

VILLAGE OF MORAVIA

LOCAL LAW #1 OF 2008

SEWER USE LAW

ARTICLE I: DEFINITIONS

For the purposed of the Law, certain terms and words are herewith defined as follows:

SECTION 101 A.S.T.M.: American Society for Testing and Materials.

SECTION 102 B.O.D. (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20 degrees Celsius, expressed in parts per million by weight.

SECTION 103 BUILDING DRAIN: That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

SECTION 104 BUILDER: Any person, persons, or corporation who undertakes to construct, either under contract or for resale, any habitable building.

SECTION 105 BUILDING SEWER: The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

SECTION 106 COMBINED SEWER: A sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.

SECTION 107 CONTRACTOR: Any person, firm, or corporation approved by the Village Board to do work in the Village.

SECTION 108 DEVELOPER: Any person, persons, or corporation who undertake to construct simultaneously more than one housing unit on a given tract or land subdivision.

SECTION 109 ENGINEER: The Professional Engineer retained as the Village engineer for the Village of Moravia.

SECTION 109.5 ECSP: Erosion Control and Sediment Plan.

SECTION 110 GARBAGE: Solid wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

SECTION 111 INDUSTRIAL WASTES: The liquid wastes from industrial processes as distinct from sewage.

SECTION 112 MAY: Is permissive.

SECTION 113 NATURAL OUTLET: Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.

SECTION 113.5 NOI: Notice of Intent (NYSDEC Stormwater Permit Application).

SECTION 114 NYSDEC: The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

SECTION 114.5 N.Y.S.D.O.T.: New York State Department of Transportation.

SECTION 115 OWNER: Any individual, firm, company, association, society, person, or group having title to real property.

SECTION 116 PERSON: Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.

SECTION 117 PH: The logarithm of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in grams-ionic weights per liter of solution.

SECTION 118 PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE: The wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than ½ inch in any dimension.

SECTION 119 PROPERTY LINE: Curb line if the building sewer is to connect with the public sewer in a public street. "Property Line" shall mean the edge of a sewer right-of-way in those instances where the building connects to the public sewer in a right-of-way.

SECTION 120 PUBLIC SEWER: A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and which is controlled by public authority.

SECTION 121 SANITARY SEWER: A sewer, which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

SECTION 122 SEWAGE: A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institution and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, and storm water as may be present.

SECTION 123 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT: Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

SECTION 124 SEWAGE WORKS: All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

SECTION 125 SEWER: A pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

SECTION 126 SHALL: Is mandatory.

SECTION 127 STORM SEWER / STORM DRAIN: A pipe or conduit, which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes.

SECTION 128 SUPERINTENDENT: The Superintendent of Public Works of the Village of Moravia, or his/her authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

SECTION 129 SUSPENDED SOLIDS: Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids; and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

SECTION 129.5 USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency.

SECTION 130 VILLAGE: The Village of Moravia, New York.

SECTION 131 VILLAGE BOARD: The duly elected Board of Trustees of the Village of Moravia or their authorized deputy or representative.

SECTION 132 WATERCOURSE: A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

ARTICLE II: USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

SECTION 201 It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner upon public or private property within the Village, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Village, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste. Exceptions may be granted by the Village Board to an owner or lessee acting in the normal course of farm or garden operations, but only after specific application by such owner or lessee and upon such conditions as the Village Board may impose.

SECTION 202 It shall be unlawful to discharge to any water-course, either directly or through any storm sewer, within the Village, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the Village, any sewage, industrial wastes, or other polluted waters. Use of separate storm sewers and sanitary sewer is mandatory for all future construction in the Village. No combined sewers will be allowed to be constructed in the future.

SECTION 203 Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

SECTION 204 The Owner of any house, building, or other property, used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purpose, situated within the Village and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located or many in the future be located, a public sanitary sewer of the Village, is hereby required, at his/her expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this Law, within ninety (90) days after the date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is located within one hundred (100) feet of any property line. Subsequent to the expiration of the initial connection date, the 90-day limit as above will be enforced.

ARTICLE III: PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

SECTION 301 Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 204, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the requirements of the New York State Department of Health, Appendix 75A, dealing with onsite wastewater disposal installations.

SECTION 302 At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in Section 204, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this Law, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material within 90 days written notice from the Village.

SECTION 303 No statement contained in this Article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the authorized representatives of the York State Department of Health.

ARTICLE IV: BUILDING SEWERS, CONNECTIONS, AND FEES

SECTION 401 No person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first applying for and obtaining, a written permit from the Village Board.

SECTION 402 There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (1) For Residential and Commercial service, and (2) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the Owner or his/her agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the Village. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Engineer. A permit, tap in, and inspection fee of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$200.00) FOR A SINGLE RESIDENTIAL SEWER PERMIT, PLUS one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each additional living unit incorporated in the same residential structure, shall be paid to the Village Clerk at the time an application is filed; provided, however, that not more than four (4) living units may be connected to a sewer lateral connection. The Village Board shall fix a permit, lateral connection, and inspection fee for each commercial, industrial, or other non-residential building, after recommendation of the Engineer, based on the size and nature of the operation proposed in such commercial, industrial, or other non-residential building as compared to the demands of a single residential structure. This Section applies only to buildings, commercial or residential, constructed after the completion of the sewer system, or those which were not connected to said Village Sewer during the initial connection period. The building permit will only be issued provided that an approved wastewater disposal system is available.

SECTION 403 A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court yard, or driveway, the building sewer are to serve multiple dwelling structures, there shall be provided at least one (1) separate building sewer for each group of four (4) living units. Building sewers serving mobile home parks shall be placed in such number and to such locations as may be designated by the Village Board.

SECTION 404 Existing building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Superintendent, to meet all requirements of this Law.

SECTION 405 The size, slope, alignment, and materials of construction of a building sewer and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench shall all conform to the requirements of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code or other applicable rules and regulations of the Village. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials procedures set for the in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.

SECTION 406 The size and slope of the building sewer shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent, but in no event shall the diameter be less than four (4) inches, nor shall the slope of the pipe be less than one-quarter (1/4) inch per foot except that at the discretion of the Superintendent a minimum slope of one-eighth (1/8) inch per foot may be allowed for larger diameter building sewers.

SECTION 407 Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. No building sewer shall be laid parallel to and within three (3) feet of any bearing wall, which might thereby be weakened. All building sewer shall be placed underground at sufficient depth to afford protection from frost. The building sewer shall be laid at uniform grade and in straight alignment insofar as possible. Changes in direction shall be made only with proper long sweep fittings. The ends of building sewer, which are not connected to the building drain of the structure for any reason, shall be sealed against infiltration by a suitable stopper, plug, or other approved means.

SECTION 408 In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sewage or industrial wastes carried by such drain shall be lifted by approved mechanical means and discharged to the building sewer. All costs for the installation, operation, and maintenance for such devices/pumps shall be borne by the property Owner.

SECTION 409 The connection of the building sewer into an existing public sewer shall be made at the property line. Except as provided under Sections 502 and 503, if the portion of the building sewer located

in the street or right-of-way has not previously been provided, such will be constructed from the existing public sewer to the property line by the Village Department of Public Works upon submittal of a proper request by the property owner and upon deposit of the fee as required in Section 402. All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the entire length of building sewer shall be borne by the Owner, including any portion located within the street right-of-way. The Owner shall indemnify the Village from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer. The method of connection of the building sewer to the public sewer (at the property line) in all cases shall be approved by the Superintendent of Public Works.

SECTION 410 The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Superintendent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Superintendent, or his/her representative.

When trenches are opened for the laying of building sewer pipes, such trenches shall be inspected by the Superintendent before the trenches are filled; and the person performing such work shall notify the Superintendent when the installation of the building sewer is completed. The filling of a trench before inspection is made will subject the person to whom a permit is issued to a penalty of \$25.00 for each offense and the filled trench must be excavated and the pipe exposed for inspection by the Superintendent.

SECTION 411 All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Village.

SECTION 412 When any building sewer is to serve a school, hospital, or similar institution or public building, or is to serve a complex or industrial or commercial buildings, or which in the opinion of the Superintendent, will receive sewage or industrial wastes of such volume or character that frequent maintenance of said building sewer is anticipated, than such building sewer shall be connected to the public sewer through a manhole. The Superintendent shall determine if and where this type of connection to the public sewer is required. Connections to existing manholes shall be made as directed by the Superintendent. If required, a new manhole shall be installed in the public sewer pursuant to Section 504, and the building sewer connection made thereto as directed by the Superintendent.

ARTICLE V: SEWER EXTENSIONS

SECTION 501 All extensions to the sanitary sewer system owned and maintained by the Village shall be properly designed in accordance with and in strict conformance with all requirements of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the New York State Department of Health. Plans and specifications for sewer extensions shall be submitted to, and approval obtained from the Village Engineer(s), and the New York State Environmental Conservation Department before construction may proceed. The design of sewers must anticipate and allow for flows from all possible future extensions or developments within the immediate drainage area.

SECTION 502 Sewer extensions, including individual building sewers from the public sewer to the property line, may be constructed by the Village under public contract if, in the opinion of the Village Board, the number of properties to be served by such extension warrants its cost. Under this arrangement the property owner shall pay for and install the building sewer from the property line to his residence or place of business in accordance with the requirements of Article IV. Property owners may propose sewer extensions within the incorporated Village by drafting a written petition, signed by a majority of the benefiting property owners, and filing it with the Village Board. The cost of such extensions may be assessed to the benefited property owners in any manner determined by the Village Board.

SECTION 503 If the Village does not elect to construct a sewer extension under public contract, the property owner, builder, or developer may construct the necessary sewer extension, if such extension is

approved by the Village Board in accordance with the requirements of Section 501. He/she or they must pay for the entire installation, including all expenses incidental thereto. Each building sewer must be installed and inspected as previously required and the inspections fees shall be paid. Design of sewers shall be as specified in Section 504. The installation of the sewer extension must be as specified in Section 505 and subject to periodic inspection by the Engineer and the expenses for this inspection shall be paid for by the owner, builder or developer. The Engineer's decisions shall be final in matters of quality and methods of construction. The sewer, as constructed, must be tested and pass any and all the tests required in Section 506. with the final testing method(s) and approval being at the discretion of the Village Superintendent/Engineer before it is to be used. The cost of sewer extension thus made shall be absorbed by the developers or the property owners, including all building sewers.

SECTION 504 PROPER DESIGN

New sanitary sewers and all extensions to sanitary sewers owned and operated by the Village shall be designed, by a professional licensed to practice sewer design in the State, and in strict conformance with all requirements of the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi Ten States Standards and the NYSDEC. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to, and written approval shall be obtained from the Superintendent, the County Health Department, and the NYSDEC, before initiating any construction. The design shall anticipate and allow for flows from all possible future extensions or developments within the immediate drainage area. If, however, there is inadequate capacity in any sewer, which would convey the wastewater, or if there is insufficient capacity in the Village of Moravia Sewer Treatment Plant to treat the wastewater properly, the application shall be denied. Sewer line and the Village of Moravia Sewer Treatment Plant current use shall be defined as the present use and the unutilized use, which has been committed, by resolution, to other users by the Village Board.

SECTION 504 A NEW SEWERS SUBJECT TO APPROVAL, FEES, INSPECTION, TESTING, AND REPORTING

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

SECTION 504 B PLANS, SPECIFICATION, AND PIPE TEST RESULTS REQUIRED

Plans, specifications, and methods of installation shall conform to the requirements of this Article. Components and materials of wastewater facilities not covered in this Law, such as pumping stations, lift stations, or force mains shall be designed in accordance with Section 501 and Section 506, and shall be clearly shown and detailed on the plans and specifications submitted for approval. Force main details are covered in Section 507. When

requested, the applicant shall submit, to the Superintendent and to the County Health Department, all design calculations and other pertinent data to supplement review of the plans and specifications. Results of manufacturer's tests on each lot of pipe delivered to the job site shall also be furnished, upon request.

SECTION 505 A SEWER PIPE

Sewer pipe material shall be:

- Reinforced Concrete Pipe (Note that non-reinforced concrete pipe shall not be used.)
 - Portland cement shall conform to ASTM C-150 Type II.
 - The pipe and specials shall conform to ASTM Specification C-76.
 - The reinforcing wire cage shall conform to ASTM Specification A 15, A 82, or A 185, as appropriate.
 - Entrained air shall be 5.0% to 9.0% by ASTM C-890.
 - Water absorption and three-edge bearing tests shall conform to ASTM Specification C-497.
 - Gaskets shall conform to Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of AWWA Specification C-302.

- Cast Iron Pipe - Extra Heavy
 - Pipe, fittings, and specials shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification A-74 or ANSI A-21.11.
 - Gaskets shall conform to ASTM Specification C-564.

- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe - Heavy Wall
 - Pipe shall be made from Class 12454-B materials or better in accordance with ANSI/ASTM Specification D-1784.
 - Pipe and accessories shall conform to the requirements of the following, with a minimum pipe stiffness of 46.
 - PSI at a maximum deflection of five percent (5%).
ANSI/ASTM D 3034 (4" - 15")
 - ASTM F 679 Type I (18" - 27")

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

- Vitrified Clay Pipe - Extra strength (Note that standard strength vitrified clay pipe shall not be used.)
 - Pipe shall conform to the current requirements of NCPI Specification ER 3300-67 and meet the requirements of ASTM Specification C 700.

- Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Pipe
 - Pipe and fittings shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification D2661.

HDPE Pipe

- Pipe and fittings shall be ductile iron pipe size with mechanical joint fittings and conform to the latest version of ASTC C19. Pipe shall be fusion welded.

- Other pipe materials -
 - Other pipe materials require prior written approval of the Superintendent before being installed.

- The minimum internal pipe diameter shall be eight (8) inches for gravity sewers and three (3) inches for low-pressure sewers.
- Joints for the selected pipe shall be designed and manufactured such that "O" ring gaskets of the "snap-on" type are used.
- Gaskets shall be continuous, solid, natural or synthetic rubber, and shall provide a positive compression seal in the assembled joint, such that the requirements of section 505 are met.
- Joint preparation and assembly shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Wye branch fittings, as approved by the Superintendent, shall be installed, for connection of street laterals, in accordance with Section 606.

SECTION 505 B SAFETY AND LOAD FACTORS

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

- Safety factor - 1.5
- Load factor - 1.7
- Weight of soil - 120 lbs/cu. ft.
- Wheel loading - 16,000 lbs.
- Utilizing the foregoing information, design shall be made as outlined in Chapter IX of the Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9, latest edition, "Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers", and the pipe shall have sufficient structural strength to support all loads to be placed on the pipe, with a safety factor as specified above.

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

SECTION 505 C SEWER PIPE INSTALLATION

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

work. Roads, sidewalks, and curbs shall be cut, by sawing or by other methods as approved by the Superintendent, before trench excavation is initiated.

(7) Under ordinary conditions, excavation shall be by open cut from the ground surface. However, tunneling or boring under structures other than buildings may be permitted. Such structures include crosswalks, curbs, gutters, pavements, trees, driveways, and railroad tracks.

(8) Open trenches shall be protected at all hours of the day with barricades, as required.

(9) Trenches shall not be open for more than 30 feet in advance of pipe installation nor left unfilled for more than 30 feet in the rear of the installed pipe, when the work is in progress, without permission of the Superintendent. 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 Superintendent.

(14) Proper devices shall be provided, and maintained operational at all times, to remove all water from the trench as it enters. At no time shall the sewer line be used for removal of water from the trench.

(15) To protect workers and to prevent caving, shoring and sheeting shall be used, as needed. Caving shall not be used to backfill the trench. Sheeting shall not be removed but 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. The installer must follow standard industry practices and all of the requirements of OSHA.

(16) The pipe barrel shall be supported, along its entire length, on a minimum of six (6) inches of crusher run max. 1/2 inch stone free of organic material. This foundation shall be firmly tamped in the excavation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 505 D CLEANOUT INSTALLATION

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

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

SECTION 505E – MANHOLES AND MANHOLE INSTALLATION

(3) Design of all manholes shall be submitted to the Superintendent and shall receive approval prior to placement.

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

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

(6) 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.

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

Manhole Diameter (Feet)	Wall Thickness (Inches)
4	5
5	6
6	7
6 ½	7 1/2
7	8
8	9

All sections shall be cast solid, without lifting holes.

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

(8) 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.

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

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

(11) 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.

(12) 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.

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

(14) All frames, grates, lids, and rims shall be Village's Standard issues, and no substitution shall be made without the written approval of the Village Superintendent.

(15) 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.

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

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

(18) 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.

(19) 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.

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

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

As referenced in SECTION 503 above, all sanitary sewers or extensions to sanitary sewers, including manholes, shall satisfy requirements of a final testing before they will be approved and wastewater flow permitted by the Village. The exact testing method and standards shall be as listed in this section, and shall be as directed by the Village Superintendent/Engineer.

The leakage exfiltration or infiltration shall not exceed 100 gallons per inch of pipe diameter per mile, per day for any section of the system. An exfiltration test may be substituted for the infiltration test; the same rate shall not be exceeded. The exfiltration test shall be performed by the applicant, under the supervision of the Superintendent, who shall have the responsibility for making proper and accurate measurements required. The exfiltration test consists of filling the pipe with water to provide a head of at least 5 feet above the top of the pipe or 5 feet above groundwater, whichever is higher, at the highest point under test, and then measuring the loss of water, from the pipe section under test, by the amount of water which must be added to maintain the original level. However, under no circumstances shall the head at the downstream manhole exceed ten (10) feet or fill to within six (6) inches of the top of the downstream manhole. Should this condition prevail, the testing methods in Sections 504 F and/or 504 G shall be utilized. In this test, the test section must remain filled with water for at least 24 hours prior to taking any measurements. Exfiltration shall be measured by the drop of water level in a standpipe with a closed bottom end, or in one of the sewer manholes serving the test section. When a standpipe and plug arrangement is used in the upper manhole in the test section, there shall be some positive method for releasing entrapped air prior to taking any measurements.

SECTION 506 B TEST SECTION

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

SECTION 506 C TEST PERIOD

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

SECTION 506 D PIPE LAMPING

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

SECTION 506 E DEFLECTION TESTING

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

SECTION 506 F LOW PRESSURE AIR TESTING ALTERNATIVE

In lieu of hydrostatic testing (exfiltration or infiltration), low pressure air testing may be employed. Low-pressure air tests shall conform to ASTM Specification C 828, C 924, and F 1417. All sections to be tested shall be cleaned and flushed, and shall have been backfilled, prior to testing. Air shall be added until the internal pressure of the test section is raised to approximately 4.0 PSIG. The air pressure test shall be based on the time, measured in seconds, for the air pressure to drop from 3.5 PSIG to 2.5 PSIG.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 506 G VACUUM TESTING ALTERNATIVE

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

Acceptance of manholes is based on the following:

Manhole Depth	Manhole Diameter	Time to Drop 1 inch Hg (10"to9")
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 Superintendent prior to testing.

SECTION 507 A FORCE MAINS

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

(1) Force main pipe material shall be:

(a) Ductile Iron Pipe

Pipe shall conform to ANSI A21.51. The minimum wall thickness shall be Class 52 (ANSI A21.50). The pipe shall be clearly marked with either "D" or "DUCTILE". Fittings shall conform to ANSI A21.10.

Pipe and fittings shall be furnished with push-on joints conforming to ANSI A21.11.

Pipe and fittings shall be cement mortar lined and have an internal and external bituminous seal coating.

(b) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe

Pipe shall conform to ASTM D2241. Materials used in the manufacture of PVC pipe shall meet ASTM c1784. The minimum wall thickness shall be SDR-21. Fittings shall conform to ASTM D2241. Joints and gaskets shall conform to ASTM D2241, D1869, and F477.

(c) HDPE Pipe

(d) Other pipe materials

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

(2) Trenching, bedding, and backfilling shall be in accordance with Section 503 C.

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

(4) Anchorages, concrete blocking, and/or mechanical restraint shall be provided when there is a change of direction of 7-1/2 degrees or greater.

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

(6) Automatic air relief valves shall be placed at high points and at 400 ft intervals, on level force main runs.

(7) Air relief and drain valves shall be suitably protected from freezing.

(8) When the daily average design detention time, in the force main, exceeds 20 minutes, the manhole and sewer line receiving the force main discharge or the sewage shall be treated so that corrosion of the manhole and the exiting line are prevented. The corrosion is caused by sulfuric acid biochemically produced from hydrogen sulfide anaerobically produced in the force main.

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

SECTION 507 B FORCE MAIN TESTING

All force mains shall be subjected to hydrostatic pressure of 150 percent of the normal operating pressure, but no less than 100 PSI. The duration of the test, at pressure, shall be at least 2 hours. Before conducting the test, the pipe shall be filled with water and all air shall be expelled. During the test, water shall be added, as needed, to maintain the test pressure. The amount of water added shall be recorded so as to calculate leakage. Leakage shall not exceed 100 gallons per inch of pipe diameter, per mile, per day for any section of the system. During the test, the owner and the Superintendent shall walk the route of the force main and examine the exposed pipe and the ground covering any backfilled pipe to discover leaks. Leakage in excess of that specified above shall be corrected with new material at the owner's expense and the test repeated. Any observed leaks shall be repaired at the owner's expense. Each test section length shall be as approved by the Superintendent, but in no event longer than one thousand (1,000) feet.

SECTION 508 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 Superintendent, and concurrence by the Village Board, shall become the property of the Village, and shall thereafter be operated and maintained by the Village. No sanitary sewer shall be accepted by the Village until four (4) copies of as-built drawings have been so filed with the Superintendent and the Superintendent has approved the submitted drawings. Said sewers, after their acceptance by the Village, shall be

guaranteed against defects in materials or workmanship for one (1) year, by the applicant. The guarantee shall be in such form and contain such provision as deemed necessary by the Village Board, secured by a surety bond or such other security as the Village Board may approve.

SECTION 509 LIABILITY INSURANCE COVERAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

(1) All contractors engaged in connecting house laterals with sanitary sewers, who perform any work within the Right of Way of any highway, shall file a bond in the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) with the Village Clerk to indemnify the Village against loss, cost, damage or expense sustained or recovered on account of any negligence, omission or act of the applicant for such a permit, or any of his, or their agents arising or resulting directly or indirectly by reason of such permit or consent, or of any act, construction or excavation done, made or permitted under authority of such permit or consent. All bonds shall contain a clause that permits given by the Village Board may be revoked at any time for just cause. The minimum bond amount of \$10,000.00 as stated above, may be increased by resolution of the Village of Moravia Board of Trustees as determined by the Village of Moravia Board of Trustees.

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

(a) Workman's Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance as required by the laws of the State covering the contractor;

(b) Personal Injury Liability having limits of not less than \$500,000 each occurrence and \$500,000 aggregate (completed operations/products, personal injury);

(c) Property Damage Liability having limits of not less than \$500,000 for all damages arising during the life of the contract; and shall include, but not be limited to, the following designated hazards:

- i - Premises and Operations;
- ii - Independent Contractors;
- iii - Completed operations and products;
- iv - Property Damage; and
- v - Explosions, collapse and underground;

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

- i - Bodily injury - each person, \$300,000
each occurrence, \$500,000
- ii - Property damage - each occurrence, \$500,000

(e) Business Excess Liability Insurance in the amount of \$2,000,000.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI: USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS

SECTION 601 No person shall discharge, cause to be discharged, permit or allow to be discharged for any reason whatsoever, any cellar flood water either by sump pump or drain, swimming pools, surface water, ground water, subsurface drainage from construction work and sewer pipe laying, roof runoff and down spouts, cellar springs, field tile for property drainage, cooling waters from refrigeration units and/or air conditioning, or unpolluted industrial process waters into any sanitary sewer which will ultimately enter the Village of Moravia Sewer Treatment Plant.

SECTION 602 Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a watercourse approved by the Superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged upon approval of the Superintendent, to a storm sewer, or natural outlet.

SECTION 603 Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:

- (a) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade).
- (b) Any waters or wastes which contain grease or oil or other substance that will solidify or become discernibly viscous at temperatures between 32 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (c) Any waters or wastes containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, exceeding an average of 50 parts per million (417 pounds per million gallons) or other soluble matter.
- (d) Any gasoline, benzine, naphtha, fuel oil, or mineral oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.
- (e) Any noxious or malodorous gas such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, or nitrous oxide or other substance, which either singly or by interaction with other wastes, is capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life or of preventing entry into sewers for their maintenance and repair.
- (f) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of $\frac{3}{4}$ horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent.
- (g) Any ashes, cinder, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastic, cardboard, wood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, animal manures, poultry droppings, lime slurry, lime residues, beer or distillery slops, whey, chemical residues, paint residues, cannery waste, bulk solids, or any other solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow of the sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works.
- (h) Any waters or wastes, acid and alkaline in reaction, having corrosive properties capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works. Free acids and alkalis must be neutralized, at all times, within a permissible pH range of 6.0 to 9.5.
- (i) Any cyanides, in excess of 2 parts per million by weight as CN.
- (j) Any long half-life (over 100 days) of toxic radioactive isotopes, without a special permit.
- (k) Any waters or wastes that for a duration of 15 minutes has a concentration greater than 5 times that of "normal" sewage as measured by suspended solids and B.O.D. and/or which is discharged continuously at a rate exceeding 1,000 gallons per minute except by special permit. Normal sewage shall be construed to fall within the following ranges:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Permissible Range</u>
Suspended Solids	180 to 350 ppm

B.O.D.	140 to 300 ppm
Chlorine Requirements	5 to 15 ppm

- (l) Any storm water, roof drains, spring water, cistern or tank overflow, footing drain, discharge from any vehicle wash rack or water motor, or the contents of any privy vault, septic tank or cesspool, or the discharge or effluent from any air conditioning machine or refrigeration unit.
- (m) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any waters or wastes containing a toxic or poisonous substance, a high chlorine demand or suspended solids in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals or create any hazard in the receiving waters or the effluent of either of the Village sewage treatment plants. Such toxic substances shall be limited to the average concentrations listed hereinafter in the sewage as it arrives at the treatment plant and at no time shall the hourly concentration at the sewage treatment plant exceed three times the average concentration. If concentrations listed are exceeded, individual establishments will be subject to control by the Engineer in volume and concentration of wastes discharged.

LIMITS OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES IN SEWAGE

Iron, as Fe	5.0 ppm
Chromium, as CR (hexavalent)	3.0 ppm
Copper, as Cu	1.0 ppm
Chlorine Requirements	20.0 ppm
Phenol	10.0 ppm
Cyanide, as CN	2.0 ppm
Cadmium, as Cd	0.3 ppm
Zinc, as ZN	0.3 ppm
Nickel	0.5 ppm

- (n) In the event that the NYSDEC requires more stringent phosphorus discharge limits than currently allowed, the Village of Moravia reserves the right to amend this portion of the Sewer Law, to require industrial pretreatment or other acceptable measures to reduce phosphorous levels in the Village of Moravia's discharge.

SECTION 604 Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when the above set limits for those substances are exceeded or when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, and other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Superintendent, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

Grease and oil interceptors shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperatures. They shall be of substantial construction, watertight, and equipped with easily removable covers which when bolted in place shall be gas-tight and watertight.

SECTION 605 Where installed, all grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the Owner, at his expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times and shall be readily accessible and open to inspection by the Superintendent of Public Works at any time. All grease cleanouts and grease removals shall be manually performed; the use of special degreasers, chemicals or sequestering agents shall be prohibited.

SECTION 606 PRETREATMENT. The admission into the public sewers of any waters or wastes having (a) a 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand greater than 300 parts per million, or (b) containing more than 350 parts per million of suspended solids, or (c) containing more than 20 parts per million of chlorine requirement, or (d) containing any quantity of substances having the characteristics described in Section 603, or (3) having an average daily flow greater than 2% of the average daily sewage flow of the Village, shall be subject to the review and approval of the Engineer. Where necessary, in the opinion of the Engineer, the Owner

shall provide, at his/her expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to (1) reduce the Biochemical Oxygen Demand to 300 parts per million and the suspended solids to 350 part per million by weight, or (2) reduce the chlorine requirements to 20 parts per million or (3) reduce objectionable characteristics or constituents to within the maximum limits proved for in Section 603, or (4) control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes. Plans, specifications, and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the Engineer and of the Health Department of the State of New York, and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing. Failure to comply with one or more of the remedial procedures as required by the Engineer will constitute a violation of this Law.

SECTION 607 Where preliminary treatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the Owner at his/her expense.

SECTION 608 When required by the Engineer, the Owner of any property served by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable manhole in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approve by the Engineer. The manhole shall be installed by the Owner at his/her expense, and shall be maintained by him/her so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

SECTION 609 All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in Sections 603 and 606, shall be determined in accordance with “Standard Methods for the Examinations of Water and Sewage”, upon suitable samples taken at control manhole provided for in Section 608. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected.

SECTION 610 No statement contained in the Article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Village and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Village for treatment, subject to payment therefore by the industrial concern.

SECTION 611 All of the preceding standards are to apply at the point where the industrial wastes are discharged into the public sanitary sewage system and any chemical or mechanical corrective treatment required must be accomplished to practical completion before the wastes reach that point. The laboratory methods used in the examination of all industrial wastes shall be those set forth in the latest edition of “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage”, published by the American Public Health Association. However, alternate methods for the analysis of industrial wastes may be used subject to mutual agreement between the Village Board and the producer of such wastes. The frequency and duration of the sampling of any industrial waste shall not be less than once every three months for a 24-hour period. However, more frequent and longer periods may be required at the discretion of the Village Board.

ARTICLE VII: PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE

SECTION 701 No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the Village sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of Disorderly Conduct.

ARTICLE VIII: POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

SECTION 801 The Superintendent, the Engineer, and other duly authorized employees of the Village bearing proper credentials and identifications shall be permitted to enter upon all properties for the

purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

ARTICLE IX: PENALTIES

SECTION 901 Any person found to be violating any provision of this Law except Section 701 shall be served by the Village with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

SECTION 902 Any person, individual, firm, corporation, or partnership who fails to comply with the provisions of this Law other than those provisions pertaining to the payment of charges for services established herein, shall be guilty of disorderly conduct and shall be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty (50) dollars for each offense. The continued violation of any provision of any Section of this Law other than those pertaining to the payment of charges for services established herein, shall constitute a separate offense for each and every day such violation of any provision hereof shall continue.

SECTION 903 As an alternate, upon violation of this Law, the proper authorities of the Village, in addition to other remedies, may institute any appropriate action or proceedings including an injunction to prevent such unlawful use, construction or maintenance of cesspools, septic tanks, or abate such violation to prevent the occupancy of any building structure or land where said violations of this Law are found.

SECTION 904 Any person violating any of the provision of this Law shall become liable to the Village for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the Village by reason of such violation.

ARTICLE X: LICENSE

SECTION 10.01 Each and every plumber, contractor, or excavator or other person, firm or corporation other than the property owner himself/herself, will be required to have a license issued by the Clerk of the Village before he/she will be permitted to do any work in the Village insofar as this Law is concerned.

SECTION 10.02 As part of the application for license to do work in the Village, the applicant will present a License Bond in the amount of \$5,000.00, written by an indemnity or bonding company lawfully doing business in the State of New York. Said License Bond to be in effect for a period of one year after completion of work. The minimum license bond amount of \$5,000.00 as stated above, may be increased by resolution of the Village of Moravia Board of Trustees as determined by the Village of Moravia Board of Trustees.

SECTION 10.03 If in the opinion of the Village Board, the work performed by the contractor within the Village violates the provisions of this Law or any other Law of the Village, or if the contractor's work is, in the opinion of the Village Board, sub-standard, then in that event, the Village Board may revoke the license for the contractor to do work in the Village.

ARTICLE XI: SEWER RENT/ PENALTIES

SECTION 11 Refer to the Village of Moravia's Local Law # 1 of 1972, Local Law #1 of 1986 and Local Law #2 of 1996 for the determination and calculation of sewer rent and sewer penalties.

SECTION 11.01 All Laws or parts of Laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 11.02 The validity of any Section, Clause, Sentence, or Provision of this Law shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Law, which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

SECTION 11.03 The Village Board expressly reserves the right, at anytime, to alter, amend, or make such addition to this Law, as may be desirable.