

City of NAPOLEON, OHIO

255 RIVERVIEW AVENUE - (419) 592-4010
NAPOLEON, OHIO 43545-0151



August 22, 1990

Mayor
Steven Lankenau

Members of Council
James Hershberger, President
Terri A. Williams
John E. Church
Randy J. Bachman
Matthew G. Gloor
Robert G. Heft

City Manager
Terry Dunn

Finance Director
Rupert W. Schweinhagen

Law Director
Michael J. Wesche

Prosecuting Attorney
Thomas L. Bischoff

Dennis J. Stelzer, Jr.
Clevite Elastomers
33 Lockwood Road
Milan, Ohio 44846


Dear Mr. Stelzer:

Enclosed is the information you requested concerning the discharge of industrial waste to the City's wastewater collection system. As per our meeting of July 25, 1990, Clevite- Elastomers will have to meet the enclosed industrial discharge guidelines for industrial wastes. In addition to these discharge limits we will also require the following items:

1. Wastewater's peak discharge rate and volume over a specified time period.
2. Monthly chemical analysis of wastewaters, to assure compliance as outlined in the attached industrial discharge guidelines. The analysis will be sent to the City on a monthly basis and will be a representative sample of the plants discharge.
3. Information on raw materials, processes, and products affecting wastewater volume and quality.
4. A plot plan of sewers within the plant site and pretreatment facility.
5. Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities.
6. Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the sanitary sewer.
7. Apply for and obtain a indirect discharge permit from the Ohio EPA.

I have also enclosed a copy of the City's Code of Ordinances section that covers sewer service for your information. Regarding the capacity of the existing sanitary line, our City Engineer has checked the size and capacity and has informed me that it should handle your projected flow. If you have any further questions regarding this matter or would like to setup another meeting, please contact me.

Sincerely;


Roger L. Noblit Jr.
Director of Water & Wastewater Plts.

Enclosure

cc: Terry Dunn, City Manager
Marc Gerkin, City Engineer

Commercial & Industrial Wastes

No Commercial or Industrial Wastes of a deleterious nature shall be discharged into the City's Sanitary Sewer System, that prior to mixing with sanitary sewage do not meet the following limitations:

- a. Have a pH greater than 9.0 or less than 6.5 .
- b. Contain Cyanide greater than 0.02 ppm.
- c. Contain more than 1.0 ppm of Hexavalent Chromium.
- d. Contain more than 0.5 ppm of Trivalent Chromium.
- e. Contain more than 5.0 ppm of Nickel as Ni.
- f. Contain more than 2.0 ppm of Zinc as Zn.
- g. Contain more than 50 ppm of Chloroform extractable substances.
- h. Contain more than 0.50 ppm of Copper.
- i. Contain more than 0.01 ppm of Cadmium.
- j. Contain more than 0.3 ppb of Mercury.
- k. Contain more than 0.02 ppm of Lead.
- l. Contain more than 7.0 ppm of Phosphorus.
- m. Contain more than 250 ppm of Suspended Solids.
- n. Contain more than 200 ppm of BOD by weight.

CHAPTER 52: SEWER SERVICE

Section

General

SEWER RATES AND BILLS

52.01 Authority to establish rates and regulations for sewer service

§ 52.02 NECESSITY FOR SEWER CHARGES.

Sewer Rates And Bills

It is determined and declared to be necessary to the protection of the public health, safety, welfare, and convenience of the city to establish and collect charges upon all lots, lands, and premises which are served by connection with the municipal sewerage system of the city. ('65 Code, § 33.02)

- 52.02 Necessity for sewer charges
- 52.03 Sewer revenue fund established
- 52.04 User charges
- 52.05 Industrial cost recovery
- 52.06 Determination of charges, meters
- 52.07 Billing of sewer charges
- 52.08 Payment of sewer bills
- 52.09 Charges made a lien on premises served; discontinuance of service

§ 52.03 SEWER REVENUE FUND ESTABLISHED.

The funds received from the collection of the rates and charges provided in § 52.04 below shall be deposited daily with the clerk-treasurer, who shall keep the same in a separate fund designated "Sewer Revenue Fund." Subject to the provisions of any ordinance or indenture of mortgage authorizing and securing the issuance of mortgage revenue bonds for said system, moneys in this fund shall be used for the payment of the cost and expense of the operation, maintenance, repair, and management of the system, and for the payment of debt charges on bonds issued for extensions and improvements of said system, and any surplus in such fund over and above the requirements before mentioned may be used for the enlargement and replacement of the system and parts thereof including the purchase of real estate necessary thereto. ('65 Code, § 33.03)

Industrial Wastes

- 52.10 Definitions
- 52.11 Use of public sewers required
- 52.12 Private wastewater disposal
- 52.13 Building sewers and construction
- 52.14 Use of the public sewers
- 52.15 Powers and authority of inspectors
- 52.16 Revisions
- 52.17 Payments
- 52.99 Penalty

§ 52.04 USER CHARGES.

(A) An inspection fee shall be charged for each permit issued for connection to the public sanitary sewer. No person, firm, or corporation shall make a connection to the public sanitary sewer until an application for the connection has been approved and connection fee paid pursuant to the following schedule:

Cross-reference:

Utility payments made to agent on or before due date considered on time, see § 50.16

- \$60. (1) Single-family and duplex residential -
- (2) All multiple-family residential,

GENERAL

§ 52.01 AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR SEWER SERVICE.

The board of public affairs of the city is authorized to establish sewer rates and regulations for the sewer system of the city, subject to review by the council of the city. ('65 Code, § 33.01)

users outside the city, the capital charges shall include payment equivalent to the sums already invested in facilities by Napoleon users.

(2) Capital charges shall be billed monthly with the user charges established by division (B) above as follows:

<i>Monthly capital charge meter</i>	<i>Inside Napoleon</i>	<i>Outside Napoleon</i>
-------------------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------

For all users connected to the wastewater treatment works:	\$1.30	\$3.50
--	--------	--------

(a) \$.05 per 100 cf of water used, inside and outside of city.

(b) Out-of-city equity purchase - \$.41/100 cf.

('65 Code, § 33.04; amend. Ord. 1245, passed 7-21-75; amend. Ord. 1436, passed 12-19-77)

§ 52.05 INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY.

(A) Commencing when the facilities being constructed under Contracts Nos. 12A, effluent pump chamber and 12B, phosphorus control facilities are placed in operation (estimated to be July 1, 1975), there is levied and assessed upon each industrial user an industrial cost recovery charge or rental. The industrial cost recovery charge shall be equal to each user's share of the federal grant for the above project allocable to the industrial class. The federal grant allocable to the user class shall be divided by the useful life of the facilities or 30 years, whichever is less.

(B) An industrial user's share shall be based on all factors which significantly influence the cost of the treatment works, including strength, volume, and delivery rate characteristics. Whenever there is a substantial change in the strength, volume, or delivery flow rate characteristics of any industrial user, such user's share shall be adjusted accordingly.

(C) The allocable costs of the present federal grant have been computed to be \$160,100. Industrial users shall pay industrial cost recovery as follows:

\$.007 per 100 cf of flow
\$ 0 per 100 pounds of BOD
\$ 0 per 1,000 pounds of suspended solids

(D) The determination of yearly BOD and SS

loadings shall be made by monitoring the wastewater from industrial users to obtain an average BOD and SS concentration, then multiplying these values by the total yearly flow. The method for monitoring the wastewater is described in a subsequent section. Yearly wastewater flows will be obtained from the utility department records. A deduction shall be made from these loadings for the contribution attributable to domestic uses within the industry. This deduction shall be based on figures supplied by EPA of 20 gallons per employee per day at concentrations of 200 mg/l BOD and 250 mg/l SS. This results in deductions of 12 lbs. of BOD per employee, and 16 lbs. of SS. The employment figures to be used in this step shall be obtained from either the current edition of Directory of Ohio Manufacturers, or the Chamber of Commerce.

(E) The city manager shall establish and maintain a monitoring program to obtain the information required to assess the industrial cost recovery charges. The data from this program shall include volume of wastes discharged, BOD, suspended solids, and delivery rate characteristics from each industrial user. These values shall then be multiplied by the unit charges defined in division (C) to be assessed each industrial user.

(F) All significant users of the wastewater treatment works shall furnish to the city manager a signed letter of intent to pay that portion of all federal grant amounts allocable to the treatment of its wastes. Each such user shall include a statement of the industrial user's intended period of use of the treatment works.

(G) The city manager shall review all projects involving federal allocations to determine if the wastes from the industrial user class significantly influence the capital costs of the project. Factors such as strength, volume, delivery flow rate, and nature of discharge shall be considered. If these wastes influence the capital costs, the city manager shall assess an industrial cost recovery charge, in addition to that defined in division (C), to insure a proportioned distribution of the required revenue from each industrial user.

(H) The city shall retain 50% of the collected industrial cost recovery. The remainder, together with any interest earned thereon, shall be returned to the U.S. Treasury on an annual basis, beginning one year after the facilities are placed in service.

(I) A minimum of 80% of the city's retained amounts, together with interest earned thereon, shall be used solely for eligible costs of expansion and reconstruction of the treatment works. The city

the collection and accounting of the sewer rates will be coordinated with the billings and accounting of the city waterworks accounting procedure.
(65 Code, § 33.07)

§ 52.08 PAYMENT OF SEWER BILLS.

The sewer charges provided in § 52.04 shall be payable monthly at the city waterworks office. Charges established in respect to premises served by the city waterworks system shall be included in and be payable with the city water bill to such premises; and in respect to premises not so served shall be billed and payable at the same times, respectively, as city water bills. Any building or premises making connection with the system and using the same after July 1, 1952, shall be charged a per diem pro rata amount based upon the monthly minimum charge, from the time such sewer connection is made or such discharge into the system, either directly or indirectly, is begun, until the commencement of the next following period applicable to said premises, except that should the measured service exceed the minimum charge, the measured rate or rates shall be charged. In case of failure to pay bill for sewer charges on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month next following the month for which said bill is rendered, a penalty of 10% shall be added to such bill.
(65 Code, § 33.08)

§ 52.09 CHARGES MADE A LIEN ON PREMISES SERVED; DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE.

Each sewer charge established and made pursuant to this chapter is made a lien upon the premises charged therewith and, if the charge is not paid within 90 days after it shall be due and payable, it shall be certified to the auditor of the county in which the premises are situated, who shall place the charge on the tax duplicate with the interest and penalties allowed by law, and be collected as other municipal taxes are collected. The city shall also have the right, in the event of nonpayment, to discontinue service to such premises of water supplied by the city's waterworks system until the unpaid sewer charges have been fully paid.
(65 Code, § 33.09)

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

§ 52.10 DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of §§ 52.04, 52.05, and 52.10 through 52.17 the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings ascribed to them respectively.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in 5 days at 20°C., expressed in milligrams per liter.

BUILDING DRAIN. The lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning 5 feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

BUILDING SEWER. The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called house connection.

CAPITAL CHARGES. Those amounts paid by each premise connected to the wastewater treatment works to pay the debt service requirements and capital expenditures to enlarge or improve the wastewater facilities. Those premises outside the city shall have included in their capital charge an amount equivalent to the sum paid by property inside the city through ad valorem taxes and investments in facilities already paid for by city residents.

COMBINED SEWER. A sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

COMPATIBLE POLLUTANT. Pollutants that the treatment plant was designed to treat which are BOD, SS, phosphorus, and fecal coliform bacteria, plus additional pollutants identified in the NPDES Permit if the publicly owned treatment works was designed to treat such pollutants and in fact does remove such pollutants to a substantial degree.

CONNECTION CHARGE. That amount paid by each new premises connected to the wastewater treatment system to pay for the city's share of facilities required to serve the premises.

EASEMENT. An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

FLOATABLE OIL. Oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from

RETAINED AMOUNTS. 50% of the recovered amounts as defined in this section.

SANITARY SEWER. A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with minor quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.

SEGREGATED DOMESTIC WASTES. Wastes which are characterized by a per capita discharge of 100 gallons/day at a loading of 200 mg/l BOD and 250 mg/l SS (normal domestic sewage).

SEWAGE. The spent water of a community. The preferred term is **WASTEWATER**, as defined in this section.

SEWER. A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

SIGNIFICANT USER. Any industrial user that will contribute greater than 10% of the design flow or design pollutant loading of the treatment works.

SLUG. Any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes more than 5 times the average 24-hour concentration or flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system and performance of the wastewater treatment works.

STORM DRAIN or STORM SEWER. A drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. Total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods" and referred to as nonfilterable residue.

UNPOLLUTED WATER. Water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

USER CHARGE. That amount paid by each premise connected to the wastewater facilities, proportionate to the service provided. This charge

shall cover all operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the facilities.

WASTEWATER. The spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that may be present.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS. The structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent. Specifically defined in 40 CFR 35.905-23.

WATERCOURSE. A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently. (Ord. 1245, passed 7-21-75)

§ 52.11 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited, in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the city, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or objectionable waste.

(B) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the city, any wastewater or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance.

(C) Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater within the city.

(D) The owners of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the city and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the city, is hereby required at the owner's expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities therein directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, within 90 days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within 100 feet (30.5 meters) of the property line. (65 Code, §§ 33.15, 33.16; amend. Ord. 1245, passed 7-21-75) Penalty, see § 52.99

quality vitrified clay sewer pipe ASTM C 13 standard strength or ASTM C 200 extra strength with precast plastic or o-ring joints (ASTM C 425, and manhole joints C 443); or of asbestos-cement pipe (ASTM C 428) with couplings of the sleeve type, with pure rubber gaskets (ASTM D 1869); or of cast iron soil pipe (ASTM A 74) with joints complying with applicable plumbing code requirements. Any part of the building sewer that is located within 10 feet of a water service pipe shall be constructed of cast iron soil pipe with leaded joints. Cast iron pipe with leaded joints may be required by the building inspector or other duly authorized inspector, where the building sewer is exposed to damage by tree roots. If installed in filled or unstable ground, the building sewer shall be of cast-iron soil pipe, except that nonmetallic material may be accepted if laid on a suitable concrete bed or cradle as approved by the inspector.

(I) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.

(J) No connection or lateral extending to private property from a public sewer or drain shall be constructed except in accordance with specifications issued by the city manager.

(K) All connections, tappings, or openings shall be made under the supervision of the city manager. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the city manager when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer.

(L) All excavations 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 city. All refilling of the excavation made for such connection shall be under the supervision of the street superintendent. (Ord. 1083, passed 3-7-73; amend. Ord. 1245, passed 7-21-75) Penalty, see § 52.99

§ 52.14 USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS.

(A) No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface,

or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the wastewater facilities. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.

(B) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters such as stormwater, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or cooling water to any sewer, except stormwater runoff from limited areas, which may be discharged to the sanitary sewer by permission of the city manager.

(C) Whenever the city manager shall find that any provision of division (B) is being violated, he shall issue a written order to the person responsible for the removal, elimination, or correction of such condition, or to remove such connectors or drains from such sewer within 60 days after service of the order. The service of the order, as mentioned herein, may be made upon the person to whom it is directed, either by delivering a copy of the order to the offending person, or by delivering it to and leaving it with any person in charge of the premises, or by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of the premises.

(D) Stormwater other than that exempted under division (B) and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to the sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the city manager and other regulatory agencies. Unpolluted industrial cooling water or process waters may be discharged, on approval of the city manager, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural outlet.

(E) Whenever sewers are about to be or have been constructed for the purpose of carrying off sewage and drainage from lots and lands outside the corporate limits, no permission shall be given or granted to connect the sewers or sewage treatment works of the city for carrying off such sewage or drainage, nor shall the use of the sewers or sewage treatment works of the city be permitted for the sewage and drainage of the lots and lands outside of the corporate limits, unless there shall have been secured written permission from the city manager which shall be given only if the sewers or system of sewers for which such connection or use is sought conform to the plans theretofore adopted by the city. A certificate of approval of the sewers by the Ohio EPA shall also be furnished where, by law, such plans are required to be approved.

(F) Whenever annexation of any territory to the city is sought or petitioned for, such annexation shall not be accepted unless approval of the city manager as

city manager for such materials.

(6) Any waters or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits which may be established by the city manager.

(7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the city manager in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

(8) Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both, which constitute a *SLUG* as defined herein.

(9) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such a degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

(10) Any water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.

(L) The city manager shall require all discharges to conform to all NPDES permit requirements and any other unspecified state or federal regulations.

(M) If any water 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 division (H) and which, in the judgment of the city manager, may interfere with, pass through, or otherwise be incompatible with the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the city manager may:

- (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, and/or
- (4) Require payment to cover added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions

of § 52.17.

(N) If the city manager permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the city manager.

(O) When considering the alternatives listed in division (M), the city manager shall give consideration to the economic impact of each alternative on the discharger.

(P) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the city manager, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, as specified in (K) (3) or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that these interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the city manager, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintenance of these interceptors the owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the city manager. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the owner's personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.

(Q) Where pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided or required for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(R) When required by the city manager, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. The structure, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the city manager. The structure 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.

(S) The city manager may require a user of sewer services to provide information needed to determine compliance with this ordinance. These requirements may include:

distribution of operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of the treatment works within the jurisdiction of the city to each user class in proportion to such user's contribution of the total wastewater loading of the treatment works. Factors such as strength, volume, and delivery flow rate characteristics shall be included to ensure a proportional distribution of the costs.

(B) The charges shall be reviewed annually and revised periodically as required.

(C) The charges shall derive revenue sufficient to meet all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of the system.

('65 Code, § 33.11; amend. Ord. 1245, passed 7-21-75)

§ 52.17 PAYMENTS.

(A) All charges for connection and permits shall be payable upon application.

(B) Charges for user charges, capital charges, and industrial cost recovery shall be billed monthly, and payment shall be made on or before the tenth day of the month. (See §§ 52.04, 52.05)

(C) Payments shall be made at the office of the city treasurer or such other places as he may designate.

(D) If the bill for services remains unpaid by the twenty-fifth day of the month in which same is due, a 48-hour notice of shutoff shall be delivered to the property. If payment is not made within this 48-hour period, the water connection to this property shall be shut off at such premises as soon as practicable. The water will be turned back on when the charges are paid. If not paid, the amount due shall be certified to the county auditor and collected with the other ad valorem taxes on the property.

(E) Each charge or rental levied by or pursuant to this chapter is hereby made a lien upon the corresponding lot, land, or premises served by a connection to the wastewater system of the city; and if same is not paid as hereinbefore provided, it shall be certified to the auditor of Henry County, Ohio, who shall place the same on the tax duplicates of the county, with interest and penalties allowed by law, and it shall be collected as other taxes on the property are collected. ('65 Code, §§ 33.08 and 33.09; amend. Ord. 1245, passed 7-21-75)

(F) Commencing on January 4, 1974, for the use of sanitary interceptor sewers, there shall be an additional tap charge for all tributary parcels now in the city to which a sanitary sewer has not been assessed and also for all parcels hereafter annexed to the city, as follows:

(1) Residential tap charges shall be:

(a) For subdivisions with single-family dwellings, the charge shall be based upon a minimum of \$87 per 7,200 square feet of land exclusive of streets or a charge of \$87 per dwelling unit location, whichever is greater. Dwelling unit location is defined as a lot established by the subdivider by metes and bounds survey or any other means which describes an area of ground to be used for one single dwelling unit.

(b) For subdivisions with multi-family units of any nature, or mobile home courts, the charge will be \$87 per individual dwelling unit, or \$87 per 7,200 square feet of land exclusive of dedicated streets, whichever is greater.

(2) For all other developments of any kind, the charge shall be \$87 per 7,200 square feet of land, exclusive of streets.

(3) The charge shall be assessed for any new construction, remodeling, or reconstruction at the time of the issuance of the building permit, or if there is no building permit required, prior to the commencement of construction; it shall also be assessed for any buildings or structures existing on land which is annexed, at the time of annexation.

(G) This tap charge shall be paid or secured to be paid before any building permit may be issued by the proper authority of the city, or before any construction is commenced if no permit is required. The charge shall be paid only for the area upon which construction is commenced or for the area for which the building permit is granted.

(H) The builder and subdivider shall make application to the engineering department of the city, for determination of the tap charge prior to issuance of a building permit or commencing construction. This application shall be on such forms as are prescribed by the engineering department of the city, and shall designate the area for which the tap charge determination is required. After the determination of the tap charge, the charge shall be paid or secured to be paid to the city clerk, at which time a building permit may be issued or construction commenced only for the area for which the tap charge was paid or