

Village of Stamford Sewer Use Law  
2001 Revision

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## ARTICLE 1

### SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

- Section 101 - Short Title
- Section 102 - General Purpose
- Section 103 - Specific Purposes
- Section 104 - Replacement of Previous Sewer Use Law

#### Section 101 - Short Title

For brevity and ease of communication, this Law may be cited as the Village of Stamford Sewer Use Law.

#### Section 102 - General Purpose

The general purpose of this Law is the following:

To provide for efficient, economic, environmentally safe, and legal operation of the Village of Stamford sewer system.

#### Section 103 - Specific Purposes

The specific purposes of this Law are the following:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of substances into the Village of Stamford sewer system that will:
  - (a) interfere with the Village of Stamford sewer system in any way,
  - (b) pass through the Village of Stamford sewer system to the state's waters and cause contravention of standards for those waters or cause violation of the Village of Stamford SPDES permit,
  - (c) increase the cost or otherwise hamper the disposal of Village of Stamford sewer system sludge and/or residuals,

- (d) endanger municipal employees,
  - (e) cause air pollution, or groundwater pollution, directly or indirectly,
  - (f) cause, directly or indirectly, any public nuisance condition.
- (2) To prevent new sources of infiltration and inflow and, as much as possible, eliminate existing sources of infiltration and inflow.
- (3) To assure that new sewers and connections are properly constructed.
- (4) To provide for equitable distribution to all users of the Village of Stamford sewer system of all costs, associated with sewage transmission, treatment, and residuals disposal, and to provide for the collection of such costs.

**Section 104 - Replacement of Previous Sewer Use Law**

The provisions in the existing Village of Stamford sewer system Law entitled "The Village Sewer Use Ordinance adopted January 25, 1972 and Local Law #2, adopted August 19, 1997" are hereby repealed and said provisions are replaced by the herein set forth Articles 1 through 14 inclusive.

**END OF ARTICLE 1**

## ARTICLE 2

### DEFINITIONS

- Section 201 - Defined Terms
- Section 202 - Abbreviations
- Section 203 - Undefined Terms

#### Section 201 - Defined Terms

Unless otherwise stated in the section where the term is used in this Law, the meaning of terms used in this Law shall be as stated below. When not inconsistent with the context, the present tense shall include the future, and words used in the plural shall include the singular and vice versa. Furthermore, a masculine pronoun shall include the feminine. "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissive.

Abnormal Sewage - Sewage whose concentration of one or more characteristics of normal sewage exceeds the maximum concentrations of the characteristics of normal sewage. See "normal sewage".

Act or "THE ACT" - The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq., as may be amended.

Administrator - The Regional Administrator of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region 2.

Ammonia - The result obtained, using an approved laboratory procedure, to determine the quantity of ammonia in a sample, expressed as milligrams of nitrogen per liter.

Applicant - That person who makes application for any permit. The applicant may be an owner, new or old, or his agent.

Approval Authority - The USEPA, or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), in the

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event the NYSDEC is delegated approval authority responsibility by the USEPA.

**Approved Laboratory Procedure** - The procedures defined as 'Standard Methods' in this article, or other procedures approved by the Village Board, for flow measurement or determination of the concentration of pollutants or their surrogates in waters, wastewaters, and/or sludges.

**ASTM, denoting American Society for Testing and Materials** - The latest edition of any ASTM specification, when stipulated in this Law.

**Authorized Representative of the Industrial User** - An authorized representative of the industrial user may be :

(a) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the industrial user is a corporation;

(b) A general partner or proprietor, if the industrial user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively;

(c) A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

**BOD, denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand** - The result obtained when using an approved laboratory procedure to determine the quantity of oxygen utilized in the aerobic biochemical oxidation of organic matter or in a sample, expressed in milligrams per liter.

**Builder** - Any person who undertakes to construct a building or any part of a building, either under contract or for resale.

**Building Drain** - That part of the lowest horizontal piping of

a building drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the building walls, and conveys it to the building lateral, which begins one (1) foot outside the inner face of the building wall.

**Chlorine Demand** - The result obtained when using an approved laboratory procedure to determine the difference between the amount of chlorine added to a sample and the amount of chlorine remaining in the sample at the end of a specified contact time, expressed in milligrams per liter.

**Village** - The Village of Stamford, NY incorporated on May 19, 1870.

**COD, denoting Chemical Oxygen Demand** - The result obtained when using an approved laboratory procedure to measure the oxygen requirement of that portion of matter, in a sample, that is susceptible to oxidation, by a specific chemical oxidant, expressed in milligrams per liter.

**Color** - The optical density at the visual wave length of maximum absorption, relative to distilled water. One hundred percent (100%) transmittance is equivalent to zero (0.0) optical density.

**Composite Sample** - The sample resulting from the combination of individual samples of wastewater taken at selected intervals, for a specified time period. The individual samples may have equal volumes or the individual volumes may be proportioned to the flow at the time of sampling.

**Connection** - Attachment of one user to a sewer. (See Extension)

**Connection Charge (Tap Fee)** - The one time application fee to offset village expenses to process an application for a connection of a building/street lateral to the public sewer. The fee also covers plan review, permit issuance, street repair cost, and inspection costs. The fee may be scaled to the amount of work involved, or to the size of the public sewer involved.

**Control Authority** - The term shall refer to "Approval Authority", or to the Village Board when village has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR 403.11.

**Control Manhole** - A manhole accessible to the Control Authority in or upstream of the street lateral, such that samples collected from the manhole represent the discharge to the sewer system.

**Conventional Pollutant** - A pollutant that the village treatment plant was designed to treat, defined in accordance with the Act.

**Cooling Water** - The water discharged from any system of condensation, air conditioning, refrigeration, or other similar sources. It shall contain no polluting substances which would produce COD or suspended solids in excess of five (5) milligrams per liter, or toxic substances, as limited elsewhere in this Law. It shall contain no phosphate-based cleaning compounds. The Owner shall maintain MSDS sheets on the treatment chemicals used in the cooling water.

**County** - Delaware

**Developer** - Any person who constructs or causing to be constructed, buildings for which wastewater disposal facilities are required.

**Direct Discharge** - The discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the Waters of the State of New York. (For reference, see Indirect Discharge.)

**Domestic Wastes** - see Sewage, Domestic.

**Dry Sewers** - The sanitary sewer installed in anticipation of future connection to a sewer system but which is not used, in the meantime, for transport of storm or sanitary sewage.

**End of Pipe** - For the purpose of determining compliance with limitations prescribed by Article 9, end of pipe shall mean the control manhole, provided the samples collected from the control manhole are representative of the discharge to the sewer system.

**End of Pipe Concentration** - The concentration of a substance in a sample of wastewater at end of pipe.

**End of Process Concentration** - see National Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

**Easement** - An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

**EPA, USEPA, or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** - The agency of the federal government charged with the administration and enforcement of federal environmental laws, rules, and regulations. Also may be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of this Agency.

**Extension** - Attachment of a sewer line, with more than one user, to an existing sewer line.

**Facility** - All buildings, other structures, grounds and contiguous property at any locations related to or connected with a user at the user's location.

**Floatable Oil** - Oil, grease, or fat in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in a wastewater treatment facility.

**Flow Rate** - The quantity of liquid or waste that flows in a certain period of time.

**Garbage** - The solid wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, from the handling, storage, and sale of produce, and from the packaging and canning of food.

**Grab Sample** - A single sample of wastewater representing the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the wastewater at one point and time.

**ICS Form** - The form used by the NYSDEC to survey industries to perform and update the Industrial Chemical Survey.

**Indirect Discharge** - The introduction of wastewater into a sewer system for treatment and ultimate discharge of the treated effluent to the State's Waters.  
(For reference, see Direct Discharge)

**Industrial** - Meaning or pertaining to industry, manufacturing, commerce, trade, business, or institution, and is distinguished from domestic or residential.

**Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS)** - The survey of industries in New York State, initiated by the NYSDEC, to determine chemical usage and storage by those industries.

**Industrial User** - See User, Industrial

**Industrial Wastes** - The liquid or liquid-carried solid, liquid and/or gaseous wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, service, utility, or business, as distinct from sanitary sewage.

**Infiltration** - Water, other than wastewater, that enters a sewer system (excluding building drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow. Infiltration is inadvertent, that is, not purposely designed or built into the sewer or drain.

**Inflow** - Water, other than wastewater, that enters a sewer system (including building drains) from sources such as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar drains, area drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, foundation drains,

swimming pools, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration. Inflow is purposely designed and/or built into the sewer or drain.

**Interference** - A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with discharges by other sources,

- (a) inhibits or disrupts the sewer system, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; or
- (b) is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Village of Stamford SPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the sewer system in accordance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations):
  - i - Section 405 of the Clean Water Act,
  - ii - 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 or the SWDA),
  - iii - Clean Air Act,
  - iv - Toxic Substance Control Act, and
  - v - Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

**Lateral, Building** - The sewer extension from the building drain to the Street Lateral or other place of wastewater disposal.

**Lateral, Street** - The sewer extension from the public sewer to the property line.

**National Categorical Pretreatment Standard, or Categorical Standard** - Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307 (B) and (C) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 1347), which applies to a specific category of industrial users. These standards apply at the end of the categorical process ("end of process").

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit** - A permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).

**National Prohibitive Discharge Standard, or Prohibitive Discharge Standard** - Any regulation developed under the authority of Section 307 (B) of the Act, and 40 CFR, Section 403.5.

**Natural Outlet** - Any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, to State's Waters.

**New Owner** - That individual or entity who purchased property within the Service Area of the village after the effective date of this law.

**New Source** - Any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of the proposed regulation prescribing a Section 307 (C) (33 U.S.C 1317) Categorical Pretreatment Standard which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is thereafter promulgated.

**New User** - A discharger to the sewer system who commences discharge after the effective date of this Law.

**Normal Sewage** - see Sewage, Normal.

**Nuisance** - The use or lack of use of the sewer system in such a manner so as to endanger life or health, give offense to the senses, or obstruct or otherwise interfere with the reasonable use or maintenance of the sewer system.

**Oil and Grease Concentration** - The result obtained when using

an approved laboratory procedure to determine the quantity of fats, wax, grease, and/or oil, in a sample, expressed in milligrams per liter.

**Old Owner** - That individual or entity who owns or owned a property, within the Service Area of the sewer system, purchased prior to the effective date of this Law, or who inherits property at any time and intends to sell the property, or has sold the property to a new owner, also the agent of the old owner.

**Other Wastes** - Garbage (shredded or unshredded), refuse, wood, egg shells, coffee grounds, sawdust, shavings, bark, sand, lime, ashes, and all other discarded matter not normally present in sewage or industrial wastes. Also, the discarded matter not normally present in sewage or industrial waste.

**Pass Through** - The discharge which exits the Village's sewer system into waters of the State in quantities, which, alone or in conjunction with Discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Village Sewer system SPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

**Permit** - A temporary revocable written document allowing use of the sewer system for specified wastes over a limited period of time, containing sampling locations and reporting frequencies, and requiring other actions as authorized by this Law.

**Person** - Any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, Federal, State, or local agency or entity, association, trust, estate or any other legal entity whatsoever.

**pH** - The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions, in gram moles per liter of solution. A pH value of 7.0, the pH scale midpoint, represents neutrality. Values above 7.0 represent alkaline conditions. Values below 7.0 represent acid conditions.

**Phosphorus, total** - See total phosphorus.

**Pollutant** - Any material placed into or onto the water, land and/or air, which interferes with the beneficial use of that water, land and/or air by any living thing at any time within the Village of Stamford.

**Pollution** - The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and/or radiological integrity of the State's waters, lands and/or airs resulting from the introduction of a pollutant into these media.

**Pretreatment (Treatment)** - The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a sewer system. The reduction or alteration can be achieved by physical, chemical, or biological process, process changes, or by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR, Section 403.6 (D).

**Pretreatment Requirements** - Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on an industrial user.

**Pretreatment Standard or National Pretreatment Standard** - Any Categorical Standard or Prohibitive Discharge Standard.

**Priority Pollutants** - The most recently revised or updated list, developed by the EPA, in accordance with the Act.

**Prohibitive Discharge Standard** - see National Prohibitive Discharge Standard.

**Properly Shredded Garbage** - 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, and with no particle having a dimension greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.

**Sewer Treatment Plant** - That portion of the sewer system designed to provide treatment to wastewater, and to treat sludge and residuals derived from such treatment.

**Publicly Owned Treatment Works Sewer System** - A treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C 1292), which is owned, in this instance, by Village of Stamford. This definition includes any sewers and appurtenances that transport wastewater to the sewer system treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers, or other conveyances not connected directly or indirectly to a facility providing treatment.

**Receiving Waters** - A natural water course or body of water (usually Waters of the State) into which treated or untreated sewage is discharged.

**Records** - Shall include, but not be limited to, any printed, typewritten, handwritten or otherwise recorded matter of whatever character (including paper or electronic media), including but not limited to, letters, files, memoranda, directives, notes and notebooks, correspondence, descriptions, telephone call slips, photographs, permits, applications, reports, compilations, films, graphs and inspection reports. For the purposes of this law, records shall mean records of and relating to waste generation, reuse and disposal, and shall include records of usage of raw materials.

**Roof Drain** - A drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof for disposal.

**Septage** - All liquids and solids in and removed from septic tanks, holding tanks, cesspools, or approved type of chemical toilets, including but not limited to those serving private residences, commercial establishments, institutions, and industries. Also sludge from small sewage treatment plants. Septage shall not have been contaminated with substances of concern or priority pollutants.

**Septic Tank** - A private domestic sewage treatment system

consisting of an underground tank with or without suitable baffling.

**Service Area of the Sewer System** - The legally defined bounds of real property from which wastewater may be discharged into the sewer system. The bounds shall be established, altered, changed, modified, reduced, enlarged, combined, or consolidated by action of the Village Board.

**Sewage** - A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, and such ground, surface, and storm water as may be inadvertently present. The admixture of sewage, as defined above, with industrial wastes and other wastes shall also be considered "sewage", within the meaning of this definition.

**Sewage, Domestic (Domestic Wastes)** - Liquid wastes from the non-commercial preparation, cooking, and handling of food, liquid wastes containing human excrement and similar matter from the sanitary conveniences in dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and institutions, or liquid wastes from clothes washing and/or floor/wall washing. Therefore, domestic sewage includes both black water and grey water. (See Sewage, Sanitary)

**Sewage, Normal** - Sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, which show, by analysis, the following characteristics:

(a) B.O.D. (Five Day) - 2090 lbs. per million gallons (250 milligrams per liter), or less.

(b) Suspended Solids - 2500 lbs. per million gallons (300 milligrams per liter), or less.

(c) Phosphorus - 125 lbs. per million gallons (15 milligrams per liter), or less.

(d) Ammonia - 250 lbs. per million gallons (30 milligrams per liter), or less.

(e) Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen - 417 lbs. per million gallons (50 milligrams per liter), or less.

(f) Chlorine Demand - 209 lbs. per million gallons (25 milligrams per liter), or less.

(g) Chemical Oxygen Demand - 2920 lbs. per million gallons (350 milligrams per liter), or less

(h) Oil and Grease - 830 lbs. per million gallons (100 milligrams per liter), or less.

In spite of satisfying one or more of these characteristics, if the sewage also contains substances of concern, it shall not be considered normal sewage.

**Sewage, Sanitary** - Liquid wastes from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings (including apartment houses and hotels), office buildings, factories, or institutions, and free from storm water, surface water, industrial, and other wastes. (See Domestic Wastes)

**Sewage Treatment Plant (Water Pollution Control Plant)** - see Sewer Treatment Plant

**Sewage, Unusual Strength or Character** - Sewage which has one or more characteristics greater than those of Normal Sewage and /or which contains one or more Substances of Concern.

**Sewer** - A pipe or conduit for carrying or transporting sewage.

**Sewer, Combined** - A sewer designed to receive and transport both surface runoff and sewage.

**Sewer, Public** - A sewer in which all abutting property owners have equal rights, and the use of which is controlled by the Village.

**Sewer, Sanitary** - A sewer which carries sewage, and to which storm, surface, and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

**Sewer, Storm (Storm Drain)** - A sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastewaters, other than cooling waters and other unpolluted waters.

**Sewerage System** - The Sewage Treatment Plant and all facilities for collecting, regulating, pumping, and transporting wastewater to and away from the sewer treatment plant.

**Sewerage Surcharge** - The demand payment for the use of a public sewer and/or sewage treatment plant for the handling of any sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes accepted for admission thereto in which the characteristics thereof exceed the maximum values of such characteristics in normal sewage. (See Volume Charge.)

**Significant Industrial User** - see User, Significant Industrial

**Significant Non-Compliance (SNC)** - A User is in significant non-compliance if its violation(s) meet(s) one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those, in sixty-six (66) percent or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period, which exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter;

(b) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those, in which thirty-three (33) percent or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period, which equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limits multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease; TRC = 1.2 for all other pollutants);

(c) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit(daily maximum or long-term average) that the

Village Board determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of village personnel or the general public);

- (d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the Village Board's exercise of its emergency authority under Article 11 of this Law;
- (e) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance
- (f) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (g) Failure to report accurately any non-compliance to the appropriate regulatory authorities;
- (h) Any other violation, which the Village Board determines will adversely affect the implementation or operation of the local pretreatment program.

**Slug** - A substantial deviation from normal rates of discharge or constituent concentration (see normal sewage) sufficient to cause interference. Or a discharge which, in concentration of any constituent or in quantity of flow, that exceeds, for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flow during normal user operations, shall constitute a slug.

**Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)** - A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual

issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972, and subsequent revisions.

**Standard Methods** - Procedures contained in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association, procedures established by the Administrator, pursuant to Section 304 (G) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, and amendments thereto. (If 40 CFR, Part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, then procedures set forth in EPA publication, "Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants", April 1977, and amendments thereto, shall be used.), any other procedure approved by the Administrator, or any other procedure approved by the Superintendent, whichever is the most conservative.

**State** - State of New York.

**State's Waters** - See Waters of the State.

**Storm Water** - Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation; also the flow resulting there from.

**Substances of Concern** - Those compounds which the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has determined may be harmful to man or the environment.

**Sump Pump** - A mechanism used for removing water from a sump or wet well.

**Suspended Solids** - The result obtained, using an approved laboratory procedure, to determine the dry weight of solids, in a sample, that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension, or are settleable, and can be removed from the sample by filtration, expressed in milligrams per liter.

**Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)** - The result obtained, using an approved laboratory procedure, to determine the quantity of

ammonia in a sample and released during the acid digestion of organic nitrogen compounds, expressed as milligrams of nitrogen per liter.

**Total Phosphorus** - The result obtained, using an approved laboratory procedure, to determine the total quantity of orthophosphate, in a sample of wastewater, following the hydrolysis of phosphorus compounds, expressed as milligrams of phosphorus per liter of sample.

**Toxic Substances** - Any substance, whether gaseous, liquid, or solid, that when discharged to a public sewer in sufficient quantities may be hazardous to sewer system operation and maintenance personnel, tend to interfere with any biological sewage treatment process, or to constitute a hazard to recreation in the receiving waters, due to the effluent from a sewage treatment plant or overflow point. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the EPA under provisions of CWA 307 (A), or other Acts.

**User** - Any person who contributes, causes, or permits the contribution of wastewater into the sewer system.

**User, Existing** - A discharger to the sewer system who is discharging on or before the effective date of this Law.

**User, Industrial** - A discharger to the sewer system who discharges non-domestic wastewaters.

**User, New** - A discharger to the sewer system who initiates discharge after the effective date of this Law.

**User, Significant Industrial (SIU)** - An industrial user of the Village of Stamford sewer system who is:

(a) Subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards promulgated by the EPA,

(b) Having substantial impact, either singly or in

combination with other industries, on the operation of the treatment works,

(c) Using, on an annual basis, more than 10,000 lbs or 1,000 gallons of raw material containing priority pollutants and/or substances of concern and discharging a measurable quantity of these pollutants to the sewer system,

(d) Discharging more than five percent (5%) of the flow or load of conventional pollutants received by the sewer system treatment plant.

\*Note: A user discharging a measurable quantity of a pollutant may be classified as non-significant if, at the influent to the POTW treatment plant, the pollutant is not detectable.

Village - The Village of Stamford, NY as incorporated on May 19, 1870

Sewer System Charge (User Charge) - The specific charge shall be subject to approval by the Village Board. The moneys so obtained shall be used for current operation and maintenance, for retirement of bonded indebtedness, and for funding of capital projects, of the sewer system. The basis of volume charge calculations shall be made available to the public, on demand, as provided in Article 13.

Wastewater - The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastewaters from dwellings, commercial establishments, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the sewer system.

Wastewater Discharge Permit - A permit as set forth in Article 10 of this Law.

Wastewater, Unusual Strength or Character - see Sewage,

Unusual Strength or Character.

**Waters of the State (State's Waters)** - All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof.

## Section 202 - Abbreviations

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

ANSI	-	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	-	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	-	American Water Works Association
BOD	-	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
CPLR	-	Code of Public Law and Rules
COD	-	Chemical Oxygen Demand
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
L	-	Liter
Mg	-	Milligram
Mg/l	-	Milligrams per liter
NCPI	-	National Clay Pipe Institute
NYCDEP	-	New York City Department of Environmental Protection
NPDES	-	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NYSDEC	-	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	-	New York State Department of Health
NYSDOT	-	New York State Department of Transportation
P	-	Total Phosphorus
PSI	-	Pounds per Square Inch
POTW	-	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPM	-	Parts per Million, weight basis
SIC	-	Standard Industrial Classification
SPDES	-	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWDA	-	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 690 L, et seq.
U.S.C.	-	United State Code of Laws
USEPA	-	United State Environmental Protection Agency
TSS	-	Total Suspended Solids

## Section 203 - Undefined Terms

Terms not defined in this article, or terms found to be ambiguous or improperly defined in this article, shall be defined by the Act, or Regulations, pursuant thereto.

END OF ARTICLE 2

### Article 3

#### USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

- Section 301 - Waste Disposal Unlawful
- Section 302 - Connecting Private Sewage System to Storm Sewer Unlawful
- Section 303 - Discharge of Sewage into Well Prohibited
- Section 304 - Wastewater Discharge Unlawful
- Section 305 - Building Permit Allowed Only When Approved Wastewater Disposal Available
- Section 306 - Private Wastewater Disposal Unlawful
- Section 307 - Connection to Public Sewer Required
- Section 308 - Limitation on Use of Public Sewers
- Section 309 - Wastewater from Outside the Sewer System Service Area
  - Inter-municipal Agreements
- Section 310 - Moratorium
- Section 311 - Basis of Sewer Use Requirement

#### Section 301 - Waste Disposal Unlawful

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 Village of Stamford or in any area under the jurisdiction of the said municipality, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or objectionable waste. Also, no person shall discharge domestic sewage onto the surface of the ground or discharge it in a way that permits it to come to the surface of the ground.

#### Section 302 - Connecting Private Sewage system to Storm Sewer Unlawful

No person shall connect a private sewage system so that sewage flows into a storm sewer or into a drain intended exclusively for storm water.

#### Section 303 - Discharge of Sewage into Well Prohibited

No person shall discharge sewage into a well.

**Section 304 - Wastewater Discharge Unlawful**

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

**Section 305 - Building Permit Allowed Only When Approved Wastewater Disposal Available**

No property owner, builder, or developer shall be issued a building permit for a new dwelling or structure requiring sanitary facilities unless a suitable and approved method of wastewater disposal, conforming to this Law, is available. All housing construction or building development which takes place after this Law is enacted shall provide for an approved system of sanitary sewers.

**Section 306 - Private Wastewater Disposal Unlawful**

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

**Section 307 - Connection to Public Sewer Required**

The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the Village, 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 sewer, is hereby required, at the owner's expense to install suitable sanitary facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer, in accordance with the provisions of this law, within ninety (90) days after official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet (30.5 meters) of the property line. The Village will inspect and approve all such connections, and no backfill and/or paving will be authorized until the Village has inspected or approved said installation.

**Section 308 - Limitation on Use of Public Sewers**

The use of the Village public sewers shall be strictly limited and restricted, except as provided in Section 307, to receive and accept the discharge of sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes generated on or discharged from real property within the bounds of the Service Area of the sewer system.

**Section 309 - Wastewater from Outside the Sewer System Service Area  
- Inter-municipal Agreements**

The Village Board, shall have the authority to enter into agreements to accept sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes, generated by or discharged from persons outside the service area of the sewer system.

If the person is a municipality, that municipality shall have enacted a Sewer Use Law as restrictive on the discharge of sewage and other wastes as the restrictions contained in this Law.

If the person is not a municipality the acceptance shall be made only with the expressed written consent of the Village Board (the issuance of a permit) setting forth the terms and conditions of such a acceptance.

**Section 310 - Moratorium**

At the recommendation of the Village Board, who determines that:

(1) one or more segments of the sewer system is exceeding its hydraulic capacity at any time, or

(2) any specific purpose of this Law is being violated the Village Board shall have the authority to limit or deny new connections to the sewer system until the conditions leading to the moratorium are corrected. Such correction may be by:

- (1) construction of new facilities
- (2) enlarging existing facilities
- (3) correction of inflow and infiltration
- (4) cleaning and repairing of existing facilities

The Village will be required to enforce all moratorium requirements pursuant to any regulatory agency enforcement action.

**Section 311 - Basis of Sewer Use Requirement**

All requirements, directives, and orders calling for mandatory use of the sewers, within the Service Area of the sewer system, for the proper discharge of sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes, shall be established and given by the Village Board, NYSDEC, USEPA, NYCDEP and/or other such State or Federal agencies, which have enforcement powers.

**END OF ARTICLE 3**

## Article 4

### PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

- Section 401 - Public Sewer Unavailable - Private Wastewater Disposal Required
- Section 402 - Connection of Two Buildings to the Same Septic Tank Prohibited
- Section 403 - Construction Permit Application
- Section 404 - Construction Permit
- Section 405 - Preventing Nuisances - Rehabilitation Required
- Section 406 - Sanitary Operation Required
- Section 407 - Septage Removal
- Section 408 - Direct Connection to New Public Sewers Required
- Section 409 - Additional Requirements

#### Section 401 - Public Sewer Unavailable - Private Wastewater Disposal Required

Where a public sewer is not available, under the provisions of Section 304, the building lateral shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the NYSDOH and NYCDEP to be enforced by the Village Board.

#### Section 402 - Connection of Two Buildings to the Same Septic Tank Prohibited

No two separate permanent buildings, where the intended use for either is for a distinct and separate business or a dwelling place for a private family or families, shall be connected to the same individual septic tank and tile absorption field.

#### Section 403 - Construction Permit Application

A completed application form, containing results of percolation tests, computations, and a plot plan, including the design and cross-section of the wastewater disposal system, in relation to lot lines, adjacent and on-site well or water supply, and buildings, shall be

submitted to the Village. A fee, established by Article 12, shall accompany the application. The wastewater disposal system shall be designed by a professional engineer, licensed surveyor, or architect, and shall be in accordance with the NYSDOH - "Standards for Waste Treatment Works", or NYSDEC "Standards for Commercial and Institutional Facilities", as appropriate.

#### **Section 404 - Construction Permit**

A written construction permit shall be obtained from the Village Board before construction commencement. The Village Board, or its designated representative, shall be permitted to inspect the construction work at any stage, without prior notice.

#### **Section 405 - Preventing Nuisances - Rehabilitation Required**

When the liquid or liquid-borne effluent from a private wastewater disposal system enters any watercourse, ditch, storm sewer, or water supply system, located in the Village, in such a manner, volume, and concentration so as to create a hazardous, offensive, or objectionable condition, in the opinion of the Village Board, the owner of the premises upon which such wastewater disposal system is located, upon receiving written notice from the Village Board, to do so, shall, within ninety (90) days, after receipt of such notice, repair, rebuild, or relocate such wastewater disposal system for the purpose of eliminating such hazardous, offensive, or objectionable conditions. The repair, rebuilding, or relocation of the system shall be accomplished in accordance with the rules and regulations of the NYSDOH, at the owner's expense.

#### **Section 406 - Sanitary Operation Required**

The owner shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal system in a satisfactory manner at all times, at the owner's expense.

#### **Section 407 - Septage Removal**

Where a private wastewater disposal system utilizes a cesspool or a septic tank, septage shall be removed from the cesspool or septic tank, by a licensed hauler of trucked and hauled wastes, at three year intervals or more frequently.

**Section 408 - Direct Connection to New Public Sewers Required**

At such time that a public sewer becomes available to a property, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer, in compliance with this Law, and any cesspool, septic tank, and similar wastewater disposal facilities shall be cleaned of septage, by a licensed septage hauler, and finally either filled with clean sand, bank-run gravel, or dirt or removed and properly disposed. When the connection is made to the public sewer, the connection to the private wastewater disposal facility shall be broken and both ends of the break shall be plugged, as appropriate. Alternatively, the septic tank effluent may be piped or pumped to the sewer; the owner shall provide an easement to the septic tank for septage removal.

**Section 409 - Additional Requirements**

No statement in this Article shall be construed to prevent, or interfere with, any additional requirements that may be deemed necessary by the Village Board, to protect public health and public welfare.

**END OF ARTICLE 4**

## Article 5

### NEW SEWERS or SEWER EXTENSIONS

- Section 501 - Proper Design
- Section 502 A - New Sewers Subject to Approval, Fees, Inspection, Testing, and Reporting
- Section 502 B - Plans, Specification, and Pipe Test Results Required
- Section 503 A - Sewer Pipe
- Section 503 B - Safety and Load Factors
- Section 503 C - Sewer Pipe installation
- Section 503 D - Cleanout Installation
- Section 504 - Manholes and Manhole Installation
- Section 505 A - Infiltration/Exfiltration Testing
- Section 505 B - Test Section
- Section 505 C - Test Period
- Section 505 D - Pipe Lamping
- Section 505 E - Deflection Testing
- Section 505 F - Air Testing Alternative
- Section 505 G - Vacuum Testing Alternative
- Section 506 A - Force Mains
- Section 506 B - Force Main Testing
- Section 507 - Final Acceptance and Warranty/Surety
- Section 508 - Liability Insurance Coverage During Construction Period

#### Section 501 - Proper Design

New sanitary sewers and all extensions to sanitary sewers owned and operated by the Village shall be designed, by a professional licensed to practice sewer design in the State, in accordance with the Recommended Standards for Sewage Works, as adopted by the Great Lakes - Upper Mississippi River Board of State Sanitary Engineers ("Ten State Standards"), and in strict conformance with all requirements of the NYSDEC. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to, and written approval shall be obtained from the Village Board, and the NYSDEC, before initiating any construction. The design shall anticipate and allow for flows from all possible future extensions or developments within the immediate drainage area.

If, however, there is inadequate capacity in any sewer which would convey the wastewater or if there is insufficient capacity in the sewer system treatment plant to treat the wastewater properly, the application shall be denied. Sewer line and sewer system treatment plant current use shall be defined as the present use and the unutilized use which has been committed, by resolution, to other users by the Village Board.

**Section 502 A - New Sewers Subject to Approval, Fees, Inspection, Testing, and Reporting**

When a property owner, builder, or developer proposes to construct sanitary sewers or extensions to sanitary sewers in an area proposed for subdivision, the plans, specifications, and method of installation shall be subject to the approval of the Village Board, in accordance with Section 501. Said property owner, builder, or developer shall pay for the entire installation, including a proportionate share of the treatment plant, intercepting or trunk sewers, pumping stations, force mains, and all other Village expenses incidental thereto. Each street lateral shall be installed and inspected pursuant to Article 6, and inspection fees shall be paid by the applicant prior to initiating construction. Design and installation of sewers shall be as specified in Section 503, and in conformance with Paragraphs 3 through 6 of ASTM Specification C-12. The installation of the sewer shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Village Board, without prior notice. The Village Board shall determine whether the work is proceeding in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, and whether the completed work will conform with the approved plans and specifications. The sewer, as constructed, must pass the infiltration test (or the exfiltration test, with prior approval), required in Section 505, before any building lateral is connected thereto. The Village Board shall be notified 30 days in advance of the start of any construction actions so that such inspection frequencies and procedures as may be necessary or required, may be established. No new sanitary sewers will be accepted by the Village Board until such construction inspections have been made so as to assure the Village Board of compliance with this Law and any amendments or additions thereto. The Village Board has the authority to require such excavation as necessary to inspect any installed facilities if the facilities were covered or otherwise backfilled before they were inspected so as to permit inspection of the

construction.

**Section 502 B - Plans, Specification, and Pipe Test Results Required**

Plans, specifications, and methods of installation shall conform to the requirements of this Article. Components and materials of wastewater facilities not covered in this Law, such as pumping stations, lift stations, or force mains shall be designed in accordance with Section 501, and shall be clearly shown and detailed on the plans and specifications submitted for approval. Force main details are covered in Section 506. When requested, the applicant shall submit, to the Village Board, all design calculations and other pertinent data to supplement review of the plans and specifications. Results of manufacturer's tests on each lot of pipe delivered to the job site shall also be furnished, upon request.

**Section 503 A - Sewer Pipe**

(1) Sewer pipe material shall be:

(a) Reinforced Concrete Pipe

(Note that non-reinforced concrete pipe shall not be used.)

Portland cement shall conform to ASTM C-150 Type II.  
The pipe and specials shall conform to ASTM  
Specification C-76.

The reinforcing wire cage shall conform to ASTM  
Specification A 15, A 82, or A 185, as appropriate.  
Entrained air shall be 5.0% to 9.0% by ASTM C-890  
Water absorption and three-edge bearing tests shall  
conform to ASTM Specification C-497.

Gaskets shall conform to Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of AWWA  
Specification C-302.

(b) Cast Iron Pipe - Extra Heavy

Pipe, fittings, and specials shall conform to the  
requirements of ASTM Specification A-74 or ANSI  
A-21.11.

Gaskets shall conform to ASTM Specification C-564.

(c) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe - Heavy Wall

Pipe shall be made from Class 12454-B materials or better, in accordance with ANSI/ASTM Specification D-1784

Pipe and accessories shall conform to the requirements of the following, with a minimum pipe stiffness of 46 PSI at a maximum deflection of five percent (5%).

ANSI/ASTM	D 3034	(4" - 15")
ASTM	F 679 Type I	(18" - 27")

(d) Ductile Iron Pipe

Pipe, fittings, and specials shall be manufactured in accordance with ASTM Specification A-746. Pipe shall have a minimum thickness of Class 50. Fittings shall conform to ANSI Specification A-21.11 and have a minimum pressure class rating of 150 PSI. All pipe and fittings shall be cement mortar lined in accordance with ANSI Specification A-21.4 at twice the specified thickness, and have an internal and external bituminous seal coating. Closure pieces shall be jointed by means of a mechanical coupling of the cast sleeve type.

(e) Vitrified Clay Pipe - Extra strength  
(Note that standard strength vitrified clay pipe shall not be used.)

Pipe shall conform to the current requirements of NCPI Specification ER 3300-67 and meet the requirements of ASTM Specification C 700.

(f) Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Pipe

Pipe and fittings shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification D 2661.

(g) Other pipe materials

Other pipe materials require prior written approval of

the Superintendent before being installed.

(2) The minimum internal pipe diameter shall be eight (8) inches for gravity sewers and three (3) inches for low pressure sewers.

(3) Joints for the selected pipe shall be designed and manufactured such that "O" ring gaskets of the "snap-on" type are used.

(4) Gaskets shall be continuous, solid, natural or synthetic rubber, and shall provide a positive compression seal in the assembled joint, such that the requirements of Section 505 are met.

(5) Joint preparation and assembly shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(6) Wye branch fittings, as approved by the Village Board, shall be installed, for connection of street laterals, in accordance with Section 606.

#### **Section 503 B - Safety and Load Factors**

Selection of pipe class shall be predicated on the following criteria:

Safety factor	-	1.5
Load factor	-	1.7
Weight of soil	-	120 lbs/cu. ft.
Wheel loading	-	16,000 lbs.

Utilizing the foregoing information, design shall be made as outlined in Chapter IX of the Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9, latest edition, "Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers", and the pipe shall have sufficient structural strength to support all loads to be placed on the pipe, with a safety factor as specified above.

PVC pipe shall not be encased in concrete due to their different coefficients of linear thermal expansion.

#### **Section 503 C - Sewer Pipe Installation**

- (1) Local utilities shall be contacted to verify construction plans and to make arrangements to disconnect all utility services, where required to undertake the construction work. The utility services shall later be reconnected. The work shall be scheduled so that there is minimum inconvenience to local residents. Residents shall be provided proper and timely notice regarding disconnection of utilities.
- (2) The construction right-of-way shall be cleared only to the extent needed for construction. Clearing consists of removal of trees which interfere with construction, removal of underbrush, logs, and stumps, and other organic matter, removal of refuse, garbage, and trash, removal of ice and snow, and removal of telephone and power poles, and posts. Any tree which will not hinder construction shall not be removed, and shall be protected from damage by any construction equipment. Debris shall not be burned, but hauled for disposal in an approved manner.
- (3) The public shall be protected from personal and property damage as a result of the construction work.
- (4) Traffic shall be maintained at all times in accordance with applicable highway permits. Where no highway permits are required, at least 1/2 of a street shall be kept open for traffic flow.
- (5) Erosion control shall be performed throughout the project to minimize the erosion of soils onto lands or into waters adjacent to or affected by the work. Erosion control can be effected by limiting the amount of clearing and grubbing prior to trenching, proper scheduling of the pipe installation work, minimizing time of open trench, prompt grading and seeding, and filtration of drainage.
- (6) The trench shall be excavated only wide enough for proper installation of the sewer pipe, manhole, and appurtenances. Allowances may be made for sheeting, de-watering, and other similar actions to complete the work. Roads, sidewalks, and curbs shall be cut, by sawing or by other methods as approved by the Superintendent, before trench excavation is initiated.

- (7) Under ordinary conditions, excavation shall be by open cut from the ground surface. However, tunneling or boring under structures other than buildings may be permitted. Such structures include crosswalks, curbs, gutters, pavements, trees, driveways, and railroad tracks.
- (8) Open trenches shall be protected at all hours of the day with barricades, as required.
- (9) Trenches shall not be open for more than 30 feet in advance of pipe installation nor left unfilled for more than 30 feet in the rear of the installed pipe, when the work is in progress, without permission of the Village Board. When work is not in progress, including over night, weekends, and holidays, the trench shall be backfilled to ground surface.
- (10) The trench shall be excavated approximately six (6) inches deeper than the final pipe grade. When unsuitable soils, as determined by the Village are encountered, these shall be excavated to a maximum depth of 2-1/2 feet below the final pipe invert grade and replaced with select materials.
- (11) Ledge rock, boulders, and large stones shall be removed from the trench sides and bottom. The trench shall be over-excavated at least 12 inches for five (5) feet, at the transition from rock bottom to earth bottom, centered on the transition.
- (12) Maintenance of grade, elevation, and alignment shall be done by some suitable method or combination of methods.
- (13) No structure shall be undercut unless specifically approved by the Village Board.
- (14) Proper devices shall be provided, and maintained operational at all times, to remove all water from the trench as it enters. At no time shall the sewer line be used for removal of water from the trench.
- (15) To protect workers and to prevent caving, shoring and sheeting shall be used, as needed. Caving shall not be used to backfill the trench. Shoring shall not be removed but cut off no lower than one foot above the pipe crown nor, no higher than one

foot below final grade, and left in the trench, during backfill operations.

(16) The pipe barrel shall be supported, along its entire length, on a minimum of six (6) inches of crusher run max. ½ inch stone free of organic material. This foundation shall be firmly tamped in the excavation.

(17) Bell holes shall be hand excavated, as appropriate.

(18) Pipe shall be laid from low elevation to high elevation. The pipe bell shall be up-gradient; the pipe spigot shall be down-gradient.

(19) Joint preparation and assembly shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions.

(20) The grade and alignment shall be checked and made correct. The pipe shall be in straight alignment. Any negotiation of curves shall be at manholes, except when site conditions require alternative pipe laying procedures. These alternative procedures, including bending the pipe barrel, deflecting the joint, and using special fittings, shall require prior written approval of the plans and also written confirmation approval of need by the Village Board after examination of the site conditions.

(21) When a smaller sewer joins a larger one the invert of the larger sewer shall be lowered sufficiently to maintain the same hydraulic gradient. An approximate method which may be used for securing this result is to place the 0.8 depth of both sewers at the same elevation.

(22) Crushed stone shall be placed over the laid pipe to a depth of at least six (6) inches. The embedment of thermoplastic pipe shall be in accordance with ASTM D2321 using class 1A or 1B backfill materials. Care shall be exercised so that stone is packed under the pipe haunches. Care shall be exercised so that the pipe is not moved during placement of the crushed stone.

(23) The migration of fines from surrounding backfill or native soils shall be restricted by gradation of embedment materials or by use of suitable filter fabric.

(24) The remaining portion of the trench above the pipe embedment shall be backfilled in foot lifts which shall be firmly compacted. Compaction near/under roadways, driveways, sidewalks, and other structures shall be to 95 % of the maximum moisture-density relationship, as determined by ASTM Specification D 698, Method D. Ice, snow, or frozen material shall not be used for backfill.

(25) All work by the Contractor shall be in strict compliance with all OSHA safety requirements.

#### **Section 503 D - Cleanout Installation**

(1) Cleanouts for low pressure sewers shall be placed at intervals of approximately 400 to 500 feet, at major changes of direction, where one collection main joins another main and at the upstream end of each main branch.

(2) The design of the cleanouts shall be as approved by the Village Board.

#### **Section 504 - Manholes and Manhole Installation**

(1) Design of all manholes shall be submitted to the Village Board and shall receive approval prior to placement.

(2) Manholes shall be placed where there is a change in slope or alignment, and at intervals not exceeding 400 linear feet except as authorized by the Village Board.

(3) Manhole bases shall be constructed or placed on a minimum of six (6) inches of crusher run max. 1/2 inch stone free of organic materials.

(4) Manhole bases shall be constructed of 4,000 psi (28 day) concrete 8 inches thick, or shall be precast bases properly bedded in the excavation. Field constructed bases shall be monolithic, properly reinforced, and extend at least 6 inches beyond the outside walls of lower manhole sections. Precast manhole bases shall extend at least 6 inches beyond the outside walls of lower manhole sections.

(5) Manholes shall be constructed using precast minimum 4 foot diameter concrete manhole barrel sections, and an eccentric top section, conforming to ASTM Specification C-478, with the following exceptions on wall thickness:

Manhole Diameter	Wall Thickness
Feet	Inches
4	5
5	6
6	7
6-1/2	7-1/2
7	8
8	9

All sections shall be cast solid, without lifting holes. Flat top slabs shall be a minimum of 8 inches thick and shall be capable of supporting a H-20 loading.

(6) All joints between sections shall be sealed with an "O" ring rubber gasket, meeting the same specifications as pipe joint gaskets, or butyl joint sealant completely filling the joint.

(7) All joints shall be sealed against infiltration. All metal parts shall be thickly coated with bitumastic or elastomeric compound to prevent corrosion.

(8) No steps or ladder rungs shall be installed in the inside or outside manhole walls at any time.

(9) No holes shall be cut into the manhole sections closer than 6 inches from joint surfaces.

(10) Manholes which extend above grade shall not have an eccentric top section. The top plate shall be large enough to accommodate the cover lifting device and the cover.

(11) The elevation of the top section shall be such that the cover frame top elevation is 0.5 foot above the 100-year flood elevation (in a field), 0.5 foot above a lawn elevation, or at finished road or sidewalk grade.

(12) When located in a traveled area (road or sidewalk), the manhole frame and cover shall be heavy duty cast iron. When located in a lawn or in a field, the manhole frame and cover may be light duty cast iron. The cover shall be 36 inches, minimum, in diameter. The minimum combined weight of the heavy duty frame and 36 inch cover shall be 735 +/- 5% lbs. The minimum combined weight of the light duty frame and 36 inch cover shall be 420 +/- 5% lbs. The mating surfaces shall be machined, and painted with tar pitch varnish. The cover shall not rock in the frame. Infiltration between the cover and frame shall be prevented by proper design and painting. Covers shall have "Sanitary Sewer" cast into them. Covers shall have lifting holes suitable for any lifting/jacking device. The lifting holes shall be designed so that infiltration is prevented.

(13) A drop of at least 0.1 foot shall be provided between incoming and outgoing sewers on all junction manholes and on manholes with bends greater than 45 degrees.

(14) Inverts and shelves/benches shall be placed after testing the manholes and sewers.

(15) Benches shall be level and slope to the flow channel at about 1 inch per foot.

(16) The minimum depth of the flow channel shall be the nominal diameter of the smaller pipe. The channel shall have a steel trowel finish. The flow channel shall have a smooth curvature from inlet to outlet.

(17) Manhole frames, installed at grade, shall be set in a full bed of mortar with no less than two nor more than four courses of brick underneath to allow for later elevation adjustment. In lieu of brick, grade rings may be used for elevation adjustment. Grade rings shall not exceed 6 inches in depth. The total number of grade rings shall not exceed 12 inches in height, however, in no event shall more than 3 grade rings be used.

(18) Manholes which extend above grade, shall have the frames cast into the manhole top plate. The top plate shall be securely anchored to the manhole barrel, by a minimum of six 1/2 inch corrosion resistant anchor bolts, to prevent overturning when the

cover is removed. The anchor bolts shall be electrically isolated from the manhole frame and cover.

(19) Internal drop pipes and fittings shall be PVC plastic sewer pipe in compliance with ASTM D2241. Corrosion resistant anchors shall be used to attach the drop pipe to the inside surface of the manhole barrel.

#### **Section 505 A - Infiltration/Exfiltration Testing**

All sanitary sewers or extensions to sanitary sewers, including manholes, shall satisfy requirements of a final infiltration test before they will be approved and wastewater flow permitted by the Village. The infiltration rate shall not exceed 25 gallons per 24 hours per mile per nominal diameter in inches. An exfiltration test may be substituted for the infiltration test; the same rate shall not be exceeded. The exfiltration test shall be performed by the applicant, under the supervision of the Village Board, who shall have the responsibility for making proper and accurate measurements required. The exfiltration test consists of filling the pipe with water to provide a head of at least 5 feet above the top of the pipe or 5 feet above groundwater, whichever is higher, at the highest point under test, and then measuring the loss of water, from the pipe section under test, by the amount of water which must be added to maintain the original level. However, under no circumstances shall the head at the downstream manhole exceed ten (10) feet or fill to within six (6) inches of the top of the downstream manhole. Should this condition prevail, the testing methods in Sections 504 F and/or 504 G shall be utilized. In this test, the test section must remain filled with water for at least 24 hours prior to taking any measurements. Exfiltration shall be measured by the drop of water level in a standpipe with a closed bottom end, or in one of the sewer manholes serving the test section. When a standpipe and plug arrangement is used in the upper manhole in the test section, there shall be some positive method for releasing entrapped air prior to taking any measurements.

#### **Section 505 B - Test Section**

The test section shall be as ordered or as approved, but in no event longer than 1,000 feet. In the case of sewers laid on steep grades, the test length may be limited by the maximum allowable

internal pressure on the pipe and joints at the lower end of the test section. For purposes of determining the leakage rate of the test section, manholes shall be considered as sections of 48-inch diameter pipe, 5 feet long. The maximum allowable leakage rate for such a section is 1.1 gallons per 24 hours. If leakage exceeds the allowable rate, then necessary repairs or replacements shall be made, and the section retested.

#### **Section 505 C - Test Period**

The test period, during which the test measurements are taken, shall not be less than two (2) hours.

#### **Section 505 D - Pipe Lamping**

Prior to testing, the section shall be lamped. Any length of pipe out of straight alignment shall be realigned.

#### **Section 505 E - Deflection Testing**

Also prior to testing, all plastic pipe, in the test section, shall be tested for deflection. Deflection testing shall involve the pulling of a rigid ball or mandrel, whose diameter is 95 percent of the pipe inside diameter, through the pipe. Any length of pipe with a deflection greater than 5 percent shall be replaced. The test section shall be flushed just prior to deflection testing. The test shall not be performed with a mechanical pulling device.

#### **Section 505 F - Low Pressure Air Testing Alternative**

In lieu of hydrostatic testing (exfiltration or infiltration), low pressure air testing may be employed. Low pressure air tests shall conform to ASTM Specification C 828. All sections to be tested shall be cleaned and flushed, and shall have been backfilled, prior to testing. Air shall be added until the internal pressure of the test section is raised to approximately 4.0 PSIG. The air pressure test shall be based on the time, measured in seconds, for the air pressure to drop from 3.5 PSIG to 2.5 PSIG.

Acceptance is based on limits tabulated in the "Specification Time Required for a 1.0 PSIG Pressure Drop" in the Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association "Recommended Practice For Low-Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe".

Before pressure is applied to the line all connections shall be firmly plugged. Before the test period starts, the air shall be given sufficient time to cool to ambient temperature in the test section.

If the test section is below groundwater, the test pressure shall be increased by an amount sufficient to compensate for groundwater hydrostatic pressure, however, the test pressure shall not exceed 10 PSI, or a lower pressure as required by the Village Board.

The pressure test gauge shall have been recently calibrated, and a copy of the calibration results shall be made available to the Village Board prior to testing.

#### **Section 505 G - Vacuum Testing Alternative**

In lieu of hydrostatic testing (exfiltration or infiltration), vacuum testing may be employed for testing of sewer lines and manholes. Sewer lines and manholes shall be tested separately. All sewer lines to be tested shall be cleaned and flushed, and shall have been backfilled, prior to testing. The vacuum test shall be based on the time, measured in seconds, for the vacuum to decrease from 10 inches of mercury to 9 inches of mercury for manholes, and from 7 inches of mercury to 6 inches of mercury for sewers.

Acceptance of manholes is based on the following:

<u>Manhole Depth</u>	<u>Manhole Diameter</u>	<u>Time to Drop 1" Hg</u> <u>(10" to 9")</u>
10 ft or less	4 ft	120 seconds
10 ft to 15 ft	4 ft	150 seconds
15 ft to 25 ft	4 ft	180 seconds

For 5 ft diameter manholes, add 30 seconds to the times above.  
For 6 ft diameter manholes, add 60 seconds to the times above.

If the test on the manhole fails (the time is less than that tabulated above), necessary repairs shall be made and the vacuum test repeated, until the manhole passes the test.

Acceptance of sewers (7" Hg to 6" Hg) is based on the time tabulated in the "Specification Time Required for a 0.5 PSIG Pressure Drop" in the Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association "Recommended Practice For Low-Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe".

The vacuum test gauge shall have been recently calibrated, and a copy of the calibration results shall be made available to the Village Board prior to testing.

**Section 506A - Force Mains**

Force mains serving sewage lifting devices, such as grinder pumps and pump stations, shall be designed in accordance with Section 501. Additional design requirements are:

- (1) Force main pipe material shall be:
  - (a) Ductile Iron Pipe  
Pipe shall conform to ANSI A21.51. The minimum wall thickness shall be Class 52 (ANSI A21.50). The pipe shall be clearly marked with either "D" or "DUCTILE". Fittings shall conform to ANSI A21.10. Pipe and fittings shall be furnished with push-on joints conforming to ANSI A21.11. Pipe and fittings shall be cement mortar lined and have an internal and external bituminous seal coating.
  - (b) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe  
Pipe shall conform to ASTM D2241. Materials used in the manufacture of PVC pipe shall meet ASTM c1784. The minimum wall thickness shall be SDR-21. Fittings shall conform to ASTM D2241. Joints and gaskets shall conform to ASTM D2241, D1869, and F477.
  - (c) Other pipe materials require prior written approval of the Village Board before being installed.
- (2) Trenching, bedding, and backfilling shall be in accordance with Section 503 C.
- (3) Joint preparation and assembly shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions.
- (4) Anchorages, concrete blocking, and/or mechanical restraint shall be provided when there is a change of direction of 7-1/2 degrees or greater.

- (5) Drain valves shall be placed at low points.
- (6) Automatic air relief valves shall be placed at high points and at 400 ft intervals, on level force main runs.
- (7) Air relief and drain valves shall be suitably protected from freezing.
- (8) When the daily average design detention time, in the force main, exceeds 20 minutes, the manhole and sewer line receiving the force main discharge or the sewage shall be treated so that corrosion of the manhole and the exiting line are prevented. The corrosion is caused by sulfuric acid biochemically produced from hydrogen sulfide anaerobically produced in the force main.
- (9) The force main shall terminate, in the receiving manhole, at a PVC plastic sewer pipe "T". The vertical arms of the "T" shall be twice the diameter of the force main. The upper arm shall be at least 4 feet long; the lower arm shall terminate in a PVC plastic sewer pipe 90 degree elbow in a flow channel directed to the manhole exit pipe. The "T" and its arms shall be securely fastened to the inside surface of the manhole wall using corrosion resistant anchors.

#### **Section 506B - Force Main Testing**

All force mains shall be subjected to hydrostatic pressure of 150 percent of the normal operating pressure. The duration of the test, at pressure, shall be at least 2 hours. Before conducting the test, the pipe shall be filled with water and all air shall be expelled. During the test, water shall be added, as needed, to maintain the test pressure. The amount of water added shall be recorded so as to calculate leakage. Leakage shall not exceed 25 gallons per day per mile per inch nominal pipe diameter. During the test, the owner and the Superintendent shall walk the route of the force main and examine the exposed pipe and the ground covering any backfilled pipe to discover leaks. Leakage in excess of that specified above shall be corrected with new material at the owner's expense and the test repeated. Any observed leaks shall be repaired at the owner's expense. Each test section length shall be as approved by the Village Board, but in no event longer than one thousand (1,000) feet.

**Section 507 - Final Acceptance and Warranty/Surety**

All sanitary sewers and extensions to sanitary sewers constructed at the applicant's expense, after final approval and acceptance by the Village Board, and concurrence by the Village Board, shall become the property of the Village, and shall thereafter be operated and maintained by the Village. No sanitary sewer shall be accepted by the Village until four (4) copies of as-built drawings have been so filed with the Village Board and the Village Board has approved the submitted drawings; a copy of the integrity testing of the installed sewers shall also be submitted with the as-built drawings. Said sewers, after their acceptance by the Village, shall be guaranteed against defects in materials or workmanship for one (1) year, by the applicant. The guarantee shall be in such form and contain such provision as deemed necessary by the Village Board, secured by a surety bond or such other security as the Village Board may approve.

**Section 508 - Liability Insurance Coverage During Construction Period**

(1) All contractors engaged in connecting house laterals with sanitary sewers, who perform any work within the Right of Way of any highway, shall file a bond in the amount of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) with the Village Clerk to indemnify the Village against loss, cost, damage or expense sustained or recovered on account of any negligence, omission or act of the applicant for such a permit, or any of his, or their agents arising or resulting directly or indirectly by reason of such permit or consent, or of any act, construction or excavation done, made or permitted under authority of such permit or consent. All bonds shall contain a clause that permits given by the Village Board may be revoked at any time for just cause.

(2) Before commencing work, the above contractor shall file insurance certificates with the Village Clerk for the following:

- (a) Workman's Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance as required by the laws of the State covering the contractor;
- (b) Personal Injury Liability having limits of not less than \$100,000 each occurrence and \$100,000 aggregate

(completed operations/products, personal injury);

- (c) Property Damage Liability having limits of not less than \$100,000 for all damages arising during the life of the contract; and shall include, but not be limited to, the following designated hazards:

- I - Premises and Operations;
- Ii - Independent Contractors;
- iii - Completed operations and products;
- Iv - Property Damage; and
- V - Explosions, collapse and underground;

- (d) Comprehensive automobile liability (including non-owned and hired automobiles) having limits of not less than:

- i - Bodily injury - each person \$100,000  
each occurrence \$300,000
- ii - Property damage - each occurrence \$100,000

- (e) All insurance policies must provide for five (5) business days notice to the Village before cancellation and must cover all liabilities of the Village and be in a form approved by the Village Board, and be in a satisfactory form approved by the Board.

- (f) The minimum insurance limits stated above shall be subject to periodic review by the Village Board and adjustments made, by resolution, as appropriate.

(3) Where it is necessary to enter upon or excavate any highway or cut any pavement, sidewalk or curbing, permission must be obtained from the Village Board if a Village Highway is involved, from the County Department of Public Works if a County Highway is involved, and/or the New York State Department of Transportation if a State Highway is involved.

- (4) The minimum insurance limits above shall be as established by the Village Board and shall be subject to periodic review and adjustment, as appropriate, by the Village Board.

#### END OF ARTICLE 5

## Article 6

### BUILDING LATERALS, STREET LATERALS CONNECTIONS, and FEES

- Section 601 A - Permit Required for Sewer Connections
- Section 601 B - Inflow/Infiltration Prohibited
- Section 602 - Sewer Lateral Permits
- Section 603 A - New Building Laterals
- Section 603 B - Laterals Serving Several Buildings
- Section 603 C - Laterals Serving Complexes
- Section 603 D - Dry Sewers
- Section 604 - Using Existing Building Laterals
- Section 605 - Lateral Pipe Materials
- Section 606 A - Street Lateral to Public Sewer Connection
- Section 606 B - Future Connection Locations; As-Built  
Drawings
- Section 606 C - Special Manhole Requirements
- Section 607 - Laterals At and Near Buildings
- Section 608 - Sewage Lifting
- Section 609 - Lateral Pipe Installation
- Section 610 A - Watertight Joints
- Section 610 B - Cast Iron Pipe Poured Joints
- Section 610 C - Cast Iron Push Joints
- Section 610 D - PVC Push Joints
- Section 611 A - Building Lateral/Street Lateral Connection
- Section 611 B - Cleanout Repair/Replacement
- Section 611 C - Street Lateral Replacement; Ownership
- Section 612 - Testing
- Section 613 A - Connection Inspection
- Section 613 B - Trench Inspections
- Section 614 - Public Safety Provisions Required;  
Restoration of Disturbed Areas
- Section 615 - Interior Clean-Out
- Section 616 - Costs Borne by Owner

### **Section 601 A - Permit Required for Sewer Connections**

No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connection with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Village Board.

### **Section 601 B - Inflow/Infiltration Prohibited**

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm cooling water or unpolluted industrial waters to any sanitary sewer. Swimming pool drains shall not be connected to any sanitary sewer.

### **Section 602 - Sewer Lateral Permits**

There shall be two classes of sewer lateral permits:

- (1) For residential, commercial, and institutional service,
- (2) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

In either case, a permit application shall be submitted to the Village Board. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent, in the judgment of the Village Board. A fee, for residential, commercial, institutional and industrial users, as established by the Village Board, shall accompany the application.

Connections to existing manholes shall be made as directed by the Village Board.

### **Section 603 A - New Building Laterals**

A separate and independent building lateral shall be provided for every building requiring sanitary facilities. When, however, there is a building behind a front building, the second building may use the front building's building lateral, if there is no other way to provide sanitary service to the back building.

New street laterals and/or building laterals shall not go under building basements. In like fashion, a building shall not be constructed over an existing lateral; the lateral shall be relocated after the Village Board has approved plans showing the relocation. If

relocation is not physically possible then the lateral shall be

- (1) exposed and totally encapsulated in not less than three inches of concrete, or
- (2) exposed and walled and the building rooms above positively ventilated outdoors.

All existing manholes in or under the basement shall be sealed air-tight in a manner acceptable to the Village Board. No new manholes shall be constructed on the portion of the lateral under the building.

#### **Section 603 B -Laterals Serving Several Buildings**

When building laterals are to serve multiple dwelling structures, the building lateral shall be sized in accordance with the metered water use and with sound professional engineering judgment.

#### **Section 603 C - Laterals Serving Complexes**

Where a lateral sewer is to serve a complex of industrial, commercial, institutional, or dwelling structures, special design of the building lateral system shall be required. Such lateral sewer shall be connected to the public sewer through a manhole. The Village Board shall determine if and where this connection to the public sewer is required. If required, a new manhole shall be installed in the public sewer pursuant to Section 503 D and 1007 and the lateral connection made and tested as directed by the Village Board. Plans and specifications shall be prepared and submitted for approval pursuant to this Law.

#### **Section 603 D - Dry Sewers**

Dry Sewers shall be designed and installed in accordance to this Law.

#### **Section 604 - Using Existing Building Laterals**

Existing building laterals may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination by the Village Board, to meet all requirements of this local Law.

#### **Section 605 - Lateral Pipe Materials**

Building and street lateral pipe materials shall be one of the following:

(1) Tar-coated, service grade, cast iron soil pipe conforming to ASTM Specification A-74, "Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings". All dimensions, weight and markings of the pipe shall conform to the requirements of ANSI, Designation A112.5.1, except spigot ends shall be "plain end", if gasket joints are used.

(2) Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and fittings conforming to ASTM Specification D-3034-73, "SDR-35 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings". All pipe shall be suitable for gravity sewer service. Provisions shall be made for contraction and expansion at each joint with a rubber ring. The bell shall consist of an integral wall section stiffened with two PVC retainer rings which securely lock the solid cross-section ring into position. Minimum "Pipe Stiffness" (F/Y) at five percent (5%) deflection shall be 46 PSI when tested in accordance with ASTM Specification D-2412.

Any part of the building or street lateral that is located within five (5) feet of a water main or water service shall be constructed of cast iron soil pipe. Cast iron soil pipe may be required by the Village Board where the building or street lateral is likely to be damaged by tree roots. If installed on fill or unstable ground, the building or street lateral shall be of cast iron soil pipe, although other pipe material may be permitted if such pipe is uniformly supported on a poured concrete cradle approved by the Superintendent. The distance between consecutive joints, as measured along the centerline of the installed pipe, shall not be less than ten (10) feet, except under abnormal circumstances, in which case this dimension may be diminished, if approved by the Village Board. The size and slope of building and street laterals shall be subject to approval by the Village Board, but in no event shall the internal pipe diameter be less than 4 inches, nor shall the pipe slope be less than 1/4 inch per foot.

The street lateral shall include a full port curb stop with flow-through diameter equal to that of the lateral. A curb box shall be installed.

#### **Section 606 A - Street Lateral to Public Sewer Connection**

At the point of connection of a street lateral to a main sewer, a

standard wye fitting and sufficient one-eighth (45 degree) bend fittings shall be used. The wye fittings shall be installed so that flow in the "arm" shall transition smoothly into the flow in the public sewer. No lateral connection shall be made to the public sewer which permits the flow into the public sewer from the lateral to enter at right angles.

The inside diameter of the fittings shall be same diameter as the street lateral inside diameter.

#### **Section 606 B - Future Connection Locations; As-Built Drawings**

The street lateral, including the wye and eighth bend fittings, shall be connected to the main sewer at the time of constructing the development. Laterals installed for future development shall be fitted a standard plug approved for use by the Village Board. All sewer connections shall be via a properly installed saddle on the main sewer pipe. No portion of the lateral pipe shall protrude into the main sewer pipe. The location of all lateral connections shall be field marked with a 2 inch by 6 inch corrosion and rot resistant board. The marker board shall extend from the depth of the lateral to a minimum of two (2) feet above grade. The location of all lateral connections shall be indicated on a drawing with a minimum of three (3) tie lines indicated. Four (4) copies of this drawing, showing the as-built location of these connections, shall be furnished to the Village Board. A refundable deposit shall be placed with the village to assure receipt of these as-builts. The deposit shall be placed when application is made; the amount of the deposit shall be \$100 per sheet of plans showing locations of lateral connections. No sanitary sewer shall be accepted by village until four (4) copies of this record drawing have been so filed with the Village Board and the Village Board has approved the submitted drawings.

#### **Section 606 C - Special Manhole Requirements**

When any street lateral is to serve a school, hospital, or similar institution, or public housing, or is to serve a complex of industrial or commercial buildings, or which, in the opinion of the Village Board, will receive wastewater or industrial wastes of such volume or character that frequent maintenance of said building or street lateral is anticipated, then such street lateral shall be connected to the public sewer through a manhole. The Village Board

shall determine if and where this type of connection to the public sewer is required. Connections to existing manholes shall be made as directed by the Village Board. If required, a new manhole shall be installed in the public sewer pursuant to Sections 504 and 1007, and the lateral connection made thereto as directed by the Village Board.

#### **Section 607 - Laterals At and Near Buildings**

Building laterals laid parallel to a bearing wall shall not be installed closer than three (3) feet to such wall. The building lateral shall enter the basement through the basement wall no less than twelve (12) inches above the basement floor. In no event shall any building lateral be constructed for a building without a full basement, except with the expressed written approval of the Village Board.

The building lateral shall be laid at uniform grade and in straight alignment insofar as possible. Changes in direction shall be made only with properly curved pipe and fittings. Changes of direction of 90 degrees or greater shall be made with a cleanout which extends to grade, terminating in a terminal box set in concrete. In building laterals, said cleanouts shall be provided such that the maximum distance between cleanouts is 75 feet. The ends of all building or street laterals, which are not connected to the interior plumbing of the building, for any reason, shall be sealed against infiltration by a suitable stopper, plug, or by other approved means.

#### **Section 608 - Sewage Lifting**

In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, wastewater carried by such drain shall be lifted by mechanical means and discharged to the building lateral, on approval of the Village Board.

#### **Section 609 - Lateral Pipe Installation**

All excavations required for the installation of a building or street lateral shall be open trench work unless otherwise approved by the Village Board. Pipe laying and backfilling, regardless of pipe material used, shall be performed in general accordance with paragraphs 3 through 6 of ASTM Specification C-12, except that trench width, measured at the top of the installed pipe, shall not exceed the outside pipe diameter plus 14 inches and, except that no backfill shall be placed until the work has been inspected. The depth of cover over the pipe shall be sufficient to afford protection from frost, but

no in any case shall such depth be less than four (4) feet. Where it is physically impossible to provide cover of four (4) feet, the depth may be reduced to a minimum of two (2) feet and the pipe shall be insulated, as approved by the Village Board.

#### **Section 610 A - Watertight Joints**

All joints and connections shall be made watertight.

#### **Section 610 B - Cast Iron Pipe Poured Joints**

Poured joints for cast iron pipe shall be firmly packed with oakum or hemp, and the annulus filled with an approved compound not less than 1 inch deep. The said compound shall be run in with a single pouring, and caulked tight, if appropriate for the compound used. No paint, varnish, or other coatings shall be permitted on the jointing material until after the joint has been tested and approved. The transition joint between cast iron pipe and other pipe materials shall be made with special adapters and jointing materials approved by the Village Board. If such joints are hot-poured, the material shall not soften sufficiently to destroy the effectiveness of the joint when subjected to a temperature of 160 degrees F, nor be soluble in any of the wastes carried by the lateral.

#### **Section 610 C - Cast Iron Push Joints**

Pre-molded gaskets may be used for hub and plain end cast iron pipe joints and joints with fittings, if approved by the Village of Stamford. The gasket shall be a neoprene compression-type unit which provides a positive seal in the assembled joint. The gasket shall be pre-molded, one-piece unit, designed for joining the cast iron hub and plain end soil pipe and fittings. The assembled joint shall be sealed by compression of the gasket between the exterior surface of the spigot and the interior surface of the hub. The joint shall be assembled following the manufacturer's recommendations using acceptable lubricant and special pipe-coupling tools designed for that purpose. The plain spigot end shall be forced into the hub end of the pipe for the full depth of the hub itself. Lubricant shall be a bland, flax-base, non-toxic material, and shall not chemically attack the gasket material.

#### **Section 610 D - PVC Push Joints**

Joints for PVC sewer pipe shall follow the manufacturer's

recommendations, using properly designed couplings and rubber gaskets pursuant to the published information relating thereto, and conforming to the applicable ASTM specification identified in Section 605.

**Section 611 A - Building Lateral/Street Lateral Connection**

- (1) The connection of the building lateral to an existing street lateral shall be made at the property line. Except as provided under Section 502.
- (2) All subsequent costs and expense incidental to the installation and connection of the building lateral shall also be borne by the owner.
- (3) The property owner shall indemnify the village from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building lateral.
- (4) It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to maintain, repair, or replace the building lateral, as needed.
- (5) The method of connection of the building lateral to the street lateral will be dependent upon the type of sewer pipe material, and, in all cases, shall be approved by the Village Board.

**Section 611 B - Cleanout Repair/Replacement**

If, in the judgment of the Village Board, it is determined that a building lateral, without a property line clean-out, needs repair or replacement, the Village may install a clean-out at the property line, at the property owner's expense, such that the street lateral can be maintained independently of the building lateral.

**Section 611 C - Street Lateral Replacement; Ownership**

Responsibility; Sewer Collection Mains and Sewer Laterals. The Village of Stamford shall be responsible for all sanitary sewer mains and manholes. The Village shall be responsible for the maintenance and replacement of the sanitary sewer mains, and any and all lateral connections within the bounds of any municipal highway or municipal highway right of way and any portion thereof between the sanitary sewer line and such municipal highway or municipal highway right of way.

The owner shall be responsible for the sewer lateral from the exterior

wall of the owner's building to the point where the same enters the bounds of any municipal highway or municipal highway right of way. This responsibility shall include replacement costs, maintenance, including plugged lines, cracked or leaking pipes and any excavation that is deemed necessary for repair. Upon the failure of any owner to perform ant such replacement, repair or maintenance after having been instructed to do so by the Village Board of Trustees, the Village may, but shall not be required to, perform such replacement, repair or maintenance and assess the costs thereof to the owner on any subsequently issued bill for sewer rent or usage charges, which shall be a lien upon the premises until fully paid.

#### **Section 612 - Testing**

The street lateral, building lateral, or the combined lateral shall be tested for infiltration/exfiltration by

- (a) any full pipe method described in Section 505, or
- (b) by a suitable joint method, with the prior written approval of the Superintendent.

#### **Section 613 A - Connection Inspection**

The applicant for the building lateral permit shall notify the Village Board when the building lateral is ready for inspection and connection is to be made to the street lateral. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Village Board.

#### **Section 613 B - Trench Inspections**

When trenches are excavated for the laying of building lateral pipes or for laying of street lateral pipes, such trenches shall be inspected by the Village Board or designees. Before the trenches are backfilled, the person performing such work shall notify the Village Board when the laying of the building lateral is completed, and no backfilling of trenches shall begin until approval is obtained from the Village Board.

#### **Section 614 - Public Safety Provisions Required; Restoration of Disturbed Areas**

All excavations for constructing building laterals shall be adequately protected 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 Village Board. When installation requires disturbance of paved public roads and shoulders, restoration shall involve backfilling to road grade. Shortly thereafter the Village Department of Public Works (DPW) shall complete road and shoulder restoration to the Village Standards. The cost for such final road and shoulder restoration by the DPW shall be included with the fees paid with the application for the permit required in Section 602. In the event of an emergency the Village Board may waive compliance with this section.

#### **Section 615 - Interior Clean-Out**

An interior clean-out fitting shall be provided for each building lateral at a readily accessible location, preferably just inside the basement wall. The fitting shall contain a 45-degree branch with removable plug or test tee, and so positioned that sewer cleaning equipment can be inserted therein to clean the building lateral.

The cleanout diameter shall be no less than the building lateral diameter.

#### **Section 616 - Costs Borne by Owner**

All costs associated with the provisions of this Article shall be borne by the property owner unless specifically stated or agreed to be a cost borne by the Village. The property owner shall indemnify the Village from any loss or damage that may be directly or indirectly occasioned by the installation of the building laterals, and connections and appurtenances.

END OF ARTICLE 6