordinance

and with federal and state laws and regulations. This may include hiring of a certified operator, or a consultant that provides such a service, and adhering to the instructions and limits as laid out in the LDEQ discharge permit. Initial start-up of operations at newly constructed facilities shall not commence until the DES has been provided with as-built drawings certified by a licensed engineer and a copy of the final DEQ discharge permit.

- D. **Management of Facilities and Transfer of Ownership:** The owner/developer of a Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility may transfer the ownership rights to another party if so desired. However, in any case, the owner/developer shall establish and submit to the director of the Department, a "Management Declaration" which shall establish the responsibility of the owner/developer or the transferee for the operation and maintenance and funding requirements for the Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility. The owner/developer must satisfy the concerns of the Parish and of DHH that said transferee is valid, solvent and capable of meeting all applicable rules and regulations.
- E. **Posting of Bonds/Letters of Credit Required:** Once the Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility has been installed, the developer and/or owner shall contact the Department. An onsite inspection to insure that the facility has been installed, and is operable, will be initiated. If upon inspection, the Department determines that such facility is not found to be built according to the plans and specifications, the owner/developer shall be required to make the appropriate corrections at its expense and shall not be allowed to continue any further commercial activities related to the facility until said corrections have been made and certified as being correct by the Department. Subsequently, the director of the Department or the Parish Engineer shall establish a warranty obligation in the form of a Warranty Bond/Letter of Credit for a period of not less than one (1) year in order to insure the adequate operation and maintenance of the facility. The director shall submit his bond recommendation for approval to the Parish Council.

All Warranty Bonds/Letters of Credit shall be obtained by the owner/developer from an accredited financial institution recognized in good standing by the Parish. The release of Warranty Bonds/Letters of Credit shall follow established Parish procedure.

SECTION 9 -INSPECTION OF SEPTAGE/SLUDGE TREATMENT FACILITIES.

An inspection of a Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility conducted pursuant to the provisions of this Section is for the use and benefit of the Department and shall not be considered as an affirmation that the operation of the inspected Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility is in accordance and in compliance with applicable law.

Frequency and Manner of Inspection

- A. The Department shall be authorized to inspect every governed Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility in the Parish.
- B. In conducting an inspection of a governed Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility, the Department shall conform to the relevant and appropriate practices and procedures of the LDEQ and the DHH as such practices and procedures relate respectively to the inspection of said Septage/Sludge Treatment Facilities.

- C. The Department may provide for any immediate inspection of any Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility as follows:
1. Upon the voluntary request of the responsible person for the facility to be inspected; or
 2. At any reasonable time the Department determines in its sole discretion any inspection is necessary or required.

Report of Deficient Condition: Whenever an inspection of a Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility discloses that the facility is not being operated in accordance or compliance with applicable law, the Department shall cause to be served upon the responsible party, a written notice of the condition, and such notice shall direct the responsible person to perform at his/her/its expense all work necessary to assure that the operation of the facility is in accordance and compliance with applicable law, and give the responsible person an opportunity within a reasonable period of time to remedy the deficient condition but in no event less than the time provided by LDEQ for the completion of such remedial work and to otherwise conform with applicable law.

Remedial Action: Upon the expiration of the time prescribed in the written notice issued pursuant to Section 9.2 above, a reinspection of the Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility shall be conducted to determine if the deficient condition noted during the original inspection has been remedied. If the deficient condition still exists, the Department may perform all necessary work to remedy the deficient condition and assess the responsible person with the reasonable costs of such work. Should the responsible person fail to pay such costs, the Department shall file an affidavit of lien on the property or facility specifically identifying the property or facility affected, and the amount of any and all costs, fees and delinquent payment charges to date of filing and that may be accruing. Any lien which is filed against real property and not paid timely shall be added to the annual ad valorem tax bill of the owner or owners of such property.

Monitoring of Governed Septage/Sludge Treatment Facilities: Every governed Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility shall make available to the Department for its review, upon the Department's request, all monitoring data required to be furnished to the LDEQ as set forth in the discharge permit issued by the LDEQ for the Treatment Facility in question. Such monitoring data shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report "DMR", form (EPA No. 3320-1 or any approved substitute). For inspection purposes, copies of all such monitoring reports shall be kept on site at, or in reasonable proximity to the permitted treatment facility for a period of not less than three (3) months from the

SECTION 10 – INSPECTION OF INDIVIDUAL ON-SITE SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEMS

The inspection of individual on-site sewage treatment systems will be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in St. Tammany Parish Ordinance No. 2445, Ordinance Calendar Series No. 02-0538.

SECTION 11 – SERVICE VEHICLES

License Required: No person shall engage in the business of cleaning, pumping or otherwise servicing OTS or any other facility or apparatus which accumulates septage or sludge without first obtaining a license from the Parish or its designee for each service vehicle to be used in such business. A license shall be issued on or after the service vehicle has been inspected and certified as satisfactory by the Parish health unit or the designee of the Parish.

No license for the cleaning, pumping or otherwise servicing any OTS, or any other facility or apparatus which accumulates septage or sludge or any other liquid or dewatered waste shall be granted by the

Parish until the applicant furnishes to the Parish a certificate of registration evidencing that the applicant is a registered user of a Parish designated, LDEQ or other appropriate governmental regulatory agency permitted Septage/Sludge Treatment Facility.

Granting of the license shall be evidenced by a sticker furnished by the Parish or its designee which shall be placed on the lower right side of each service vehicle's windshield. The fee for the license shall be \$50.00 per annum per service vehicle. The license may be revoked or suspended if the person ceases to meet requirements for the license or violates any provisions of this Section.

Insurance Required: No license for the cleaning, pumping or otherwise servicing of septage, sludge or any other liquid or dewatered waste shall be granted by the Parish or its designee until the applicant furnishes to the appropriate party a certificate of insurance evidencing that the applicant has in force contractor's public liability insurance covering the hauling and disposal of such waste by the applicant, covering the applicant, the Parish and any designee thereof with a policy limit of not less than \$300,000.00. The policy must be issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in the State of Louisiana and shall name the Parish and any designee as an additional insured and shall not expire prior to the expiration date of the Parish license and shall provide that it cannot be cancelled without thirty (30) days written notice to the Parish.

Required Capacity and Inspection: Service vehicles regulated by this Section shall be required to have capacities of not less than 1,300 gallons and shall be equipped with an operable sludge or vacuum type pump, provided however, that vehicles engaged exclusively in servicing commercially supplied individual toilets for temporary usage (port-a-let) shall be required to have capacities of no less than 500 gallons. Such vehicles shall be required to be filled with water at the time of inspection by the Parish health unit or other inspector, and no license shall be issued if any leaks are found. Vehicle inspections shall be conducted at the owner's place of business or a site specified by the inspector within the Parish.

Deposit of Waste by Operators Limited to Permitted Locations: Operators of service vehicles regulated pursuant to this Section shall be prohibited from depositing any sewerage, septage or sludge, including any liquid or dewatered waste except in Parish recognized LDEQ permitted Septage/Sludge Treatment Facilities in any location. Moreover, operators of such service vehicles must maintain and make available to the Department written service logs which represent the following:

- A. Each customer or operator which owns or operates an individual sewage/septic disposal system or any other facility or apparatus which accumulates septage or sludge
- B. The dates service was provided for such customers and the corresponding wastewater, septage or sludge volumes pumped and hauled for such customers; and
- C. The dates and wastewater, septage or sludge volumes delivered to aforementioned Parish designated, LDEQ permitted Septage/Sludge Treatment Facilities.
- D. In order for any Hauler to achieve compliance herewith, the volumes reported pursuant to Sections (B) and (C) must be equal.

Disposal of Hazardous Waste and Certain Other Types of Waste Prohibited: The disposal in the Parish by any person of liquid or dewatered waste which is infectious, (other than sewage, septage or sludge) flammable or volatile, or hazardous waste as described in the current Louisiana solid waste rules and regulations shall be prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to petroleum based products and/or antifreeze.

Rescission of License: The director of the Department may revoke the license for a any hauler or service vehicle regulated pursuant to this Section for violations of the provisions of this Section or other ordinances or the failure to obey any order of an authorized Parish personnel or failure to pay assessed fees, surcharges or fines.

SECTION 12 – ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Provisions of this Ordinance shall be enforced by the Department and/or its designated representative. Any violation hereof shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as provided in Section 1-008.00 of the Code of Ordinances of St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

Misdemeanor: Any person within the Parish who violates this Ordinance, or who shall permit such a violation to exist on the premises under his control, or who shall fail to take action to abate the existence of the violation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable therefore, provided by law. A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues.

Equitable Relief: In the event a violation exists or there is a threat of a violation of the Ordinance, the Department, or their designees, may take appropriate action to enforce the Ordinance. Such action may include application for injunctive relief, action to compel performance, including revocation of any license or other appropriate action in court if necessary to prevent, restrain, correct or abate such violation or threatened violations. Such remedies are cumulative in nature.

Civil Action or Cost as Special Tax: If a person fails to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, the Parish may recover cost incurred for corrective action in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction or, at the discretion of the St. Tammany Parish Government, the cost may be certified to the Parish auditor as a special tax against the real property.

Citation: The Department, or their designees, may issue citations for violations of the Ordinance. The citation shall be issued to the person charged with the violation, or in the case of a corporation or municipality, to the supervisor at the site of the violation or any officer of any agency express or implied to authorize such issuance.

Inspection: All property affected by this Ordinance shall be subject to inspection by the Department or their designees, in accordance with this Ordinance. No person shall refuse to permit the Department, or their designees, to inspect any premises or interfere with or resist the Department, or their designees in the discharge of their duty to protect the public health and safety and the protection of the environment.

Abatement: The St. Tammany Parish Government, upon recommendation of the Department, may declare a violation of this Ordinance to be public nuisance and order abatement to be made initially at Parish expense. The Department shall present by certified mail an itemized statement for corrective action expenses to the owner of the real property where such abatement has been conducted. Such expenses for corrective action may also be recovered in civil action or the cost may be certified to the Parish auditor as a specific assessment against the real property as provided by law.

Justice of the Peace: A Justice of the Peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction over the sewage, Septage and sludge violations occurring in the Parish. In addition, a Constable may issue summons and service subpoenas anywhere in the Parish all in accordance with LSA-R.S. 13:2586. A prosecution of the sewage, Septage and sludge violations and compensation in criminal cases of a Justice of the Peace and Constable shall be in accordance with LSA-R.S. 13:2587.1 and LSA-R.S. 13:2589.

REPEAL: All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEVERABILITY: If any provision of this Ordinance shall be held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions herein which can be given effect without the invalid provision and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

ORDINANCE CALENDAR NO. 3288

ORDINANCE C. S. NO. _____

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EFFECTIVE DATE: All rules and regulations contained herein shall be in full force and effect on April 1, 2006. However, the effective date of these rules and regulations as they apply to existing haulers and operators, shall become effective July 1, 2006. This period of time will be necessary for said haulers to submit applications for solid waste activity licenses.

MOVED FOR ADOPTION BY: _____, SECONDED BY: _____

WHEREUPON THIS ORDINANCE WAS SUBMITTED TO A VOTE AND RESULTED IN THE FOLLOWING:

YEAS:

NAYS:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

THIS ORDINANCE WAS DECLARED ADOPTED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE PARISH COUNCIL ON THE _____ DAY OF _____ 2006; AND BECOMES ORDINANCE COUNCIL SERIES NO. _____.

STEVE STEFANCIK, COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

ATTEST:

DIANE HUESCHEN, COUNCIL CLERK

KEVIN DAVIS, PARISH PRESIDENT

Published Introduction _____, 2006
Published Adoption _____, 2006

Delivered to Parish President _____, 2006 @ _____
Returned to Council Clerk _____, 2006 @ _____