

ORDINANCE NO. #921

SEWER USE ORDINANCE

An ordinance regulating the use of public and private sewers and drains, private wastewater disposal, the installation and connection of building sewers, and the discharge of waters and wastes into the public sewer system, and providing penalties for violations thereof, in the City of La Salle, County of La Salle, and State of Illinois.

Be it ordained and enacted by the City Council of the City of La Salle, County of La Salle and State of Illinois as follows:

ARTICLE I

Definitions

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this ordinance shall be as follows:

Section 1. "Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)" shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20°C expressed in milligrams per liter.

Section 2. "Building drain" shall mean that part of 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 five (5) feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

Section 3. "Building sewer" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called house connection.

Section 4. "Combined sewer" shall mean a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

Section 5. "Easement" shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

Section 6. "Floatable oil" is oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

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Section 7. "Garbage" shall mean the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.

Section 8. "Industrial wastes" shall mean the wastewater from industrial processes, trade, or business as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

Section 9. "Natural outlet" shall mean any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

Section 10. "May" is permissive (see "shall", Section 19).

Section 11. "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.

Section 12. "pH" shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen-ions, in grams, per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and hydrogen-ion concentration of 10^{-7} .

Section 13. "Properly shredded garbage" shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

Section 14. "Public sewer" shall mean a common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.

Section 15. "Sanitary sewer" shall mean 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.

Section 16. "Sewage" is the spent water of a community. The preferred term is "wastewater", Section 25.

Section 17. "Sewage Treatment Plant" shall mean any arrangements of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

Section 18. "Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

Section 19. "Shall" is mandatory (see "may", Section 10).

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Section 20. "Slug" shall mean 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 fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment works.

Section 21. "Storm drain" (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.

Section 22. "Superintendent" shall mean the Superintendent of Public Works of the City of La Salle, or his authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

Section 23. "Suspended solids" shall mean 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.

Section 24. "Unpolluted water" is 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.

Section 25. "Wastewater" shall mean 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.

Section 26. "Wastewater facilities" shall mean the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.

Section 27. "Wastewater treatment works" shall mean an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with "waste treatment plant" or "Wastewater treatment plant" or "water pollution control plant".

Section 28. "Watercourse" shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

ARTICLE II

Use of Public Sewers Required

Section 1. 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 of La Salle, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said City, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the City of La Salle, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said City, any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance.

Section 3. 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.

Section 4. The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the City of La Salle and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the City, is hereby required at the owner(s) expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet (30.5 meters) of the property line.

ARTICLE III

Private Wastewater Disposal

Section 1. Where a public sanitary or combined sewer is not available under the provisions of Article II, Section 4, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of this article.

Section 2. Before commencement of construction of a private wastewater disposal system the owner or owners shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Superintendent. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the City, which the applicant shall supplement

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by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the Superintendent. A permit and inspection fee of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) shall be paid to the City at the time the application is filed.

Section 3. A permit for a private wastewater disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. The Superintendent shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction, and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the Superintendent when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within 48 hours of the receipt of notice by the Superintendent.

Section 4. The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the department of public health of the State of Illinois. No permit shall be issued for any private wastewater disposal system employing sub-surface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than 8,000 square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

Section 5. At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, as provided in Article III, Section 4, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within sixty (60) days in compliance with this ordinance, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with suitable material.

Section 6. The owner(s) shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the City.

Section 7. No statement contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Superintendent.

ARTICLE IV

Building Sewers and Connections

Section 1. No unauthorized person or persons shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public

sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Superintendent.

Section 2. There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (a) for residential and commercial service, and (b) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or owners or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Superintendent. A permit and inspection fee of \$25.00 for a residential or commercial building sewer permit and \$50.00 for an industrial building sewer permit shall be paid to the City at the time the application is filed.

Section 3. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner(s). The owner(s) shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

Section 4. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer, but the City does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.

Section 5. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Superintendent, to meet all requirements of this ordinance.

Section 6. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in the appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials and the Water

Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply. A building sewer permit will only be issued and a sewer connection shall only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that the downstream sewerage facilities, including sewers, pump stations and wastewater treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load.

Section 7. 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 at no expense to the City.

Section 8. No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer unless such connection is approved by the Superintendent for purposes of disposal of polluted surface drainage.

Section 9. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials and the Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight and verified by proper testing. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Superintendent or his representative before installation.

Section 10. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Superintendent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the Superintendent or his representative.

Section 11. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazards. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the City.

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ARTICLE V

Use of the Public Sewers

Section 1. No person(s) 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 stormwater may be polluted at times, may be discharged to the sanitary sewer by permission of the Superintendent.

Section 2. Stormwater other than that exempted under Section 1, Article V, and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Superintendent and other regulatory agencies. Unpolluted industrial cooling water or process waters may be discharged, on approval of the Superintendent, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural outlet.

Section 3. No person(s) shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

(a) Any gasoline, benzene, naptha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.

(b) Any waters containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes to injure or interfere with any waste treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.

(c) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the wastewater works.

(d) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the wastewater facilities such as, but not limited to, ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

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Section 4. The following described substances, materials, waters, or waste shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, will not have any adverse effect on the receiving stream, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The Superintendent may set limitations lower than the limitations established in the regulations below if in his opinion such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives.

In forming his opinion as to the acceptability, the Superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of the waste in the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer which shall not be violated without approval of the Superintendent are as follows:

(a) Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150° Fahrenheit (65° Celsius).

(b) Wastewater containing more than 25 milligrams per liter of petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils, or product of mineral oil origin.

(c) Wastewater from industrial plants containing floatable oils, fat, or grease.

(d) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded (see Article I, Section 13). Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers.

(e) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances to such degree that any such material received in the composite wastewater at the wastewater treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Superintendent for such materials.

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

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

(h) Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both which constitute a "slug" as defined herein.

(i) 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 degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

(j) 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.

(k) Materials which exert or cause: (1) unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate); (2) excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions); (3) unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.

Section 5. If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 4 of this Article, and which in the judgment of the Superintendent, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Superintendent may:

(a) Reject the wastes,

(b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers,

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(c) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or

(d) Require payment to cover added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of Section 10 of this article.

When considering the above alternatives, the Superintendent shall give consideration to the economic impact of each alternative on the discharger. If the Superintendent 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 Superintendent.

Section 6: Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, as specified in Section 4(c), or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Superintendent, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

In the maintaining of these interceptors the owner(s) 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 Superintendent. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by owner(s)' personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.

Section 7. 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(s) at his expense.

Section 8. When required by the Superintendent, the owner(s) 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. Such structure, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved

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by the Superintendent. 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.

Section 9. The Superintendent may require a user of sewer services to provide information needed to determine compliance with this ordinance. These requirements may include:

- (1) Wastewaters discharge peak rate and volume over a specified time period.
- (2) Chemical analyses of wastewaters.
- (3) Information on raw materials, processes, and products affecting wastewater volume and quality.
- (4) Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, sludge, oil, solvent, or other materials important to sewer use control.
- (5) A plot plan of sewers of the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility location.
- (6) Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities.
- (7) Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the municipal sewer.

Section 10. Water Quality Standards have been adopted by the State of Illinois, naming dissolved and suspended substances which are objectionable, and established the quantities of each which may be discharged into the Illinois River as a receiving stream. The City sewer system may normally be expected to provide a considerable dilution and this may be taken into account by an industrial or commercial user as follows:

(1) Any industrial or commercial sanitary sewer user may normally expect to discharge five times the concentration of any substance into the sanitary sewer which would be permitted by the Water Quality Standards if the said user discharged the said waste directly to the Illinois River.

(2) Possibly higher concentrations of some substances may be discharged without interfering with the sewage treatment process and this will be considered by the City, providing:

(a) The industrial or commercial user inaugurates and maintains a suitable system of policing its sewage effluent quality and quantity.

(b) The industry shall arrange to discharge at a uniform rate any substances included in the list of objectionable materials of the State Water Quality Standards for the Illinois River at La Salle.

Section 11. Any industry discharging as much as 5 times the allowable concentration of any substance which falls into the category of an objectionable substance in terms of the Water Quality Standards shall periodically sample the sewage leaving each sewer which discharges into the City system and shall submit a monthly report to the City including sampling data and results of analysis. The concentration of any of said substances which can occur in a grab sample of waste taken under the "worst" circumstances at the "worst" time shall be the concentration that governs.

Section 12. All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this ordinance shall be determined in accordance with the last edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected.

Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24 hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic samples.)

Section 13. No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the City and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the City for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern.

Section 14. All disposal by any person into the sewer system is unlawful except those discharges in compliance with Federal Standards promulgated pursuant to the Federal Act and more stringent State and local standards.

ARTICLE VI

Protection From Damage

Section 1. No unauthorized person(s) 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(s) violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under the charge of disorderly conduct.

ARTICLE VII

Powers and Authority of Inspectors

Section 1. The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the City and representatives of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing pertinent to discharge to the community system in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 2. The Superintendent or other duly authorized employees of the City or representatives of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) are authorized to obtain information concerning industrial processes which have a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the wastewater collection system. The industry may withhold information considered confidential. The industry must establish that the revelation to the public of the information in question might result in an advantage to competitors.

Section 3. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Article VII, Section 1, above, the Superintendent or duly authorized employees of the City or representatives of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company, and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the City employees, and the City shall indemnify the company against loss or damage

to its property by City employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in Article V, Section 8.

Section 4. The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the City and representatives of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the City holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the wastewater facilities lying within said easement.

All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

ARTICLE VIII

Penalties

Section 1. Any person found to be violating any provisions of this ordinance except Article VI shall be served by the City with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a 10 day limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

Section 2. Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in Article VIII, Section 1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the above provisions of this ordinance shall become liable to the City for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the City by reason of such violation.

ARTICLE IX

Validity

Section 1. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

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Section 2. The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this ordinance which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

ARTICLE X

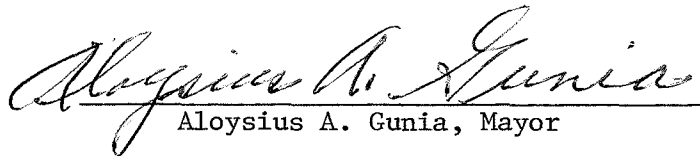
Ordinance in Force

Section 1. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recording, and publication as provided by law.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be published in book or pamphlet form.

Section 3. Passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of La Salle, State of Illinois, on the 14th day of NOVEMBER, A.D. 1977, by the following vote:

Ayes 8 Nays 0


Aloysius A. Gunia, Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk