

## EXHIBIT A

### 911.04 WATER MAINS.

1.(a) Public Water Main. All pipes belonging to the Municipal Water Division for the distribution of water and laid in streets, alleys, parks or elsewhere, are public mains. There are to be no extensions of public mains, under any circumstances, less than eight inches in diameter. Public mains are to be of cement mortar-lined ductile iron pipe. Every extension of public water mains must have a hydrant in accordance with section 1501.20 of the Oberlin Fire Prevention Code. The City is responsible for public water mains and all service taps up to and including the curb shutoff.

(b) No public main shall be tapped, or connection made therewith, unless the City Manager or his duly authorized agent is present to supervise the work.

(c) All ferrules, corporation cocks and service lines for connections with public mains shall have an inner diameter of not less than one inch. Only Type K copper service pipe shall be used. No variation from this rule will be allowed, except by special permission of the City Manager.

2. (a) Private Water Main. For the purposes of this chapter, a private water main shall be defined as any water main which is not owned, operated and maintained by the Municipal Water Division. Private water mains may include, but are not limited to, those mains which provide domestic service, fire protection service or both domestic and fire protection services to one or more structures on one or more parcels for the exclusive benefit of those parcels. A private water main shall begin immediately downstream of the valve which connects it to the public water main.

(b). No extension of a private water main shall be made without the prior written authorization of the City Manager or his duly authorized agent. All private mains or extensions thereof shall be constructed in accordance with the Public Works Standards.

(c) The Owner(s) of all private water mains providing fire protection service are required to comply with the current edition of the National Fire Prevention Association Standard 25 for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems and the Oberlin Fire Prevention Code.

### 911.18 FIRE HYDRANTS.

1. (a) Public Fire Hydrant. For the purposes of this chapter, a public fire hydrant is defined as a fire hydrant directly connected to a public water main designed to provide fire protection services for the health, safety and welfare of the general public. No person, except the officers of the Public Works Department or their duly authorized agents, or the Fire Chief and members of the Fire Department in case of fire or regular drill of the Fire Department, shall open any fire hydrant or remove any cap or caps from the same. In every case where fire hydrants are open for the uses specified above, the valves shall be carefully closed and the drip examined to see that it is in good working order, and the caps properly replaced. In case the working of any fire hydrant is defective, the party so closing the same shall report the defects to the Director of Public Works forthwith. (1957 Code § 911.18)

2. (a) Private Fire Hydrant. For the purposes of this chapter, a private fire hydrant is defined as a hydrant connected to a private water main. All private fire hydrants shall be constructed in accordance with the Public Works Standards.

(b) In order to ensure the public health, safety and welfare, it is the private hydrant owner's responsibility to ensure hydrants are visible, accessible and in working condition at all times in accordance with the current edition of the National Fire Prevention Association Standard 25 for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems and the Oberlin Fire Prevention Code. All inspection, testing, maintenance and repairs shall be performed by a professional, licensed by the State of Ohio.

(c) Members of the Fire Department may enter onto private property at any time for the purpose of performing fire flow testing on a private fire hydrant. The City shall not be liable for any damage or harm occurring in connection with the performance of fire flow testing of a private fire hydrant when the damage or harm is proximately caused by failure of the private fire hydrant.