

LOCAL LAW NO. 2 of the YEAR 2008

A Local Law Enacting a
SEWER USE LAW

governing the use of the Town's wastewater collection system and treatment facility.

Town of Ashland

Table of Contents

ARTICLE 1 SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

.....	1
Section 101 Short Title	1
Section 102 General Purpose	1
Section 103 Specific Purposes	1
.....	1
Section 104 Replacement of Previous Sewer Use Law or Ordinance	2
Section 105 Notes on Referenced Standards	2

ARTICLE 2 DEFINITIONS

.....	3
Section 201 Defined Terms	3
.....	3
Section 202 Abbreviations	16
.....	16
Section 203 Undefined Terms	17
.....	17

ARTICLE 3 WHEN USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

.....	18
Section 301 Connecting Private Sewage System to Storm Drain Unlawful	18
Section 302 Stormwater Discharge Into Sewer System Prohibited	18
Section 303 Discharge of Sewage into Well Prohibited	18
Section 304 Wastewater Discharge Unlawful	18
Section 305 A Building Permit Allowed Only When Approved Wastewater Disposal Available	18
Section 305 B Private Wastewater Disposal Unlawful	19
Section 306 Connection to Public Sewer Required	19
Section 307 Direct Connection to New Public Sewers Required	19
Section 308 Limitation on Use of Public Sewers	19
Section 309 Wastewater from Outside the MunicipalWWTP Sewer System Service Area and Intermunicipal Agreements	19
Section 310 Moratorium	20

ARTICLE 4 NEW SEWERS or SEWER EXTENSIONS

.....	21
Section 401 Proper Design.....	21
Section 402 A New Sewers Subject to Approval, Fees, Inspection, Testing, and Reporting	21

Section 402 B Plans, Specification, and Pipe Test Results Required.....	22
Section 403 Sewer Pipe Installation	22

ARTICLE 5 BUILDING LATERALS, STREET LATERALS CONNECTIONS and FEES

.....	23
Section 501 A Permit Required for Sewer Connections.....	23
Section 501 B Inflow/Infiltration Prohibited	24
Section 502 Sewer Lateral Permits	24
Section 503 A New Building Laterals	24
Section 503 B Dry Sewers	24
Section 504 Using Existing Building Laterals	24
Section 505 Lateral Pipe Materials	25
Section 506 A Street Lateral to Public Sewer Connection	25
Section 506 B Future Connection Locations; As-Built Drawings	25
Section 506 C Special Manhole Requirements	26
Section 507 Laterals At and Near Buildings	26
Section 508 Sewage Lifting	27
Section 509 Lateral Pipe Installation	27
Section 510 A Watertight Joints	27
Section 510 B Ductile Iron Mechanical Joints	27
Section 510 C Cast Iron Push Joints	27
Section 510 D PVC Push Joints	28
Section 511 A Building Lateral/Street Lateral Connection	28
Section 511 B Cleanout Repair/Replacement	29
Section 511 C Street Lateral Replacement; Ownership	29
Section 512 Testing.....	29
Section 513 A Connection Inspection	29
Section 513 B Trench Inspections	29
Section 514 Public Safety Provisions Required; Restoration of Disturbed Areas.....	29
Section 515 Interior Clean Out	30
Section 516 Costs Borne by Owner	30

Section 517	Capping Connections Where Structures Are Demolished or Destroyed ..	30
Section 518	Access to Septic Tanks.	30
Section 519	Inspection of Existing Septic Tanks.	31
Section 520	Operation and Maintenance of Septic Tanks	31
Section 521	Repair and/or Replacement of Septic Tanks.	31
Section 522	Liability of Property Owner.	32
Section 523	Liability of District	32

ARTICLE 6 INFLOW

.....		33
Section 601	New Inflow Sources Prohibited	
.....		33
Section 602	Existing Inflow Sources Disconnected	
.....		33
Section 603	Existing Inflow Sources Disconnected When Property Sold	
.....		33
Section 604	No Reconnection of Inflow Source Allowed	
.....		33

ARTICLE 7 DISCHARGE RESTRICTIONS.....34

Section 701	Pretreatment Standards	34
Section 702	General Prohibitions	34
Section 703	Concentration Based Limitations	36
Section 704	Mass Discharge Based Limitations	37
Section 705	Modification of Limitations	37
Section 706	Access to User's Records	38
Section 707	Dilution	38
Section 708	Grease, Oil, and Sand Interceptors	38
Section 709	Solid Waste Grinders	38
Section 710	Rejection of Wastewater	38

ARTICLE 8 DISCHARGE PERMITS AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

.....		39
Section 801	Wastewater Discharge Reports	
.....		39
Section 802	Notification to Industrial Users	40
Section 803 A	Wastewater Discharges	40
Section 803 B	Wastewater Discharge Permits Required For Significant Industrial Users	40
Section 803 C	Other Industrial Users	
.....		40
Section 803 D	Discharge Permits to Storm Sewers Not Authorized	
.....		40

Section 804 A Application for Wastewater Discharge Permits	40
Section 804 B Permit Modifications	42
Section 804 C Permit Conditions	42
Section 804 D Permit Duration	43
Section 804 E Permit Reissuance	43
Section 804 F Permit Transfer	44
Section 804 G Permit Revocation	44
Section 805 Reporting Requirements for Permittee	44
Section 806 Flow Equalization	46
Section 807 Monitoring Stations (Control Manholes)	46
Section 808 Proper Design and Maintenance of Facilities and Monitoring Stations ..	46
Section 809 Vandalism, Tampering with Measuring Devices.....	47
Section 810 Sampling and Analysis	47
Section 811 Accidental Discharges; SPCC Plan	47
Section 812 Posting Notices	48
Section 813 Sample Splitting	48
Section 814 Public Access to Information Maintained by the Inspector	48
Section 815 A Access to Property and Records	49
Section 815 B Access to Easements	49
Section 815 C Liability of Property Owner	49
Section 816 Special Agreements	49

ARTICLE 9 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

.....	51
Section 901 Enforcement Response Plan	51
Section 902 Notification of Violation	52
Section 903 Consent Orders.....	53
Section 904 Administrative or Compliance Orders	53
Section 905 Administrative Fines	53
Section 906 Cease and Desist Orders	53
Section 907 Termination of Permit	54
Section 908 Show Cause Hearing	54
Section 909 Failure of User to Petition the Inspector	55
Section 910 Notice	55
Section 911 Right to Choose Multiple Remedies	55

Section 912	Civil Actions For Penalties	55
Section 913	Court Orders.....	56
Section 914	Criminal Penalties	56
Section 915	Injunctive Relief.....	57
Section 916	Summary Abatement	57
Section 917	Delinquent Fines, Penalties and Service Charges	57
Section 918	Performance Bonds	58
Section 919	Liability Insurance	58

ARTICLE 10 TRUCKED OR HAULED WASTE59

Section 1001	Licenses and Application	59
Section 1002	Concurrent Requirements	59
Section 1003	Dumping Location and Timing	59
Section 1004	Notification of Dumping	60
ARTICLE 11 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF POTW OPERATIONS		61
Section 1101	Municipal WWTP Sewer System Operations Open to the Public	61
Section 1102	Procedural Requirements Available	61
Section 1103	Validity Through Public Inspection	61
ARTICLE 12 CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY		62
Section 1201	Conflicts	62
Section 1202	Severability	62
Section 1203	Effective Date	62
ARTICLE 13 ALLOCATION OF SEWERAGE CAPACITY - SPECIAL BENEFIT ASSESSMENT		63
Section 1301 A	Allocation of Sewerage Capacity	63
Section 1301 B	Criteria Household Connection	63
Section 1301 C	Criteria Non-Household Connection	64
Section 1301 D	Calculation of Unallocated Capacity	65
Section 1301 E	Planning Board Site Plan Approval or Subdivision Approval ..	65
Section 1301 F	State Environmental Quality Review Act	65
Section 1301 G	Procedure	65
Section 1301 H	Application Fee	66
Section 1301 I	Conditions	66
Section 1302	Special Benefit Assessment	66
Section 1303	Capital Fund	67
Section 1304	Payment of Special Benefit Assessment	67
Section 1305	Definitions	67
Section 1306	Parcels Outside Sewer District	68
ARTICLE 14 SEWER RENTS		69

Section 1401	Short Title	
Section 1402	.....	69
Section 1403	Authority and Purpose	
Section 1404	.....	69
	Defined Terms	
Section 1405 A	.....	69
Section 1405 B	Defined Terms in O&M Agreement Incorporated by	
Section 1405 C	Reference	
	.....	72
Section 1406 A	Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Residential Users	
Section 1406 B	.....	72
Section 1407 A	Calculating Sewer Use Charges for Residential Users	
Section 1407 B	.....	72
	Calculating Household Subsidy Required under Paragraph 122(k)	
	.....	73
	Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Non-Residential Users	
	.....	73
	Calculating Non-Residential Sewer Use Charges	
	.....	73
	Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Mixed Use Structures	
	.....	73
	Calculating Sewer Use Charges for Mixed Use Structures	
	.....	73
	iv	
Section 1408 Surcharge	.....	74
Section 1409 Lien	.....	74

List of Appendices

APPENDIX A SEWER PIPE INSTALLATION - DESIGN STANDARDS

APPENDIX B Parameters of Concern

APPENDIX C Average Gallons per Day per parcel as specified in the Facility Plan

APPENDIX D Designated Service Area

APPENDIX E Memorandum of Agreement

ARTICLE 1 - SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

Section 101	Short Title
Section 102	General Purpose
Section 103	Specific Purposes
Section 104	Replacement of Previous Sewer Use Law or Ordinance
Section 105	Notes on Referenced Standards

Section 101 - Short Title

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

Section 102 - General Purpose

The general purpose of this Law is the following:

To provide for efficient, economic, environmentally safe, and legal operation of the Town of Ashland Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) including the Ashland Wastewater Treatment Plant and Sewage Collection System.

Section 103 - Specific Purposes

The specific purposes of this Law are the following:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of substances into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System that will:
 - (a) interfere with the Municipal WWTP Sewer System in any way, or
 - (b) pass through the Municipal WWTP Sewer System into the State's waters and cause contravention of standards for those waters or cause violation of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System's SPDES permit, or
 - (c) hamper the disposal of Municipal WWTP Sewer System sludge and/or other residuals, or
 - (d) endanger employees responsible for the operation, maintenance, and repair of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, or
 - (e) cause air pollution, or groundwater pollution, directly or indirectly, or
 - (f) cause, directly or indirectly, any public nuisance condition.
- (2) To prevent new sources of infiltration and inflow and, the extent practicable, eliminate existing sources of infiltration and inflow.
- (3) To assure that new sewer connections are properly constructed.

Section 104 - Replacement of Previous Sewer Use Law or Ordinance

If there is an existing local sewer use law or ordinance, then the provisions of the existing law or ordinance are hereby repealed and said provisions are replaced by the herein set forth Articles 1 through 14.

Section 105 - Notes on Referenced Standards

Where this Law references standards of design or construction, such as but not limited to ASTM standards, ANSI standards, and Ten State Standards, or NYCDEP, NYSDEC or US EPA regulation or standards, such reference will be to the latest edition of any such standard or regulation.

ARTICLE 2- DEFINITIONS

Section 201	Defined Terms
Section 202	Abbreviations
Section 203	Undefined Terms

Section 201 - Defined Terms

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

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

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

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

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

Appropriate Agencies - For purposes of this Ordinance, with respect to the Inspector's exercise of judgment in fulfilling his/her responsibilities and obligations under this Ordinance, Appropriate Agencies shall include, in the discretion of the Inspector on a case-by-case basis, any or all of the following: the WWTP Chief Operator, Water and Sewer Public works Superintendent, the Town Board, the Town engineer or consulting engineer, NYSDEC, NYSDOH, NYCDEP and US EPA.

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

Approval Authority - The USEPA, or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), in the event the NYSDEC is delegated approval authority responsibility by the USEPA.

Approved Laboratory Procedure - The procedures defined as 'Standard Methods' in this Article, or other procedures approved by the Inspector for flow measurement or determination of the concentration of pollutants or their surrogates in waters, wastewater, and/or sludge.

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

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

- (1) A principal executive officer or his designee, 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.

Available Capacity of Municipal WWTP Sewer System - Difference between the Municipal WWTP Sewer System's capacity and the average daily flows that the Municipal WWTP Sewer System treats.

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.

Building Lateral - The portion of a lateral that extends from the property line (or theoretical curb-cut) up to the foundation of the structure being served by the sewer system.

Capacity of Municipal WWTP Sewer System - The maximum amount of wastewater flow (in gal. per day) that the Municipal WWTP Sewer System can effectively treat. This is the same as the Municipal WWTP Sewer System's design flow permitted under its SPDES Permit.

Categorical Industrial User - See User, Categorical Industrial

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.

City of New York's Water Supply - The New York City public water supply system includes all water courses, wetlands, reservoirs, reservoir stems and controlled lakes tributary thereto.

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

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

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

Connection - Attachment of a structure with plumbing to a sewer main or lateral.

Control Authority - The term shall refer to "Approval Authority" or to the Inspector when the Town has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR 403.11.

Control Manhole - A manhole accessible to wastewater treatment plant and/or sewer system personnel in or upstream of the street lateral, such that samples collected from the manhole represent the flow to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System **from a specific source**.

Conventional Pollutant - A pollutant that the Municipal WWTP Sewer System 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 Law.

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 the Municipal WWTP Sewer System 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 7 (Discharge Restrictions), end of pipe shall mean the control manhole, provided the samples collected from the control manhole are representative of the discharge to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grease Trap - A device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous, or undesirable matter from normal wastes while permitting normal sewage or liquid wastes to discharge into the drainage system by gravity.

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 the Municipal WWTP Sewer System for treatment and ultimate discharge of the treated effluent to the State's Waters. (For reference, see Direct Discharge)

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

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

Industrial User - See User, Industrial.

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

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

Inflow - Water, other than wastewater, that enters a sewer system (including building drains) from sources such as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar drains, area drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, foundation drains, swimming pools, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

Inspector - Individual (or their authorized representative) chosen by the Town Board who is responsible to oversee Municipal WWTP Sewer System operations in the Town. He/she is responsible for receiving permit applications for the construction of sewer laterals and/or connections and for rendering determinations on such actions. The Inspector is also responsible for enforcing the Town of Ashland Sewer Use Law.

Interference - A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with discharges by other sources, (1) inhibits or disrupts the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

(2) therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System's SPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal by the Municipal WWTP Sewer System 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 or the SWDA),
- (c) - Clean Air Act,
- (d) - Toxic Substance Control Act, and
- (e) - Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Lateral - Pipe or conduit that goes from the sewer main up to the foundation of a structure with plumbing that is used to transmit sewage from the structure to the sewer collection system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Owner - That individual or entity who purchased property within the Service Area of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System after the effective date of this law.

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

New User - A discharger to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System who commences discharge after the effective date of this Law.

New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) - An agency of the City of New York that is involved principally with water supply and environmental protection activities, including watershed protection activities, in both New York City proper and the City's East and West of Hudson Watershed areas.

NYC Rules and Regulations- Rules and Regulations For the Protection from Contamination, Degradation and Pollution of the New York City Water Supply and Its Sources, 10 NYCRR Part 128, 18 RCNY Chapter 18, as the same may be amended from time to time.

Nuisance - The use or lack of use of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System in such a manner so as to endanger life or health, give offense to the senses, or obstruct or otherwise interfere with the reasonable use or maintenance of the wastewater treatment and sewage collection system.

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 Municipal WWTP Sewer System, purchased prior to the effective date of this Law, 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 Municipal WWTP Sewer System into waters of the State in quantities, which, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System's SPDES permit(s) (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

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

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

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

Ashland Wastewater Advisory Committee - A group of five (5) individuals, chosen by the Town Board, to serve the Town Board in an advisory capacity on matters relating to the WWTP Sewer System. Each individual member shall be a resident and/or owner of property connected to the sewer system. Members shall serve at the discretion of the Town Board for terms of three years. The members shall serve without compensation. The Town Board may consult with the Committee prior to establishing the Sewer Rent under Article 14 and prior to making allocation determinations under Sections 1301B and 1301C. The decision whether to establish the Ashland Wastewater Advisory Committee is solely within the discretion of the Town Board and shall be exercised by resolution.

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) Publicly Owned Treatment Works - A treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C 1292). 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.

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 (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 wastewater treatment and sewage collection system. The reduction or alteration can be achieved by physical, chemical, or biological process, process changes, or by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR, Section 403.6 (D).

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

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

Priority Pollutants - The most recently revised or updated list, developed by the EPA, in accordance with the Act and filed with the Secretary of State.

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 ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in any dimension.

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

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

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

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

Septic Tank - A private domestic sewage treatment system consisting of an underground tank (with suitable baffling), constructed in accordance with any local, State, and New York City requirements. For purposes of this definition, the term Septic Tank includes the Building Lateral.

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 Town Board, subject to applicable law.

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

Sewage Collection System - All facilities used for collecting, regulating, pumping, and transporting sewage to a wastewater treatment plant.

Sewage, Domestic (Domestic Wastes) - Liquid wastes from the non-commercial (restaurants and institutions serving food on premises are not considered commercial for purposes of this definition) preparation, cooking, and handling of food, liquid wastes containing human excrement and similar matter from the sanitary conveniences in dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and institutions, or liquid wastes from clothes washing and/or floor/wall washing. Therefore, domestic sewage includes both black water and grey water. (See Sewage, Sanitary)

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

- (1) B.O.D. (Five Day) - 2090 lbs. per million gallons (250 milligrams per liter), or less.
- (2) Suspended Solids - 2500 lbs. per million gallons (300 milligrams per liter), or less.
- (3) Phosphorus - 125 lbs. per million gallons (15 milligrams per liter), or less.
- (4) Ammonia - 250 lbs. per million gallons (30 milligrams per liter), or less.
- (5) Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen - 417 lbs. per million (50 milligrams per liter), or less.
- (6) Chlorine Demand - 209 lbs. per million gallons (25 milligrams per liter), or less.
- (7) Chemical Oxygen Demand - 2920 lbs. per million gallons (350 milligrams per liter), or less
- (8) Oil and Grease - 830 lbs. per million gallons (100 milligrams per liter), or less.

In spite of satisfying one or more of these characteristics, if the sewage also contains substances of concern in significant concentrations, 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 storm water, surface water, industrial, and other wastes. (See Domestic Wastes)

Sewage, Unusual Strength or Character - Sewage which has characteristics greater than those of Normal Sewage and /or which contains Substances of Concern in significant concentrations which could result in an exceedance of one or more of the objectives set forth in Section 103(1) hereof.

Sewer - A pipe or conduit used for carrying or transporting sewage to a wastewater 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 to its use.

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

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

Sewerage System or Sewer Collection System - All facilities for collecting, regulating, pumping, and transporting wastewater to and away from the POTW treatment plant.

Ashland WWTP or Municipal WWTP - The owned wastewater treatment plant that, with its sewage collection system, comprises a part of the Town Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities. For purposes of this Law, all references to discharges to the Ashland WWTP or the Municipal WWTP shall include discharges to the WWTP's sewage collection system except where specifically stated otherwise.

Significant Industrial User - see User, Significant Industrial

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

- (1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those, in sixty-six (66) percent or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period, which exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter;
- (2) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those, in which thirtythree (33) percent or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period, which equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limits multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease; TRC = 1.2 for all other pollutants);
- (3) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or long-term average) that the Inspector, after consultation with Appropriate Agencies, determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW 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 Inspector's exercise of its emergency authority under Article 9 (Enforcement and Penalties) of this Law;
- (5) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance
- (6) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (7) Failure to report accurately any non-compliance;

- (8) Any intentional discharge of stormwater or groundwater into house laterals or directly into sewer mains; and
- (9) Any other violation which the Inspector, after consultation with Appropriate Agencies 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.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) - A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972, and subsequent revisions.

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

State - State of New York.

State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit - Permit issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation regulating the discharge of pollutants from new or existing outlets or point sources into the waters of the State.

State's Waters - See Waters of the State.

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

Substances of Concern - Those compounds which the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has determined may be harmful to people or the environment including the Parameters of Concern listing in Appendix B.

Sump Pump - A machine used for removing standing water from one location and disposing it elsewhere.

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.

Ten States Standards (10 States Standards) - Latest edition of Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities by the Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi Board of State and Provincial Health and Environmental Managers.

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.

Town - The Town of Ashland, an incorporated municipality of the State of New York.

Toxic Substances - Any substance, whether gaseous, liquid, or solid, that when discharged to a public sewer in sufficient quantities may be hazardous to the POTW operation and maintenance personnel, tend to interfere with any biological sewage treatment process, or to constitute a hazard to recreation in the receiving waters, due to the effluent from a sewage treatment plant or overflow point.

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

User, Categorical Industrial (CIU) - an industrial user of the POTW that is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N.

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

User, Industrial - A discharger to the POTW who discharges non-domestic wastewater.

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

User, Significant Industrial (SIU) - An industrial user of the POTW who is:

- (1) A CIU; or
- (2) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.3(t)(2), any other industrial user that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater) to the POTW; or
- (3) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.3(t)(2), any other industrial user that contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW; or
- (4) Any other industrial user that the Town designates as having a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating a pretreatment standard or requirement.

Wastewater - The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastewater from dwellings, commercial establishments, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any groundwater,

surface water, and storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.

Wastewater Discharge Permit - A permit that is granted that allows a connection to be made to the sewer collection system.

Wastewater Treatment and Sewage Collection System - Wastewater treatment plant and any sewers, laterals, and other appurtenances that transport wastewater to the treatment plant.

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) - That portion of a wastewater treatment and sewage collection system or POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater, and to treat sludge and residuals derived from such treatment. Includes privately-owned treatment plants.

Wastewater, Unusual Strength or Character - see Sewage, Unusual Strength or Character.

Watershed (New York City Watershed) - The drainage basins of the Catskill and Delaware and Croton Systems. Maps of the Watershed are located at various offices within New York City Department of Environmental Protection.

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

Section 202 - Abbreviations

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

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

Section 203 - Undefined Terms

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

ARTICLE 3 - WHEN USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

- Section 301 Connecting Private Sewage System to Storm Drain Unlawful
- Section 302 Stormwater Discharge Into Sewer System Prohibited
- Section 303 Discharge of Sewage into Well Prohibited
- Section 304 Wastewater Discharge Unlawful
- Section 305A Building Permit Allowed Only When Approved Wastewater Disposal Available
- Section 305B Private Wastewater Disposal Unlawful
- Section 306 Connection to Public Sewer Required
- Section 307 Direct Connection to New Public Sewers Required
- Section 308 Limitation on Use of Public Sewers
- Section 309 Wastewater From Outside the Municipal WWTP Sewer System Service area and Intermunicipal Agreements
- Section 310 Moratorium

Section 301 - Connecting Private Sewage system to Storm Drain Unlawful

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

Section 302 - Stormwater Discharge Into Sewer System Prohibited

It shall be unlawful to discharge any stormwater (including from within or outside of a private residence or other structures) into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.

Section 303 - Discharge of Sewage into Well Prohibited

No person shall discharge sewage into a well unless such discharge is authorized and permitted under State and federal law.

Section 304 - Wastewater Discharge Unlawful

It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Sewer District, any industrial wastewater, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this Law or where allowed under State and federal law.

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

No property owner, builder, or developer shall be issued a building permit for a new, modified, or expansion of existing dwelling or structure requiring sanitary facilities within the Sewer District unless a suitable and approved method of wastewater disposal, conforming to this Law, is available. All housing construction or building development which takes place after this

Law is enacted shall provide for an approved system of sanitary sewers or other approved system for wastewater treatment. Each new connection to the sewage collection system or expanded discharge is subject to the requirements of Article 13 herein.

Section 305 B - Private Wastewater Disposal Unlawful

Within the Sewer District, connection to the sanitary sewers will be required unless exempted and/or otherwise agreed to by the Town Board, and/or unless a sewer connection is denied pursuant to Article 13.

Section 306 - Connection to Public Sewer Required

The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the Service Area of the POTW, and which has access to a public sewer, is hereby required to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, within the time period specified by the Town Board, except as otherwise provided in accordance with Section 305B or 307 hereof.

Section 307 - Direct Connection to New Public Sewers Required

Unless an exemption is granted by the Town Board and upon a schedule issued by the Town Board, at such time that a public sewer becomes available to a property, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer, in compliance with this Law, and any cesspool, septic tank, and similar wastewater disposal facilities that will no longer be used 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 of. At or about the time that a person connects to a public sewer, the connection to the private wastewater disposal facility shall be broken and both ends of the break shall be plugged, as appropriate.

Section 308 - Limitation on Use of Public Sewers

The use of public sewers shall be strictly limited and restricted, except as provided in Section 307 above, 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 Ashland WWTP Sewer System or such other locations as approved by the Ashland Town Board.

Section 309 - Wastewater from Outside the Municipal WWTP Sewer System Service Area and Inter-municipal Agreements

The Ashland Town Board shall have the authority to enter into agreements to accept sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes, generated by or discharged from persons outside the service area of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System. Subject to applicable law, the Town Board shall, in its sole and absolute discretion, after consultation with the Town engineer or consulting engineer, determine the requirements for any proposed out-of-district connection user, including requirements for pretreatment of waste.

Section 310 - Moratorium

If the Town Board determines that:

- (1) one or more segments of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System or treatment plant is exceeding its hydraulic capacity at any time;
- (2) any specific purpose of this Law is being violated; and/or
- (3) there are capacity concerns at the sewage treatment plant.

The Town Board shall have the authority to limit or deny new connections to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System or treatment plant until the conditions leading to the moratorium are corrected. Such correction may be, but are not limited to:

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

ARTICLE 4 - NEW SEWERS or SEWER EXTENSIONS

Section 401 Proper Design

Section 402 A New Sewers Subject to Approval, Fees, Inspection, Testing, and Reporting

Section 402 B Plans, Specification, and Pipe Test Results Required

Section 403 A Sewer Pipe

Section 403 B Safety and Load Factors

Section 403 C Sewer Pipe Installation

Section 401 - Proper Design

Before initiating any construction of a sanitary sewer and all extensions to a sanitary sewer, plans and specifications shall be submitted to, and written approval shall be obtained from the Inspector, after consultation and review with Appropriate Agencies. All plans, specification and construction documents shall be prepared and stamped by a licensed professional engineer and/or other licensed professional allowed under law. The design shall anticipate and allow for flows from all possible future extensions or developments. All plans and specifications shall include flow estimates.

Any proposed sanitary sewers and all extensions to sanitary sewers shall be subject to both the adequacy of downstream sewers to transmit wastewater flows without interruption to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System and to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System's capacity to accept additional wastewater flows.

To the extent that an existing sewage collection system seeks to connect to the sanitary sewer, the Inspector shall obtain and require such information as necessary to determine the plans and specifications for the existing sewage collection system and the potential for infiltration and/or inflow. In addition, the Inspector may require that the sewage discharge be metered for flow, if, in the opinion of the Inspector, a sewage flow meter is necessary to monitor inflow, infiltration, excessive flow and/or abnormal sewage.

Section 402 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 Inspector. Except where otherwise required by law, the property owner, builder, or developer shall pay for the entire installation, including, where appropriate, a proportionate share of the treatment plant, intercepting or trunk sewers, pumping stations, force mains, and all other Town expenses incidental thereto (including engineering and oversight costs). Each street lateral shall be installed and inspected pursuant to Article 5 herein, and inspection fees shall be paid by the applicant prior to initiating construction. Design and installation of sewers shall be as specified in State guidance, and in conformance with ASTM Specifications for such sewers unless otherwise approved by the Inspector. The installation of the sewer shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Inspector, without prior notice. The Inspector, 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, in the discretion of the Inspector, must pass the infiltration test (or the exfiltration test, with prior approval), before any building lateral is connected thereto. The Inspector shall be notified 30 days in advance of the start of any construction actions so that such inspection frequencies and procedures as may be necessary or required, may be established. No new sanitary sewers will be accepted by the Town Board until such construction inspections have been made so as to assure the Town Board of compliance with this Law and any amendments or additions thereto. The Inspector 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 Inspector shall report all findings of inspections and tests to the Town Board.

Section 402 B - Plans, Specification, and Pipe Test Results Required

Plans, specifications, and methods of installation shall conform to the requirements of this Article. Components and materials of wastewater facilities not covered in this Law, such as pumping stations, lift stations, or force mains shall be designed in a manner acceptable to the Inspector, and shall be clearly shown and detailed on the plans and specifications submitted for approval. When requested, the applicant shall submit to the Inspector 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. Any and all costs incurred by the Town to review, inspect, process and administer a new connection is chargeable to the property owner, building and/or developer.

Section 403 - Sewer Pipe Installation

At the discretion of the inspector, the plans may be reviewed by an independent Professional Engineer for consistency with the 10 State Standards and good engineering judgment. If the plans are designed and installed in compliance with the 10 State Standards (or applicable successor), and the methods referenced in Appendix A, the Professional Engineer may approve said plans indicating such compliance. The cost of the review will be charged to the applicant. The installation procedures, design standards and test methods referenced in Appendix A hereto are to be used unless otherwise approved by the Inspector.

ARTICLE 5 - BUILDING LATERALS, STREET LATERALS

Section 501 A Permit Required for Sewer Connections Section
501 B Inflow/Infiltration Prohibited

Section 502	Sewer Lateral Permits
Section 503 A	New Building Laterals
Section 503 B	Dry Sewers
Section 504	Using Existing Building Laterals
Section 505	Lateral Pipe Materials
Section 506 A	Street Lateral to Public Sewer Connection
Section 506 B	Future Connection Locations; As-Built Drawings
Section 506 C	Special Manhole Requirements
Section 507	Laterals At and Near Buildings
Section 508	Sewage Lifting
Section 509	Lateral Pipe Installation
Section 510 A	Watertight Joints
Section 510 B	Ductile Iron Mechanical Joints
Section 510 C	Cast Iron Push Joints
Section 510 D	PVC Push Joints
Section 511 A	Building Lateral/Street Lateral Connection
Section 511 B	Cleanout Repair/Replacement
Section 511 C	Street Lateral Replacement; Ownership
Section 512	Testing
Section 513 A	Connection Inspection
Section 513 B	Trench Inspections
Section 514	Public Safety Provisions Required; Restoration of Disturbed Areas
Section 515	Interior Clean-Out
Section 516	Costs Borne by Owner
Section 517	Capping Connections Where Structures Are Demolished or Destroyed
Section 518	Access to Septic Tanks
Section 519	Inspection of Existing Septic Tanks
Section 520	Operation and Maintenance of Septic Tanks
Section 521	Repair and/or Replacement of Septic Tanks
Section 522	Liability of Property Owner
Section 523	Liability of District

Section 501 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 Inspector.

Section 501 B - Inflow/Infiltration Prohibited

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

Section 502 - Sewer Lateral Permits

There shall be two classes of lateral permits:

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

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

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

Section 503 A - New Building Laterals

Unless otherwise approved by the Town Board, a separate and independent building lateral shall be provided for every building requiring sanitary facilities.

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

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

Section 503 B - Dry Sewers

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

Section 504 - Using Existing Building Laterals

Existing building laterals may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are approved by the Inspector.

Section 505 - Lateral Pipe Materials

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

- (1) Tar-coated, service grade, cast iron soil pipe conforming to ASTM Specification A74, "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 D3034-73, "SDR-35 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings". All pipe shall be suitable for gravity sewer service. Provisions shall be made for contraction and expansion at each joint with a rubber ring. The bell shall consist of an integral wall section stiffened with two PVC retainer rings which securely lock the solid cross-section ring into position. Minimum "Pipe Stiffness" (F/Y) at five percent (5%) deflection shall be 46 PSI when tested in accordance with ASTM Specification D-3034.

Unless otherwise approved by the Town Board, any part of the building or street lateral that is located within five (5) feet of a water main shall be constructed of cast iron soil pipe. If installed on fill or unstable ground, the building or street lateral shall be uniformly supported on a poured concrete cradle approved by the Inspector. Pipe should be centered over water mains with a minimum separation distance of 18 inches. The distance between consecutive joints, as measured along the centerline of the installed pipe, shall not be less than ten (10) feet, except under abnormal circumstances, in which case this dimension may be diminished, if approved by the Inspector. The size and slope of building and street laterals shall be subject to approval by the Inspector, but in general, the pipe slope should be no less than 1/8 inch per foot unless approved by the Inspector.

Section 506 A - Street Lateral to Public Sewer Connection

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

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

Section 506 B - Future Connection Locations; As-Built Drawings

The street lateral, including the wye and eighth bend fittings, shall be connected to the main sewer, for each proposed lot, as necessary, upon approval of the proposed development. Laterals installed for future development shall be fitted with a standard plug approved for use by the Inspector. All sewer connections shall be via a properly installed saddle on the main sewer

pipe. No portion of the lateral pipe shall protrude into the main sewer pipe. The location of all lateral connections shall be field marked with a 2 inch by 4 inch pressure treated board and/or a two (2) foot long, ½ inch diameter steel reinforcing rod. The marker board shall extend from the depth of the lateral to a minimum of two (2) feet above grade. The location of all lateral connections shall be indicated on a drawing with a minimum of three (3) tie lines indicated. Four (4) copies of this drawing, showing the as-built location of these connections, shall be furnished to the Inspector. A refundable deposit shall be placed with the Town to assure receipt of these asbuilts. The deposit shall be placed when application is made; the amount of the deposit shall be \$100 per sheet of plans showing locations of lateral connections. No lateral shall be accepted by the Town until four (4) copies of this record drawing have been so filed with the Inspector and the Inspector has approved the submitted drawings. The Town reserves the right to require that the property owner and/or its contractor, as part of its final submission, provide the Town with sufficient data for the input of the sewer lateral location in a GIS system maintained by the Town.

Section 506 C - Special Manhole Requirements

When any street lateral is to serve a school, hospital, public housing or similar institution, which, in the opinion of the Inspector, 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, unless otherwise approved by the Inspector. The Inspector, 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 Inspector. If required, a new manhole shall be installed in the public sewer, and the lateral connection made thereto as directed by the Inspector.

Section 507 - Laterals At and Near Buildings

Building laterals laid parallel to a bearing wall shall not be installed closer than three (3) feet to such wall. The building lateral shall enter the basement through the basement wall no less than twelve (12) inches above the basement floor unless otherwise approved by the Inspector. In no event shall any building lateral be placed below the basement floor, or lower than twelve inches above the basement floor, except with the expressed written approval of the Inspector.

The building lateral shall be laid at uniform grade and in straight alignment insofar as possible in accordance with the requirements of Section 505. Changes in direction shall be made only with properly curved pipe and fittings. At the option of the homeowner, and with the approval of the Inspector, cleanout may be terminated just below grade, but contractor and homeowner must provide three measured as-built ties on a sketch to the Building Inspector. Changes of direction of 90 degrees or greater shall be made with a wye fitting and cleanout which extends to grade, terminating in a terminal box set in concrete, unless otherwise approved by the Inspector. In building laterals prior to the septic tank, said cleanouts shall be provided such that the maximum distance between cleanouts is 100 feet. The ends of all building or street laterals, which are not connected to the interior plumbing of the building, for any reason, shall be sealed against infiltration by a suitable stopper, plug, or by other approved means. The Inspector shall have the authority to waive or to modify these requirements, where he/she has determined such waiver or modification to be appropriate.

Section 508 - Sewage Lifting

In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, wastewater carried by such drain shall be lifted by mechanical means and discharged to the building lateral, on approval of the Inspector. Any such sewage lifting or low pressure house/building lateral shall not be connected directly to a gravity main sewer but shall be made to a manhole, unless the low pressure lateral connection to the Street Lateral receives no other gravity sewer connections. The Inspector shall have the authority to waive or to modify these requirements, where he/she has determined such waiver or modification to be appropriate.

Section 509 - 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 Inspector. Pipe laying and backfilling, regardless of pipe material used, shall be performed in general accordance with ASTM Specification D2321-83, except that: (1) trench width, measured at the top of the installed pipe, shall not exceed the outside pipe diameter plus 14 inches and (2) 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, preferably four (4) feet, but in no case shall such depth be less than two (2) feet. Where it is physically impossible to provide cover of two (2) feet, the pipe shall be insulated with rigid installation board as approved by the Inspector. The Inspector shall have the authority to waive or to modify these requirements, where he/she has determined such waiver or modification to be appropriate.

Section 510 A - Watertight Joints

All joints and connections shall be made watertight.

Section 510 B - Ductile Iron Mechanical Joints

Mechanical joints made of ductile iron pipe, or an equivalent type of material, shall be used where separation distance to a water main or water service is at issue, or where existing soil conditions warrant. The joint shall be assembled following the manufacture's recommendations using acceptable lubricant and any special pipe coupling tools designed for that purpose. The plain spigot end or cut end shall be inserted full depth into the coupling with the gasket pushed into the collar joint between pipe and coupling and the retainer gland securing the gasket in place. The lubricant shall be a bland, flax-base, non-toxic material, and shall not chemically effect the gasket material.

Section 510 C - Cast Iron Push Joints

Pre-molded gaskets may be used for hub and plain end cast iron pipe joints and joints with fittings, if approved by the Inspector. The gasket shall be a neoprene compression-type unit which provides a positive seal in the assembled joint. The gasket shall be pre-molded, one-piece unit, designed for joining the cast iron hub and plain end soil pipe and fittings. The assembled

joint shall be sealed by compression of the gasket between the exterior surface of the spigot and the interior surface of the hub. The joint shall be assembled following the manufacturer's recommendations using acceptable lubricant and special pipe-coupling tools designed for that purpose. The plain spigot end shall be forced into the hub end of the pipe for the full depth of the hub itself. Lubricant shall be a bland, flax-base, non-toxic material, and shall not chemically attack the gasket material.

Section 510 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.

Section 511 A - Building Lateral/Street Lateral Connection

- (1) The connection of the building lateral to an existing street lateral shall be made at the property line or easement line. Except as provided under Section 402, if a street lateral has not previously been provided, the street lateral will be constructed from the existing public sewer to the property line or easement line, by a plumber or pipe layer, at the property owner's expense. The street lateral shall be installed with a properly sealed and covered clean-out to grade located at the property line or easement line unless otherwise approved by the Inspector. The clean-out 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 or easement 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 property owner. The property owner shall pay for the cost of constructing the lateral from the sewer system up to and including the house connection. Within the easement or Town right-of-way, only the Town will make connections and/or disturbances effecting sewer mains at the property owner's expense plus 10 percent to cover administrative costs.
- (3) The property owner shall indemnify the Town, from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building lateral.
- (4) Except those laterals maintained by the Town pursuant to an enforceable contract, it shall be the responsibility of the property owner, as owner of the lateral, to maintain, repair, or replace any 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 Inspector. After installation of the street lateral has been approved by the Inspector, the new street lateral shall become the property of the Town. Any subsequent repairs to the new street laterals shall be made by the Town at the Town's expense.

Section 511 B - Cleanout Repair/Replacement

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

Section 511 C - Street Lateral Replacement; Ownership

Any existing street lateral that is connected to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System which, upon examination by the Inspector, is determined to be in need of replacement will be replaced with a new street lateral with a property line clean-out. The replacement street lateral shall be constructed by a plumber where applicable. The cost of constructing the replacement street lateral and clean-out shall be at the Town's expense. Any repairs to new street laterals shall be made by the Town at the Town's expense.

Section 512 - Testing

Laterals shall be tested for infiltration/exfiltration by:

- (1) any full pipe method, or
- (2) by a suitable method, with the prior written approval of the Inspector.

Section 513 A - Connection Inspection

The applicant for the building lateral permit shall notify the Inspector 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 Inspector.

Section 513 B - Trench Inspections

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

Section 514 - Public Safety Provisions Required; Restoration of Disturbed Areas

All excavations for constructing building laterals shall be adequately protected with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed, in the course of the work, shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Inspector. When installation requires disturbance of paved public roads and shoulders, temporary restoration shall include compacted backfilling to road grade. Shortly

thereafter the application shall perform permanent restoration of pavement, base, subbase and shoulders and/or curbs in accordance with the standards of the road owner, pursuant to permits obtained by the applicant from the road owner.

Section 515 - Interior Clean-Out

An interior clean-out fitting shall be provided for each building lateral at a readily accessible location, preferably just inside the basement wall.

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

Section 516 - Costs Borne by Owner

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

Section 517 - Capping Connections Where Structures Are Demolished or Destroyed

It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to cap the service connection of any structure either demolished or destroyed by fire or "act of God" unless the landowner can verify that he/she has plans to construct another structure with plumbing within six (6) months of the demolition. Such capping must be completed within 60 days of the demolition of any structure. The capping should be done as close to the sewer main as possible, preferably within 20 feet. Notice of intent to cap a service connection shall be provided by the property owner (or its representative) to the Inspector at least five (5) business days prior to its commencement and shall be subject to inspection by the Inspector. Costs for capping shall be borne by the property owner unless specified otherwise in any other agreement(s). Failure to comply with this requirement shall constitute a violation of this Law and shall be subject to appropriate enforcement actions.

Section 518 - Access to Septic Tanks

The Inspector (or an agent of the District authorized by the Inspector), bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all private premises with a Septic Tank located within the District for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, replacement and maintenance of the Septic Tank on the premises. To the extent that an Owner does not provide access pursuant to this Section 518, the Owner shall not be provided septic tank maintenance services and the District shall have no responsibility for replacing, maintaining and repairing said septic tank. To the extent practical, the inspector (or its agents) shall provide the property owner with reasonable advance notice prior to entering or inspecting the property. [NOTE for purposes of this section, the term Septic Tank includes the Building Lateral.]

Section 519 - Inspection of Existing Septic Tanks

On a periodic basis established by the Town Board, the Inspector (or its authorized agent) may inspect the Septic Tanks within the District to determine the status of each Septic Tank. The following categories shall represent each Septic Tank:

- (1) In failure;
- (2) Not in failure, requires monitoring; and
- (3) Functioning Tank.

The District shall develop a plan, schedule and design for those Septic Tanks that need to be repaired and/or replaced. Except for New user and/or expansion of Existing Septic Tank or except as otherwise provided for herein, the cost of repairing and/or replacing any Septic Tank shall be paid by the District as part of operation and maintenance provided such costs meet the definition of O&M Costs under the O&M Agreement.

Section 520 - Operation and Maintenance of Septic Tanks

Except as otherwise provided for herein, the District shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Septic Tank installed by the District (ending at the septic tank) and located within the District. The District, with its consultant's assistance, will develop a maintenance schedule for the Septic Tank. The maintenance schedule shall provide for each conventional septic tank to be inspected on a regular basis and each septic tank to be pumped out on a regular basis as deemed prudent and necessary by the Town Board.

Section 521 - Repair and/or Replacement of Septic Tanks

The District is not responsible for any damage and/or maintenance to the Building Lateral commencing out of the septic tank and extending to the internal plumbing. The District is not responsible for the repair and/or replacement of a Septic Tank if the repair and/or replacement was caused, in substantial part, by the failure of the property owner (or occupant) to comply with the terms and conditions of the Sewer Use Law and/or the intentional malfeasance of the Owner and/or its agent (including tenants and invitees). In the event that the Inspector determines that the property owner (or occupant) is responsible for the cost of repairing or replacing the Septic Tank, the property owner (or agent) may contest the Inspector's determination by submitting a petition to the Town Board within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Inspector's determination. The Town Board, in its discretion, may conduct a public hearing prior to making a determination. In all cases, the property owner (or occupant) shall have the right to appear at the Town Board meeting and/or hearing (if held) to present his/her case. The repair charge shall be due from the property owner (or occupant) within thirty (30) days from the mailing of the invoice and, if appealed to the Town Board, thirty (30) days from the Town Board's determination, whichever is later. The repair charge is subject to the same payment procedure as the sewer rent.

Section 522 - Liability of Property Owner

During the performance, on private premises, of inspections, sampling, or other similar operations, the Inspector (or his/her agents) shall observe all applicable and reasonable safety

rules established by the owner of the premises. The owner shall be held harmless for personal injury or death of the Inspector (or his/her agents) and the loss of or damage to the District's or agent's supplies and/or equipment; and the District shall indemnify the owner against such loss or damage except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the owner or its agents (including tenants and invitees) to maintain safe conditions and/or intentional malfeasance of the owner and/or its agent.

Section 523 - Liability of District

As specified in Section 520 of this law, the District's responsibility is to maintain, repair and/or, if necessary, replace existing Septic Tanks (ending at the septic tank) within the District. The District's obligation to maintain, repair and replace existing Septic Tanks is contingent upon such costs being deemed eligible Operation and Maintenance Cost included within the O&M Budget and approved as part of the O&M Agreement. As a condition of the District providing sewer maintenance services, under no circumstances will the District be responsible for consequential damages or indirect damages for failure to timely repair, replace or maintain a Septic Tank and/or the improper repair, replacement or maintenance of a Septic Tank. As a condition to the District providing such service to a property owner, the property owner, by providing property access, is deemed to consent to the conditions set forth herein. Under no circumstances is the District responsible for damages (property or bodily) arising from contamination of soils, groundwater, surface water or air (including any remedial costs) arising from its obligations hereunder or its failure to timely implement corrective action hereunder. As a condition to the District providing such service to a property owner, the property owner, by providing property access, is deemed to consent to the conditions set forth herein.

ARTICLE 6 - INFLOW

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Section 601 | New Inflow Sources Prohibited |
| Section 602 | Existing Inflow Sources Disconnected |
| Section 603 | Existing Inflow Sources Disconnected When Property Sold |
| Section 604 | No Reconnection of Inflow Source Allowed |

Section 601 - New Inflow Sources Prohibited

No connections shall be made to a sanitary sewer which connections are intended to discharge inflow. Such prohibited connections include, but are not limited to, footing drains, roof leaders, roof drains, cellar drains, sump pumps, catch basins, swimming pool drains, uncontaminated cooling water discharges, or other sources of inflow.

Section 602 - Existing Inflow Sources Disconnected

Any connections which contribute inflow to the sanitary sewers must be disconnected by the property owner in a fashion approved by the Inspector within 30 days of notification.

Section 603 - Existing Inflow Sources Disconnected When Property Sold

Upon direction from the Town Board, the Tax Assessor shall notify the Inspector of property sales. Within 30 days of receiving such notice, the Inspector shall inspect any newly sold property for the purpose of determining if storm sewers or natural drainage is available, and, if so, if all connections which contribute inflow have been disconnected. Any violations noted during inspection shall be corrected within 30 days.

Section 604 - No Reconnection of Inflow Source Allowed

It shall be a willful violation of this Law for any person to reconnect any inflow source which has been disconnected pursuant to this Article.

ARTICLE 7 - DISCHARGE RESTRICTIONS

Section 701	Pretreatment Standards
Section 702	General Prohibitions
Section 703	Concentration Based Limitations
Section 704	Mass Discharge Based Limitations
Section 705	Modification of Limitations
Section 706	Access to User's Records
Section 707	Dilution
Section 708	Grease, Oil, and Sand Interceptors
Section 709	Solid Waste Grinders
Section 710	Rejection of Wastewater

Section 701 - Pretreatment Standards

All Users of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System will comply with all standards and requirements of the Clean Water Act ("the Act") and standards and requirements promulgated pursuant to the Act, including but not limited to 40 CFR Parts 403 - 471.¹

Section 702 - General Prohibitions

No User shall contribute or cause to contribute, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System. These general prohibitions apply to all such Users of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System whether or not the User is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or any other National, State, or Local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a User may not contribute the following substances to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System:

- (1) Any solids, liquids, or gases which, by reason of their nature or quantity, are or may be sufficient, either alone or by interaction with other substances, to cause a fire or an explosion or be injurious, in any way, to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, or to the operation of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System. At no time shall both of two successive readings on a flame type explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any other point in the system) be more than 25 % nor any single reading be more than 40 % of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter. Unless explicitly allowable by a written permit, prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, carbides, hydrides, and sulfides, and any other substance which the Town has determined to be a fire hazard, or hazard to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.
- (2) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or otherwise interfere with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities. Unless

¹ In certain cases, industrial wastewater effluent limitations, pretreatment processes, and treatment design may be subject to review by NYSDEC.

explicitly allowable by a written permit, such substances include, but are not limited to, grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half (½) inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass or stone grinding or polishing wastes.

- (3) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or greater than 10.0, unless the Municipal WWTP Sewer System was specifically designed to manage such wastewater, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or Municipal WWTP Sewer System personnel.
- (4) Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants (including heat), to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, or to exceed the limitation set forth in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307(A) of the Act.

- (5) Any noxious or malodorous solids, liquids, or gases which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance or repair.
- (6) Oils and grease - Any commercial, institutional, or industrial wastes containing fats, waxes, grease, or oils which become visible solids when the wastes are cooled to ten (10) degrees centigrade (50 degrees Fahrenheit); any petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in excess of 100 mg/l or in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
- (7) Any wastewater which will cause interference or pass through.
- (8) Any wastewater with objectionable color which is not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes, and vegetable tanning solutions.
- (9) Any solid, liquid, vapor, or gas having a temperature higher than 65 degrees C (150 degrees F); however, such materials shall not cause the Municipal WWTP Sewer System influent temperature to be greater than 40 degrees C (104 degrees F). The Inspector reserves the right, in certain instances, to prohibit or limit the discharge of wastes whose maximum temperatures are lower than 65 degrees C.
- (10) Unusual flow rate or concentration of wastes, constituting slugs, except by Industrial Wastewater Permit.
- (11) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes except as approved by the Inspector and in compliance with applicable State, Federal and New York City regulations.

- (12) Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or which creates a public nuisance, either by itself or in combination, in any way, with other wastes.
- (13) Any wastewater with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR Part 261.21.
- (14) Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the Municipal WWTP Sewer System in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

Section 703 - Concentration Based Limitations

No person shall discharge, directly or indirectly, into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, abnormal sewage or industrial wastewater containing any of the following substances in concentrations exceeding those specified on either a daily or an instantaneous basis by permit as provided for in Article 8. Concentration limits are applicable to wastewater effluents at the point just prior to discharge into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System ("end of pipe" concentrations) and may include one or more of the following parameters: Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Bromine, Cadmium, Chlorides, Chromium (hex), Chromium (tot), Cobalt, Copper, Cyanide (complex), Cyanide (free), Fluorides, Gold, Iodine, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Phenols, total Selenium, Silver, Sulfates, Sulfides, Tin, Titanium, Vanadium, Zinc.

Except for chromium (hex), all concentrations listed for metallic substances shall be as "total metal", which shall be defined as the value measured in a sample acidified to a pH value of 2 or less, without prior filtration.

The daily average shall be determined on a composite sample taken from the User's daily discharge over a typical operational and/or production day.

The allowable instant daily maximum shall be determined on a grab sample taken from the User's discharge at any time during the daily operational and/or production period.

Other substances which may be limited are:

alkanes, alkenes and alkynes; aliphatic and aromatic alcohols and acids; aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes and ketones; aliphatic and aromatic esters;
aliphatic and aromatic halogenated compounds; aliphatic and aromatic nitro, cyano and amino compounds;
antibiotics; benzene derivatives;

chemical compounds which, upon acidification, alkalization, oxidation or reduction, in the discharge or after admixture with wastewater and its components in the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, produce toxic, flammable, or explosive compounds;

pesticides, including algicides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, phthalates;
polyaromatic and polynuclear hydrocarbons; total toxic organics, TTO, as defined in 40 CFR 433.11; toxic organic compounds regulated by Federal Pretreatment Standards; unsaturated aliphatics, including those with an aldehyde, ketone or nitrile functional group; and/or viable pathogenic organisms from industrial processes or hospital procedures.

Section 704 - Mass Discharge Based Limitations

With respect to any significant industrial user, the Inspector shall determine as part of the permit issued pursuant to Article 8 the total allowable influent load for one or more of the substances listed in Section 703. In determining the total load of each substance that significant industrial users shall be allowed to discharge, the Inspector shall consider: (1) the quantities of each substance that are uncontrollable because they occur naturally in wastewater, (2) the quantities of each substance that are anthropogenic but are nonetheless uncontrollable, (3) historical discharge trends, (4) past pollution control efforts of each significant industrial user as compared to other significant industrial dischargers of the same substance, (5) potential for growth in the Municipal WWTP Sewer System service area, (6) potential for more restrictive regulatory requirements to be placed on the Municipal WWTP Sewer System discharge or sludge disposal or sludge reuse method, and (7) treatability of the substance. The Inspector may apply a minimum 15 % safety factor to be protective of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.

Section 705 - Modification of Limitations

Limitations on wastewater strength contained in any permit may be supplemented with more stringent limitations when, in the opinion of the Inspector.

- (1) The limitations in the permit are not sufficient to protect the Municipal WWTP Sewer System,
- (2) The limitations in the permit are not sufficient to enable the Municipal WWTP Sewer System to comply with applicable water quality standards or the effluent limitations specified in the Municipal WWTP Sewer System's SPDES permit,
- (3) The Municipal WWTP Sewer System sludge will be rendered unacceptable for disposal or reuse as the Town desires, as a result of discharge of wastewaters at the above prescribed concentration limitations,
- (4) Municipal employees or the public will be endangered, or
- (5) Air pollution and/or groundwater pollution will be caused.

The limitations on wastewater strength shall be evaluated not less frequently than once every five (5) years. The results of these evaluations shall be reported to the Town Board. This Law shall then be amended appropriately. Any issued industrial wastewater discharge permits, which have limitations based directly on any limitations which were changed, shall be revised and amended, as appropriate.

Section 706 - Access to User's Records

The Inspector shall have the authority to copy any record related to wastewater discharges to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.

Section 707 - Dilution

Except where expressly authorized to do so by an applicable Pretreatment Standard, no user shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any other way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a Pretreatment Standard.

Dilution flow shall be considered to be inflow.

Section 708 - Grease, Oil, and Sand Interceptors

Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided, when, in the opinion of the Inspector they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease, flammable substances, sand, or other harmful substances; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or living units. Grease Traps shall be required for all food service and restaurant establishments.

All interceptors shall be of a design consistent with any standards established by NYSDEC or NYSDOH and shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Inspector, and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the owner, at his expense. The Inspector shall have the authority to waive or to modify these requirements, where he/she has determined such waiver or modification to be appropriate.

Section 709 - Solid Waste Grinders

Solid waste grinders at or serving households, commercial establishments, institutions or industries shall not discharge into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.

Section 710 - Rejection of Wastewater

The Town Board may reject a User's wastewater, on recommendation of the Inspector, when it has been determined that the wastewater contains substances or possesses characteristics which have a deleterious effect on the Municipal WWTP Sewer System and its processes, or on the receiving water, or which constitute a public nuisance or hazard (see Section 816).

ARTICLE 8 - DISCHARGE PERMITS AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

- Section 801 Wastewater Discharge Reports Section
- 802- Notification to Industrial Users

Section 803 A Wastewater Discharges
 Section 803 B Wastewater Discharge Permits Required For Significant
 Industrial Users Section 803 C Other Industrial Users

 Section 803 D Discharge Permits to Storm Sewers Not Authorized
 Section 804 A Application for Wastewater Discharge Permits
 Section 804 B Permit Modifications
 Section 804 C Permit Conditions
 Section 804 D Permit Duration
 Section 804 E Permit Reissuance
 Section 804 F Permit Transfer
 Section 804 G Permit Revocation
 Section 805 Reporting Requirements for Permittee
 Section 806 Flow Equalization
 Section 807 Monitoring Stations (Control Manholes)
 Section 808 Proper Design and Maintenance of Facilities and
 Monitoring Stations
 Section 809 Vandalism, Tampering with Measuring Devices
 Section 810 Sampling and Analysis
 Section 811 Accidental Discharges; SPCC Plan
 Section 812 Posting Notices
 Section 813 Sample Splitting
 Section 814 Public Access to Information Maintained by the Inspector
 Section 815 A Access to Property and Records
 Section 815 B Access to Easements
 Section 815 C Liability of Property Owner
 Section 816 Special Agreements

Section 801 - Wastewater Discharge Reports

As a means of determining compliance with this Law, with applicable SPDES permit conditions, and with applicable State and Federal law, each industrial user shall be required to notify the Inspector, of any new or existing discharges to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System by submitting a completed Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS) form and a completed Industrial Wastewater Survey (IWS) form to the Inspector. The Inspector may require any User discharging wastewater into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System to file wastewater discharge reports and to supplement such reports as the Inspector deems necessary. All information shall be furnished by the User in complete cooperation with the Inspector.

Section 802 - Notification to Industrial Users

The Inspector shall, from time to time, notify each industrial user of applicable Pretreatment Standards, and of other applicable requirements under Section 204(B) and Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, and Subtitles C and D of RCRA.

Section 803 A - Wastewater Discharges

No Significant Industrial User or Discharges of Abnormal Sewage and Dischargers of Sewage of Unusual Strength or Character shall discharge wastewater to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System without having a valid Wastewater Discharge Permit, issued by the Inspector. Such Users shall comply fully with the terms and conditions of their permits in addition to the provisions of this Law. Violation of a permit term or condition is deemed a violation of this Law.

Section 803 B - Wastewater Discharge Permits Required For Significant Industrial Users

All Significant Industrial Users or Discharges of Abnormal Sewage and Dischargers of Sewage of Unusual Strength or Character proposing to connect to or to discharge to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System shall obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit before connecting to or discharging to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.

Section 803 C - Other Industrial Users

The Inspector may require and issue Wastewater Discharge Permits to other Industrial Users of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.

Section 803 D - Discharge Permits to Storm Sewers Not Authorized

There shall be no discharge of any wastewater to a storm sewer without an appropriate SPDES permit.

Section 804 A - Application for Wastewater Discharge Permits

Users required pursuant to Section 803 to obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit shall complete and file with the Inspector an application in the form prescribed by the Town. The application shall be accompanied by a fee, as determined by the Town Board by resolution to address the administrative costs of processing the application. In support of any application, and as deemed necessary by the Inspector, the User shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information:

- (1) Name, address, and location (if different from the address).
- (2) SIC code of both the industry and any categorical processes.
- (3) Wastewater constituents and characteristics including but not limited to those mentioned in Article 7 of this Law and which are limited in the appropriate Categorical Standard, as determined by a reliable analytical laboratory approved by the NYSDOH.
Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with Standard Methods.
- (4) Time and duration of the discharge.
- (5) Average daily peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly, and seasonal variations, if any.
- (6) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, sewer connections, and appurtenances.

- (7) Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises, including all materials which are or could be discharged to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.
- (8) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production.
- (9) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day).
- (10) Number and type of employees, and hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation of the pretreatment system.
- (11) The nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by any County, State, or Federal Standards, and a statement whether or not the standards are being met on a consistent basis and if not whether additional Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required for the User to meet all applicable Standards.
- (12) If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Standards, then the industrial User shall provide the shortest schedule to accomplish such additional treatment and/or O&M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be longer than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard. The following conditions shall apply to this schedule:
 - (a) The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (such events include hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, beginning operation, and beginning routine operation).
 - (b) No increment referred to in (a) above shall exceed 9 months, nor shall the total compliance period exceed 18 months.
 - (c) No later than 14 calendar days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the User shall submit a progress report to the Inspector including as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule. In no event shall more than 9 months elapse between such progress reports to the Inspector.
- (13) Any other information as may be deemed by the Inspector to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

The Inspector will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the Town may issue a Wastewater Discharge Permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

Section 804 B - Permit Modifications

Wastewater Discharge Permits may be modified by the Inspector upon 30 days notice to the permittee, for just cause. Just cause shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Promulgation of an applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standard,
- (2) Revision of or a grant of a variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13,
- (3) Changes in general discharge prohibitions and local limits as per Article 7 of this law,
- (4) Changes in processes used by the permittee, or changes in discharge volume or character,
- (5) Changes in design or capability of any part of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System,
- (6) Discovery that the permitted discharge causes or contributes to pass through or interference, and
- (7) Changes in the nature and character of the sewage in the Municipal WWTP Sewer System as a result of other permitted discharges.

Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance as set forth in Section 804 A (12)(a).

Section 804 C - Permit Conditions

Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be expressly subject to all the provisions of this Law, and all other applicable regulations and User charges and fees established by the Town. Permits may contain the following:

- (1) Limits on the average and maximum rate and time of discharge, or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
- (2) Limits on the average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics, including concentration or mass discharge limits.
- (3) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.
- (4) Requirements for installation and maintenance (in safe condition) of inspection and sampling facilities.
- (5) Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types, and standards for tests, and reporting schedules.
- (6) Compliance schedules.

- (7) Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports.
- (8) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to wastewater discharge, as specified by the Town and affording the access thereto.
- (9) Requirements for notification of the Town of any new introduction of wastewater constituents or of any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System.
- (10) Requirements for the notification of the Town of any change in the manufacturing and/or pretreatment process used by the permittee.
- (11) Requirements for notification of excessive, accidental, or slug discharges.
- (12) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Town to ensure compliance with this Law, State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations, and for discharges to sewers and WWTPs in the watershed, the NYC Rules and Regulations.

Section 804 D - Permit Duration

Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than five (5) years.

Section 804 E - Permit Reissuance

The User shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of 90 days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification, by the Inspector during the term of the permit, as limitations or requirements, as identified in Section 804 B, or other just cause exists. The User shall be informed of any proposed changes in his permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the change. Any changes or new conditions in the reissued permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance as established in Section 804 A (12)(a).

Section 804 F - Permit Transfer

Wastewater Discharge Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific operation, or discharge at a specific location. A Wastewater Discharge Permit shall not be reassigned, transferred, or sold to a new owner, new User, different premises, or a new or changed operation with the approval of the Town Board, which will not be unreasonably withheld.

Section 804 G - Permit Revocation

Wastewater Discharge Permits may be revoked for the following reasons: falsifying selfmonitoring reports, tampering with monitoring equipment, refusing to allow the Inspector

timely access to the industrial premises, failure to meet effluent limitations, failure to pay fines, failure to pay user charges, and failure to meet compliance schedules.

Section 805 - Reporting Requirements for Permittee

The reports or documents required to be submitted or maintained under this section shall be subject to:

- (1) The provisions of 18 USC Section 1001 relating to fraud and false statements;
- (2) The provisions of Sections 309(c)(4) of the Act, as amended, governing false statements, representation or certification; and
- (3) The provisions of Section (c)(6) of the Act, as amended, regarding corporate officers.

(a) Baseline Monitoring Report

Within 180 days after promulgation of an applicable Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard, a User subject to that standard shall submit to the Inspector the information required by paragraphs (8) and (9) of Section 804 A.

(b) 90-Day Compliance Report

Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards, or, in the case of a New Source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, any User subject to Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit, to the Inspector a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge, from the regulated process, which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units in the User's facility which are limited by such Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, what additional O&M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the User into compliance with the applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the Industrial User.

(c) Periodic Compliance Reports

- i. Any User subject to a Pretreatment Standard, after the compliance date of such Pretreatment Standard, or, in the case of a New Source, after commencement of the discharge into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, shall submit to the Inspector, during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the Pretreatment Standard or by the Inspector, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such Pretreatment Standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of all daily flows

which, during the reporting period, exceeded the average daily flow reported in Section 804A. At the discretion of the Inspector, and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the Inspector may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted; however, no fewer than two reports shall be submitted per year.

ii. The Inspector, after consultation with Appropriate Agencies may impose mass limitations on Users, which are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, or, in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by Section 805 (3) (a) shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by Pretreatment Standards in the effluent of the User. These reports shall contain the results of discharge sampling and analysis, including the flow, and the nature and concentration, or production and mass, where requested by the Inspector of pollutants contained therein, which are limited by the applicable Pretreatment Standard. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with Standard Methods, by a laboratory certified by NYSDOH to perform the analyses.

(d) Violation Report

If sampling, performed by the user, indicates a violation of this Law and/or the User's discharge permit, the User shall notify the Inspector within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Inspector within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation. The User is not required to re-sample if the Municipal WWTP Sewer System performs monitoring of the User's discharge at least once a month for the parameter which was violated, or if the Municipal WWTP Sewer System performs sampling, for the parameter which was violated, between the User's initial sampling and when the User receives the results of this sampling.

(e) Other reports

The Inspector, may impose reporting requirements equivalent to the requirements imposed by Section 805(3) for users not subject to pretreatment standards.

Section 806 - Flow Equalization

No person shall cause the discharge of slugs to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System. Each person discharging, into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, greater than 100,000 gallons per day or greater than five percent (5%) of the average daily flow in the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, whichever is less unless otherwise waived by the Town Board, shall install and maintain, on his property and at his expense, a suitable storage and flow control facility to insure equalization of flow over a twenty-four (24) hour period. The facility shall have a capacity for at

least fifty percent (50%) of the daily discharge volume and shall be equipped with alarms and a rate of discharge controller, the regulation of which shall be directed by the Inspector. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

Section 807 - Monitoring Stations (Control Manholes)

- (1) All Significant Industrial Users, and other Industrial Users whose industrial waste discharge has caused or may cause Interference or Pass-Through shall install and maintain a suitable monitoring station, on their premises at their expense, to facilitate the observation, sampling, and measurement of their industrial wastewater discharge.
- (2) If there is more than one street lateral serving an Industrial User, the Inspector may require the installation of a control manhole on each lateral.
- (3) The Inspector, after consultation with Appropriate Agencies may require that such monitoring station(s) include equipment for the continuous measurement and recording of wastewater flow rate and for the sampling of the wastewater. Such station(s) shall be accessibly and safely located, and the Industrial User shall provide for and allow immediate access, without prior notice, to the station by the Inspector, or his designated representative.

Section 808 - Proper Design and Maintenance of Facilities and Monitoring Stations

Preliminary treatment, and flow equalization facilities, or monitoring stations, if provided for any wastewater, shall be constructed and maintained continuously clean, safe, and continuously operational by the owner at his expense. Where an Industrial User has such treatment, equalization, or monitoring facilities at the time this Law is enacted, the Inspector may approve or disapprove the adequacy of such facilities. Where the Inspector, after consultation with Appropriate Agencies disapproves of such facilities and construction of new or upgraded facilities for treatment, equalization, or monitoring are required, plans and specifications for such facilities shall be prepared by a licensed professional engineer and submitted to the Inspector. Construction of new or upgraded facilities shall not commence until written approval of the Inspector has been obtained.

Section 809 - Vandalism, Tampering with Measuring Devices

No unauthorized person shall intentionally or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, tamper with, prevent access, or render inaccurate, or cause or permit the negligent breaking, damaging, destroying, uncovering, defacing, tampering with, preventing access, or rendering inaccurate to:

- (1) any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, or
- (2) any measuring, sampling, and/or testing device or mechanism installed pursuant to any requirement under this Law except as approved by the Inspector.

Section 810 - Sampling and Analysis

Sampling shall be performed so that a representative portion of the wastewater is obtained for analysis.

All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes required in any section of this Law shall be carried out in accordance with Standard Methods, by a laboratory certified by NYSDOH to perform the analyses. Such samples shall be taken at the approved monitoring stations described in Section 807, if such a station exists. If an approved monitoring station is not required, then samples shall be taken from another location on the industrial sewer lateral before discharge to the public sewer. Unless specifically requested otherwise, or unless specifically not allowed in Federal regulation, samples shall be gathered as flow proportioned (where feasible) composite samples made up of individual samples taken not less than once per hour for the period of time equal to the duration of industrial wastewater discharge during daily operations (including any cleanup shift).

Section 811 - Accidental Discharges; SPCC Plan

Each user shall provide for protection from accidental or slug discharges of prohibited materials or discharges of materials in volume or concentration exceeding limitations of this Law or of an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. Users shall immediately notify the Inspector of the discharge of wastes in violation of this Law or any Permit. Such discharges may result from:

- (1) Breakdown of pretreatment equipment
- (2) Accidents caused by mechanical failure, or negligence
- (3) Other causes.

Where possible, such immediate notification shall allow the Inspector to initiate appropriate countermeasure action at the Municipal WWTP Sewer System. The user shall prepare a detailed written statement following any accidental or slug discharge, which describes the causes of the discharge and the measures being taken to prevent future occurrences, within five (5) days of the occurrence, and the Inspector shall receive a copy of such report no later than the fifth calendar day following the occurrence. Analytical results and their interpretation may be appended to the report at a date not exceeding 45 calendar days after the occurrence.

When required by the Inspector, detailed plans and procedures to prevent accidental or slug discharges shall be submitted to the Inspector for approval. These plans and procedures shall be called a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. The plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- (2) Description of stored chemicals;
- (3) Procedures for immediately notifying the Municipal WWTP Sewer System of any accidental or slug discharge. Such notification must also be given for any discharge which would violate any provision of the permit and any National Prohibitive Discharge Standard; and
- (4) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or

equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

Section 812 - Posting Notices

In order that the Industrial User's employees be informed of the Town requirements, a notice shall be permanently posted on appropriate bulletin boards within the user's facility advising employees of the Town requirements and whom to call in case of an accidental discharge in violation of this Law.

Section 813 - Sample Splitting

When so requested in advance by an industrial user, and when taking a sample of industrial wastewater, the Town representative(s) shall gather sufficient volume of sample so that the sample can be split into two nearly equal volumes, each of size adequate for the anticipated analytical protocols including any Quality Control (QC) procedures. One of the volumes shall be given to the industry whose wastewater was sampled, and the other shall be retained by the Town for its own analysis.

Section 814 - Public Access to Information Maintained by the Inspector

When requested, the Inspector shall make available, to the public, for inspection and/or copying, information and data on industrial users obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permit and monitoring programs, and inspections, unless the Industrial User specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Inspector, that such information, if made public, would divulge processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user.

Confidential information shall not be made available for inspection and/or copying by the public but shall be disclosed, upon written request, to governmental agencies, for uses related to this Law, or the SPDES Permit, providing that the governmental agency making the request agrees to hold the information confidential, in accordance with State or Federal laws, rules and regulations. The Inspector shall provide written notice to the industrial user of any disclosure of confidential information to another governmental agency.

Section 815 A - Access to Property and Records

The Inspector and other authorized representatives of the Town, representatives of EPA, NYSDEC, NYSDOH, or the County, and bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter upon all non-residential properties at reasonable times for the purpose of inspection, observation, sampling, flow measurement, and testing to ascertain a user's compliance with applicable provisions of Federal and State law governing use of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, and with the provisions of this Law. Inspections of residential properties shall be performed in proper observance of the resident's civil rights. Such representative(s) shall have the right to set up, on the User's property or property rented/leased by the User, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling or flow measurement. Guard dogs shall be under proper control of the User while the representatives are on the User's property or property rented/leased by the User. Such representative(s) shall, additionally have access to and may copy any records the User is required to maintain under this Law. Where a User has security measures

in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into the premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements so that upon presentation of suitable identification, inspecting personnel will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purpose of performing their specific responsibilities.

Section 815 B - Access to Easements

The Inspector, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all private premises through which the Town holds an easement for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the Town public sewer system lying within the easement. All entry and subsequent work on the easement shall be done in accordance with the terms of the easement pertaining to the private premises involved.

Section 815 C - Liability of Property Owner

During the performance, on private premises, of inspections, sampling, or other similar operations referred to in Sections 815 A and 815 B, the inspectors shall observe all applicable safety rules established by the owner or occupant of the premises. The owner and/or occupant shall be held harmless for personal injury or death of the inspector and the loss of or damage to the inspector's supplies and/or equipment; and the inspector shall indemnify the owner and/or occupant against loss or damage to property of the owner or occupant by the inspector and against liability claims asserted against the owner or occupant for personal injury or death of the inspector or for loss of or damage to the inspector's supplies or equipment arising from inspection and sampling operations, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the owner or occupant to maintain safe conditions.

Section 816 - Special Agreements

Nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Town and any User of the Municipal WWTP Sewer System whereby wastewater of unusual strength or character is accepted into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System and specially treated, subject to any payments or user charges, as may be applicable. In entering into such a special agreement, the Town Board shall consider whether the wastewater will:

- (1) pass-through or cause interference;
- (2) endanger the public municipal employees;
- (3) cause violation of the SPDES Permit;
- (4) interfere with any purpose stated in Section 102 herein; and
- (5) prevent the equitable compensation to the Town for wastewater conveyance and treatment, and sludge management and disposal.

No discharge which violates the Federal Pretreatment Standards will be allowed under the terms of such special agreements.

No agreement shall be entered into without the User having been issued and presently having a permit to discharge wastes into the Municipal WWTP Sewer System for treatment and disposal. Additionally the User shall be in compliance with all conditions in the permit and shall not be in arrears in any charges due to the Town before the agreement is entered into. The Town Board may condition the agreement.

ARTICLE 9 - ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

Section 901	Enforcement Response Plan
Section 902	Notification of Violation
Section 903	Consent Orders
Section 904	Administrative or Compliance Orders
Section 905	Administrative Fines
Section 906	Cease and Desist Orders
Section 907	Termination of Permit
Section 908	Show Cause Hearing
Section 909	Failure of User to Petition the Inspector
Section 910	Notice
Section 911	Right to Choose Multiple Remedies

JUDICIAL REMEDIES

Section 912	Civil Actions for Penalties
Section 913	Court Orders
Section 914	Criminal Penalties
Section 915	Injunctive Relief
Section 916	Summary Abatement

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 917	Delinquent Fines, Penalties and Service Charges
Section 918	Performance Bonds
Section 919	Liability Insurance

Section 901 - Enforcement Response Plan

The Inspector shall prepare an Enforcement Response Plan. The Enforcement Response Plan, in a step-by-step fashion, shall outline the procedures to be followed to identify, document, and respond to violations by Users of the POTW. All violations by Users of the POTW may be subject to some type of enforcement response. The response shall be comprehensive and effective.

The Enforcement Response Plan shall:

- (1) describe how the Inspector will investigate instances of non-compliance
- (2) describe the types of escalated enforcement actions that the Inspector will take in response to all anticipated types of User violations and the time periods within which to initiate and follow-up these actions

- (3) adequately reflect the Town Board's responsibility to enforce all applicable standards and requirements.

The Enforcement Response Plan shall contain:

- (1) criteria for scheduling periodic inspection and/or sampling visits to POTW Users
- (2) forms and guidelines for documenting compliance data in a manner which will enable the information to be used as evidence
- (3) systems to track due dates, compliance schedule milestones, and pending enforcement actions
- (4) criteria, responsible personnel, and procedures to select and initiate an enforcement action.

The range of appropriate enforcement actions shall be based on the nature and severity of the violation and other relevant factors, such as:

magnitude of the violation
duration of the violation
effect of the violation on the receiving water effect
of the violation on the POTW
effect of the violation on the health and safety of the POTW employees
compliance history of the User good faith of the User

and shall promote consistent and timely use of enforcement remedies.

The Town Board shall approve the Enforcement Response Plan. The Enforcement Response Plan shall be reviewed at least every five years. The Town Board may waive the requirements of Section 901 and the need to prepare an enforcement response and/or update the enforcement response plan where there are no industrial users discharging to the POTW.

The Enforcement Response Plan shall provide public notification, in the daily newspaper selected by the Town Board of Users which were in significant non-compliance of local or Federal pretreatment standards since the last such notice. The frequency of such notices shall be at least once per year.

Section 902 - Notification of Violation

Whenever the Inspector, finds that any User has violated or is violating this Law, or any Wastewater Discharge Permit, order, prohibition, limitation, or requirement permitted by this Law, the Inspector may serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within ten (10) calendar days of the date the Inspector mails the notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof shall be submitted to the Inspector, by the User. The correction and prevention plan shall include specific actions. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the User of liability for any violations caused by the User before or after receipt of the Notice of Violation.

Section 903 - Consent Orders

The Inspector is hereby empowered to enter into Consent Orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the User responsible for the noncompliance. Such orders shall include specific action to be taken by the User to correct the noncompliance within a time period also specified by the order. Consent Orders shall have the same force and effect as an administrative order.

Section 904 - Administrative or Compliance Orders

When the Inspector, finds that a User has violated or continues to violate this Law or a permit or administrative order issued thereunder, he may issue by personal service or registered mail an administrative order to the User responsible for the discharge that orders one or more of the following: (i) imposes a penalty pursuant to Section 905; (ii) imposes a cease and desist order pursuant to Section 906; or (iii) directing that, following a specified time period, sewer service shall be discontinued, severed and abated in accordance with Section 907 unless the violation is corrected and that there is no reoccurrence of the violation. Administrative orders may also contain such other requirements as might be reasonably necessary and appropriate to address the noncompliance, including the installation of pretreatment technology, additional self-monitoring, and management practices.

The User may, within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt of such order, petition the Inspector to modify or suspend the order. Such petition shall be in written form and shall be transmitted to the Inspector by registered mail. Within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the petition, the Inspector shall issue a written decision either:

- (1) Rejecting any frivolous petitions, or
- (2) Modifying or suspending the order

Within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt of the Inspector's decision, the User may seek a hearing pursuant to Section 908 hereof.

Section 905 - Administrative Fines

Notwithstanding any other section of this Law, any User who is found to have violated any provision of this Law, or a wastewater discharge permit or administrative order issued hereunder, shall be fined in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation. Each day on which noncompliance shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct violation.

Section 906 - Cease and Desist Orders

When the Inspector, finds that a User has violated or continues to violate this Law or any permit or administrative order issued hereunder, the Inspector may issue an administrative order to cease and desist all such violations and direct those persons in noncompliance to:

- (1) Comply forthwith

- (2) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations or terminating the discharge.

Section 907 - Termination of Permit

Any User who violates the following conditions of this Law, or a wastewater discharge permit or administrative order, or any applicable State and Federal law applicable to its discharges, is subject to permit termination and/or discontinuance of sewer service:

- (1) Violation of permit conditions or conditions of an administrative order,
- (2) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge,
- (3) Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics,
- (4) Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling, or
- (5) Failure to pay administrative fines, fees or user charges.

Section 908 - Show Cause Hearing

Within 10 days after receipt of the request of hearing, the Inspector shall serve a notice on the User specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the Town Board regarding the violation, a summary of the reasons why the action is to be taken and a summary of the evidence in support of the violation. The notice of the hearing shall be served at least ten (10) calendar days before the hearing in accordance with Section 910 of this Article. Copies of such notice shall be provided to the property owner.

The Town Board may itself conduct the hearing, or may designate any of its members or any officer or employee of the Town to conduct the hearing who may then:

- (1) Issue, in the name of the Town Board, notices of hearings compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in such hearings,
- (2) Take the evidence,
- (3) Take sworn testimony,
- (4) Transmit a report of the evidence and hearing, including transcripts and other evidence, together with recommendations to the Town Board for action thereon.

After the Town Board has reviewed the evidence and testimony, it may order the user to comply with the Inspector's order or fine, modify the Inspector's order or fine, or vacate the Inspector's order or fine.

Section 909 - Failure of User to Petition the Inspector

In the event the Inspector issues any administrative order, terminates the User's permit, or makes any fine as set forth in this Article, and the User fails, within the designated period of time set forth, to petition the Inspector, as provided in appropriate sections of this Article or to seek a hearing, the User shall be deemed in default and its rights to contest the administrative order or fine shall be deemed waived.

Section 910 - Notice

The notices, orders, petitions, or other notification which the User or Inspector shall desire or be required to give pursuant to any sections of this Law shall be in writing and shall be served personally or sent by certified mail or registered mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and the notice, order, petition, or other communication shall be deemed given upon its mailing as provided herein. Any notice, administrative order, or communication mailed to the User pursuant to the sections of this Law shall be mailed to the User where the User's effluent is discharged into transmission lines to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System. Any notice, petition, or other communication mailed to the Inspector shall be addressed and mailed to the Town Hall of the Town.

Section 911 - Right to Choose Multiple Remedies

The Inspector shall have the right to utilize any one or more appropriate administrative remedies set forth in this Article. The Inspector may utilize more than one administrative remedy established pursuant to this Article. A hearing hereunder can combine more than one enforcement action.

JUDICIAL REMEDIES

Section 912 - Civil Actions For Penalties

In lieu of the administration enforcement action taken by the Inspector and/or to enforce an administrative order, the Town Attorney, upon approval by the Town Board, may commence a civil action against a User who violates any of the provisions of or who fails to perform any duty imposed by this Law, or any administrative order or determination of the Inspector issued under this Law, or the terms of any permit issued hereunder. In such action, such person shall be liable to the Town for a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1000) for each such violation, to be assessed after a hearing. Each violation shall be separate and distinct, and in the case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be deemed a separate and distinct violation. Such penalty may be recovered in an action brought by the Town attorney, in any court of competent jurisdiction giving preference to courts local to the Town. In addition to the above described penalty, the Town may recover all damages incurred by the Town from any persons or Users who violate any provisions of this Law, or who fail to perform any duties imposed by this Law or any administrative order or determination of the Inspector issued under this Law, or the terms of any permit issued hereunder. In addition to the above described damages, the Town may recover all reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the Town in enforcing the provisions of this Article, including reasonable attorney's fees incurred in any action to

recover penalties and damages, and the Town may also recover court costs, and other expenses associated with the enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses.

In determining the amount of civil penalty, the court shall take into account all relative circumstances, including, but not limited to the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other relative factors as justice may require.

Such civil penalty may be released or compromised by the Inspector before the matter has been referred to the Town attorney, and where such matter has been referred to the Town attorney, any such penalty may be released or compromised and any action commenced to recover the same may be settled and discontinued by the Town attorney, with the consent of the Town Board.

Section 913 - Court Orders

In addition to the power to assess penalties as set forth in Section 912 above, the Court shall have the power, following the hearing, to issue an order:

- (1) Suspending, revoking, or modifying the violator's Wastewater Discharge Permit, or
- (2) Enjoining the violator from continuing the violation.

Any such court order shall be sought in an action brought by the Town attorney, at the request of the Town Board, in the name of the Town, in any court of competent jurisdiction giving precedence to courts local to the Town.

Section 914 - Criminal Penalties

Any person who willfully violates any provision of this Law or any final determination or administrative order of the Inspector made in accordance with this Article shall be guilty of a Class A Misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) nor more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), or imprisonment not to exceed one (1) year or both. Each offense shall be a separate and distinct offense, and, in the case of a continuing offense, each day's continuance thereof shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

Any User who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Law, or wastewater permit, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Law shall be guilty of a Class A Misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or both.

No prosecution, under this Section, shall be instituted until authorized by the Town Board, by resolution.

Section 915 - Injunctive Relief

Whenever a User has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this Law or permit or order issued hereunder, the Town Attorney, as authorized by the Town Board, may petition a Court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the Town, for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction or both (as may be appropriate) which restrains the violation of, or compels the compliance with any order or determination thereunder by the Inspector.

Section 916 - Summary Abatement

Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of this Law, whenever the Inspector finds, after investigation, that any User is causing, engaging in, or maintaining a condition or activity which, in the judgment of the Inspector, presents an imminent danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to the environment, or is likely to result in severe damage to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System, or the environment, and it therefore appears to be prejudicial to the public interest to allow the condition or activity to go unabated until notice and an opportunity for a hearing can be provided, the Inspector may, without prior hearing, order such User by notice, in writing wherever practicable or in such other form as practices are intended to be proscribed, to discontinue, abate, or alleviate such condition or activity, and thereupon such person shall immediately discontinue, abate, or alleviate such condition or activity. As promptly as possible thereafter, not to exceed fifteen (15) calendar days, the Inspector shall provide the User an opportunity for a hearing before the Town Board in accordance with Section 908.

If the User is not within the geographic boundaries of the Town the right of summary abatement to discontinue, abate, or alleviate conditions or activities shall be those prescribed in the inter-municipal agreement or Town-User agreement.

The Inspector, acting upon the belief that an emergency exists, shall be indemnified by the Town against any personal liability that may arise in the performance of his duties to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, or to preserve the Municipal WWTP Sewer System or the environment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 917 - Delinquent Fines, Penalties and Service Charges

If there shall be any fines, penalties, or other charges due to a violation of this Law, which are due to the Town or Sewer District pursuant to any Article or Section of this Law, other than pursuant to Article 14, which shall remain due and unpaid, in whole or in part, for a period of twenty (20) calendar days from the date of billing by the Town, the same shall constitute a default and interest shall accrue on the unpaid balance, at the rate of two percent (2%) per month, retroactive to the date of the original billing.

In the event that there are any sewer taxes, assessments, or other service charges which shall have been delinquent for a period of at least sixty (60) calendar days as of November 1 of any year, the Inspector shall report the names of the defaulting persons to the Town Supervisor, the Town Clerk, the Town Chief Assessor, and the Town Treasurer on or before November 1 of the same year. The Town Chief Assessor is hereby directed to add the entire amount of the sewer tax, assessment, or other service charge which shall be in default, plus penalty and interest,

as provided for in this Law, to the real property taxes due and owing to Town in the next succeeding year, and the Town Chief Assessor is directed to collect the same in the same manner as real property taxes due and owing to the Town are collected.

Where charges are delinquent and the violator is not a resident of the Town, or is located outside the geographical boundaries of the Town, then the Town attorney is authorized to seek recovery of charges, including punitive damages, in a court of competent jurisdiction or make arrangements with the appropriate county where the User is located to add the amount of the sewer assessment or other charges which shall be in default, plus penalty and interest, as provided for in the Law, to the real property taxes due to the County in the next ensuing year.

Section 918 - Performance Bonds

The Inspector may decline to reissue a permit to any User which has failed to comply with the provisions of this Law or any order or previous permit issued hereunder or may require as a condition of reissuance such User to first file with the Town a satisfactory bond, payable to the Ashland WWTP Sewer System, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Inspector to be necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

Section 919 - Liability Insurance

The Inspector may decline to reissue a permit to any User which has failed to comply with the provisions of this Law or any order or previous permit issued hereunder, unless the User first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurances sufficient to restore or repair damage to the Municipal WWTP Sewer System caused by its discharge.

ARTICLE 10 - TRUCKED OR HAULED WASTE

- Section 1001 Licenses and Application
- Section 1002 Concurrent Requirements
- Section 1003 Dumping Location and Timing
- Section 1004 Notification of Dumping

Section 1001 - Licenses and Application

The discharge of trucked or hauled wastes into the sewage system, including public sewers tributary thereto, will be permitted only with the written approval of the Town Board. Applicants for such license shall apply on a form provided by the Town Board. These forms may require information such as vehicle specifications, vehicle license number, vehicle color, NYSDEC permits issued under 6 NYCRR Part 364, approximate annual septage volume expected, service area, and any other information that the Town Board may require, to determine whether the trucked or hauled wastes could adversely impact the POTW. The application shall be accompanied by a fee prescribed by the Town Board not to exceed \$100.00.

The licensee of trucked or hauled wastes will also be charged a fee for each dumping in accordance with a fee schedule established by the Town Board, pursuant to a Resolution.

Section 1002 - Concurrent Requirements

The applicant for a license to truck or haul wastes shall be the owner of the vehicle or vehicles to be used for such discharge. Any false or misleading statement, in any license application, shall be grounds for invalidating the license. All licenses issued by the Town Board for this purpose shall be for one (1) year. The licensee shall also be duly permitted by the NYSDEC under 6 NYCRR Part 364 ("364 permit"). If, for any reason, the 364 permits is revoked, lapses, or otherwise becomes invalid, then the license issued under this Article shall become invalid immediately. All acts performed in connection with the license shall be subject to inspection by the Town Board, and shall be conducted in accordance with, the terms and conditions of the license and all local and general laws, ordinances and regulations which are now or may come into effect, and such license may be suspended or revoked at any time by the Town Board for willful, continued or persistent violations thereof.

Section 1003 - Dumping Location and Timing

The Town Board may require discharging at only certain locations within the POTW, and only at certain times, and only on certain days of the week or seasons of the year as shall be stated on said license or as may be revised by the Town Board, after appropriate notice. The time and conditions for permissible discharge shall be as set forth in the license, or as may be revised by the Town Board after appropriate notice.

Section 1004 - Notification of Dumping

Each discharge of trucked or hauled wastes shall be made only with the approval of the Inspector. The Inspector may require inspection, sampling and analysis of each load prior to the unloading of septage. Any extra costs associated with such inspection, sampling and analysis shall be paid by the licensee.

ARTICLE 11 - PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF POTW OPERATIONS

Section 1101 Municipal WWTP Sewer System Operations Open to the Public
Section 1102 Procedural Requirements Available Section
1103 Validity Through Public Inspection

Section 1101- Municipal WWTP Sewer System Operations Open to the Public

It shall be the policy of the Town Board to conduct all business with full disclosure to the public.

Section 1102- Procedural Requirements Available

The nature and requirements of all formal procedures for applying for a permit and for requesting a permit under this Law and for requesting a hearing shall be formulated by the Town and be made available to any resident of the Town upon request.

Section 1103- Validity Through Public Inspection

The Town shall formulate procedures to make available to the public for inspection such orders, statements of policy, and interpretations used by the Town in administration of this Law. No rule, regulation, or civil order shall be valid until it has been available for public inspection.

ARTICLE 12- CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY

Section 1201	Conflicts
Section 1202	Severability
Section 1203	Effective Date

Section 1201- Conflicts

The relevant provisions of any local law in conflict with any provision of this Law are hereby repealed.

Section 1202- Severability

Each provision of this Law is severable from the others, so that if any provision is held to be illegal or invalid for any reason whatsoever, such illegal or invalid provision shall be severed from this Law which shall nonetheless remain in full force and effect.

Section 1203- Effective Date

This law shall take effect thirty (30) days after filing a complete copy of this law with the Secretary of State.

ARTICLE 13 - ALLOCATION OF SEWERAGE CAPACITY SPECIAL BENEFIT ASSESSMENT

Section 1301 A	Allocation of Sewerage Capacity
Section 1301 B	Criteria Household Connection
Section 1301 C	Criteria Non-Household Connection
Section 1301 D	Calculation of Unallocated Capacity
Section 1301 E	Planning Board Site Plan Approval or Subdivision Approval
Section 1301 F	State Environmental Quality Review Act
Section 1301 G	Procedure
Section 1301 H	Application Fee
Section 1301 I	Conditions
Section 1302	Special Benefit Assessment
Section 1303	Capital Fund
Section 1304	Payment Schedule for Special Benefit Assessments
Section 1305	Definitions

Section 1301 A – Allocation of Sewage Capacity

The wastewater treatment plant was designed to handle the waste water flow from the existing development within the Sewer District with a 10% allocation for growth. As a result, as new development occurs or as uses of existing parcels are modified there will be a need for additional capacity at the waste water treatment plant to treat the additional flow. The treatment capacity at the sewage treatment plant is a valuable asset to be used for the betterment of the community. In this Article of the Sewer Use Law, the procedure that the Town Board will utilize to make decisions on the allocation of the remaining sewage treatment capacity is set forth.

Applicants for new sewer connections and/or existing users making modifications to their improvements that result in significant additional wastewater flow need to obtain an allocation of sewer capacity from Town Board under this Article.

If growth were to occur within the Sewer District, the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant may have to be expanded. The cost of the expansion will primarily have to be paid for by the users of the sewer system. In addition, over time, the wastewater treatment plant will need to replace equipment and the replacement cost of that equipment may not be covered by the annual operation and maintenance budget. As a result, the town needs to develop a capital fund that can be used for the periodic replacement of equipment and any necessary expansions. In order to equitably allocate such costs to those benefitted by the sewer system in accordance with Section 202-b of the New York Town Law, this Article institutes an equitable procedure for assessing property in the Special District to recover the costs of any capital improvements of those parts of the POTW which collect, pump, treat, and dispose of wastewaters from those persons discharging such wastewaters into the POTW.

Section 1301 B – Criteria Household Connection

Each new household connection to the sewer collection system or expansion from an existing household connection from a parcel within the Sewer District will require an approval of the Town Board. The Town Board will issue a decision whether or not to issue an approval based upon the following criteria:

- (i) the remaining unallocated capacity of the waste water treatment plant;
- (ii) the density of the development and its consistency with the overall master plan and/or comprehensive plan;
- (iii) the competing demands for sewer service and the community's needs for other services;
- (iv) the timing of the submission;
- (v) economic impact on the community infrastructure including parking, schools, road improvements and safety;
- (vi) the sewer capacity, if any, allocated to said parcel in Table A under the column heading "Total Flow"; and
- (vii) any contractual obligations relating to sewer capacity allocation.

Existing households can make improvements to their house without requiring an additional allocation. Additional allocations will be required if an additional EDU is being added. An additional EDU would be required if the modifications being made to the property would allow for the building to be occupied by an additional family unit living separately from the existing unit or units within the building. If additional flow is allocated to a household, it will be allocated in increments of an EDU.

Section 1301 C – Criteria Non-Household Connection

Each new non-household connection to the sewer collection system or expansion from an existing non-household connection from a parcel within the Sewer District will require an approval of the Town Board. The Town Board will issue a decision whether or not to issue an approval based upon the following criteria:

- (i) the remaining unallocated capacity of the waste water treatment plant; (ii) the type, density, and size of the non-household development and the services provided by it to the community, and its consistency with the overall master plan and/or comprehensive plan;
- (iii) the competing demands for sewer service and the community's needs for other services;
- (iv) the timing of the submission;
- (v) economic impact on the community infrastructure including parking, schools, road improvements and safety;
- (vi) the sewer capacity, if any, allocated to said parcel in Table A under the column heading "Total Flow"; and
- (vii) any contractual obligations relating to sewer capacity allocation.

If an existing non-household connection is making a physical modification to its facility which will require a building permit, it must appear before the Town Board for determination on whether an additional GPD allocation is necessary. An additional allocation will not be necessary unless the Town Board determines that the improvements to be allowed under the building permit will result in an increase in sewage flow on a daily average basis of 75 GPD or more. At that time, the existing non-household connection will identify its current flow and its projected flow during its peak season and during the Town's Peak Season. The Board will have to make a determination on whether to allocate additional flow to the property in accordance with the criteria set forth above. If additional flow is allocated to the property, it will be allocated in increments of 75 gallons per day

Section 1301 D – Calculation of Unallocated Capacity

The Town will maintain a schedule or log showing the unallocated capacity. For purposes of this calculation only, the Town Board will consider as unallocated capacity the difference between the 30 day average permitted flow and the maximum actual 30 day average flow that occurred within the past 12 months plus any capacity specifically allocated pursuant to this Article of the Sewer Use Law to new or expanded users that have not commenced the new or expanded discharge. Unless otherwise specifically stated herein, nothing in this Article requires the Town Board to allocate sewer capacity in accordance with Table A. In evaluating and making the decision regarding the flow capacity to be assigned to a potential new or expanded user, the Town Board, in its discretion, shall consider, to the extent appropriate and relevant, the design flow allocations published by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for new sewage treatment plants, the actual measured flow for the particular use and the actual measured flow for similar uses within the community.

Section 1301 E – Planning Board Site Plan Approval or Subdivision Approval

Prior to issuing any subdivision approval and/or site plan approval to a parcel within the Sewer District and/or prior to issuing a building permit to a parcel within the Sewer District, the development of which in accordance with the approval would result in an increase in sewage discharge or a new connection, the Planning Board and/or the Code Enforcement Officer shall refer the applicant/property owner to the Town Board for a sewer collection allocation in accordance with this Article. The Town Board's issuance and/or denial of a sewer allocation is not intended to be proof of or support for or against an application before the Planning Board; it shall, however, be evidence as to whether the proposed project needs to make alternative arrangements for sewage disposal.

Section 1301 F – State Environmental Quality Review Act

For purposes of compliance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act, Environmental Conservation Law, Article 8, as authorized under 6 NYCRR 617.(5)(b) , the Town Board's approval and/or denial of a sewer allocation under this Article to a parcel within the Sewer District is a Type 2 action under SEQRA. [Note, that the construction and operation of the sewage collection system and treatment plant were fully addressed in a SEQRA process and an allocation approval or disapproval is not to be construed as or evidence of Town Board approval of the project; said project must still obtain whatever approvals are required as a matter of law]

Section 1301 G – Procedure

The Town Board shall issue its decision within 60 days of the submission of a complete application. At its own discretion, the Town Board may extend review period beyond 60 days in order to obtain more information regarding the criteria set forth above. The Town Board, in its discretion, may conduct a public hearing prior to making a determination. In all cases, the applicant shall have the right to appear at the Town Board meeting and/or hearing (if held) to present his /her case.

Section 1301 H – Application Fee

There is an application fee of \$50 per application. The fee is due with the submission of the application and is nonrefundable. In addition to the application fee, the Town Board reserves the right to charge the applicant for any out-of-pocket costs actually incurred by the Town Board or the Sewer District in retaining consultants to evaluate the application relative to the criteria set forth above.

Section 1301 I – Conditions

The Town Board may condition an Allocated GPD to contain one or more of the following conditions:

- (1) equalization installed on the parcel at the rate of one and one half the Allocated GPD or at such other amount as determined by the Town Board, at the cost of the owner;
- (2) equalization is discharged only during off peak hours or as directed by the person designated by the Town Board;
- (3) water saving measures;
- (4) seasonal use limitations;
- (5) such other conditions as the Town Board deems as reasonable and necessary to protect and preserve the capacity of the sewage treatment;
- (6) providing monthly monitoring of flow and/or other parameters;
- (7) an expiration date for the allocation by which the discharge must commence (or the allocation will expire) regardless of any previously paid special benefit assessment; and/or
- (8) wastewater pretreatment

Section 1302 – Special Benefit Assessment

(1) It is the determination of the Town Board that all lots and parcels of land within the Sewer District are especially benefitted thereby, and shall be assessed in just proportion to the benefit received based on the capacity absorbed in accordance with the following formula:

- (a) For lots and parcels of land within the Sewer District that are not connected to the sewer system, no Special Benefit Assessment shall be levied.
- (b) For households connected to the sewer system:
 - (i) To the extent that the capacity is absorbed is less than or equal to the Table A GPD, no Special Benefit Assessment shall be levied; and
 - (ii) To the extent that the capacity absorbed is greater than the Table A GPD, a Special Benefit Assessment shall be levied in the amount of \$5,000 per EDU for each EDU above the Table A GPD; and
 - (iii) For the purpose of calculating the Special Benefit Assessment, any two or more parcels assigned a Table A GPD, which are combined through a legal filing thus eliminating one, are entitled to the combined allocation. If the parcel is subdivided in the future, the allocation may be re-divided, or remain with one parcel and the other treated as a new parcel.
- (c) For non-households connected to the sewer system:
 - (i) To the extent that the capacity absorbed is less than or equal to the Table A GPD no Special Benefit Assessment shall be levied; and
 - (ii) To the extent that the capacity absorbed is greater than or equal to the Table A GPD, a Special Benefit Assessment shall be levied in the amount of \$1,442 per 75 GPD for each 75 GPD above the Table A GPD.

Section 1303 – Capital Fund

The proceeds of the Special Benefit Assessment provided for in Section 1302 shall be deposited in a capital account that could be accessed by the Sewer District to repair, upgrade and our expand the wastewater treatment plant and the sewer collection system or for such other purposes allowed under law. The Dollar Charge per EDU (or per 75 GPD) may be modified from time to time by resolution of the Town Board as necessary to ensure adequate funding is available for the long-term capital needs of the Sewer District.

Section 1304 – Payment of Special Benefit Assessment

The Special Benefit Assessment provided for in Section 1302 shall be levied in advance to be mailed concurrent and as part of the semi-annual Town utility bill to the property owner. Payment shall be made in accordance with the procedures for payment of the tax bills and the assessment of any interest and/or penalties shall also be calculated the same as interest and/or

penalties are calculated for the tax bills. With respect to the Special Benefit Assessment levied pursuant to Section 1302(1)(b)(ii) and (1)(c)(ii), to the extent allowed by law, the Special Benefit Assessment shall be paid prior to the issuance of the building permit for the applicable EDU or construction project.

Section 1305 – Definitions

The meaning of the terms used in this Article shall be as stated below:

Allocated GPD is the average gallons per day assigned to that tax parcel in accordance with Section 1301 above.

Applicant's Peak Period is the three calendar month consecutive period that the Applicant has its highest flows.

EDU is water usage proportional to that equivalent to a typical single-family residence. For purposes of this Article, all single family residences are assigned one EDU which is equivalent to 260 gallons of water use per day.

GPD is the 30-day average gallons per day discharged to the sewer collection system.

Household means a dwelling place. Household shall not be construed to mean rooms or units in hotels, motels, bed and breakfast establishments with six or more rooms to rent, inns, camps, time-share condominiums, or other facilities intended for visitors and transient occupants to stay with no intention of residing or maintaining a residency at that location. For facilities used partly for residential and partly for non-residential purposes with common sewer service, that portion of such facility that is used as a residence shall be treated as a household for purposes of this section.

Non Household means or includes any user or potential user of the sewer system other than a Household.

Table A GPD is the average gallons per day assigned to that tax parcel in Table A as incorporated into Appendix C herein under the column heading "Total Flow". As a condition to obtaining grant funding for the sewer system, the property owners for the parcels listed in Table A were required to contribute their existing sewage capacity (i.e. "Total Flow") to the Sewer District. The sewer system was designed to manage the sum of the Total Flow plus 10%.

Town's Peak Period is the consecutive three month period that the sewage plant receives the greatest flow, based upon a review of historical flow records. The Town's Peak Period is to be determined by Resolution of the Town Board.

Section 1306 - Parcels Outside Sewer District

For connections outside of the Sewer District, an additional charge will be required to compensate the Sewer District for its embedded costs. The additional charge will be determined by the Town Board on a case by case basis at the time that a petition is submitted requesting a

connection to the sewer collection system. The purpose of the additional charge is to compensate the Sewer District for the value of its sewage treatment plant and collection system which will now be shared with properties outside the Sewer District. The amount of the charge shall be reasonable and the charge shall be applied in a non-discriminatory fashion among outside users who are similarly situated.

ARTICLE 14 - SEWER RENTS

- Section 1401 - Short Title
- Section 1402 - Authority and Purpose
- Section 1403 - Defined Terms
- Section 1404 - Defined Terms in O&M Agreement Incorporated by Reference
- Section 1405A - Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Residential Users
- Section 1405B - Calculating Sewer Use Charges for Residential Users
- Section 1405C - Calculating Household Subsidy Required under Paragraph 122(k)
- Section 1406A - Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Non-Residential Users
- Section 1406B - Calculating Non-Residential Sewer Use Charges
- Section 1407A - Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Mixed Use Structures
- Section 1407B - Calculating Sewer Use Charges for Mixed Use Structures
- Section 1408 - Surcharge
- Section 1409 - Lien

Section 1401 - Short Title

For brevity and ease of communication, this Article may be cited as the Sewer Rent Law for Ashland Sewer System.

Section 1402 - Authority and Purpose

The Town Board of the Town of Ashland, pursuant to the provisions of Article 14-f of the General Municipal Law, entitled "Sewer Rent Law" and, in particular, Section 452 thereof, does hereby establish and impose sewer rents to be charged in the Ashland Sewer System for all properties connected to the Ashland Sewer System.

Section 1403 – Defined Terms

Unless otherwise stated in the section where the term is used in this Article, the meaning of the terms used in this Article 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. For the purposes of this Article, 'shall' is mandatory; 'may' is permissive.

Actual Average Flow - The average daily wastewater flow from a residential or non-residential structure.

Allocated GPD is the average gallons per day assigned to that tax parcel in accordance with Section 1301 above and Table A of Appendix C.

For Residential Users (regardless of whether meters are installed), the Actual Average Flow is equivalent to two hundred and sixty gallons per day (260 GPD) per EDU.

For Non-Residential Users without Town water meters, the property owner may install a meter to measure Actual Average Flow for purposes of calculating sewer use charges. In the absence of metered data, the flows specified in Appendix C shall be used to calculate the sewer use charges for Non-Residential Users. Otherwise, the Actual Average Flow for Non-Residential Users for purposes of calculating sewer use charges is the actual meter readings as set forth below.

For metered flow, the Actual Average Flow will be calculated as the metered flow of the prior year. It is the responsibility of the property owner to provide to and file with the Town Clerk of the Town of Ashland a record of actual flow for a 12 month period specified by the Town by July 15 of each year otherwise, at the option of the Town, the flows specified in Appendix C may be used to calculate the sewer use charges for the next year.

City The City of New York, and any of its departments and agencies, including, without limitation, NYCDEP.

Combined Residential and Non-Residential Flow The sum of Residential Flows and NonResidential Flows, whether metered or estimated, to the WWTP.

Designated Service Area (AKA "Town Sewer District") The service area for the Ashland Sewer System (including any Supplemental Service Area) agreed to by the Town and the NYCDEP and as filed in the Town Clerks' office and with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, New York State Department of Health and the NYCDEP. The Designated Service Area (excepting the Supplemental Service Area) is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Appendix D.

Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) Water usage proportional to that equivalent to a typical single family residence within the Designated Service Area. All Residential Users within the Designated Service Area are assigned one (1) EDU which is 260 gallons of water use per day.

GPD Uncovered User Charge is the Uncovered Operation and Maintenance Costs divided by the Combined Residential and Non-Residential Flow.

GPD User Charge is the O&M Costs divided by the total Combined Residential and NonResidential Flow.

Household is a dwelling place or household as defined in the O&M Agreement in section 1.01.

Minimum Fee Fund is the fund generated by charging all Non-Residential Users a minimum fee of \$100. The intent of the Minimum Fee Fund is to use the funds generated by instituting a minimum fee to offset the cost for non-residential users.

Mixed Use Structure is a parcel or facility that contains both Residential and Non-Residential Users as referenced in the O&M Agreement in the definition of "household" in Section 1.01 (11).

Non-Residential Covered User Charge is the product of the GPD User Charge and the Actual Average Flow for Non-Residential Users after deducting the Residential Flow Proportion.

Non-Residential Flows are the sum of the Actual Average Flow of Wastewater flows from all Non-Residential Users to the Municipal Sewer System.

Non-Residential Flow Proportion is the Actual Average Flow minus Residential Flow Proportion.

Non-Residential Share of O&M Cost is the O&M Costs (i) minus the sum of the Total Residential Covered User Charges and (ii) minus eight thousand dollars (\$8,000).

Non-Residential Users are all users discharging wastewater to the Municipal Sewer System other than Residential Users.

Non-Residential User Charge is the difference between Non-Residential Share of O&M Costs and the Minimum Fee Fund divided by the Non-Residential Flow.

NYCDEP The New York City Department of Environmental Protection.

Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Agreement The O&M Agreement attached as Appendix E.

Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Costs The costs of operating and maintaining the Municipal Sewer System as those costs are defined in the O&M Agreement in section of 1.01 but excluding any Watershed Equipment and Method related costs as defined in the O&M Agreement in Section 1.01.

Property Owner's Peak Period is the three calendar month consecutive period that the Applicant has its highest flows.

Residential Flows are the sum of the Actual Average Flow of wastewater from all Residential Users in the Designated Service Area.

Residential Flow Proportion is the Actual Average Flow for the residential portion of a mixed use structure calculated as the sum of the EDUs within the structure times Two hundred and sixty gallons per day (260 GPD).

Residential User A dwelling place or household as defined in the O&M Agreement in section 1.01 (11) that is located in the Designated Service Area that is connected to the Municipal Sewer System.

Sewer System All facilities for collecting, regulating, pumping and transporting wastewater to and away from the Town's treatment plant.

Surcharge The Special Benefit Assessment assessed equitably against benefitted Residential and Non-Residential Users.

Total Residential Covered User Charge is equal to the GPD User Charge times 260 GPD times the number of EDUs for a particular user.

Total Residential User Charge is equal to the Watershed MOA Household Cap times the number of EDUs for a particular user plus the Uncovered User Charge

Town The Town of Ashland.

Town's Peak Period is the consecutive three month period that the sewage plant receives the greatest flow, based upon a review of historical flow records. The Town's Peak Period is to be determined by Resolution of the Town Board.

Uncovered Operations and Maintenance Costs All costs incurred by the Ashland Sewer System in operating, maintaining, repairing and replacement of the sewer system that are not classified as O&M costs hereunder.

Uncovered User Charge is the GPD Uncovered User Charge times the Actual Average Flow for a particular user.

User Any property connected to the Municipal Sewer System.

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) The plant treating wastewater from the Ashland Sewer System.

Watershed Equipment and Methods Costs The equipment and methods incorporated in the Sewer System required solely by the Watershed Regulations as defined in the O&M Agreement in section 1.01 (25).

Watershed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) The New York City Watershed Memorandum of Agreement as executed on January 21, 1997.

Watershed MOA Household Cap The sewer use charge for Households as defined in the O&M Agreement in section 1.01 (26).

Section 1404 – Defined Terms in O&M Agreement Incorporated by Reference

All terms defined in the O&M Agreement are hereby incorporated into and made a part of this Law by reference, except to the extent expressly modified herein. A copy of the O&M Agreement is attached as Appendix E.

Section 1405 - Sewer Use Charges - Residential Users

1405 A - Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Residential Users

An annual sewer use assessment shall be levied in advance against each Residential User to be mailed concurrent and as part of the semi-annual Town utility bill to the property owner. Payment shall be made in accordance with the procedures for payment of the tax bills and the assessment of any interest and/or penalties shall also be calculated the same as interest and/or penalties are calculated for the tax bill.

Section 1405 B - Calculating Sewer Use Charges for Residential Users

Sewer use charges will be assessed against Residential Users in an amount equal to Total Residential User Charge plus Surcharge.

Section 1405 C - Calculating Household Subsidy Required under Paragraph 122(k)

In addition, for purposes of the O&M Agreement and the calculation of the Household Subsidy Required under Paragraph 122(k) of the Watershed MOA, the aggregate total of all sewer, rents, charges, and/or other fees, properly allocable to and charged to a particular Household served within the Designated Service Area shall be equal to the Total Residential Covered User Charge.

Section 1406 - Sewer Use Charges for Non-Residential Users

1406 A - Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Non-Residential Users

An annual sewer use assessment shall be levied in advance against each Non-Residential User to be mailed concurrent and as part of the semi-annual Town utility bill to the property owner. Payment shall be made in accordance with the procedures for payment of the tax bills and the assessment of any interest and/or penalties shall also be calculated the same as interest and/or penalties are calculated for the tax bill.

Section 1406 B - Calculating Non-Residential Sewer Use Charges

Sewer use charges shall be assessed against Non-Residential Users as the sum of the following: (1) \$100 plus (2) the product of the Non-Residential User Charge and the Actual Average Flow and (3) of the product of the GPD Uncovered User Charge and the Actual Average Flow plus (4) the Surcharge:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Non Residential Sewer Use Charge} = \\ [\$100] + [\text{Non-Residential User Charge} \times \text{Actual Average Flow}] + [\text{GPD Uncovered User} \\ \text{Charge} \times \text{Actual Average Flow}] + [\text{Surcharge}] \end{aligned}$$

Section 1407 - Sewer Use Charges for Mixed Use Structures

Section 1407 A - Payment of Sewer Use Charges for Mixed Use Structures

An annual sewer use assessment shall be levied in advance against each Mixed Use Structure to be mailed concurrent and as part of the semi-annual Town utility bill to the property owner. Payment shall be made in accordance with the procedures for payment of the tax bills and

the assessment of any interest and/or penalties shall also be calculated the same as interest and/or penalties are calculated for the tax bill.

Section 1407 B - Calculating Sewer Use Charges for Mixed Use Structures

Sewer use charges will be equal to Total Residential User Charge plus the sewer use charges assessed against Non-Residential Users as the sum of the following: (1) \$100 plus (2) the product of the Non-Residential User Charge and the Non-Residential Flow Proportion plus (3) of the product of the GPD Uncovered User Charge and the Non-Residential Flow Proportion and (4) the Surcharge:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Sewer Use Charge for Mixed Use Structure} = & \\ & [\text{Total Residential User Charge}] + \\ & [\$100] + [\text{Non-Residential User Charge} \times \text{Non-Residential Flow Proportion}] + [\text{Non-Residential} \\ & \text{Flow Proportion} \times \text{GPD Uncovered User Charge}] + [\text{Surcharge}] \end{aligned}$$

Section 1408 - Surcharge

(1) The source of revenues for retiring debt service and capital expenditures of the public sewers of the sewer system shall be a sewer benefit charge assigned to the owners of benefitted property within the Sewer District according to a formula as set forth by a resolution of the Town Board. The sewer benefit charge shall be determined by the Town Board on a year to year basis based on need. The Town Board reserves the right from time to time to change a sewer benefit charge assigned to any property owner.

(2) If a property owner that is assigned an allocation pursuant to Section 1302(1)(c)(ii) exceeds the Allocated GPD during its or the Town's Peak Season, the property owner will be surcharged a Special Benefit Assessment for the additional flow. The surcharge will be a Special Benefit Assessment and not used for annual operation and maintenance. The property owner will have the ability to adjust his Special Benefit Assessment to address this excess flow.

Section 1409 - Lien

Any unpaid assessment shall represent a lien on the property to the same extent and the same as the real property tax.

APPENDIX A - SEWER PIPE INSTALLATION - DESIGN STANDARDS

Section 1 - Sewer Pipe Installation - General

- (8) 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 ½ of a street (at least ten (10) foot width) shall be kept open for traffic flow.
- (5) Erosion control shall be performed throughout the project to minimize the erosion of soils onto lands or into waters adjacent to or affected by the work. Erosion control can be effected by limiting the amount of clearing and grubbing prior to trenching, proper scheduling of the pipe installation work, minimizing time of open trench, prompt grading and seeding, and filtration of drainage.
- (6) The trench shall be excavated only wide enough for proper installation of the sewer pipe, manhole, and appurtenances. Allowances may be made for sheeting, dewatering, and other similar actions to complete the work. Roads, sidewalks, and curbs shall be cut, by sawing or by other methods as approved by the Inspector, before trench excavation is initiated.
- (7) Under ordinary conditions, excavation shall be by open cut from the ground surface. However, tunneling or boring under structures other than buildings may be permitted. Such structures include crosswalks, curbs, gutters, pavements, trees, driveways, and railroad tracks.
- (8) Open trenches shall be protected at all hours of the day with barricades, as required.

- (9) Trenches shall not be open for more than 30 feet in advance of pipe installation nor left unfilled for more than 30 feet in the rear of the installed pipe, when the work is in progress, without permission of the Inspector. When work is not in progress, including over night, weekends, and holidays, the trench shall be backfilled to ground surface.
- (10) The trench shall be excavated approximately six (6) inches deeper than the final pipe grade. When unsuitable soils are encountered, these shall be excavated to a maximum depth of 2-1/2 feet below the final pipe invert grade and replaced with select materials.
- (11) Ledge rock, boulders, and large stones shall be removed from the trench sides and bottom. The trench shall be over-excavated at least 12 inches for five (5) feet, at the transition from rock bottom to earth bottom, centered on the transition.
- (12) Maintenance of grade, elevation, and alignment shall be done by some suitable method or combination of methods.
- (13) No structure shall be undercut unless specifically approved by the Inspector.
- (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, trench boxes or shoring and sheeting shall be used, as needed. Caving shall not be used to backfill the trench. Sheeting shall not be removed but cut off no lower than one foot above the pipe crown nor no higher than one foot below final grade, and left in the trench, during backfill operations.
- (16) The pipe barrel shall be supported, along its entire length, on a minimum of four (4) inches of No. 2 stone free of organic material. This foundation shall be firmly tamped in the excavation.
- (17) For SDR 35 PVC sewers, bell holes shall be hand excavated, as appropriate.
- (18) Pipe shall be laid from low elevation to high elevation. For SDR 35 PVC sewers, 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) For pipes carrying raw sewage with solids, the pipe shall be in straight alignment between manholes.
- (21) When a smaller sewer joins a larger one the invert of the larger sewer shall be lowered sufficiently to maintain the same hydraulic gradient. An approximate

method which may be used for securing this result is to place the 0.8 depth of both sewers at the same elevation.

- (22) Crushed stone shall be placed over the laid pipe to a depth of (6) to (12) inches. The embedment of thermoplastic pipe shall be in accordance with ASTM D2321 using class 1A or 1B backfill materials. For SDR 35 PVC, 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 12 inch lifts which shall be firmly compacted. Compaction near/under roadways, driveways, sidewalks, and other structures shall be to 95 % of the maximum moisturedensity relationship, as determined by ASTM Specification D 698, Method D. Ice, snow, or frozen material shall not be used for backfill.

Note that if a sewer pipe installation project triggers any of the thresholds in the NYC Rules and Regulations, 10 NYCRR §128-3.9(b)(3), 15 RCNY §18-39(b)(3), the project will require NYCDEP review and approval of a stormwater pollution prevention plan.

Section 2 – Cleanout/ Installation

- (1) Cleanouts for low pressure sewers shall be placed at intervals of approximately 400 to 500 feet and at major changes of direction,
- (2) Cleanouts shall be placed along small diameter gravity sewers at intervals of not more than 200’.
- (3) The design of the cleanouts shall be as approved by the Inspector.

Section 3 - Manholes and Manhole Installation

- (1) Design of all manholes shall be submitted to the Inspector and shall receive approval prior to placement.
- (2) For conventional gravity sewers carrying raw sewage, manholes shall be placed where there is a change in slope or alignment and at intervals not exceeding 400 linear feet. For small diameter gravity sewers, manholes shall be placed where the intersection of more than one gravity sewer main come together, as authorized by the Inspector.
- (3) Manhole bases shall be constructed or placed on a minimum of six (6) to twelve (12) inches of No. 2 stone free of organic materials.
- (4) Manhole bases shall be constructed of 4,000 psi (28 day) concrete 8 inches thick, or shall be precast bases properly bedded in the excavation. Field constructed bases

shall be monolithic, properly reinforced, and extend at least 6 inches beyond the outside walls of lower manhole sections. Precast manhole bases shall extend at least 6 inches beyond the outside walls of lower manhole sections.

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

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

All sections shall be cast solid. Lift holes or lift eyes for handling should not penetrate completely through the concrete wall or slab but extend only part way through, either from the inside or the outside. Cement mortar shut all lift holes after manhole installation.

Flat top slabs shall be a minimum of 8 inches thick and shall be capable of supporting a H-20 loading.

- (6) All joints between sections shall be sealed with an "O" ring rubber gasket, meeting the same specifications as pipe joint gaskets, or butyl joint sealant completely filling the joint (minimum 2- 1 inch strips of butyl sealant.)
- (7) All joints shall be sealed against infiltration. All metal parts shall be thickly coated with bitumastic or elastomeric compound to prevent corrosion.
- (8) No holes shall be cut into the manhole sections closer than 6 inches from joint surfaces.
- (9) 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.
- (10) The elevation of the top section shall be such that the cover frame top elevation is 0.5 foot above the 100-year flood elevation (in a field), 0.5 foot above a lawn elevation, or at finished road or sidewalk grade. If it is not possible to obtain such elevation, a nonvented watertight manhole frame and cover shall be installed.
- (11) Twenty-four (24) inch heavy duty cast iron manhole frames and covers shall be used for all manholes. 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.
- (12) A drop of at least 0.1 foot shall be provided between incoming and outgoing sewers on all junction manholes and on manholes with bends greater than 45 degrees.
 - (13) Inverts and shelves/benches shall be placed after testing the manholes and sewers.
 - (14) Benches shall be level and slope to the flow channel at about 1 inch per foot.
 - (15) 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.
 - (16) Manhole frames, installed at grade, shall be set in a full bed of mortar with no less than two, nor more than four courses of brick underneath to allow for later elevation adjustment. In lieu of brick, grade rings may be used for elevation adjustment. Grade rings shall not exceed 6 inches in depth. The total number of grade rings shall not exceed 12 inches in height, however, in no event shall more than 3 grade rings be used.
 - (17) 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 ½ 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.
 - (18) Internal drop pipes and fittings shall be Schedule 80 PVC plastic sewer pipe in compliance with ASTM D2241. Corrosion resistant anchors shall be used to attach the drop pipe to the inside surface of the manhole barrel.

Section 4 - 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 Town. The infiltration rate shall not exceed 25 gallons per 24 hours per mile per nominal diameter in inches. An exfiltration test may be substituted for the infiltration test; the same rate shall not be exceeded. The exfiltration test shall be performed by the applicant, under the supervision of the Inspector, who shall have the responsibility for making proper and accurate measurements required. The exfiltration test consists of filling the pipe with water to provide a head of at least 5 feet above the top of the pipe or 5 feet above groundwater, whichever is higher, at the highest point under test, and then measuring the loss of water, from the pipe section under test, by the amount of water which must be added to maintain the original level. However, under no circumstances shall the head at the downstream manhole exceed ten (10) feet or fill to within six (6) inches of the top of the downstream manhole. Should this condition prevail, the testing methods in Sections 9 and/or 10 shall be utilized. In this test, the test section must remain filled with water for at least 24 hours prior to taking any measurements. Exfiltration shall be measured by the drop of water level in a standpipe with a closed bottom end, or in one of

the sewer manholes serving the test section. When a standpipe and plug arrangement is used in the upper manhole in the test section, there shall be some positive method for releasing entrapped air prior to taking any measurements.

Section 5 - Test Section

The test section shall be as ordered or as approved, but in no event longer than 1,000 feet. In the case of sewers laid on steep grades, the test length may be limited by the maximum allowable internal pressure on the pipe and joints at the lower end of the test section. For purposes of determining the leakage rate of the test section, manholes shall be considered as sections of 48-inch diameter pipe, 5 feet long. The maximum allowable leakage rate for such a section is 1.1 gallons per 24 hours. If leakage exceeds the allowable rate, then necessary repairs or replacements shall be made, and the section retested.

Section 6 - Test Period

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

Section 7 - Pipe Lamping

For conventional gravity sewers, prior to testing the section shall be lamped. Any length of pipe out of straight alignment shall be realigned.

Section 8 - Deflection Testing

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

Section 9 - Low Pressure Air Testing Alternative

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

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

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

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

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

Section 10 - Vacuum Testing Alternative

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

Acceptance of manholes is based on the following:

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

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

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

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

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

Section 11 - Force Mains

Force mains serving sewage lifting devices, such as grinder pumps and pump stations, shall be designed in accordance with Section 401 of the Sewer Use Law. Additional design requirements are:

- (1) Force main pipe material shall be:
 - (a) Ductile Iron Pipe shall conform to ANSI A21.51. The minimum wall thickness shall be Class 52 (ANSI A21.50). The pipe shall be clearly marked with either "D" or "DUCTILE". Fittings shall conform to ANSI A21.10. Pipe and fittings shall be furnished with push-on joints conforming to ANSI A21.11. Pipe and fittings shall be cement mortar lined and have an internal and external bituminous seal coating.
 - (b) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe shall conform to ASTM D2241. Materials used in the manufacture of PVC pipe shall meet ASTM C1784. The minimum wall thickness shall be SDR-21. Fittings shall conform to ASTM D2241. Joints and gaskets shall conform to ASTM D2241, D1869, and F477.
 - (c) High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) 160 psi rated in compliance with ASTM D-3050 and D-3350.
 - (d) Other pipe materials require prior written approval of the Inspector before being installed.
- (2) Trenching, bedding, and backfilling shall be in accordance with Section 1 above.
- (3) Joint preparation and assembly shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions.
- (4) Anchorages, concrete blocking, and/or mechanical restraint shall be provided when there is a change of direction of 7-1/2 degrees or greater.
- (5) Drain valves shall be placed at low points.
- (6) Automatic air relief valves shall be placed at high points and at 400 ft intervals, on level force main runs.
- (7) Air relief and drain valves shall be suitably protected from freezing.
- (8) When the daily average design detention time, in the force main, exceeds 20 minutes, the manhole and sewer line receiving the force main discharge or the sewage shall be treated so that corrosion of the manhole and the exiting line are prevented. The corrosion is caused by sulfuric acid biochemically produced from hydrogen sulfide anaerobically produced in the force main.

- (9) The force main shall terminate, in the receiving manhole, at a PVC plastic sewer pipe "T". The vertical arms of the "T" shall be twice the diameter of the force main. The upper arm shall be at least 4 feet long; the lower arm shall terminate in a PVC plastic sewer pipe 90 degree elbow in a flow channel directed to the manhole exit pipe. The "T" and its arms shall be securely fastened to the inside surface of the manhole wall using corrosion resistant anchors.

Section 12 - Force Main Testing

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

Section 13 - Final Acceptance and Warranty/Surety

All sanitary sewers and extensions to sanitary sewers constructed at the applicant's expense, after final approval and acceptance by the Inspector, and concurrence by the Town Board, shall become the property of the Town, and shall thereafter be operated and maintained by the Town. No sanitary sewer shall be accepted by the Town until four (4) copies of as-built drawings have been so filed with the Inspector and the Inspector has approved the submitted drawings.² Said sewers, after their acceptance by the Town, shall be guaranteed against defects in materials or workmanship for one (1) year, by the applicant. The guarantee shall be in such form and contain such provision as deemed necessary by the Town Board, secured by a surety bond or such other security as the Town Board may approve, except that no surety bond or other security shall be required from any municipal applicant.

Section 14 - Liability Insurance Coverage During Construction Period

The Town shall reserve the right to require liability insurance coverage during the construction period.

² In certain cases, additional as-built drawings may be required.

APPENDIX B - Parameters of Concern

Class A - Halogenated Hydrocarbons

Class B - Halogenated Organics (Other than Hydrocarbons)

Class C - Pesticides (Includes Herbicides, Algacides, Biocides, Slimicides and Mildewcides)

Class D - Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Class E - Tars

Class F - Substituted Aromatics (Other than Hydrocarbons and Non-Halogenated)

Class G - Miscellaneous

Class M - Metals and their Compounds

Class A - Halogenated Hydrocarbons

- A01. Methyl Chloride
- A02. Methylene Chloride
- A03. Chloroform
- A04. Carbon Tetrachloride
- A05. Freon/Genatron
- A06. Other Halomethanes
- A07. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- A08. Other Haloethanes
- A09. Vinyl Fluoride
- A10. Vinyl Chloride
- A11. Dichloroethylene
- A12. Trichloroethylene
- A13. Tetrachloroethylene
- A14. Chlorinated Propane
- A15. Chlorinated Propene
- A16. Hexachlorobutadiene
- A17. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- A18. Chlorinated Benzene
- A19. Chlorinated Toluene
- A20. Fluorinated Toluene
- A21. Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB)
- A22. Chlorinated Naphthalene
- A23. Dechlorane (C₁₀Cl₁₂)
- A24. Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)

A99. Halogenated Hydrocarbons Not Specified Above

Class B - Halogenated Organics (Other than Hydrocarbons)

- B01. Phosgene
- B02. Methyl Chloromethyl Ether
- B03. Bis-Chloromethyl Ether
- B04. Other Chloroalkyl Ethers
- B05. Benzoyl Chloride
- B06. Chlorothymol
- B07. Chlorinated Phenol
- B08. Chlorinated Cresols or Xylenols
- B09. Chlorendic Acid
- B10. Chloroaryl Ethers
- B11. Dichlorophene or Hexachlorophene
- B12. Chlorinated Aniline (Including Methylene Bis (2-Chloroaniline))
- B13. Dichlorobenzidine
- B14. Chlorinated Diphenyl Oxide
- B15. Chlorinated Toluidine
- B16. Kepone (C₁₀Cl₁₀O)
- B17. Dichlorovinyl Sulfonyl Pyridine
- B18. Chloropicrin
- B19. Trichloromethyl Thio-Phthalimide
- B20. Trichloro-Propylsulfonyl Pyridine
- B21. Tetrachloro-Methysulfonyl Pyridine
- B22. Tetrachloro-Isophthalonitrile
- B99. Halogenated Organics Not Specified Above

Class C - Pesticides (Includes Herbicides, Algacides, Biocides, Slimicides and Mildewcides)

- C01. Aldrin/Dieldrin
- C02. Chlordane and Metabolites
- C03. DDT and Metabolites
- C04. Endosulfan/Thiodan and Metabolites
- C05. Endrin and Metabolites
- C06. Heptachlor and Metabolites
- C07. Malathion
- C08. Methoxychlor
- C09. Parathion
- C10. Toxaphene
- C11. Sevin

C12. Kelthane
C13. Diazinon
C14. Dithane
C15. Carbaryl
C16. Silvex
C17. Dithiocarbamates
C18. Maneb
C19. Dioxathion
C20. Tandex/Karbutilate
C21. Carbofurans
C22. Pentac
C23. Folpet
C24. Dichlone
C25. Rotenone
C26. Lindane/Isotox
C27. Simazine
C28. Methoprene
C99. Pesticides Not Specified Above

Class D - Aromatic Hydrocarbons

D01. Benzene
D02. Toluene
D03. Xylene
D04. Biphenyl
D05. Naphthalene
D06. Ethylbenzene
D07. Styrene
D08. Acenaphthene
D09. Fluoranthene
D99. Aromatic Hydrocarbons Not Specified Above

Class E - Tars

E01. Coal Tar
E02. Petroleum Tar
E99. Tars Not Specified Above

Class F - Substituted Aromatics (Other than Hydrocarbons and NonHaglogenated)

F01. Phenol, Cresol or Xylenol
F02. Catechol, Resorcinol, or Hydroquinone

F03. Nitrophenols
F04. Nitrobenzenes
F05. Nitrotoluenes
F06. Aniline
F07. Toluidines
F08. Nitroanilines
F09. Nitroanisole
F10. Toluene Diisocyanate
F11. Dimethylaminoazobenzene
F12. Benzoic Acid (and Benzoate Salts)
F13. Phthalic, Isophthalic or Terephthalic Acid
F14. Phthalic Anhydride
F15. Phthalate Esters
F16. Phenoxyacetic Acid
F17. Phenylphenols
F18. Nitrobiphenyls
F19. Aminobiphenyls (Including Benzidine)
F20. Diphenylhydrazine
F21. Naphthylamines
F22. Carbazole
F23. Acetylaminofluorene
F24. Dyes and Organic Pigments
F25. Pyridine
F99. Substituted Aromatics Not Specified Above

Class G - Miscellaneous

G01. Asbestos
G02. Acrolein
G03. Acrylonitrile
G04. Isophorone
G05. Nitrosamines
G06. Ethyleneimine
G07. Propiolactone
G08. Nitrosodimethylamine
G09. Dimethylhydrazine
G10. Maleic Anhydride
G11. Methyl Isocyanate
G12. Epoxides
G13. Nitrofurans
G14. Cyanide

Class M - Metals and Their Compounds

- M01. Antimony
- M02. Arsenic
- M03. Beryllium
- M04. Cadmium
- M05. Chromium
- M06. Copper
- M07. Lead
- M08. Mercury
- M09. Nickel
- M10. Selenium
- M11. Silver
- M12. Thallium
- M13. Zinc
- M99. Metals Not Specified Above

APPENDIX C

Average Gallons per Day per parcel as specified in the Preliminary Engineering Report

APPENDIX D

Designated Service Area