



VILLAGE OF FONDA
APPLICATION FOR SEWER SERVICE

PERMIT: NEW SEWER CONNECTIONS

Date: _____ SBL Property # _____

Type of Permit/Fee: Residential: \$500.00 Commercial: \$750.00 Industrial-\$1500.00

Property Owner Information

Owners Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone : Home: _____ Work: _____ Cell: _____

Contractor Information

Contractor's Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Numbers: Home: _____ Work: _____ Cell: _____

Certification:

I have received a copy of the Sewer Use Local Law of the Village of **Fonda** and will be performing the above cited work in accordance with same.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

For Office Use Only

Date completed application received: _____

Type of Permit: : Residential: \$500.00 Commercial: \$750.00 Industrial-\$1500.00

Date Paid: _____ by cash check # _____

Receipt #: _____ Received by _____

date _____ Review of application by _____

approved: _____ denied: _____

reason: _____

actions needed: _____

actions completed by _____ date: _____



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RULES AND REGULATIONS:

Said permit is to be considered a contract between the Village Board and the applicant for permission to use sewer as specified in this application and for no other purpose and when thereafter any other use of sewer or additional service pipe or plumbing fixture or a discontinuance of any particular use is desired a further application must be made and a permit obtained.

ARTICLE 1: DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this local law shall be as follows:

Sec.1 "Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)" shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20° C. expressed in milligrams per liter.

Sec. 2 "Board" shall mean the governing Board or Council of the municipality.

Sec. 3 "Building drain" shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

Sec. 4 "Building sewer" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called "house connection".

Sec. 5 "Combined sewer" shall mean a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

Sec. 6 "Easement" shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

Sec. 7 "Floatable oil" is oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. Wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and does not interfere with the collection system.

Sec. 8 "Garbage" shall mean animal and vegetable waste resulting from handling, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.

Sec. 9 "Industrial wastes" shall mean wastewater from industrial processes, trade, or business as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

Sec. 10 "May" is permissive (see "shall", Sec. 22).

Sec. 11 "Municipality" shall mean the political entity as set forth in this local law.

Sec. 12 "Natural outlet" shall mean any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.



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Sec. 13 "Operator" shall mean the chief operator of the wastewater treatment plant of the municipality.

Sec. 14 "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group.

Sec. 15 "pH" shall mean the reciprocal of the logarithm of hydrogen-ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions in grams, per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and a hydrogen-ion concentration of 10^{-7} .

Sec. 16 "Properly shredded garbage" shall mean wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, that has been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than 1/2 inch in any dimension.

Sec. 17 "Public sewer" shall mean a common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.

Sec. 18 "Sanitary sewer" shall mean a sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with minor quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.

Sec. 19 "Sewage" shall mean the spent water of a community. The preferred term is "wastewater", Sec. 28.

Sec. 20 "Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

Sec. 21 "Sewer inspector" shall mean any person appointed by the Board to act as the Board's authorized agent in matters falling under this local law and who shall exercise those powers delegated to him by the Board.

Sec. 22 "Shall" is mandatory (see "may", Sec. 10).

Sec. 23 "Slug" shall mean any discharge of water or wastewater which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes, exceeds more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation, and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment works.

Sec. 24 "Storm drain" (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a drain or sewer conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.

Sec. 25 "Superintendent" shall mean the Superintendent of Public Works, or other person designated to take responsible charge of wastewater facilities of the municipality, or his authorized deputy, agent, or representative, within the specific authority established by the Board.

Sec. 26 "Suspended solids" shall mean total suspended matter which either floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquids, and is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", and referred to as nonfilterable residue.



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Sec. 27 "Unpolluted water" shall mean water of quality equal to, or better than, the effluent criteria in effect, or water which would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

Sec. 28 "Wastewater" shall mean spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater, that may be present.

Sec. 29 "Wastewater facilities" shall mean structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes, and dispose of the effluent.

Sec. 30 "Wastewater treatment works" shall mean an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with "waste treatment plant" or "wastewater treatment plant" or "water pollution control plant".

Sec. 31 "Watercourse" shall mean a natural or artificial channel for passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

ARTICLE 2: USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

Sec. 1 It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in an unsanitary manner on public or private property within the municipality, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said municipality, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

Sec. 2 It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the municipality, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said municipality, any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this local law.

Sec. 3 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 disposal of wastewater.

Sec. 4 The Owner(s) of any house, building, or property used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the municipality and abutting on any street, alley, or right of way in which there is now located, or may be located in the future, a public sanitary or combined sewer of the municipality, is hereby required, at the owner's expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with provisions of this local law, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided said public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet of the property line.

ARTICLE 3: PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

Sec. 1 Where a public sanitary or combined sewer is not available under provisions of Article 2, Section 4, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with provisions of this article.

Sec. 2 Before commencing construction of a private wastewater disposal system, the owner(s) shall first



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obtain a written permit signed by the superintendent. Application for such permit shall be on a form furnished by the municipality, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications, and other information deemed necessary by the superintendent.

Sec. 3 A permit for a private wastewater disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the superintendent. He shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction, and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the superintendent when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered.

Sec. 4 Type, capacities, location, and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

Sec. 5 At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, as provided in Article 3, Section 4, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within ninety (90) days in compliance with this local law, and any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with suitable material.

Sec. 6 The owner(s) shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the municipality.

Sec. 7 No statement contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the health officer of the municipality or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

ARTICLE 4: BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

Sec. 1 No unauthorized person(s) shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the superintendent.

Sec. 2 **There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits:**

- a. For residential and commercial service and**
- b. For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.**

In either case, the owner(s) or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the municipality. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the superintendent.

Sec. 3 All costs and expenses incidental to installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner(s). The owner(s) shall indemnify the municipality from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by installation of the building sewer.

Sec. 4 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



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to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer. The municipality does not, and will not, assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.

Sec. 5 Old building sewers may be used to connect with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the superintendent, to meet all requirements of this local law.

Sec. 6 Size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building, sewer, and the methods used in excavating, placing the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the municipality. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and Water Pollution Control Federation (WPCF) Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.

Sec. 7 Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary wastewater carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.

Sec. 8 No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which, in turn, is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

Sec. 9 Connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the municipality, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight and verified by proper testing. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the superintendent before installation.

Sec. 10 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 and testing shall be under the supervision of the superintendent or his representative.

Sec. 11 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 municipality.

ARTICLE 5: USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

Sec. 1 No person(s) shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any unpolluted waters such as stormwater, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or cooling water to any sewer.

Sec. 2 Stormwater other than that exempted under Section 1, Article 5, and all other unpolluted drainage, shall be discharged to sewers specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the superintendent and other regulatory agencies. Unpolluted industrial cooling or process waters may be discharged, on approval by the superintendent, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or



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natural outlet.

Sec. 3 No person(s) shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

- a. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
- b. Any waters containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly, or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant, including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of two (2) milligrams per liter, as CN in wastes discharged to the public sewer.
- c. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the wastewater works.
- d. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or sizes capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with proper operation of the wastewater facilities, such as, but not limited to, ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

Sec. 4 The following described substances, materials, waters, or waste shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems, to concentration or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, have and adverse effect on the receiving stream, or otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The superintendent and/or operator may set lower limitations than those established in the regulations below if in his opinion such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming his opinion as to acceptability, the superintendent and/or operator will consider such factors as quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewer, materials of construction of the sewers, wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. Limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer which shall not be violated without approval of the superintendent are as follows:

- a. Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150° Fahrenheit (65° Celsius).
- b. Wastewater containing more than 25 milligrams per liter of petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils, or project of mineral oil origin.
- c. Wastewater from industrial plants which contains floatable oils, fat, or grease.
- d. Any garbage not properly shredded (see Article 1, Section 16). Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from preparation of food in kitchens for consumption on the premises or when served by caterers.
- e. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances, to such degree that such material received in the composite wastewater at the wastewater treatment works exceeds the limits established by the superintendent and/or operator for such materials.
- f. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor producing substances exceeding limits established by the superintendent and/or operator.
- g. Radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the superintendent and/or operator in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.



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- h. Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both, which constitute a “slug” (see Article 1, Section 23).
- i. Waters or wastes containing substances not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to receiving waters.
- j. Water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.

Sec. 5 If any waters or wastes are discharged or proposed to be discharged, to the public sewers, which waters contain substances or possess characteristics enumerated in Section 4 of this Article, and which in the judgment of the superintendent and/or operator, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent and/or operator may:

- a. Reject the wastes.
- b. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers.
- c. Require control over quantities and rates of discharge.
- d. Require payment to cover added cost of handling and treating wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under provisions of Section 10 of this Article.

If the superintendent and operator permit pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of pretreatment or equalization plants and equipment shall be subject to their review and approval.

Sec. 6 Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the superintendent and/or operator, they are necessary for proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, as specified in Section 4c, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or swelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the superintendent, and located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In maintaining these interceptors, the owner(s) shall be responsible for proper removal and disposal, by appropriate means, of the captured material and shall maintain records of dates and means of disposal which shall be subject to review by the superintendent. Any removal and hauling of collected materials which is not performed by owner(s) personnel must be done by waste disposal firms approved by the municipality.

Sec. 7 Where pretreatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided or required for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner(s) at his expense.

Sec. 8 When required by the superintendent and/or operator, the owner(s) of property served by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure together with necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measuring of the wastes. Such structure, when required, shall be accessible and safely located and constructed in accordance with plans approved by the superintendent. The structure shall be installed by the owner(s) at this expense and maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.



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Sec. 9 Measurements, test, and analyses of characteristics of waters and wastes, as referred to in this local law, shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association. Sampling methods, location, times, durations, and frequencies shall be determined on an individual basis, subject to approval by the superintendent and/or operator.

Sec. 10 No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the municipality and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted for treatment by the municipality, subject to payment therefor by the industrial concern.

ARTICLE 6: PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE

Sec. 1 No person(s) shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the wastewater facilities. Any person(s) violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.

ARTICLE 7: POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

Sec. 1 The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the municipality, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing pertinent to discharge to the community system in accordance with provisions of this local law.

Sec. 2 The superintendent and/or operator or other duly authorized employees are authorized to obtain information concerning industrial processes having direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the wastewater collection system. The industry may withhold information considered confidential but must establish that revelation to the public of this information in question might result in an advantage to competitors.

Sec. 3 While performing necessary work on private properties referred to in Article 7, Section 1, above, the superintendent or duly authorized employees of the municipality shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company, and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the municipal employees. The municipality shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by municipal employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in Article 5, Section 8.

Sec. 4 The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the municipality, bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the municipality holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the wastewater facilities lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.



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ARTICLE 8: FEES

Sec. 1 A permit and inspection fee of Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars shall be paid to the municipality at the time the application is filed for a residential or Seven Hundred Fifty (\$750.00) commercial building sewer permit under Article 4, Section 2, of this local law.

Sec. 2 A permit and inspection fee of One Thousand Five Hundred (\$1,500.00) Dollars shall be paid to the municipality at the time the application is filed for an industrial building sewer permit under Article 4, Section 2, of this local law.

ARTICLE 9: PENALTIES

Sec. 1 Any person(s) found violating any provision of this local law except Article 6 shall be served by the municipality with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for satisfactory correction thereof. The offender, shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

Sec. 2 Any person(s) who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in Article 9, Section 1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in the amount set forth separately and made a part of this local law, and for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 3 Any person(s) violating any of the provisions of this local law shall become liable to the municipality for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the municipality by reason of such violation.

Sec. 4 Any person found guilty, as defined in Section 2 of this article, shall be fined the sum of \$100.00 Upon being found guilty on the fourth and subsequent days after the initial violation, such person(s) shall be fined \$25.00 for each such day of violation.

I have read and agree to the terms as described in this contract.

Certification:

I have received a copy of the Sewer Use Local Law of the Village of **Fonda** and will be performing the above cited work in accordance with same.

Signature

Date