Chapter 201

SEWER ASSESSMENTS

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Sherburne 9-10-1980 by L.L. No. 2-1980. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Sewers — See Ch. 202.

§ 201-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to adopt a method and rate of assessment for payment of the annual debt service and operation and maintenance of the sewer system.

§ 201-2. Assessments against real property.

The portion of the annual cost of the debt service for construction of the sewer system and of the operation and maintenance of the sewer system, commencing October 1, 1980, which is not paid for by contract users outside the village, shall be raised by assessments against all the real property along which the sewer lines run or which is served thereby.

§ 201-3. Annual rate. [Amended 9-26-1994 by L.L. No. 2-1994]

Said assessments shall be assessed for said period at an annual rate to be assessed by the Village Board as amended from time to time.

§ 201-4. Payment; late charge. [Amended 9-26-1994 by L.L. No. 2-1994; 1-20-1999 by L.L. No. 2-1999]

Said assessments shall be paid monthly for the following month's use with billings of 1/12 of the annual rate. A charge of 1½% shall be added to assessments not paid within 20 days after the date on which first due and on any previous unpaid balance.

§ 201-5. Industrial units; connection to system; prior ordinance repealed; unit determination date.

A. [Amended 6-26-2000 by L.L. No. 1-2000[1]] The units applicable to assessments in this chapter shall be as follows:

Wastewater System Charges
Debt Service and Operation and Maintenance

Code	Unit Charge
1 – One-family residence or apartment	1
2 – Residential house trailer, alone or in park	1
3 – Hotel or motel, per occupant room	1/2
4 – Pratt Newton Home, per bed	1/2
5 – Office or shop in residence	1
6 – Retail store or business office	2
7 – Separate office in commercial building	1
8 – Supermarket	3

[1] **Editor's Note: This local law also provided that it would take effect with the 8-1-2000 billing cycle.**

Code	Unit Charge
9 – Laundromat, per standard load washer	1/3
10 – Full-service gas station	3
11 – Self-service gas pumps	1
12 – Car wash, per stall	1
13 – Restaurant, alone	2
14 – Bar, alone	2
15 – Restaurant and bar, together	3
16 – Dairy bar	3
17 – Feed mill	3
18 – Bank	3
19 – Warehouse, storage building	1
20 – Dairy barn, horse barn	1
21 – Municipal building	4
22 – Post office	2
23 – Medical center	3
24 – Funeral home	2
25 – Trailer sales, office and sales lot	1
26 – Churches, parsonages, etc., each	1
27 – Meeting halls or library	1
28 – Vacant lots or land, access to sewer lines	1

B. Industrial units shall be based by agreement on number of employees, amount of water consumption and type of effluent entering our sewer system.

C. All properties with access to the sewer lines will be charged for services per the above schedule beginning with the quarterly billing of October 1, 1980.

D. All properties with access to the sewer lines must make connection to the system by October 1, 1981, or be subject to the penalties imposed by L.L. No. 1 of 1980.[2]

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2 **Editor's Note: Local Law No. 1-1980, adopted 9-10-1980, was superseded by L.L. No. 5-1992. See now Ch. 202, Sewers.**

E. The Sewer Ordinance fixing sewer assessments, dated March 13, 1973, is hereby repealed as of the effective date of this chapter.

F. The unit determination date shall be the first day of March of each fiscal year. The unit determination shall be periodically, but not less often than every two years, reviewed and revised as needed to correspond with the total operation and maintenance costs of the system.

Chapter 202

SEWERS

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[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Sherburne 10-26-1992 as L.L. No. 5-1992. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Flood damage prevention — See Ch. 129.
Solid waste — See Ch. 214.
Water — See Ch. 247.

ARTICLE I
Purposes

§ 202-1. General purpose.

The general purpose of this chapter is the following: to provide for efficient, economic, environmentally safe and legal operation of the village's POTW.

§ 202-2. Specific purposes.

The specific purposes of this chapter are the following:

A. To prevent the introduction of substances into the POTW that will:

(1) Interfere with the POTW in any way.

(2) Pass through the POTW to the state's waters and cause contravention of standards for those waters or cause violation of the POTW's SPDES permit.

(3) Increase the cost or otherwise hamper the disposal of POTW sludge and/or residuals.

(4) Endanger municipal employees.

(5) Cause air pollution or groundwater pollution, directly or indirectly.

(6) Cause, directly or indirectly, any public nuisance condition.

B. To prevent new sources of infiltration and inflow and, as much as possible, to eliminate existing sources of infiltration and inflow.

C. To assure that new sewers and connections are properly constructed.

D. To provide for equitable distribution to all users of the treatment works of all costs associated with sewage transmission, treatment and residuals disposal and to provide for the collection of such costs.

ARTICLE II
Definitions

§ 202-3. Word usage; definitions.

A. Unless otherwise stated in the section where the term is used in this chapter, the meanings of terms used in this chapter 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.

B. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

ABNORMAL SEWAGE — Sewage whose concentration of one (1) 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 United States 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 their agent.

APPROVAL AUTHORITY — The USEPA, or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), in the event that the NYSDEC is delegated "approval authority."

APPROVED LABORATORY PROCEDURE — The procedures defined as "standard methods" in this Article, or other procedures approved by the Superintendent 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 chapter.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDUSTRIAL USER — May be:

(1) A principal executive officer of at least the level of Vice President, if the industrial user is a corporation.

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

(3) 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 five (5) feet 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 at room temperature, expressed in milligrams per liter.

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 wavelength of maximum absorption, relative to distilled water. One-hundred-percent 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 — The attachment of one (1) 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 — Refers to approval authority, or to the Superintendent when the 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 POTW.

CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT — A pollutant that the POTW 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 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 chapter.

COUNTY — The county in which the village is located.

DEVELOPER — Any person who subdivides land for the purpose of constructing 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 treatment works, but which is not used, in the meantime, for transport of storm or sanitary sewage.

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

END OF PIPE — For the purpose of determining compliance with limitations prescribed by Article IX, the control manhole, provided that the samples collected from the control manhole are representative of the discharge to the treatment works.

END OF PIPE CONCENTRATION — The concentration of a substance in a sample of wastewater at end of pipe.

EPA, USEPA or UNITED STATES 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 — The attachment of a sewer line with more than one (1) user to an existing sewer line.

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 (1) 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 treatment works 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, stormwaters, 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:

(1) Inhibits or disrupts the treatment works, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

(2) Therefore, is a cause of violation of any requirement of the village treatment works 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 treatment works in accordance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations):

(a) Section 405 of the Clean Water Act.

(b) The Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) [including Title II, more commonly referred to as the "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" (RCRA)], and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA.

(c) The Clean Air Act.

(d) The Toxic Substance Control Act.

(e) The 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 § 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 chapter.

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 treatment works who commences discharge after the effective date of this chapter.

NORMAL SEWAGE — See "sewage, normal."

NUISANCE — The use or lack of use of the treatment works 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 POTW.

OIL AND GREASE — The result obtained when using an approved laboratory procedure to determine the quantity of fats, wax, grease and 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 POTW, purchased prior to the effective date of this chapter, or who inherited the 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 POTW 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 POTW's SPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

PERMIT — A temporary revocable written document allowing use of the POTW for specified wastes over a limited period of time, containing sampling locations and reporting frequencies and requiring other actions as authorized by this chapter.

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 seven point zero (7.0), the pH scale midpoint, represents neutrality. Values above seven point zero (7.0) represent alkaline conditions. Values below seven point zero (7.0) represent acid conditions.

PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL — See "total phosphorus."

POLLUTANT — Any material placed into or onto the state's waters, lands and/or airs, which interferes with the beneficial use of that water, land and/or air by any living thing at any time.

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.

POTW TREATMENT PLANT — That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater and to treat sludge and residuals derived from such treatment.

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.

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 POTW. 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 403.6(D).

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.

PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW) — A treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1292), which is owned, in this instance, by the village. This definition includes any sewers and

appurtenances that transport wastewater to the POTW 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 watercourse or body of water (usually waters of the state) into which treated or untreated sewage is discharged.

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 types 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 suitable baffling), constructed in accordance with any and/or all local and state requirements.

SERVICE AREA OF THE POTW — The legally defined bounds of real property from which wastewater may be discharged into the POTW. 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" 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 noncommercial 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:

(1) Sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes which show, by analysis, the following characteristics:

(a) B.O.D. (five-day): two thousand ninety (2,090) pounds per million gallons [two hundred fifty (250) milligrams per liter] or less.

(b) Suspended solids: one thousand five hundred (1,500) pounds per million gallons [three hundred (300) milligrams per liter] or less.

(c) Phosphorus: one hundred twenty-five (125) pounds per million gallons [fifteen (15) milligrams per liter] or less.

(d) Ammonia: two hundred fifty (250) pounds per million gallons [thirty (30) milligrams per liter] or less.

(e) Total Kjeldahl nitrogen: four hundred seventeen (417) pounds per million [fifty (50) milligrams per liter] or less.

(f) Chlorine demand: two hundred nine (209) pounds per million gallons [twenty-five (25) milligrams per liter] or less.

(g) Chemical oxygen demand: two thousand nine hundred twenty (2,920) pounds per million gallons [three hundred fifty (350) milligrams per liter] or less.

(h) Oil and grease: eight hundred thirty (830) pounds per million gallons [one hundred (100) milligrams per liter] or less.

(2) In spite of satisfying one (1) or more of these characteristics, if the sewage also contains substances of concern, it may 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 stormwater, surface water, industrial and other wastes. (See "domestic wastes.")

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT (WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT) — See "POTW treatment plant."

SEWAGE, UNUSUAL STRENGTH OR CHARACTER — Sewage which has characteristics greater than those of normal sewage and/or which contains substances of concern.

SEWER — A pipe or conduit for carrying or transporting sewage.

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.")

SEWERAGE SYSTEM (also POTW) — All facilities for collecting, regulating, pumping and transporting wastewater to and away from the POTW treatment plant.

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 ground waters 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.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER — See "user, significant industrial."

SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE (SNC) — A user is in "significant noncompliance" if its violation(s) meet(s) one (1) or more of the following criteria:

(1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those, in sixty-six percent (66%) 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.

(2) Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those, in thirty-three percent (33%) 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).

(3) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or long-term average) that the Superintendent determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass-through (including endangering the health of treatment works personnel or the general public).

(4) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the Superintendent's exercise of its emergency authority under Article XI of this chapter.

(5) Failure to meet, within ninety (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.

(6) Failure to provide, within thirty (30) days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.

(7) Failure to report accurately any noncompliance.

(8) Any other violation which the Superintendent 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. In any event, a discharge which, in concentration of any constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds, for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average twenty-four-hour concentration 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 136, and amendments thereto (if 40 CFR 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 — The State of New York.

STATE'S WATERS — See "waters of the state."

STORMWATER — Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation; also, the flow resulting therefrom.

SUBSTANCE 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.

SUPERINTENDENT — That individual nominated by the Village Mayor and confirmed by the Village Board as the Utilities Superintendent. Such an individual shall be licensed to practice engineering in the state and otherwise qualified to oversee water treatment and distribution and treatment works operations. This definition shall also include the Superintendent's authorized deputy, agent or representative.

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 treatment works operation and maintenance personnel and tends 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 POTW.

USER, EXISTING — A discharger to the POTW who is discharging on or before the effective date of this chapter.

USER, INDUSTRIAL — A discharger to the POTW who discharges nondomestic wastewaters.

USER, NEW — A discharger to the POTW who initiates discharge after the effective date of this chapter.

USER, SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL (SIU) — An industrial user of the POTW who is:

(1) Subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards promulgated by the EPA.

(2) Having substantial impact, either singly or in combination with other industries, on the operation of the treatment works.

(3) Using, on an annual basis, more than ten thousand (10,000) pounds or one thousand (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.

(4) Discharging more than five percent (5%) of the flow or load of conventional pollutants received by the POTW treatment plant. [NOTE: A user discharging a measurable quantity of a pollutant may be classified as nonsignificant if, at the influent to the POTW treatment plant, the pollutant is not detectable.]

VILLAGE — The Village of Sherburne, as incorporated in 1830.

VOLUME CHARGE (USER CHARGE) — The demand sewer use charge which is based, in part or wholly, on the volume of normal sewage discharged into the POTW (there may be surcharges, as provided for in Article XII). The "volume charge" shall be based on a specific cost per one hundred (100) cubic feet or per one thousand (1,000) gallons. 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 POTW. The basis of "volume charge" calculations shall be made available to the public, on demand, as provided in Article XIII. The "volume charge" shall be recalculated annually, as well as the surcharge rates.

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 stormwater that may be present, whether

treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT — A permit as set forth in Article X of this chapter.

WASTEWATER, UNUSUAL STRENGTH OR CHARACTER — See "sewage, unusual strength or character."

WATERS OF THE STATE (STATE'S WATERS) — All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, 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.

§ 202-4. Abbreviations.

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

Abbreviations	Defined
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
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Abbreviations	Defined
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. § 690L et seq.
U.S.C.	United States Code of Laws
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
TSS	Total suspended solids

§ 202-5. 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.

ARTICLE III
Use of Public Sewers Required

§ 202-6. 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 or in any area under the jurisdiction of 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.

§ 202-7. 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 stormwater.

§ 202-8. Discharge of sewage into well prohibited.

No person shall discharge sewage into a well.

§ 202-9. Wastewater discharge unlawful.

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

§ 202-10. Approved wastewater disposal required for building permit issuance.

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 chapter is available. All housing construction or building development which takes place after this chapter is enacted shall provide for an approved system of sanitary sewers.

§ 202-11. Private wastewater disposal unlawful.

Except as hereinafter provided,[1] it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, cesspool, septic

[1] **Editor's Note: See Art. IV, Private Wastewater Disposal.**

tank or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.

§ 202-12. Connection 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 chapter, within ninety (90) days after official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet [thirty and five-tenths (30.5) meters] of the property line.

§ 202-13. Limitation on use.

The use of the village public sewers shall be strictly limited and restricted, except as provided in § 202-12, 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 POTW.

§ 202-14. Intermunicipal agreements.

A. The Village Board, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, 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 POTW.

B. 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 chapter.

C. If the person is not a municipality, the discharge shall be made only with the expressed written consent of the Superintendent (the issuance of a permit), setting forth the terms and conditions of such a discharge.

§ 202-15. Moratorium.

At the recommendation of the Superintendent, who determines that one (1) or more segments of the POTW is exceeding its hydraulic capacity at any time or that any specific purpose of this chapter is being violated, the Village Board shall have the authority to limit or deny new connections to the POTW until the conditions leading to the moratorium are corrected. Such correction may be by:

A. Construction of new facilities.

B. Enlarging existing facilities.

C. Correction of inflow and infiltration.

D. Cleaning and repairing of existing facilities.

§ 202-16. Basis of mandatory use requirement.

All requirements, directives and orders calling for mandatory use of the sewers within the service area of the POTW for the proper discharge of sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes, shall be established and given by the Village Board, NYSDEC, USEPA and/or other such state or federal agencies which have enforcement powers.

ARTICLE IV
Private Wastewater Disposal

§ 202-17. Unavailability of public sewer.

Where a public sewer is not available, under the provisions of § 202-12, the building lateral shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of

the rules and regulations of the NYSDOH, to be enforced by the Superintendent and/or the Chenango County Health Department.

§ 202-18. Connection of two buildings to same septic tank prohibited.

No two (2) 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.

§ 202-19. 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 XII, 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.

§ 202-20. Construction permit issuance; inspection.

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

§ 202-21. Rehabilitation of system 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 Superintendent, the Chenango County Health Department or the NYSDOH, the owner of the premises upon which such wastewater disposal system is located, upon receiving written notice from the Superintendent 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 and the Chenango County Health Department, at the owner's expense.

§ 202-22. Maintenance of system.

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

§ 202-23. 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.

§ 202-24. Direct connection to new public sewers or easement 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 chapter, 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.

§ 202-25. 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 Superintendent to protect public health and public welfare.

ARTICLE V
New Sewers and Extensions

§ 202-26. 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 Superintendent, the Chenango County Health Department 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.

§ 202-27. Approval, fees, inspection, testing and reporting; compliance required.

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 Superintendent and the Chenango County Health Department, in accordance with § 202-26. 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 VI, and inspection fees shall be paid by the applicant prior to initiating construction. Design and installation of sewers shall be as specified in § 202-28 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 Superintendent, without prior notice. The Superintendent 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 § 202-30 before any building lateral is connected thereto. The Superintendent shall be notified thirty (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 chapter and any amendments or additions thereto. The Superintendent 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. The Superintendent shall report all findings of inspections and tests to the Village Board.

B. Plans, specifications 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 chapter, such as pumping stations, lift stations or force mains, shall be designed in accordance with § 202-26 and shall be clearly shown and detailed on the plans and specifications submitted for approval. Force main details are covered in § 202-31. When requested, the applicant shall submit to the Superintendent and to the Chenango County Health Department 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.

§ 202-28. Sewer pipe specifications.

A. Sewer pipe.

(1) Sewer pipe material shall be:

(a) Reinforced concrete pipe. (Note that nonreinforced concrete pipe shall not be used.)

[1] Portland cement shall conform to ASTM C-150 Type II.

[2] The pipe and specials shall conform to ASTM Specification C-76.

[3] The reinforcing wire cage shall conform to ASTM Specification A 15, A 82 or A 185, as appropriate.

[4] Entrained air shall be five and zero-tenths percent (5.0%) to nine and zero-tenths percent (9.0%) by ASTM C-890.

[5] Water absorption and three-edge bearing tests shall conform to ASTM Specification C-497.

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

(b) Cast-iron pipe, extra heavy.

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

[2] Gaskets shall conform to ASTM Specification C-564.

(c) Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe, heavy wall.

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

[2] Pipe and accessories shall conform to the requirements of the following, with a minimum pipe stiffness of forty-six (46) pounds per square inch at a maximum deflection of five percent (5%):

[a] ANSI/ASTMD 3034: four (4) inches to fifteen (15) inches.

[b] ASTMF 679 Type I: eighteen (18) inches to twenty-seven (27) inches.

(d) Ductile iron pipe.

[1] 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 one hundred fifty (150) pounds per square inch.

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

(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 § 202-30 are met.

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

(6) Wye branch fittings shall be installed, for connection of street laterals, in accordance with § 202-39.

B. Safety and load factors.

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

(a) Safety factor: one and five-tenths (1.5).

(b) Load factor: one and seven-tenths (1.7).

(c) Weight of soil: one hundred twenty (120) pounds per cubic foot.

(d) Wheel loading: sixteen thousand (16,000) pounds.

(2) 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.

(3) PVC pipe shall not be encased in concrete due to its different coefficients of linear thermal expansion.

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 one-half (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 the time of an 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, dewatering and other similar actions to complete the work. Roads, sidewalks and curbs shall be cut, by sawing, 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 thirty (30) feet in advance of pipe installation nor left unfilled for more than thirty (30) feet in the rear of the installed pipe when the work is in progress, without the permission of the Superintendent. When work is not in progress, including overnight, 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 are encountered, these shall be excavated 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 overexcavated at least twelve (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 Superintendent.

(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. Sheeting shall not be removed, but shall be cut off no lower than one (1) foot above the pipe crown nor no higher than one (1) 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, maximum one-half-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) The joints shall be made and the grade and alignment checked and made correct.

(20) The pipe shall be in straight alignment.

(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 eight-tenths-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 ninety-five percent (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.

§ 202-29. Manholes and manhole installation.

A. The design of all manholes shall be submitted to the Superintendent and shall receive approval prior to placement.

B. Manholes shall be placed where there is a change in slope or alignment and at intervals not exceeding four hundred (400) linear feet.

C. Manhole bases shall be constructed or placed on a minimum of six (6) inches of crusher run, maximum one-half-inch stone, free of organic materials.

D. Manhole bases shall be constructed of four-thousand-pound-per-square-inch (twenty-eight-day) concrete eight (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 six (6) inches beyond the outside walls of lower manhole sections. Precast manhole bases shall extend at least six (6) inches beyond the outside walls of lower manhole sections.

E. Thickness.

(1) Manholes shall be constructed using precast minimum four-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 (feet)	Wall Thickness (inches)
4	5
5	6

Manhole Diameter (feet)	Wall Thickness (inches)
6	7
6 1/2	7 1/2
7	8
8	9

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

F. 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.

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

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

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

J. 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.

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

L. 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 thirty-six (36) inches in diameter. The minimum

combined weight of the heavy-duty frame and the cover shall be seven hundred thirty-five (735), plus or minus five percent (5%), pounds. The minimum combined weight of the light-duty frame and cover shall be four hundred twenty (420), plus or minus five percent (5%), pounds. 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.

M. A drop of at least one-tenth (0.1) foot shall be provided between incoming and outgoing sewers on all junction manholes and on manholes with bends greater than forty-five degrees (45°).

N. Inverts and shelves/benches shall be placed after testing the manholes and sewers.

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

P. 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.

Q. Manhole frames, installed at grade, shall be set in a full bed of mortar with no less than two (2) nor more than four (4) 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 six (6) inches in depth. The total number of grade rings shall not exceed twelve (12) inches in height; however, in no event shall more than three (3) grade rings be used.

R. 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 (6) one-half-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.

S. 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.

§ 202-30. Tests.

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 twenty-five (25) gallons per twenty-four (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 Superintendent, who shall have the responsibility for making the proper and accurate measurements required. The exfiltration test consists of filling the pipe with water to provide a head of at least five (5) feet above the top of the pipe or five (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 §§ 202-30F and 202-30G shall be utilized. In this test, the test section must remain filled with water for at least twenty-four (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 (1) 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.

B. Test section. The test section shall be as ordered or as approved, but in no event longer than one thousand (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 forty-eight-inch diameter pipe, five (5) feet long. The maximum allowable leakage rate for such a section is one and one-tenth (1.1) gallons per twenty-four (24) hours. If leakage exceeds the allowable rate, then necessary repairs or replacements shall be made and the section retested.

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

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

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 ninety-five percent (95%) of the pipe inside diameter, through the pipe. Any length of pipe with a deflection greater than five percent (5%) 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.

F. Low-pressure air-testing alternative.

(1) 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 four and zero-tenths (4.0) pounds per square inch. The air pressure test shall be based on the time, measured in seconds, for the air pressure to drop from three and five-tenths (3.5) pounds per square inch to two and five-tenths (2.5) pounds per square inch.

(2) Acceptance is based on limits tabulated in the Specification Time Required for a one and zero-tenths (1.0) PSI Pressure Drop in the Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association's Recommended Practice for Low-Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe.

(3) 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 an ambient temperature in the test section.

(4) If the test section is below groundwater, the test pressure shall be increased an amount sufficient to compensate for groundwater hydrostatic pressure; however, the test pressure shall not exceed ten (10) pounds per square inch.

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

G. Vacuum-testing alternative.

(1) 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 ten (10) inches of mercury to nine (9) inches of mercury for manholes and from seven (7) inches of mercury to six (6) inches of mercury for sewers.

(a) Acceptance of manholes is based on the following:

Manhole Depth (feet)	Manhole Diameter (feet)	Time to Drop 1 inch of Hg (10 inches to 9 inches) (seconds)
10 or less	4	120
10 to 15	4	150
15 to 25	4	180

(b) For five-foot diameter manholes, add thirty (30) seconds to the times above.

(c) For six-foot diameter manholes, add sixty (60) seconds to the times above.

(2) 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.

(3) Acceptance of sewers [seven (7) inches of mercury to six (6) inches of mercury] is based on the time tabulated in the Specification Time Required for a zero and five-tenths (0.5) PSI Pressure Drop in the Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association's Recommended Practice for Low-Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe.

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

§ 202-31. Force mains.

A. Force main materials. Force mains serving sewage lifting devices, such as grinder pumps and pump stations, shall be designed in accordance with § 202-26. Additional design requirements are:

(1) Force main pipe material shall be:

(a) Ductile iron pipe.

[1] 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."

[2] Fittings shall conform to ANSI A21.10.

[3] 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.

[1] 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.

[2] Fittings shall conform to ASTM D2241.

[3] Joints and gaskets shall conform to ASTM D2241, D1869 and F477.

(c) Other pipe materials. Other pipe materials require prior written approval of the Superintendent before being installed.

(2) Trenching, bedding and backfilling shall be in accordance with § 202-28C.

(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 seven and one-half degrees (7½°) or greater.

(5) Drain valves shall be placed at low points.

(6) Automatic air relief valves shall be placed at high points and at four-hundred-foot 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 twenty (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 four (4) feet long; the lower arm shall terminate in a PVC plastic sewer pipe ninety-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.

B. Force main testing. All force mains shall be subjected to hydrostatic pressure of one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the normal operating pressure. The duration of the test, at pressure, shall be at least two (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 twenty-five (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.

§ 202-32. Final acceptance and guaranty.

All sanitary sewers and extensions to sanitary sewers constructed at the applicant's expense, after final approval and acceptance by the Superintendent 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 Superintendent, and the Superintendent has approved the submitted 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 guaranty 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.

§ 202-33. Liability insurance coverage during construction period.

A. 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.) 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 the applicant's 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.

B. Filing of insurance certificates.

(1) 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 five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.) for each occurrence and five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.) aggregate (completed operations/products, personal injury).

(c) Property damage liability having limits of not less than five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.) for all damages arising during the life of the contract and shall include, but not be limited to, the following designated hazards:

[1] Premises and operations.

[2] Independent contractors.

[3] Completed operations and products.

[4] Property damage.

[5] Explosions, collapse and underground.

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

[1] Bodily injury:

[a] Each person: three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.).

[b] Each occurrence: five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.).

[2] Property damage, each occurrence: five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.).

(e) Business excess liability insurance in the amount of two million dollars ($2,000,000.).

(2) 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 satisfactory form approved by the Board.

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

C. Where it is necessary to enter upon or excavate any highway or cut any pavement, sidewalk or curbing, permission must be obtained from the Superintendent of Highways 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.

ARTICLE VI
Building Laterals, Street Laterals, Connections and Fees

§ 202-34. Connection permit required; discharge restrictions.

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 Superintendent.

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.

§ 202-35. Sewer lateral permits.

A. There shall be two (2) classes of sewer lateral permits:

(1) For residential, commercial and institutional service.

(2) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

B. In either case, a permit application shall be submitted to the Superintendent. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Superintendent. A fee, established by § 202-105, shall accompany the application.

§ 202-36. Building laterals; dry sewers.

A. Building laterals.

(1) New building laterals.

(a) 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 way to provide sanitary service to the back building.

(b) 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 Superintendent 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 (3) inches of concrete; or

[2] Exposed and walled and the building rooms above positively ventilated outdoors.

(c) All existing manholes in or under the basement shall be sealed airtight in a manner acceptable to the Superintendent. No new manholes shall be constructed on the portion of the lateral under the building.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 Superintendent 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 §§ 202-29 and 202-72 and the lateral connection made and tested as directed by the Superintendent. Plans and specifications shall be prepared and submitted for approval pursuant to this chapter.

B. Dry sewers. Dry sewers shall be designed and installed in accordance with this chapter.

§ 202-37. Using existing building laterals.

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

§ 202-38. Lateral pipe materials.

A. Building and street lateral pipe materials shall be one (1) 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 (2) 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 forty-six (46) pounds per square inch when tested in accordance with ASTM Specification D2412.

B. 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 Superintendent 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 center line 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 Superintendent. The size and slope of building and street laterals shall be subject to approval by the Superintendent, but in no event shall the internal pipe diameter be less than four (4) inches, nor shall the pipe slope be less than one-fourth (1/4) inch per foot.

§ 202-39. Street lateral connections.

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 (1/8) (forty-five-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.

B. Future connection locations; as-built drawings. The street lateral, including the wye and one-eighth (1/8) bend fittings, shall be connected to the main sewer at the time of constructing the main sewer for each proposed lot for either immediate or future development. Laterals installed for future development shall be fitted a standard plug approved for use by the Superintendent. 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 corrosion- and rot-resistant board of two by six (2 x 6) inches. 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, and four (4) copies of this drawing, showing the as-built location of these connections, shall be furnished to the Superintendent. 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 one hundred dollars ($100.) per sheet of plans showing locations of lateral connections. No sanitary sewer shall be accepted by the village until four (4) copies of this record drawing have been so filed with the Superintendent and the Superintendent has approved the submitted drawings.

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 Superintendent, 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent. If required, a new manhole shall be installed in the public sewer pursuant to §§ 202-29 and 202-72 and the lateral connection made thereto as directed by the Superintendent.

§ 202-40. Laterals at and near buildings.

Wherever possible, the building lateral shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. Building laterals laid parallel to a bearing wall shall not be installed closer than three (3) feet to such wall. 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 ninety degrees

(90°) or greater shall be made with a cleanout which extends to grade, terminating in a terminal box set in concrete. 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.

§ 202-41. 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 the approval of the Superintendent.

§ 202-42. 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 Superintendent. 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 fourteen (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, in any case, such depth shall not be less than four (4) feet.

§ 202-43. Joints.

A. Watertight joints. All joints and connections shall be made watertight.

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 one (1) inch deep. 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 Superintendent. 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 one hundred sixty degrees Fahrenheit (160° F.), nor be soluble in any of the wastes carried by the lateral.

C. Cast-iron push joints. Premolded gaskets may be used for hub and plain-end cast-iron pipe joints and joints with fittings, if approved by the Superintendent. The gasket shall be a neoprene compression-type unit which provides a positive seal in the assembled joint. The gasket shall be a premolded, 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, nontoxic material and shall not chemically attack the gasket material.

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 § 202-38.

§ 202-44. Responsibility for costs of building laterals and street laterals.

A. Building lateral/street lateral connections.

(1) The connection of the building lateral to an existing street lateral shall be made at the property line. Except as provided under § 202-27, if a street lateral has not previously been provided, the street lateral will be constructed from the existing public sewer to the property line by a licensed plumber, at the owner's expense. The street lateral shall be installed with a properly sealed and covered cleanout to grade located at the property line. The cleanout shall terminate in a metal box imbedded in concrete.

(2) The cost of constructing the street lateral from the existing public sewer to the property line shall be at the property owner's expense; 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 Superintendent. After installation of the street lateral has been approved by the Superintendent, the new street lateral shall become the property of the village. Any subsequent repairs to the new street laterals shall be made by the village at the village's expense.

B. Cleanout repair/replacement. If, in the judgment of the Superintendent, it is determined that a building lateral without a property line cleanout needs repair or replacement, the village may install a cleanout at the property line, at the property owner's expense, such that

the street lateral can be maintained independently of the building lateral.

C. Street lateral replacement and ownership. Any existing street lateral which, upon examination by the Superintendent, is determined to be in need of replacement will be replaced with a new street lateral with a property line cleanout. The replacement street lateral shall be constructed by a licensed plumber. The cost of constructing the replacement street lateral and cleanout shall be at the property owner's expense. Once the replacement street lateral and cleanout have been constructed and approved by the Superintendent, the new street lateral shall become the property of the village. Any repairs to new street laterals shall be made by the village at the village's expense.

§ 202-45. Lateral testing methods.

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

A. Any full-pipe method described in § 202-30; or

B. A suitable joint method, with the prior written approval of the Superintendent.

§ 202-46. Connection and trench inspections.

A. Connection inspection.

(1) The applicant for the building lateral permit shall notify the Superintendent 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 Superintendent.

(2) The applicant for the street lateral permit shall notify the Superintendent when the street lateral is ready for inspection and connection is to be made to

the main sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Superintendent.

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

§ 202-47. Public safety; restoration of disturbed areas.

A. All excavations for constructing building laterals shall be adequately protected with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard.

B. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent. 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 § 202-35.

§ 202-48. Interior cleanout.

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