If the test section is below groundwater, the test pressure shall be increased an amount sufficient to compensate for groundwater hydrostatic pressure, however, the test pressure shall not exceed 10 psi.

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 505 G - Vacuum Testing Alternative

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

Acceptance of manholes is based on the following:

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".

Section 505 C - Test Period

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

Section 505 D - Pipe Lamping

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

Section 505 E - Deflection Testing

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

Section 505 F - Low Pressure Air Testing Alternative

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

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

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

before they will be approved and wastewater flow permitted by the Village of West Carthage. 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 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 505 B - Test Section

The test section shall be as ordered or as approved, but in no event longer than 1,000 feet. In the case of sewers laid on steep grades, the test length may be limited by the maximum allowable internal pressure on the pipe and joints at the lower end of the test section. For purposes of determining the leakage rate of the test section, manholes shall be considered as sections of 48-inch diameter pipe, 8 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 505 A - Infiltration/Exfiltration Testing

All sanitary sewers or extensions to sanitary sewers, including manholes, shall satisfy requirements of a final infiltration test

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(12) When located in a travelled 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 in diameter. The minimum combined weight of the heavy duty frame and the cover shall be 735 +/- 5% lbs. The minimum combined weight of the light duty frame and the 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.

(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 504 - Manholes and Manhole Installation

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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.

(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) The joints shall be made, and the grade and alignment checked and made correct.

(20) The pipe shall be in straight alignment.

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

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, before trench excavation is initiated.

(7) Under ordinary conditions, excavation shall be by open cut from the ground surface. However, tunnelling 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 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.

coefficients of linear thermal expansion.

Section 503 C - Sewer Pipe Installation

(1) Local utilities shall be contacted to verify construction plans and to make arrangements to disconnect all utility services, where required to undertake the construction work. The utility services shall later be reconnected. The work shall be scheduled so that there is minimum inconvenience to local residents. Residents shall be provided proper and timely notice regarding disconnection of utilities.

(2) The construction right-of-way shall be cleared only to the extent needed for construction. Clearing consists of removal of trees which interfere with construction, removal of underbrush, logs, and stumps, and other organic matter, removal of refuse, garbage, and trash, removal of ice and snow, and removal of telephone and power poles, and posts. Any tree which will not hinder construction shall not be removed, and shall be protected from damage by any construction equipment. Debris shall not be burned, but hauled for disposal in an approved manner.

(3) The public shall be protected from personal and property damage as a result of the construction work.

(4) Traffic shall be maintained at all times in accordance with applicable highway permits. Where no highway permits are required, at least 1/2 of a street shall be kept open for traffic flow.

(5) Erosion control shall be performed throughout the project to minimize the erosion of soils onto lands or into waters adjacent to or affected by the work. Erosion control can be effected by limiting the amount of clearing and grubbing prior to trenching, proper scheduling of the pipe installation work, minimizing time of open trench, prompt grading and seeding, and filtration of drainage.

(6) The trench shall be excavated only wide enough for proper installation of the sewer pipe, manhole, and appurtenances.

(g) Other pipe materials

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

(2) The minimum internal pipe diameter shall be 8 inches.

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

(4) Gaskets shall be continuous, solid, natural or synthetic rubber, and shall provide a positive compression seal in the assembled joint, such that the requirements of Section 305 are met.

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

(6) Wye branch fittings shall be installed, for connection of street laterals, in accordance with Section 606.

Section 503 B - Safety and Load Factors

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

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

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

PVC pipe shall not be encased in concrete due to their different

Gaskets shall conform to ASTM Specification C-564.

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

Pipe shall be made from Class 12454-B materials or better in accordance with ANSI/ASTM Specification D-1784
Pipe and accessories shall conform to the requirements of the following, with a minimum pipe stiffness of 46 PSI at a maximum deflection of five percent (5%).

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

(d) Ductile Iron Pipe

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plans, specifications, and methods of installation shall conform to the requirements of this Article. Components and materials of wastewater facilities not covered in this Law, such as pumping stations, lift stations, or force mains shall be designed in accordance with Section 501, and shall be clearly shown and detailed on the plans and specifications submitted for approval. Force main details are covered in Section 506. When requested, the applicant shall submit, to the Superintendent and to the Jefferson 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 503 A - Sewer Pipe

(1) Sewer pipe material shall be:

(a) Reinforced Concrete Pipe
(Note that non-reinforced concrete pipe shall not be used.)

Portland cement shall conform to ASTM C-150 Type II.
The pipe and specials shall conform to ASTM Specification C-76.
The reinforcing wire cage shall conform to ASTM Specification A 15, A 82, or A 185, as appropriate.
Entrained air shall be 5.0% to 9.0% by ASTM C-890
Water absorption and three-edge bearing tests shall conform to ASTM Specification C-497.
Gaskets shall conform to Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of AWWA Specification C-302.

(b) Cast Iron Pipe - Extra Heavy

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

anticipate and allow for flows from all possible future extensions or developments within the immediate drainage area.

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

When a property owner, builder, or developer proposes to construct sanitary sewers or extensions to sanitary sewers in an area proposed for subdivision, the plans, specifications, and method of installation shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent, and the Jefferson County Health Department, in accordance with Section 501. Each 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 of West Carthage 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 7 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 exfiltation 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 of West Carthage Board until such construction inspections have been made so as to assure the Village of West Carthage 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 installation facilities if the facilities were covered or otherwise backfilled before they were inspected so as to permit insertion of the construction. The Superintendent shall report all findings of inspections and tests to the Village of West Carthage Board.

Article 5

NEW SEWERS or SEWER EXTENSIONS

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

Section 501 - Proper Design

New sanitary sewers and all extensions to sanitary sewers owned and operated by the Village of West Carthage shall be designed, by a professional licensed to practice sewer design in the State, in accordance with the Recommended Standards for Sewage Works, as adopted by the Great Lakes - Upper Mississippi River Board of State Sanitary Engineers ("Ten State Standards"), and in strict conformance with all requirements of the NYSDEC. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to, and written approval shall be obtained from the Superintendent, the Jefferson County Health Department, and the NYSDEC, before initiating any construction. The design shall

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

Section 408 - Direct Connection to New Public Sewers Required

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

Section 409 - Additional Requirements

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

END OF ARTICLE 4

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

Section 404 - Construction Permit

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

Section 405 - Preventing Nuisances - Rehabilitation Required

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

Section 406 - Sanitary Operation Required

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

Section 407 - Septage Removal

Where a private wastewater disposal system utilizes a cesspool or

Article 4

PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

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

Section 401 -Public Sewer Unavailable - Private Wastewater Disposal Required

Where a public sewer is not available, under the provisions of Section 304, the building lateral shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the NYSDOH, to be enforced by the Superintendent, and/or the Jefferson County Health Department.

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

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

Section 403 - Construction Permit Application

A completed application form, containing results of percolation tests, computations, and a plot plan, including the design and cross-section of the wastewater disposal system, in relation to lot lines,

Section 311 - Basis of Sewer Use Requirement

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

END OF ARTICLE 3

receive and accept the discharge of sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes generated on or discharged from real property within the bounds of the Service Area of the POTW.

Section 309 - Wastewater from Outside the POTW Service Area - Inter-municipal Agreements

The Village of West Carthage Board, on the recommendation of the Superintendent and Carthage/West Carthage Water Pollution Control Facilities Management 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 POTW.

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

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

Section 310 - Moratorium

At the recommendation of the Superintendent, who determines that:

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

(2) any specific purpose of this Law is being violated

The Village of West Carthage Board shall have the authority to [illegible] any new connections to the POTW until the conditions leading to the moratorium are corrected. Such correction may be by:

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

Section 304 - Wastewater Discharge Unlawful

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

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

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

Section 306 - Private Wastewater Disposal Unlawful

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

Section 307 - Connection to Public Sewer Required

The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the Village of West Carthage, and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may, in the future, be located a public sewer, is hereby required, at the owner's expense to install suitable sanitary facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer, in accordance with the provisions of this law, within ninety (90) days after official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet (30.5 meters) of the property line.

Section 308 - Limitation on Use of Public Sewers

The use of the Village of West Carthage public sewers shall be strictly limited and restricted, except as provided in Section 307, to

Article 3

USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

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

Section 301 - Waste Disposal Unlawful

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited, in any unsanitary manner, on public or private property, within the Village of West Carthage or in any area under the jurisdiction of the said municipality, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or objectionable waste. Also, no person shall discharge domestic sewage onto the surface of the ground or discharge it in a way that permits it to come to the surface of the ground.

Section 302 - Connecting Private Sewage system to Storm Sewer Unlawful

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

Section 303 - Discharge of Sewage into Well Prohibited

No person shall discharge sewage into a well.

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
NYSDEC	-	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	-	New York State Department of Health
NYSDOT	-	New York State Department of Transportation
P	-	Total Phosphorus
PSI	-	Pounds per Square Inch
POTW	-	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPM	-	Parts per Million, weight basis
SIC	-	Standard Industrial Classification
SPDES	-	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWDA	-	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 690L, et seq.
U.S.C.	-	United State Code of Laws
USEPA	-	United States Evironmental Protection Agency
TSS	-	Total Suspended Solids

Section 203 - Undefined Terms

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

END OF ARTICLE 2

Volume Charge (User Charge) - The demand sewer use charge which is based, in part or wholly, on the volume of normal sewage discharged into the POTW (there may be surcharges, as provided for in Article 12). The volume charge shall be based on a specific cost per 100 cubic feet or per 1,000 gallons. The specific charge shall be subject to approval by the Village of West Carthage Board. The moneys so obtained shall be used for current operation and maintenance, for retirement of bonded indebtedness, and for funding of capital projects, of the POTW. The basis of volume charge calculations shall be made available to the public, on demand, as provided in Article 13.The volume charge shall be recalculated annually, as well as the surcharge rates.

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

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

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

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

Section 202 - Abbreviations

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

ANSI	-	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	-	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	-	American Water Works Association

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

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

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

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 Village of West Carthage POTW who is:

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

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

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

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

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

Village - The Village of West Carthage, as incorporated on March 20, 1989.

or wet well.

Superintendent - That individual nominated by the Carthage/West Carthage Water Pollution Control Facilities Management Board and confirmed by the Village of West Carthage as the Superintendent of Water and Wastewater. Such an individual shall be licensed to practice engineering in the State, and otherwise qualified to oversee water treatment and distribution and POTW operations. This definition shall also include his authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

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

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

Toxic Substances - Any substance, whether gaseous, liquid, or solid, that when discharged to a public sewer in sufficient quantities may be hazardous to 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. Any pollutant or combination of pollucants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the EPA under provisions of CWA 307 (A), or other Acts.

or operation of the local pretreatment program.

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

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

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

State - State of New York.

State's Waters - See Waters of the State.

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

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

Sump Pump - A mechanism used for removing water from a sump

month period, which exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter;

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

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

(d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the Superintendent's exercise of its emergency authority under Article 11 of this Law;

(e) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance

(f) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;

(g) Failure to report accurately any non-compliance;

(h) Any other violation which the Superintendent determines will adversely affect the implementation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sewerage System (also POTW) - All facilities for collecting, regulating, pumping, and transporting wastewater to and away from the POTW treatment plant.

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

Significant Industrial User - see User, Significant Industrial

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

(a) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits , defined here as those, in sixty-six (66) percent or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-

Therefore, domestic sewage includes both black water and grey water. (See Sewage, Sanitary)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In spite of satisfying one or more of these characteristics, if the sewage also contains substances of concern, it 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 Treatment Plant (Water Pollution Control Plant) - see POTW Treatment Plant

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

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

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

Septic Tank - A private domestic sewage treatment system consisting of an underground tank (with suitable baffling), constructed in accordance with any and/or all local and State requirements.

Service Area of the POTW - The legally defined bounds of real property from which wastewater may be discharged into the POTW. The bounds shall be established, altered, changed, modified, reduced, enlarged, combined, or consolidated by action of the Carthage/West Carthage Water Pollution Control Facilities Management Board with approval of both Carthage and West Carthage Village Boards.

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

Sewage, Domestic (Domestic Wastes) - Liquid wastes from the non-commercial preparation, cooking, and handling of food, liquid wastes containing human excrement and similar matter from the sanitary conveniences in dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and institutions, or liquid wastes from clothes washing and/or floor/wall washing.

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

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

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

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

Prohibitive Discharge Standard - see National Prohibitive Discharge Standard.

Properly Shredded Garbage - The wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, and with no particle having a dimension greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.

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

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) - A treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C 1292), which is owned, in this instance, by Carthage/West Carthage Water Pollution Control Facilities. This definition includes any sewers and appurtenances owned by the Village of West Carthage 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Phosphorus, total - See total phosphorus.

Pollutant - Any material placed into or onto the 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.

Pretreatment (Treatment) - The reduction of the amount of

(33 U.S.C. 1342).

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

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

New Owner - That individual or entity who purchased property within the Service Area of the Village of West Carthage 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 POTW who commences discharge after the effective date of this Law.

Normal Sewage - see Sewage, Normal.

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

Oil and Grease - The result obtained when using an approved laboratory procedure to determine the quantity of fats, wax, grease, and oil, in a sample, expressed in milligrams per liter.

Old Owner - That individual or entity who owns or owned a property, within the Service Area of the POTW, purchased prior to the effective date of this Law, who or 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.

processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

(b) therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Village of West Carthage POTW's SPDES permit (including an increasein the magnitude or duration of a violation) orof theprevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance withthe following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations):

i - Section 405 of the Clean Water Act,
ii - the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act - RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D or the SWDA),
iii - Clean Air Act,
iv - Toxic Substance Control Act, and
v - Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

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

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

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

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit - A permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act

POTW for treatment and ultimate discharge of the treated effluent to the State's waters.
(For reference, see Direct Discharge)

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

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

Industrial User - See User, Industrial

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

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

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

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

(a) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment

control manhole are representative of the discharge to the POTW.

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

End of Process Concentration - see National Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indirect Discharge - The introduction of wastewater into a

Carthage has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR 403.11.

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

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

Cooling Water - The water discharged from any system of condensation, air conditioning, refrigeration, or other sources. It shall contain no polluting substances which would produce COD or suspended solids in excess of five (5) milligrams per liter, or toxic substances, as limited elsewhere in this Law.

County -Jefferson County, the county in which the Village of West Carthage is located.

Developer - Any person who subdivides land for the purpose of constructing, or causing to be constructed, buildings for which wastewater disposal facilities are required.

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

Domestic Wastes - see Sewage, Domestic.

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

End of Pipe - For the purpose of determining compliance with limitations prescribed by Article 9, end of pipe shall mean the control manhole, provided the samples collected from the

soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the building walls, and conveys it to the building lateral, which begins five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Control Authority - The term shall refer to "Approval Authority", or to the superintendent when Village of West