

CHAPTER 18

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PART 1

HOLDING TANKS

A. Installation and Operation.

§18-101. Purpose.

The purpose of this Part is to establish procedures for the use and maintenance of holding tanks when East Rockhill Township, the Bucks County Department of Health or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection determines that the use of a holding tank is necessary to abate a nuisance or public health hazard; or for use by an institutional, recreational or commercial establishment with a sewage flow of 400 gallons per day or less; or for temporary installation when an Act 537 revision provides for replacement of the temporary holding tank by adequate sewerage services in accordance with a schedule approved by East Rockhill Township and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. It is hereby declared that the enactment of this Part is necessary for the protection, benefit and preservation of the health, safety and welfare of the residents of East Rockhill Township.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §1; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)

§18-102. Definitions.

Unless the context specifically and clearly indicates otherwise, the meanings of terms used in this Part shall be as follows:

HOLDING TANK — a watertight receptacle which receives and retains sewage and is designed and constructed to facilitate ultimate disposal of the sewage at another site. Holding tanks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) **CHEMICAL TOILET** — a permanent or portable nonflushing toilet using chemical treatment in the retaining tank for odor control.
- (2) **COMPOSTING TOILET** — a device for holding and processing human and/or organic kitchen waste employing the process of biological degradation through the action of the microorganisms to produce a stable, humus-like material.
- (3) **INCINERATING TOILET** — a device capable of reducing waste materials to ashes.
- (4) **RECYCLING TOILET** — a device in which the flushing medium is restored to a condition stable for reuse and flushing.

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- (5) RETENTION TANK — a holding tank where sewage is conveyed to it by a water-carrying system.
- (6) VAULT PIT PRIVY — a holding tank designed to receive sewage where water under pressure is not available.

IMPROVED PROPERTY — any property within the Township upon which there is, or is to be, erected a structure intended for continuous or periodic habitation, occupancy or use by human beings or animals and from which structure sewage shall or may be discharged.

OWNER — any person vested with ownership, legal or equitable, sole or partial, of any property located in the Township.

PERSON — any natural person, partnership, association or corporation. Whenever used in any clause prescribing and imposing a penalty, or imposing a fine or imprisonment, or both, the term “person” shall include the members of an association and the officers of a corporation.

SEWAGE — any substance that contains any of the waste products or excrement or other discharge from the bodies of human beings or animals and any noxious or deleterious substance being harmful or inimical to the public health or to animal or aquatic life or to the use of water for domestic water supply or for recreation.

TEMPORARY HOLDING TANK — a holding tank installed pending installation of a replacement system or public sewer facilities.

TOWNSHIP — Each Rockhill Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §2)

§18-103. Rights and Privileges.

The Township Supervisors and/or their designees are authorized to adopt such rules and regulations by separate resolution as they deem necessary to control, regulate and inspect the methods of holding tank sewage disposal and the collection and transportation of sewage from such tanks.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §3)

§18-104. Other Regulations.

The collection and transportation of all sewage from any use utilizing a holding tank shall be performed under the direction and control of the Township by a hauler licensed by the Bucks County Department of Health. The disposal thereof shall be made only at such site or sites as may be approved by the Bucks County Department of Health.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §4)

§18-105. Procedure for Obtaining Holding Tank Permit.

Before a holding tank may be installed to service any use, the property owner shall:

- A. Obtain a permit for the holding tank from the Bucks County Department of Health and/or Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.
- B. File a copy of the Bucks County Department of Health and/or Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection permit and plan with the Township.
- C. File with the Township a copy of a written agreement between the property owner, hauler and acceptor covering the periodic cleaning of the tank.
- D. Submit such additional information on size, location or otherwise as the Township may require in order to complete this review.
- E. Deposit and/or post the sum of money or security, in the form and/or amount as provided by the rules and regulations promulgated for this Subpart. These funds are to be held by the Township and used only in the event the Township is required to perform any services or pay for any services relative to the holding tank. The Board of Supervisors shall have the right to claim the entire escrow deposit as reimbursement for Township expenses.
- F. Pay a fee to the Township for the holding tank permit in accordance with the appropriate resolution as adopted by the Board of Supervisors from time to time.
- G. Execute an agreement to hold the Township harmless in the event of a claim against the Township arising from the operation of the holding tank.
- H. A permit issued under the terms of this agreement shall become null and void if the holding tank installation has not been completed to the satisfaction of the Township within one year of the date of issuance.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §5)

§18-106. Duties of Improved Property Owner.

The owner of a property that utilizes a holding tank shall:

- A. Maintain the holding tank in conformance with this Subpart or any ordinance of the Township, the provisions of any applicable law and the rules

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and regulations of the Township and any administrative agency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

- B. Permit only persons authorized by the Bucks County Department of Health and/or Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection to collect, transport and dispose of the contents therein.
- C. Be responsible for the periodic cleaning or emptying of the holding tank as well as the cost thereof.
- D. Be responsible for the periodic testing of sewerage and cost when deemed necessary by the Township.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §6)

§18-107. Township Regulation.

Any obligation or duty assumed by the Township under this Part shall be limited to holding tanks installed and used after the effective date hereof.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §7)

§18-108. Public Sewer Connections.

From time to time in the future, as public sewage services become available to any property utilizing a holding tank, each and every owner of such property shall be required to make the necessary connection to the abutting or adjoining sewer lines. The holding tank must be disconnected and disposed of in accordance with applicable Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection regulations, and connection to the public sewer system shall be made upon notice by the Township.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §8)

§18-109. Abatement of Nuisances.

In addition to any other remedies provided in this Part, any violation of this Part shall constitute a nuisance and may be abated by the Township through equitable or legal relief from the Bucks County Court of Common Pleas.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §9)

§18-110. Penalties.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of this Part, upon conviction thereof in an action brought before a District Justice in the manner provided for the enforcement of summary offenses under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 plus costs and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. Each day that a violation of this Part continues or each section of this Part which shall be found to have been violated shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. 165, 8/20/1996, §10; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)

B. Rules and Regulations.

§18-111. General Requirements.

1. The proposed disposal site, method of disposal and waste hauler for holding tank waste shall be approved by the Bucks County Department of Health and/or Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, in a manner consistent with the Solid Waste Management Act, prior to final approval for installation of the holding tank.
2. Whenever East Rockhill Township issues permits for holding tanks, the Township may impose other conditions it deems necessary for operation and maintenance of the tanks in order to prevent a nuisance or public health hazard.
3. Holding tanks require regular service and maintenance to prevent their malfunction and overflow and shall be used in lieu of other methods of sewage disposal only when the following conditions are met:
 - A. A temporary holding tank may be installed only when an Act 537 revision provides for replacement of the holding tank by adequate sewerage services in accordance with a schedule approved by East Rockhill Township and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.
 - B. When the Township, Bucks County Department of Health or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection determines that the use of a holding tank is necessary to abate a nuisance or public health hazard.
 - C. For use by an institutional, recreational or commercial establishment with a sewage flow of 400 gallons per day or less.
4. An agreement shall be executed with East Rockhill Township in a manner acceptable to the Township guaranteeing future maintenance of the holding tank, said agreement to include provision for the Township to receive and review pumping receipts for the holding tank, periodic inspection, and procedures and penal-

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ties for correction of malfunctions or public health hazards from use of the holding tank.

5. The applicant shall deposit and/or post a sum of money or security in the form and amount as determined by the Township. These funds are to be held by the Township to perform any services or pay for any services relative to the holding tank.
6. These regulations do not apply to temporary use of portable retention tanks or portable chemical toilets when their use is proposed at construction sites or at the site of public gatherings and entertainment.

(Res. 96-14, 8/20/1996, Art. I)

§18-112. Standards for Holding Tanks.

1. The holding tank shall be constructed to meet the specifications of Title 25, Chapter 73, of the Department of Environmental Protection's Rules and Regulations, relating to standards for septic tanks.
2. Minimum capacity of a holding tank shall be 1,000 gallons or a volume equal to the quantity of waste generated within three days, whichever is larger.
3. Holding tanks shall be equipped with a warning device to indicate when the tank is filled to within 75% of its capacity. Such warning device shall create an audible and visual sign at an exterior location frequented by the homeowner or responsible individual.
4. Disposal of the waste from a holding tank shall be at a site approved by the Bucks County Department of Health and/or Department of Environmental Protection.

(Res. 96-14, 8/20/1996, Art. II)

§18-113. Permit Processing.

1. Upon receipt of approval by the Department of Environmental Protection and/or Bucks County Department of Health for the installation of a holding tank, the applicant shall secure a holding tank permit for tank installation from East Rockhill Township and make payment of the required permit fee. All applications for permits shall include the following:
 - A. Completed holding tank application.
 - B. Application fee in an amount as established, from time to time, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.
 - C. Project description.

- D. Detailed construction plan.
 - E. Written approval from the Bucks County Department of Health.
 - F. Holding tank hauling agreement executed by the owner, hauler and acceptor.
2. A cash escrow shall be established with East Rockhill Township pursuant to §18-111, Subsection 5 above, as determined by the Supervisors within the written agreement, subject to the following minimum requirements:
- A. Single-family residential use: \$250
 - B. All other uses: \$1,000

(Res. 96-14, 8/20/1996, Art. 3; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)

§18-114. Tank Installation.

- 1. Tank installation shall not commence until receipt of a holding tank installation permit approved by East Rockhill Township.
- 2. The applicant shall give no less than 48 hours' notice to East Rockhill Township prior to commencement of installation.
- 3. All holding tank installations shall conform with the rules and regulations as adopted as part of Part 1A. East Rockhill Township reserves the right to suspend installations at any time by way of verbal and/or written notification should the tank installation at any time be in violation of Part 1A or this Part 1B or state, county or local regulations, including but not limited to the East Rockhill Township Building and Plumbing Codes [Chapter 5].

(Res. 96-14, 8/20/1996, Art. 4)

§18-115. Tank Removal and/or Disposal.

Removal and/or disposal of a holding tank shall be in compliance with applicable regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and shall require notice to East Rockhill Township no less than 15 days prior to the start of removal or disposal.

(Res. 96-14, 8/20/1996, Art. 5)

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§18-116. Transfer of Ownership.

The owner of each holding tank shall agree to maintain and be responsible for the holding tank, subject to the terms and conditions stated in the previous sections, until such time as a new agreement and escrow has been established between the next property owner and East Rockhill Township.

(Res. 96-14, 8/20/1996, Art. 6)

§18-117. Amendments.

The Board of Supervisors of East Rockhill Township reserves the right to amend these regulations, from time to time, as deemed necessary.

(Res. 96-14, 8/20/1996, Art. 7)

PART 2

WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

A. General Provisions.

§18-201. Objectives.

1. The objectives of this Part are:
 - A. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the East Rockhill Township wastewater collection and PWTA treatment system that will interfere with its operation, contaminate the biosolids generated at the PWTA wastewater treatment plant or will otherwise be incompatible with the system.
 - B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Township's wastewater collection and the PWTA treatment system that will be inadequately treated and thus will pass through the system into the receiving waters or the atmosphere.
 - C. To protect the environment, the general public, Township and PWTA personnel against the hazards associated with discharges of toxic or otherwise incompatible pollutants into the sewer system.
 - D. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim industrial wastewaters and biosolids from the wastewater treatment system.
 - E. To provide for equitable distribution of the cost for the development and implementation of the PWTA's Industrial Pretreatment Program and other improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment system.
 - F. To help assure the PWTA's compliance with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, biosolids use and disposal requirements, the Clean Water Act, the General Pretreatment Regulations and any other state or federal laws which with the Township or PWTA must comply.
2. The provisions of this Part will be implemented and enforced by the Township and the PWTA Manager through issuance of wastewater contribution permits to those industrial/commercial users meeting the EPA's definition of a significant industrial user (SIU) through monitoring, reporting and enforcement of this Part with these significant industrial users and all other users. This Part also assumes that the capacity of the sewer system allocated to existing customers will not be preempted and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from development and implementation of the program established herein.

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3. Except as otherwise provided herein, the provisions of this Part shall be administered, implemented and enforced by the PWTA Manager and by the Township.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §1.0)

§18-202. Definitions.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases as used in this Part shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

ACT or THE ACT — the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.

APPROVAL AUTHORITY — the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF A SIGNIFICANT USER —

- (1) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, if the user is a corporation;
- (2) A general partner or proprietor, if the user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively;
- (3) A director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee operations and performance, if the user is a federal, state or local governmental facility.
- (4) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations; and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- (5) A duly authorized representative of the individual identified in Subsections (1) through (4) above, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates and a written request for designation of an alternate representative is approved by the PWTA.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) — schedules of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b) and § 18-211 of

this Part. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw materials storage.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD₅) — the quantity of oxygen consumed in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under the standard five-day laboratory procedure at 20° C., expressed in terms of weight and concentration [milligrams per liter (mg/l)].

CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARD or CATEGORICAL STANDARD — any regulation containing pollutant discharge limitations promulgated by the EPA in accordance with §307(b) and (c) of the Act and appearing in 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 401-471.

COMPATIBLE POLLUTANT — a pollutant which the PWTA wastewater treatment plant was specifically designed to treat and remove, such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia nitrogen (NH₃-N), total phosphorus (P) and to a lesser degree oil and grease.

CONTROL AUTHORITY — the PWTA Wastewater Treatment Plant Manager, since the PWTA has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR 403.11.

DEP — the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, or, where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.

ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE PLAN (ERP) — a plan developed for the Township by the PWTA which details the responses that will be taken by the PWTA for various violations of these rules and regulations, a categorical pretreatment standard or any other pretreatment requirement. The ERP is a supplement to this Part and is available through the Township or PWTA Manager.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) — the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or, where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designation for the Water Management Division Director or other duly authorized official of said agency.

EQUIVALENT DWELLING UNIT (EDU) — any source of wastewater into the Township's sewer system which has the following typical wastewater characteristics:

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|-----|---|----------|
| (1) | Flow | 275 gpd |
| (2) | Ammonia nitrogen, as N (NH ₃ -N) | 25 mg/l |
| (3) | Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅) | 250 mg/l |

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|-----------------------------------|----------|
| (4) Phosphorous, as P | 10 mg/l |
| (5) Total suspended solids (TSS) | 250 mg/l |
| (6) Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) | 40 mg/l |

EXISTING SOURCE — any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication by the EPA of proposed categorical standards which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with Section 307 of the Act.

GRAB SAMPLE — a sample that is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes, with no regard to the flow in the waste stream. To fulfill EPA's general pretreatment regulations, all grab samples taken pursuant to this Part shall consist of a minimum of four samples taken individually and flow composited in the laboratory, or analyzed separately and averaged.

INDIRECT DISCHARGE — the discharge or the introduction of pollutants into the collection system, including holding tank waste discharged into the system as outlined in 40 CFR 403.31(g) and §307(b),(c) and (d) of the Act.

INDUSTRIAL USER — any nondomestic source of indirect discharge to the Township's sewer system.

INTERFERENCE — a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the wastewater collection and treatment system treatment processes, operations, or its biosolids processes, use or disposal; and therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the PWTA NPDES permit. The term includes prevention of biosolids use, processing and disposal by the receiving treatment facility in accordance with §405 of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1345), or any criteria, guidelines or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act or more-stringent state criteria, including those contained in any state biosolids management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA and applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the receiving treatment facility.

MANAGER — the person designated by the PWTA to supervise the operation of the treatment system and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this Part, or his duly authorized representative.

NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM OR NPDES PERMIT — a permit issued pursuant to §402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1342).

NEW SOURCE — any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of

the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

- (1) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located;
- (2) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
- (3) The production or wastewater-generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.

NONCONTACT COOLING WATER — water used for cooling purposes which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product or finished product.

PASS-THROUGH — a discharge that exits the PWTA treatment plant into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the PWTA NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

pH — a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution expressed in standard units.

POLLUTANT — any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, biosolids, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into the Township's sewer system.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS — any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, including those promulgated by the EPA under the Act and those established by the PWTA.

PRETREATMENT STANDARDS — any prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards or local limits.

PRETREATMENT or TREATMENT — the reduction of the quantity of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, the alteration of the nature 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 the

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Township's wastewater collection and/or PWTA treatment system. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, or by process changes or by other means, except as prohibited 40 CFR 403.6(d).

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER — any nondomestic user of the Township's wastewater collection and treatment system who:

- (1) Is subject to categorical pretreatment standards.
- (2) Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day of process wastewater to the Township's collection and/or PWTA treatment system.
- (3) Contributes a process waste stream that makes up 5% or more of the average dry-weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the PWTA treatment plant.
- (4) Is designated as such by the Township on the basis that the user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the operation of the treatment plant, the quality of the biosolids generated at the PWTA WWTP or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER PERMIT — a permit issued by the PWTA to an industrial/commercial user in accordance with §18-234 of this Part.

SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE — an industrial user or user is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the specific criteria set forth in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii). For purposes of this definition, a user is in significant noncompliance if its violations meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66% or more of wastewater measurements taken during a six-month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(1);
- (2) Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33% or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(1), multiplied by the applicable criterion (1.4 for BOD, CBOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- (3) Any other violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(1) (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit or narrative standard) that the PWTA determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of municipal personnel or the general public);

- (4) Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to the public health and welfare or to the environment, or has resulted in the PWTA's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (5) Failure to meet, within 90 days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater contribution permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- (6) Failure to provide within 45 days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- (8) Any other violation(s), which may include violation of best management practices, which the PWTA determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

SLUG DISCHARGE/SLUG LOAD — any pollutant released in a discharge at a flow rate or concentration which will cause a violation of the specific discharge prohibitions in 40 CFR 403.5(b) or § 18-211 of this Part and/or any discharge of a nonroutine nature or an episodic nature, including but not limited to accidental spills or noncustomary batch discharges, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass-through or in any other way violate the PWTA's prohibited discharge standards, local limits, NPDES permit conditions or any other condition of its rules and regulations.

SLUG DISCHARGE or SLUG LOAD — any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including, but not limited to an accidental spill or noncustomary batch discharge or a discharge at a flow rate or concentration that could cause a violation of any pretreatment standard set forth in accordance with §18-211 or §18-231.

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.

STATE — the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

STORMWATER — any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting exclusively therefrom.

TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS) — the total suspended matter that floats on the surface or is suspended in water, wastewater, or other liquids and which is measured by laboratory filtering.

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TOWNSHIP — the Township of East Rockhill, Bucks County.

TOXIC POLLUTANT — any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the EPA under the Clean Water Act, or other acts promulgated by the federal or state government.

USER — any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the Township's collection and/or PWTA treatment system.

WASTEWATER — the liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the collection system.

WATERS OF THE STATE — all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

(Ord. 156, 4/266/1994, §1.2; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000; and by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

§18-203. Abbreviations.

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BOD₅ — Biochemical oxygen demand

CFR — Code of Federal Regulations

COD — Chemical oxygen demand

CWA — Clean Water Act

DEP — Department of Environmental Protection

EPA — United States Environmental Protection Agency

mg/l — Milligrams per liter

NH₃-N — Ammonia nitrogen, as N

NPDES — National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

O&M — Operation and maintenance

PWTA — Pennridge Wastewater Treatment Authority

SIC — Standard Industrial Classification

SWDA — Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. §6901 et seq.

TKN — Total Kjeldahl nitrogen

TOWNSHIP — East Rockhill Township

TSS — Total suspended solids

USC — United States Code

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §1.3; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)

B. Regulations.

§18-211. General.

1. No user or significant industrial user may contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater that will cause a pass-through or interference in the Township's wastewater collection and/or PWTA treatment system, will create a hazard to the environment, the general public, PWTA or Township personnel, or will cause the PWTA to violate any general pretreatment regulation, NPDES permit or biosolids requirement. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a wastewater collection and treatment system, whether or not the user is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, state or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
2. A user or significant industrial user may not contribute the following substances to the wastewater collection and/or PWTA treatment system:
 - A. Any liquids, solids, or gases that, by reason of their nature or quantity, are or may be sufficient, either alone or by interaction with other substances, to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the wastewater collection and treatment system or will disrupt the operation of the wastewater collection and treatment system. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than 5%, nor any single reading over 10%, of the lower explosive limit (LEL). Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, hydrides, sulfides, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates and carbates and any other substance that presents a fire hazard or other hazard to the sewer system, including any

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material or waste stream exhibiting a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F. (i.e., waste streams whose vapors ignite or burn at temperatures below 140°F).

- B. Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities, such as, but not limited to, grease, garbage with particles greater than 1/2 inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides, fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, mud glass grinding, polishing wastes, petroleum oil, and nonbiodegradable cutting oil or mineral oil products that will interfere or cause pass-through at the PWTA treatment plant.
- C. Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0, or greater than 9.0, standard units, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and/or personnel of the wastewater collection and treatment system.
- D. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either alone or in conjunction with other pollutants, that will cause a pass-through or interference in the Township's wastewater collection and/or PWTA treatment system, will create a hazard to the environment, the general public, Township or PWTA personnel, or will cause the PWTA to violate any general pretreatment regulation, NPDES permit or biosolids requirement. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a wastewater collection and treatment system, whether or not the user is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to §307(a) of the Act.
- E. Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, vapors, solids or fumes that, either alone or in conjunction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life, cause health and safety problems or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.
- F. Any substance that may cause the wastewater treatment plant effluent or any other product of the wastewater collection and treatment system, such as residues, biosolids, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or which will interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance discharged to the wastewater collection and treatment system cause the PWTA to be in noncompliance with its biosolids use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed under §405 of the Act or developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substance Control Act or state criteria applicable to the biosolids management method being used.

- G. Any substance what will cause the PWTA to violate its NPDES permit or the receiving stream water quality standards.
 - H. Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
 - I. Any wastewater having a temperature that will inhibit biological activity in the wastewater collection and treatment system treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the wastewater collection system that will result in a wastewater treatment plant influent flow exhibiting a temperature which exceeds 40°C. (104°F.).
 - J. Any pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, COD, etc.), released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentrations that cause interference to the wastewater collection and treatment system. In no case shall wastewater be discharged at a flow rate or containing concentrations or quantities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than 15 minutes more than five times the average twenty-four-hour concentration, quantities or flow during normal operation of that particular industry.
 - K. Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the PWTA Manager in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
 - L. Any wastewater that causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.
 - M. Stormwater, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage or cooling water.
 - N. Trucked or hauled wastes, except at a point of discharge indicated by the wastewater treatment plant Manager or his duly authorized agent.
 - O. Wastewater having an oil and grease concentration greater than 100 mg/l.
3. When the Township or the PWTA determines that a user or significant industrial user is contributing to the wastewater collection and treatment system any of the above-prohibited substances, the PWTA Manager may advise the user of the impact of such contributions on the wastewater collection and treatment system and develop effluent limitations and compliance schedules which the user must meet to correct the violation.
 4. The PWTA or the Township may take enforcement action(s) against the noncomplying user or significant industrial user regardless of whether the user or significant industrial user was given prior notification of the violation by the PWTA.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.1; as amended by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

§18-212. Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Upon the promulgation of the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the federal standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this Part for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this Part. Each user or significant industrial user shall be responsible to notify the Township and the PWTA of changes to his status under the federal, state or local regulations. The categorical pretreatment standards found in 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471, are also hereby incorporated into this Part.

- A. Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the PWTA Manager may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(c).
- B. When process wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the PWTA Manager shall impose an alternate limit using the combined waste stream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- C. A user may obtain a variance from the EPA from a categorical pretreatment standard if the user can prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 CFR 403.13, that factors relating to his facilities discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by the EPA when developing the categorical pretreatment standard.
- D. A user may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical pretreatment standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.2)

§18-213. Modification of Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Where the PWTA wastewater treatment plant achieves consistent removal of pollutants limited by Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, the PWTA may apply to the approval authority for modifications of specific limits in the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards. "Consistent removal" shall mean the reduction in the amount of a pollutant or alteration of the nature of the pollutant by the wastewater collection system to a less-toxic or harmless state in the effluent which is achieved by the system in 95% of the samples taken when measured according to the procedures set forth in §403.7(c)(2) of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 403, General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution, promulgated pursuant to the Act. The PWTA may then modify the pollutant discharge limits in the federal pretreatment standards if the requirements contained in 40 CFR, Part 403, 403.7, are fulfilled and prior approval from the approval authority is obtained.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.3)

§18-214. Specific Pollutant Limitations.

All wastewater entering the sanitary sewerage system shall be pretreated to typical domestic levels unless otherwise stated in writing by the PWTA by way of the significant industrial user permit. Typical domestic levels and specific pollutant limitations may require periodical change because of changing NPDES requirements, required reevaluations of the local limits analysis or other reasons. At times when such change becomes necessary, modified local limits will be established and formally adopted by the PWTA after modifications have been approved by the approval authority (USEPA). Upon recommendation and approval by the PWTA, industrial pretreatment discharge limitations shall be established and revised by separate resolution of the Board of Supervisors and shall be attached as Appendix A to this section.¹

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.4; as amended by Res. 98-9, 4/28/1998; by Ord. 176, 4/28/1998, §§1, 2; and by Res. 2002-03, 2/19/2002)

§18-215. PWTA's Right of Revision.

The PWTA reserves the right to request the Township to establish by ordinance, limitations or requirements at least as stringent as the PWTA for those users within its jurisdiction whose wastewater is ultimately treated by the PWTA in order to comply with the objectives of §18-201.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.5)

§18-216. Dilution.

No user or significant industrial user shall ever increase the use of process water or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or with any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the Township, the PWTA, or state or federal agencies.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.6)

§18-217. Slug Discharge.

1. Each user shall provide protection from slug discharge or prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this Part. To prevent the discharge of prohibited

¹ Editor's Note: Appendix A is included at the end of this chapter.

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materials, facilities shall be provided and maintained at the user's or significant industrial user's own cost and expense. In the case of a slug discharge which has the potential to violate any of the specific provisions contained in 40 CFR 403.5, or to pass-through or interfere with treatment plant, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately telephone and notify the Township and PWTA Manager of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration, and volume and corrective actions taken to minimize and eliminate the violation.

2. Also, within five days following a slug discharge, the user shall submit to the Township and the PWTA a detailed written report that shall contain the following information:
 - A. The cause of the noncompliance.
 - B. The approximate time that this condition occurred and whether it has been corrected.
 - C. The steps taken by the user to reduce and minimize the impact of the non-compliance.
 - D. The steps taken by the user to prevent a reoccurrence of the conditions that caused or led to the accidental or slug loading.
3. Submission of such a report shall not relieve the user or significant industrial user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability that may be imposed as described in this Subpart, the PWTA enforcement response plan or any other applicable law.
4. In addition, the PWTA will evaluate at least once per year whether a significant industrial user needs to develop or update a slug control plan. Detailed slug control plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide slug control protection shall be submitted to the PWTA for review and approval prior to implementation. A slug control plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
 - A. A description of discharge practices, including routine or nonroutine batch discharges.
 - B. A description of new and spent chemical storage procedures.
 - C. Procedures for immediately notifying the PWTA Manager of any accidental or slug discharge, including personnel responsible for such notifications.
 - D. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from an accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures shall include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of chemical storage areas, handling and transferring of raw and finished products and chemicals, control of site runoff, worker training,

building of containment structures, available containment equipment and contracted environmental services that assist the user to fulfill these plans.

5. A significant industrial user who commences contribution to the wastewater collection and treatment system after the effective date of this Part shall not be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until a slug control plan has been approved by the PWTA. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the significant industrial user from the responsibility to modify his facility, as necessary, to meet the requirements of this Part.
6. All users are required to notify the PWTA immediately of any changes at their facilities affecting the potential for an accidental discharge and/or slug discharge to the PWTA.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.7; as amended by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

§18-218. Discharge Monitoring Equipment.

The PWTA Manager or Township reserves the right to require any user of the Township's sewer system to install permanent sampling equipment in order to determine compliance with this Part. The type of sampling equipment and installation location must be reviewed and approved by the PWTA Manager.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.8)

§18-219. Notice to Employees.

A notice shall be permanently posted on the significant user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of an accidental or slug discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may be involved with hazardous materials are aware of such emergency notification procedures.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §2.9)

C. Fees.

§18-221. Purpose.

It is the purpose of this Part 2C to provide for the recovery of costs from users and significant industrial users of the Township and PWTA treatment systems for the implementation of the program established herein. The applicable charges or fees shall be set forth in the PWTA and the Township's Schedule of Charges and Fees.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §3.1)

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§18-222. Charges and Fees.

1. The Township or the PWTA may adopt charges and fees by separate written resolution that may include:
 - A. Fees for reimbursement of the costs of developing and implementing the PWTA industrial pretreatment program.
 - B. Annual permit fees for recovering costs associated with monitoring, inspection and sampling activities essential to implementation of the PWTA industrial pretreatment program.
 - C. Fees for reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction plans.
 - D. Fees for review of permit applications.
 - E. Fees associated with the review of permit appeals.
 - F. Fees for consistent removal by the PWTA of pollutants otherwise subject to Federal pretreatment categorical standards.
 - G. Surcharge fees for all sewage discharged into the sewer system which exhibits concentrations of certain compatible pollutants in excess of the limitations established in §18-214.
 - H. Other fees the PWTA and/or the Township may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein.
2. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this Part and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the Township and/or the PWTA.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §3.2)

D. Administration.

§18-231. Wastewater Discharges.

1. It shall be unlawful for any user to discharge any wastewater to the sewer system in any area under the jurisdiction of, or within the service area of, the East Rockhill Township or PWTA, except as authorized in writing by the Township in accordance with the provisions of this Part. The Township or the PWTA may require any unpermitted or permitted users of the sewer system to provide any information needed to determine compliance with this Part or other applicable local, state or federal laws, rules or regulations. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

- A. Wastewater discharge peak rate and volume records over a specified time period.
 - B. Information on raw materials, processes, and products affecting wastewater volume and quality.
 - C. Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, biosolids, oil, solvent or other materials that may impact the operation of the Township collection system and/or PWTA treatment system.
 - D. A plot plan of all sewer facilities on the user's property, including the number and location of all sewer lateral connections to the Township sewer collection system.
 - E. Details of control measures taken by the user to prevent and control stormwater, drainage, and roof runoff from entering the Township sewer collection system.
2. In addition, all users are required to provide details of any significant changes to the nature of quantity of their discharge, including increased flows of 25% or more, or the promulgation of a categorical pretreatment standard that applies to their discharge, at least 90 days prior to commencing the changed discharge.
 3. Costs incurred for developing the information described above shall be paid by the user and are in addition to all other sewer use, permit and surcharge fees charged by the PWTA or Township.
 4. The user shall be responsible for obtaining and submitting all applicable Township, county, regional, state, or federal permits or planning documents required for approval of a sewer connection. It is also the responsibility of each user to notify the Township and the PWTA Manager of wastewater discharges containing materials which would be considered hazardous if disposed of in any other manner.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §4.1)

§18-232. Significant Industrial User Permits.

All users proposing to connect to or already connected into the Township's sewer system, which are deemed a significant industrial user through PWTA review of the waste questionnaire or permit application, must obtain a wastewater contribution permit from the PWTA 90 days prior to commencing discharge. In addition, whenever an existing insignificant industrial user becomes subject to a new categorical pretreatment standard, the user must reapply to the PWTA for a significant industrial user wastewater contribution permit within 180 days of the promulgation of the categorical standard. Based on the review of this data, the PWTA may reissue the wastewater contribution

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permit for this significant industrial user as soon as possible after incorporating the applicable standards.

- A. Permit Application. Any user required to obtain a significant industrial user permit shall complete and file with the PWTA an application in the form prescribed by the PWTA, accompanied by the required permit filing fee. In support of the application, the significant industrial user shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, all items required in 40 CFR 403.12(b), including the following information:
- (1) Name, address and location of the facility (if it is different from the address).
 - (2) SIC number, according to the Standard industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget, 1972, as amended.
 - (3) Wastewater constituents and characteristics, including but not limited to those parameters listed in Part 2B, as determined by an approved analytical laboratory. This sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to §304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, as amended.
 - (4) Time and duration of wastewater contribution.
 - (5) Average daily and thirty-minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variation, if any.
 - (6) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections and appurtenances by size, location and elevation.
 - (7) Description of activities, facilities and production processes on the premises, including all materials that have a potential for entering the sewer system either accidentally or by purpose.
 - (8) The nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by any Township, state or federal categorical pretreatment standards; and a statement regarding whether or not the pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M), source reduction efforts and/or additional pretreatment is required for the significant industrial user to meet applicable pretreatment standards.
 - (9) If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the schedule by which the significant industrial user will provide such additional pretreatment. For significant industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Pretreatment Stand-

ards, the completion date in this schedule can be no later than the compliance date established by the EPA for the applicable pretreatment standard. The following shall also apply to this schedule:

- (a) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment facilities required for the significant industrial user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards. This may include dates for installing a sampling manhole, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing a contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.
 - (b) No increment referred to in Subsection A(1) shall exceed nine months.
 - (c) No later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the significant user shall submit a progress report to the PWTA, including, as a minimum, whether or not he has complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which he expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay and the steps he is taking to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine months elapse between such progress reports to the PWTA.
 - (d) Each product produced by type, amount, process, or processes and rate of production.
 - (e) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day).
 - (f) Number and type of employees, the hours of plant operation, and the proposed or actual hours of pretreatment system operation.
 - (g) Any other information as may be deemed by the PWTA necessary to aid in evaluating the permit application.
- (10) A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility. The PWTA will evaluate the data furnished by the significant industrial user and will notify the user of any additional information necessary to complete the application review process. After evaluation and acceptance of the data supplied, the PWTA may approve the issuance of a significant industrial permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

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- B. Permit Conditions. Significant industrial user permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Part and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the Township or the PWTA by way of separate resolution. The permit may contain, but is not limited to, the following requirements:
- (1) Statement of duration.
 - (2) Statement of nontransferability.
 - (3) All applicable pretreatment standards for the discharge of pollutants.
 - (4) Limits on average and maximum flow rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulations and equalization.
 - (5) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities.
 - (6) Specifications for monitoring programs that may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types, and standards for test and reporting schedule.
 - (7) A schedule for achieving compliance with this Part or any other pretreatment requirement.
 - (8) Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports (see Subsection C).
 - (9) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to wastewater discharge as specified by the PWTA and allowing the PWTA access thereto.
 - (10) Requirements for ninety-day prior notification of the PWTA and Township of the introduction of any new wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater collection system.
 - (11) Requirements for:
 - (a) Immediate notification of slug discharges to the PWTA in accordance with § 18-217 of this Part;
 - (b) Immediate notification of any changes by the user at its facility affecting the potential for an accidental discharge and/or slug discharge to the PWTA; and/or
 - (c) Development and implementation of slug control measures.

- (12) Specification of type and amount of raw materials and finished products processed (average and maximum per day).
- (13) Statement of all applicable civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.
- (14) Other conditions as deemed necessary by the Township or the PWTA to ensure compliance with this Part.
- (15) Requirements for development and implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and recordkeeping and reporting for BMPs.

C. Reporting Requirements in Permits.

- (1) Compliance Data Report. Following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the sewer system, any significant industrial user subject to the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards shall submit to the PWTA a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process that are limited by pretreatment standards or requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional O&M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the significant industrial user into compliance with the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the significant industrial user and certified by a qualified professional engineer.
- (2) Periodic Compliance Reports.
 - (a) Every significant industrial user shall have his wastewater sampled and analyzed at a frequency specified in the wastewater contribution permit, but in no case less than two times per year. The frequency and number of pollutants analyzed for will be specific for each industry. The sampling must be representative of the user's typical discharge during that reporting period. The PWTA may at any time require the significant industrial user to perform additional sampling if it believes the conditions of this Part are not being met. The significant industrial user must submit to the PWTA during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently by the PWTA, an update report indicating any process, production, and flow rate changes that have occurred during the previous six-month period and all sampling requirements specified above. This report will also include a record of all daily flow that, during the reporting period, exceeded the average daily flow al-

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lowed in the contract. In the discretion of the PWTA and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the PWTA may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

- (b) The PWTA may impose mass limitations on significant industrial users that combine nonregulated waste streams with categorical process waste streams prior to the sampling point, or requirements or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by Subsection C(2)(a) shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by pretreatment standards in the effluent of the significant industrial user. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration or production and mass of pollutants contained therein that are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards. The frequency of monitoring shall be prescribed in the applicable pretreatment standard. All analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established pursuant to §304(g) of the Act, and contained in 50 CFR, Part 136, and amendments thereto, or with any other EPA-approved test procedures. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with approved techniques. If the PWTA performs the required monitoring of the user's wastewater discharge, the PWTA will either perform any required repeat sampling and analysis within 30 days of becoming aware of a violation or direct the user to perform any required repeat sampling and analysis within 30 days of becoming aware of a violation.
 - (c) When the results of this sampling indicate noncompliance with any requirement of this Part, the user must notify the PWTA Manager within 24 hours after becoming aware of the violation(s). The user must also resample its discharge and submit these results to the PWTA within 30 days. Additionally, all wastewater discharge sampling results obtained by the user, whether or not required specifically by its wastewater contribution permit, must be submitted to the PWTA.
- (3) If a user must implement a BMP to comply with federal pretreatment standards or requirements, the PWTA's prohibited discharge standards, local limits, or any other condition of this Part, the user shall submit any and all documentation required by the PWTA or the pretreatment standard at the frequency specified by the PWTA or pretreatment standard to evaluate compliance. The user must include information on compliance with any applicable BMPs in baseline monitoring reports, ninety-day compliance reports and periodic compliance reports. The PWTA may also require any user to submit additional BMP-related information or data at any frequency it deems necessary

to determine compliance with federal pretreatment standards or requirements or the Authority's rules and regulations.

- D. **Permit Duration.** Permits shall be issued by the PWTA for a specified time period, not to exceed five years. Each significant industrial user shall apply for a reissuance of his wastewater contribution permit a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of his existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the PWTA during the term of the permit, as limitations or requirements as identified in Part 2B are modified or other just cause exists. A significant industrial user shall be informed of any proposed changes in his permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the change. Where necessary, a schedule for complying with these changes or new conditions may also be issued by the PWTA.
- E. **Permit Modifications.** Upon the promulgation of a categorical pretreatment standard, a significant industrial user subject to such standards shall have his wastewater contribution permit revised to require compliance with such standards.
- F. **Permit Transfer.** Wastewater contribution permits are issued to a specific significant industrial user for a specific operation. These permits shall not be reassigned, transferred, or sold to a new owner, used for different premises, or used for a new or changed operation.
- G. **Signatory Requirement.** All reports, applications or other information required to be submitted under this Part shall be signed by an authorized representative of the user and shall contain the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of civil and criminal penalties."

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §§4.2; as amended by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

§18-233. Monitoring Facilities.

The PWTA Manager or his duly authorized representative shall inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purposes of this Part are being met and all compliance with requirements are being met. Persons or occupants of premises connected to the PWTA's wastewater collection and treatment system shall allow the PWTA Manager or his representative ready access at all times to all parts of the premises for the pur-

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poses of inspection, sampling, records examination and/or copying of same or in the performance of any of his duties. The PWTA has the right to set upon a user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance, monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force that require proper identification and clearance before entry into his premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with any security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the PWTA will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §4.3; as amended by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

§18-234. Pretreatment.

Users and significant industrial users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this Part and any applicable Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the time limitations as specified by the PWTA or in the federal pretreatment regulations. Any equipment or facilities required by the user to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the PWTA shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user's expense. The PWTA may require that detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures be submitted for review and be deemed acceptable to the PWTA before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve a user from the responsibility of modifying his facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the PWTA under the provisions of this Part. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities, or method of operation, or any change that may result in a new or increased discharge of pollutants shall be reported to and be accepted by the PWTA prior to the initiation of the changes.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §4.4)

§18-235. Recordkeeping Requirements.

1. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this Part shall maintain, and make available for inspection and copying by the PWTA, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this Part, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements, and records associated with implementation of BMPs. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses and any other information or data deemed necessary by the PWTA. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the PWTA, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the PWTA.

2. All records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to the Township, the PWTA, the DEP or the EPA upon request.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §4.5; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000; and by Ord. 264, 8/16/291)

§18-236. Confidential Information.

1. Information and data on a user or significant industrial user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits, monitoring programs and inspections shall be made available to the public or governmental agencies without restriction unless the user or significant industrial user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the PWTA that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user or significant industrial user.
2. When requested by the person furnishing a report, those portions of a report that might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available, upon written request, to governmental agencies for uses related to this Part, the NPDES permit, biosolids disposal/reuse forms and/or the general pretreatment regulations. Any such portions of a report shall also be available for use by any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.
3. Information accepted by the PWTA as confidential shall not be transmitted to the general public by the PWTA until after a ten-day notification is given to the user or significant industrial user.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §4.6)

§18-237. Falsifying Information.

Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representations or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Part or user or significant industrial user permit, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Part, shall be punished as provided by law and shall be subject to the fines set forth in Part 2E.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §4.7)

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§18-238. Sampling Requirements.

Wastewater samples collected to comply with any provision of this Part shall meet the following requirements:

- A. Samples shall be collected using twenty-four-hour flow proportional composite collection techniques. In the event that flow proportional composite sampling is not warranted in the opinion of the PWTA, the PWTA may authorize the use of time proportional composite sampling or grab sampling. Where time proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the PWTA, the samples must be representative of the discharge, and the PWTA will solely determine the number of grab samples required.
- B. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using standard grab collection techniques.
- C. The PWTA may allow multiple grab samples collected during a twenty-four-hour time period for certain parameters to be composited in the field or in the laboratory prior to analysis if proper protocols specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance documents are followed. For cyanide, total phenols and sulfides, the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field. For volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the PWTA, as appropriate.
- D. Sampling techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, as amended, shall be followed.
- E. The PWTA shall be notified a minimum of 48 hours prior to the collection of a sample(s) by a user and may observe the collection of any sample.
- F. If a user does not follow proper sample collection protocols and/or techniques, all samples collected inappropriately shall be discarded and recollected at the sole expense of the user.
- G. Sampling facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a user to keep its sampling location or facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
- H. All sampling locations utilized to meet the discharge monitoring provisions of this Part shall be approved by the PWTA.
- I. All samples collected to meet the provisions of the federal pretreatment regulations or this Part shall be representative of the user's wastewater discharge.

(Added by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

§18-239. Analytical Requirements.

Wastewater pollutant analyses completed to comply with any provision of this Part shall meet the following requirements:

- A. All pollutant analyses shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved by the Administrator.
- B. The user shall provide the PWTA with the name, address and telephone number of any contract laboratory intended to be utilized for pollutant analyses at least 48 hours prior to the collection of any samples. The PWTA may recommend the use of an alternate contract laboratory.
- C. Copies of laboratory analysis results shall be forwarded to the user and the PWTA simultaneously.
- D. Laboratory analysis results obtained by a user following improper protocols or deemed technically deficient by the PWTA shall be discarded, and samples shall be reanalyzed at the sole expense of the user.

(Added by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

E. Enforcement.

§18-241. Notification of Violation.

Whenever the Township or the PWTA finds that any user has violated or is violating this Part, his wastewater contribution permit or the general pretreatment regulations, the Township or the PWTA shall serve upon the user a written notice of violation (NOV). Within 15 days of the certified receipt of the NOV, the user must submit to the PWTA and the Township a written response that contains the following information:

- A. Cause of noncompliance.
- B. Anticipated duration of the noncompliance and the time by which the violation will be corrected.
- C. Steps taken by the user to reduce and eliminate the noncomplying discharge.

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- D. Steps taken by the user to prevent reoccurrence of the condition(s) leading to the noncompliance.
- E. The signature of an authorized representative of the user that certifies to the validity of the report.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §5.1)

§18-242. Show-Cause Hearing.

When a response given by the user to a previous NOV is inadequate, or when a violation results in conditions that could cause the PWTA to violate its NPDES permit, or biosolids quality requirements, or results in a hazardous situation within the PWTA sewer system, the PWTA will notify a user by certified mail of the requirement that the user attend a show-cause hearing. A show-cause hearing is an official meeting between the PWTA and a user to resolve conditions of continued violations. The hearing may result in the PWTA issuing an administrative order to the user, or if the conditions warrant, civil penalties in accordance with Part 2F.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §5.2)

§18-243. Administrative Order.

An administrative order is an official enforcement document that directs a user or significant industrial user to undertake or to cease specific activities and that carries specific legal actions to be enforced when addressing continued noncompliance. The order may contain a compliance schedule specifying the time frame by which the user must perform certain activities that will ultimately result in compliance with all requirements contained in the order. The order may also contain the requirement that the user pay civil penalties of up to \$25,000 per day per violation.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §5.3)

§18-244. Public Notification of Noncompliance.

The PWTA shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction served by the PWTA, a list of the users which, during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §5.4; as amended by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

§18-245. Harmful Contributions.

1. The Township or the PWTA may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or wastewater contribution permit when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the Township or the PTWA, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents, or may present, an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons and/or the environment which causes, or threatens to cause, interference to the POTW, or causes, or threatens to cause, the PWTA to violate any condition of its NPDES permit.
2. Any person notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater contribution permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. In the event of a failure of the person to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the Township or the PWTA shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment to any individuals. The Township or the PWTA may reinstate the wastewater contribution permit and/or the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the noncomplying discharge. A detailed written statement describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted by the user to the Township and the PWTA within 15 days of the date of occurrence.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §5.5)

§18-246. Revocation of Permit.

Any user who violates the following conditions of this Part, or applicable state and federal regulations, is subject to having his permit revoked in accordance with the procedures of this Part 2E:

- A. Failure of the user to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge.
- B. Failure of the user to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics.
- C. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring.
- D. Violation of conditions of the permit.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §5.6)

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§18-247. Right to Appeal.

1. **Appeal.** A user, upon receipt of notification of suspension or revocation of a user permit or significant industrial user permit, may appeal the decision in writing to the Township with a statement of reasons therefore within 10 days of the notice. Such an appeal shall not be cause for the discharge to continue if the suspension or revocation was issued to stop a harmful contribution under §18-242.
2. **Notice of Hearing.** Thereafter, upon notice in writing given to the permit holder, or any agent or officer thereof, at least five days prior to the time fixed, the Township shall convene and conduct a hearing on the propriety or lack thereof of the notice of suspension or revocation. The cost of the stenographic transcript of such a proceeding shall be borne by the appellant, who shall pay a filing fee in an amount as established from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or such other amount as may be established by the Township by separate resolution.
3. **Method of Decision.** The findings and determinations of the Township shall be in writing and shall be mailed to the user's authorized representative within 48 hours of the hearing, with a certified copy thereof to be filed with the PWTA Manager who originally served the notice of suspension or revocation. The determination and hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the Local Agency Law, 2 Pa. C.S.A. §101 et seq.
4. **Action Following Appeal Decision.** If the decision of the Township sustains the notice of suspension or revocation of permit, the user shall be given 10 days' notice of the new date of suspension or revocation by the PWTA.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §5.7; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)

F. Civil Penalty Assessment/Injunctive Relief Policy.

§18-251. Civil Penalty Assessment.

1. In addition to the other enforcement actions described within the PWTA enforcement response plan (ERP), the PWTA may also seek civil penalties and/or injunctive relief against any user who fails to comply with the requirements of this Part 2F or its wastewater contribution permit.
2. Civil penalties vary from \$500 up to \$25,000 per day per violation, depending on the severity of the violation and other factors. In civil penalty assessment, the PWTA will consider all of the following factors:
 - A. Damage to the PWTA treatment plant or collection system, the environment or collection system personnel resulting from the violation.
 - B. The user's history of past violations.

- C. The level of cooperation obtained from the user.
 - D. The economic benefit gained by the users as a result of the noncompliance.
 - E. Other relevant factors.
3. The general civil assessment policy of the PWTA is given in Table 1 of the PWTA Enforcement Response Plan. All fines were developed in accordance with the Publicly Owned Treatment Works Penalty Law (Pennsylvania Act 9) and will be assessed on a per-day, per-violation basis. The PWTA has the right to increase, reduce or waive the fines in certain circumstances.
 4. All civil penalties collected pursuant to the PWTA civil penalty assessment policy for the repair of damage and any additional maintenance or other costs resulting from the violation(s) on which the penalty was imposed, to pay any penalties imposed on the PWTA by a state or federal agency as a result of violating any pretreatment standards, for the costs incurred by the PWTA to investigate and initiate enforcement actions against the noncomplying discharge (including legal and engineering fees), for additional monitoring costs associated with the noncomplying user, and for capital improvements to the treatment plant or collection system required by the pretreatment program. Any remaining funds may be used for capital improvements to the treatment plant or collections system not required by the industrial pretreatment program.
 5. The PWTA ability to seek civil penalties against noncomplying users shall apply to all users of the PWTA wastewater collection and treatment system regardless of political boundary. The civil penalties may be assessed by the PWTA for violations where the PWTA treatment plant is located, where the activity took place, or where the condition exists or the public was affected by the violations.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §6.2)

§18-252. Injunctive Relief.

1. The PWTA shall be able to seek injunctive relief for noncompliance by users with pretreatment standards or requirements or related provisions. Injunctive relief is available for violations of pretreatment standards or requirements, any requirement stated in this Part or user permits, including but not limited to:
 - A. A discharge from a user presents an imminent or substantial danger to the environment.
 - B. A discharge from a user causes the PWTA to violate any condition of its NPDES permit, biosolids application standards, or other state or federal requirements.

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- C. A discharge from a user presents an imminent or substantial danger to the PWTA treatment plant, the collection system or the general public.
 - D. The user has shown a lack of ability or intention to comply with a pretreatment standard.
2. Injunctive relief may also be issued against a noncomplying user if the court determines that other enforcement actions available to the PWTA would not be adequate to affect prompt correction of the condition or violation. In addition to injunctive relief, the PWTA may also be granted civil penalties by the court pursuant to §18-251.
 3. The PWTA's ability to seek injunctive relief against a noncomplying user shall apply to all users regardless of political boundary. The injunctive relief may be sought in the Court of Common Pleas where the PWTA treatment plant is located, where the activity took place, where the condition exists or where the public was affected, and to that end a jurisdiction is hereby conferred in law and equity upon such courts.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §6.2; as amended by Ord. 264, 8/16/2011)

§18-253. Right to Appeal.

Any user charged with any civil penalty shall have 30 days to pay the proposed penalty in full, or, if the user wishes to contest wither the amount of the penalty or the fact of the violation, the user must file an appeal of the action to the East Rockhill Township Board of Supervisors within 30 days pursuant to the Local Agency Law, 2 Pa. C.S.A. §101 et seq.

(Ord. 156, 4/26/1994, §6.3)

PART 3

CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY SEWERS

A. General.

§18-301. Scope.

1. These specifications establish standards and methods necessary for installation of sanitary sewers and appurtenances comprising extensions to East Rockhill Township sanitary sewer system.
2. If any material or installed appurtenance does not conform with these specifications, the developer/contractor shall correct, or remove and reinstall, all unsatisfactory material as required by the Township. Corrections and replacements must be accomplished prior to acceptance by the Township.
3. Approved drawings and related certifications for all material and equipment involved with sanitary sewer construction must be submitted to the Director of Public Services and/or Township Engineer for approval at least 30 days prior to ordering the material or equipment. All change orders involved with sanitary sewer construction must be approved by the Township prior to execution.
4. Prior to construction, the developer/contractor shall comply with all regulations and requirements of East Rockhill Township, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and, where applicable, all federal regulatory agencies.
5. Before any work is commenced at the construction site, the developer/contractor shall notify East Rockhill Township, the Township Engineer and the various utility companies serving the Township.
6. These specifications are subject to interpretation by the Township. Deviation from these specifications is permitted only when warranted by field conditions and upon proper notification to the Township and approval by the Director of Public Services and/or Township Engineer. For situations and conditions not covered by these specifications, procedures and materials must be approved by, or conform to, that as directed by the Township.
7. All work and materials shall conform to PennDOT Form 408 specifications (latest revision) unless otherwise noted.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §100; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

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§18-302. Definitions.

For the purpose of these specifications, the following terms or pronouns (in place of them) shall be interpreted as follows:

ACI — American Concrete Institute.

ANSI — American National Standards Institute.

ASTM — American Standards and Testing of Materials.

APPROVED PLANS — plans, drawings or sketches reviewed and accepted by the Township.

AUTHORITY — a body politic and corporate created pursuant to the Act of May 2, 1945 (P.L. 382, No. 164), known as the “Municipality Authorities Act of 1945.”

AWWA — American Works Association.

BDWW — Bureau of Dams, Waterways and Wetlands.

CARTWAY/ROADWAY — the hard stone or paved surface portion of any street (public or private), which is that portion of a street between the curbs (where curbs exist), customarily used by vehicles in the regular course of travel over the street.

CONTRACTOR — a party hired by the owner/developer to construct sewers, acting directly or through his agents or employees. The contractor, if a corporation foreign to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, must be qualified to do business in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pursuant to current laws.

DESIGN ENGINEER — a registered professional engineer employed by the owner/developer responsible for plan preparation and design of the proposed sewage facilities.

DRIVEWAY — a private minor vehicular accessway between a street and a parking area within a lot or property.

EASEMENT — a right-of-way granted for limited use of private land for a public or quasi-public purpose.

EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY — the legal right-of-way as established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or other appropriate governing authority and currently in existence.

FUTURE (ULTIMATE) RIGHT-OF-WAY — the right-of-way deemed necessary by the Township Comprehensive Plan as appropriate to provide adequate width for future street improvements.

INDICATED — indicated on Township-approved drawings.

INSPECTORS — Township observers as assigned by the Director of Public Services or Township Engineer. Inspectors are assigned for purpose of observation and verification that work is being performed in conformance to Township standards relative to design and installation specifications and as a precaution against contractor oversight and error. Despite presence of an inspector during construction, the developer/contractor shall be responsible for defects and deficiencies discovered during testing and video inspection of lines and subsequent repair/corrections as deemed necessary by the Township.

LABORATORY — the official testing laboratory of the Township as may be selected by the Township or as selected by the developer with approval of the Township.

NOTICE — shall include written notice. Written notice shall be deemed to have been duly served when delivered to or at the last known address (business) of the person, firm or corporation for whom intended, or to his, their, or its duly authorized agent, representative or officer.

OSHA — Occupational Safety and Hazard Administration.

OWNER/DEVELOPER — the person, partnership, firm, landowner, agent of such landowner, or tenant with the permission of such landowner, who makes or causes to be made the development of sanitary sewers or appurtenances thereto.

PADEP — Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

PLANS or DRAWINGS — all drawings, or reproductions of drawings, pertaining to construction of sewers within a particular subdivision, land development or residential/commercial lot.

PROJECT ENGINEER — a registered professional engineer employed by the owner/developer for managing and implementing sewer installation, being responsible for design corrections and revisions, subject to Township approval, as may be needed during the course of construction. The project engineer shall be responsible for as-built information and preparation of as-built plans and shall be responsible for certification that invert grades and elevations have been set in conformance to design plans within allowable tolerances.

PROVIDE — furnish and install or furnish labor and material required for installation of.

REGISTERED SURVEYOR — a land surveyor registered and licensed with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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RIGHT-OF-WAY — land set aside for use as a street, alley or other means of travel.

SANITARY LATERAL — a service line which serves a residential unit or nonresidential use of one equivalent dwelling unit (1 EDU) or less. Lines that service a capacity greater than one EDU shall be classified as a sewer main.

SPECIFICATIONS — the directions, provisions and requirements contained herein pertaining to methods and manner of performing work or to quantities and qualities of materials to be furnished.

SUBBASE — a layer of granular material (other than earth or soil) used to provide a structural support for construction of roads, driveways, sidewalks, etc.

SUBCONTRACTOR — an individual, firm or corporation who contracts with a contractor to perform part or all of the latter's contract.

SUBGRADE — completed earthwork on which the subbase is placed.

TOWNSHIP — East Rockhill Township, 1622 Ridge Road, Perkasie, PA 18944. Authorized representatives shall include both the Director of Public Service and the Township Engineer, as appointed by the Township Board of Supervisors, or inspectors assigned to such positions by the above representatives.

UTILITY — shall include, but is not limited to, telephone, cable TV, telegraph, electric, oil/gas and water lines.

WORK — refers to all work at the project site and includes all labor, materials, supplies, equipment, and other facilities and things necessary or proper for, or incidental to, carrying out and completing terms of these specifications.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §101; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-303. Required Plans/Approval.

1. Prior to installation of any sewer main/lateral or related appurtenances, the owner/developer shall secure land development, subdivision or plot plan approval from the Township.
 - A. All plans shall be prepared and sealed by a registered engineer.
 - B. Plan submissions shall conform to all adopted ordinances and the latest Township Zoning [Chapter 27] and Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance regulations [Chapter 22].
 - C. Plans shall include a list of utilities in conformance to Act 287 (as amended by Act 172 of 1986), with contact and phone number information. The pres-

ence, location, character and size of existing underground features, if any, shown on approved drawings shall be determined by test pit exploration and best available information. The developer/contractor and design engineer shall be responsible for determining the exact location of utilities and underground structures.

2. Prior to any sewer extension or sewer connection, the necessary planning module approvals must be obtained from PADEP and the Bucks County Department of Health in conformance to applicable Act 537 regulations, the East Rockhill Township Sewage Facilities Plan and PADEP Chapter 71 and 73 Rules and Regulations.
3. Connections to preexisting residential dwellings, lots or commercial establishments may not be performed unless:
 - A. Necessary requirements of §18-302, Subsection 2, have been met.
 - B. A plot plan of the property has been submitted to, and approved by, the Township in conformance with Township Ord. 156, 3/24/1994 [Chapter 5].
 - C. Necessary connection fees have been paid to the Township.
4. The purpose of Township review is a precaution to minimize oversight and design errors and verify conformance to applicable design specifications. Township review does not relieve the owner/developer or design engineer from design error, incorrect specifications noted on plans that conflict with these regulations, and/or conflicts with utilities or oversights that may be present on approved plans. The developer/owner and design engineer shall be responsible for adjustments and revisions necessary to correct design information and notes inconsistent with these specifications not discovered during the Township review period.
5. Financial Guarantee.
 - A. The owner/developer shall provide a financial guarantee acceptable to the Township for the installation, restoration and maintenance of facilities (during the required maintenance period). The financial guarantee shall be in conformance to applicable requirements as specified within the Township Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance regulations [Chapter 22].
 - B. An eighteen-month maintenance period shall be established from the date when the Township officially accepts the public sewer extension. A financial guarantee in the amount of 10% of the original construction estimate (as prepared by a professional engineer and approved by the Township) shall be established for the length of the maintenance period in a manner satisfactory to the Township.
6. Prior to any disturbance within a Township road right-of-way, the owner/developer shall obtain a road opening permit in conformance to Ord. 35, enact-

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ed and ordained July 8, 1974 [Chapter 21]. Applicable permits for any work within a state right-of-way must be obtained in writing from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §102; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996; and by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)

§18-304. Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution (ES&P) Control Requirements.

1. Erosion and Sediment Pollution Controls. All work must be in compliance with PADEP Title 25, Chapter 102 (relating to erosion control), and applicable Township ordinance requirements. Prior to construction, an erosion and sediment control plan must be reviewed and approved by the Bucks County Conservation District. The Bucks County Conservation District shall be notified 10 days prior to the start of construction. The erosion and sediment pollution control plan shall be available at the site.
2. Modifications or deviations from the approved ES&P plan will be allowed only if the developer/contractor first obtains written permission from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and/or Bucks County Conservation District and Township.
3. The owner/developer is responsible for proper implementation of the approved ES&P control plan. Earth disturbance shall be kept minimal. All required restorations shall be accomplished within time limits as specified by the approved ES&P control plan or as required by the Township.
4. Clearing.
 - A. Clearing shall be limited to the following: as specified by the ES&P control plan; limits of easement boundaries or limits of property boundaries owned by the developer (whichever is less). Any clearing in excess of that specified on the plan shall require approval from the Township.
 - B. Encroachment of clearing beyond property lines shall require written approval from adjacent property owners and approval from the Township.
 - C. Prior to any clearing activity, easement boundaries, property boundaries and maximum limits of clearing shall be clearly field delineated by a registered surveyor.
 - D. Encroachments beyond those permitted shall require complete restoration in a manner satisfactory to the Township at the expense of the owner/developer.
 - E. The owner/developer shall be responsible for root damage to trees adjacent to cleared areas. Trees and plantings that die as a result of root damage

shall be removed and replaced in a manner satisfactory to the Township at the expense of the owner/developer.

- F. All planting installations/replacements shall be in conformance to PennDOT RC Standards (RC-91, Bracing and Planting Details) of PennDOT Publication 72, issued May 1983, and applicable Township ordinance regulations.

5. Floodplain and Wetland Encroachments.

A. General.

- (1) Areas delineated as watercourses, wetlands or streams shall not be altered, regraded, developed, filled, piped, diverted or built upon unless necessary approvals and permits are obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Army Corps of Engineers, Bucks County Conservation District and the Township. Applicable Bureau of Dams, Waterways and Wetlands general permits must be obtained prior to any stream/wetland crossings.
- (2) All wetland delineations shall be performed by a certified professional soil scientist as registered with the Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy Crops and Soils (ARCPACS) or as contained on consultants list of the Pennsylvania Association of Professional Soil Scientists (PAPSS).
- (3) Prior to any earth disturbance, wetland boundaries (so delineated by a certified professional soil scientist) shall be field located by a registered surveyor. Protective safety fence shall be placed by the developer/contractor along the wetland perimeter to prevent encroachment of equipment or construction activity.
- (4) Prior to any earth disturbance, one-hundred-year floodplain boundaries (as delineated by the design engineer) shall be field located by a registered surveyor. Protective safety fence shall be placed by the developer/contractor along the floodplain boundary to prevent unnecessary encroachment of equipment or construction activity.

- B. Temporary bridges or culverts shall be provided for machinery that must cross streams during construction. Each structure must be removed from the stream when work at that location is completed, and the stream bed returned to its original condition in such manner to cause minimal siltation to the waterway. The stream bed shall not be used as a roadway for moving machinery from one side to another.

- C. Excavated material must be stockpiled outside of stream channels.

- D. Prior to the use of explosives in a watercourse or body of water, the permittee shall secure a written permit form the Pennsylvania Fish Commission,

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pursuant to the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Code, Act 1980-175, 30 Pa. C.S.A. §2906. Requests should be directed to the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Bureau of Administrative Services, P.O. Box 1673, Harrisburg, PA 17120, Telephone (717) 657-4522.

- E. During any stream crossing, temporary cofferdams shall be required upstream of the work area. A pump of adequate and sufficient size/capacity shall be provided to bypass stream flow around the work area.
 - F. Excavation or filling in the watercourse will be done in such manner so as to minimize suspended solids and turbidity which may degrade water quality and damage aquatic life. Work is to be done during a period of time which will take advantage of low flows. Temporary cofferdams made of sand bags or stones should be provided to confine turbidity to the work site. Stabilization using live cuttings must be undertaken during the dormant time period November to March.
 - G. All disturbed slopes shall be stabilized within five days of construction using either rock, seeding, planting, sodding, mulch or burlap.
 - H. During construction activities, all public and private property, including existing vegetation, landscape features and property monuments within, along and adjacent to the work area, shall be protected and preserved to the maximum degree possible. This shall include, but not be limited to, precautions taken to minimize damage, erosion, injury or destruction; prevent pollution; provide protection of all trees and other wood plants; special care being taken to protect the natural vegetation and surroundings to include all natural drainageways, ponds, lakes, swamps, woods and fields; and storage of materials in such manner to prevent leaching which would be injurious to soils and to plants. Precautions should be taken to prevent damage to pipes, conduits and other underground structures.
 - I. Fish Commission Notification. The owner/developer shall notify the Fish Commission's Regional Field Office Supervisor 10 days prior to start of construction. Notification by postcard is suggested. The project site shall at all times be available for inspection by authorized officers and employees of the Fish Commission.
6. Stockpile areas shall be selected and maintained by the developer/contractor. Site selections and stockpile design shall incorporate erosion and sediment control measures. Critical slopes on stockpiles shall be avoided. Stockpiling in, or immediately adjacent to, diversion channels shall not be allowed. If a soil/earth stockpile is to remain for over 20 days, temporary or interim stabilization of soil stockpiles shall immediately applied. Stabilization shall be accomplished by soil stabilizing chemicals, temporary vegetation, interim structures, mulch or other special practices. Temporary vegetative measures planned for implementation on stockpile areas shall be established immediately after the stockpile is completed. Prop-

er mulching and soil stabilization in conjunction with these seeding operations shall also be carried out.

7. After construction activity in a work area is completed, vegetation or paving in disturbed areas must be immediately restored. If completion of construction activity does not coincide with a season in which permanent vegetation or paving can be accomplished, an interim or temporary program will be required. This can include soil stabilization, mulching, establishment of filters, use of scarification or temporary paving. In any case, erosion and sedimentation controls shall be installed promptly, their maintenance assured and no area left unprotected for more than 10 days following completion of construction in that area.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §103; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-305. As-Built Record Plans.

1. During construction, the contractor shall maintain a record set of installation prints. He shall record on these prints all deviations from the drawings. At completion of the work, the contractor shall forward these prints to the Township for review and incorporation into the final record drawings. The field set of plans on which the contractor notes deviations shall be made readily available to the Township inspector.
2. Reproducible Mylar as-built plans as prepared by a registered surveyor or registered professional engineer shall be provided to the Township. Preparation and costs for as-builts is the responsibility of the owner/developer.
3. As-built plans shall include but not be limited to the following information: inverts, rim elevations, pipe length, slopes, easements and rights-of-way with bearing and distance information, location of roads, driveways, location and size of all utilities and appurtenances of same. Plans shall be prepared in a format consistent with current Township record plans.
4. Manhole numbering shall be consistent with the numbering system as presented on the East Rockhill Township Wastewater Facilities Plan as prepared by C. Robert Wynn Associates, Inc., dated June 10, 1991, as revised.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §104)

§18-306. Inspections.

1. The owner/developer shall be responsible for all administration, inspection and legal fees incurred by the Township. A cash escrow fund may be required to be established with the Township, as deemed necessary by the Township, prior to commencement of any work.

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2. Backfilling is not permitted until authorized by the Township.
3. If inspection cannot be performed by the Township at the time of excavation and installation, backfilling shall be delayed. The contractor shall install safety fence around the trench perimeter until inspection has been completed. The owner/developer shall remain responsible for installation and maintenance of safety fencing while the trench remains exposed.
4. If the trench cannot be safely protected until inspection is performed by the Township, the trench shall be temporarily backfilled and uncovered when inspection can be scheduled.
5. Inspectors have the authority to permit and require field changes and deviations from these specifications if necessary to resolve changes in conditions encountered during installation. Presence of an inspector and permitted field changes do not relieve the owner/developer from material defects, improper installation, or inferior work encountered during the testing period or discovered during the maintenance period.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §105; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

B. Design.

§18-311. Sewer Pipe.

1. All sewer pipe shall be SDR 35 PVC conforming to requirements of ASTM Specification B 3034 (unless otherwise noted). Heavier pipe may be required for sewers with a depth greater than eight feet, measured from invert to finish grade.
2. The minimum sanitary sewer main diameter shall be eight inches. Pipe sizes shall be increased as directed by the Township Engineer to accommodate for potential future design flow.
3. The minimum lateral diameters within rights-of-way or Township easements shall be six inches.
4. A minimum flow velocity of three feet per second shall be provided when specified.
5. No sewer main or lateral may be located closer than 10 feet to a property line or easement line. Main end laterals must be designed to cross existing and proposed utilities at ninety-degree angles.
6. All PVC sewer pipe shall be manufactured with integral bell elastomeric sealed joint and smooth inner walls.
7. Grade.

- A. The minimum slope for a sanitary sewer main shall be 0.4%, except for terminal manhole runs, which shall be a minimum of 1/8 inch per foot.
- B. The minimum slope for sanitary laterals shall be 1/4 inch per foot.
- 8. The minimum cover for mains and laterals shall be four feet zero inches from the top of the pipe to finished grade within rights-of-way and easements. Cover may be reduced to three feet zero inches only as approved by the Township. The minimum cover for laterals on lot shall not be less than three feet zero inches approved by the Township.
- 9. Sewer mains or laterals that are located within or pass through floodplains/wetlands shall be ductile iron pipe.
- 10. No radii are permitted in design or installation of gravity sewer mains or laterals. Mains and laterals shall be centered within easements unless otherwise directed by the Township.
- 11. Laterals.
 - A. Connection of laterals directly to manholes is prohibited.
 - B. Connection of laterals to the main shall be accomplished by a forty-five-degree wye fitting. The wye branch shall be sufficiently tilted to a forty-five-degree angle at installation. A forty-five-degree bend shall be provided as connection between the lateral and wye branch.
 - C. Laterals shall be extended to a point of at least one foot beyond the right-of-way line. The free end of all laterals shall be fitted with a forty-five-degree wye branch and six-inch diameter riser pipe. Connection between the riser pipe and wye branch shall be a forty-five-degree elbow fitting.
 - D. Risers shall be extended to a point at least five feet above existing grade.
 - E. Riser pipe and the end of the lateral shall be plugged with an approved push-on-type plug. All plugs must be capable of withstanding the required air test and must be watertight. Upon completion of finished grading, the riser pipe shall be cut to a height six inches above finished grade and provided with a watertight screw cap.
 - F. Laterals shall run straight. No radii are permitted.
 - G. Cleanouts shall be placed every 50 linear feet or immediately upgrade of any change in lateral direction as required by the Township. All cleanouts shall be provided with watertight screw caps.
 - H. Laterals located beneath driveways shall be ductile iron pipe.

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- I. Cleanouts located within driveways, sidewalks or aprons shall be sleeved with a ductile iron valve box and cap.
- J. Minimum cover over laterals on lot shall be 30 inches from top of pipe to finished grade.
- K. A cleanout/trap shall be provided at a point not less than five feet nor more than 20 feet from the structure which the lateral serves. The cleanout/trap shall be provided with a standard vent (mushroom) type cap.
- L. Ninety-degree elbows are not permitted along sewer laterals. Ninety-degree turns must be accomplished utilizing two forty-five-degree elbows.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §200; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-312. Manholes.

- 1. Manholes shall be spaced at distances no greater than 350 feet unless permitted by the Township. All manholes shall be precast. Cast-in-place manholes are only permitted when approved by the Township.
- 2. Invert drops shall be provided as follows:
 - A. One-tenth foot for flow-through manholes.
 - B. Two-tenths foot with two incoming pipes at a junction manhole.
 - C. three-tenths foot with three incoming pipes at a junction manhole.
- 3. Drop manholes shall be provided when the difference in invert elevations between an incoming line and an outgoing line is greater than 12 inches.
- 4. Manhole Lids.
 - A. All manholes outside of cartways located in swales, easements, lawn/field area and within floodplain/wetland areas shall be provided with watertight lids. Bolt-down lids shall only be provided when approved by the Township.
 - B. Whenever practical, rim elevations shall be set above the one-hundred-year flood elevation within the floodplain.
 - C. Whenever practical (outside of maintained law area), manhole rim elevations shall be set six inches above finished grade.
 - D. Rim elevations within cartways shall be set at an elevation 1/2 inch below final paving grade.

5. All manholes shall be precast unless otherwise specified.
6. Manholes shall have a minimum internal diameter of 48 inches. The top section shall be an eccentric (cone) type top with a minimum clear opening of 24 inches.
7. Precast bases, risers and top sections shall be reinforced with steel as required in ASTM C 478 (latest revision).
8. Manhole numbering shall be consistent with the numbering system as presented on the East Rockhill Township Wastewater Facilities Plan as prepared by C. Robert Wynn Associates, Inc., dated June 10, 1991, as revised.
9. Entry and exit angles between sewer lines shall not be less than 90° unless approved by the Township Engineer.
10. All new manholes shall be designed and constructed with external manhole chimney seals in accordance with requirements of §13-343.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §201; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-313. Utility Crossings.

1. Approval must be received in writing from the authority/owner of any existing utility line which will be located less than 10 feet horizontally from the proposed sewer installation.
2. Vertical Separation.
 - A. Approval must be received in writing for any sewer/utility crossing regardless of depth or vertical separation. This includes crossings over/under existing or proposed utility lines.
 - B. A minimum eighteen-inch vertical separation shall be provided unless reduced separation is approved by the Township. Vertical separations shall be measured from the outer surface of pipe.
3. Whenever possible, sewer shall be designed and laid to cross under a proposed or existing utility so it is placed on undisturbed subgrade. If a PVC sewer main must cross over an existing or proposed utility, the sewer main shall be provided with a concrete encasement when there is less than a thirty-inch vertical separation. Concrete encasements and cradles shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of §18-314.
4. Whenever the minimum vertical separation of 18 inches cannot be provided, and either the sewer or utility cannot be relocated, new sewer shall be cast iron pipe for a minimum distance determined when center lines of the sewer and utility are

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at a ten-foot horizontal separation. Concrete encasement and cradle shall be provided in accordance with requirements of §18-341.

5. Utility lines may not be placed within the same trench as sewer line installation unless otherwise permitted by the Township. Utility service lines must maintain horizontal separation of 10 feet from sewer main or laterals.
6. All utility lines within 10 feet of a sewer main or lateral must be provided with a minimum cover of 18 inches of grit.
7. When a new utility line is being installed in conjunction with installation of a sewer main or lateral, work shall be coordinated so that full-depth compacted 2A stone backfill is provided within the entire limits of the trench between the two lines (at the crossing location), regardless of vertical separation and regardless of which pipe is on top or on the bottom. Full-depth 2A backfill between a utility and a new sewer line shall extend horizontally to a point where the sewer main/lateral is a minimum of five feet from any point of the utility crossed.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §202)

§18-314. Concrete Encasements.

1. General.
 - A. All concrete shall be specified as Class C (2,000 psi) mix unless otherwise specified by the Township.
 - B. All concrete and materials shall conform to PennDOT Form 408 specifications.

Refer to all applicable detail sheets of Part 31 of this Part.

2. Stream Crossing Encasements.
 - A. Concrete encasements shall conform to requirements of PADEP BDWW General Permit 5 specifications (Drawing 1).
 - B. Concrete easement shall extend horizontally a minimum of 10 feet beyond the top of bank location.
 - C. Encasement shall extend below, over and adjacent to sewer pipe, a depth equivalent to the pipe diameter. Pipe shall be supported laterally with brick or concrete block spaced at 1/4 points. Use of rocks or soil to support line shall be prohibited.
3. Utility Crossings.

A. General.

- (1) Concrete encasements are required when vertical separation between a utility and sewer main is less than 18 inches and around a sanitary sewer main when the main crosses over an existing or proposed utility with separation of 30 inches or less.
- (2) Concrete encasement shall extend horizontally to a point where the sewer main/lateral is a minimum of 10 feet from any point of the utility crossed.
- (3) Concrete encasement shall be provided whether the sewer line crosses over or beneath the utility line. Concrete encasements shall be provided around existing utilities as directed by the utility.
- (4) Encasement shall extend below, over and adjacent to sewer pipe, a depth equivalent to the pipe diameter. Pipe shall be supported laterally with brick or concrete block spaced 1/4 points. Use of rocks or soil to support line shall be prohibited.

B. When a concrete encasement is installed for a sanitary crossing over a utility line, four-and-one-half-inch-diameter (Grade 60) No. 4 rebar shall be provided (two top and two bottom).

C. No stone bedding is required for concrete encasement.

D. When a new utility line is installed crossing over an existing sewer main, and vertical separation is 18 inches or less, said utility line shall be encased. Utilities, such as cable TV, telephone, electric, etc., shall be provided with conduit as approved by the utility prior to encasement. Minimum encasement for conduit less than six inches shall be six inches.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §203; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

C. **Excavation.**

§18-321. General.

1. Excavation shall include any material encountered (including surface pavement and rock) removed to the required depth for installation of minimum bedding specifications.
2. Before the start of construction, the contractor shall check drawings, noting any deviations and discrepancies. All dimensions shall be checked to determine if equipment will fit and that materials can be installed as specified or shown on drawings. Any deviations or discrepancies the contractor notes must be brought to the immediate attention of the Township.

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3. All erosion control facilities shall be installed prior to any disturbance or clearing for purpose of excavation. Refer to §18-304, Subsection 5.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §300)

§18-322. Utilities.

1. Prior to any excavation, the developer/contractor shall be responsible for contacting PA One-Call to locate all underground utilities within the area of proposed work in conformance to Pennsylvania Act 172. The developer/contractor shall be responsible for determining the exact location of utilities and underground structures.
2. All utility services encountered shall be supported by timber struts or by other suitable means approved by the respective authority/owner. Utilities or other structures located transversely across the trench shall be protected from damage or displacement.
3. Whenever a sewer crossing is installed over or beneath an existing/new utility line, the developer/contractor shall contact the respective authority/owner for inspection. Notice shall be given to the utility in advance of said crossing, and it shall be backfilled only when authorized by the respective authority/owner. If the respective authority/owner cannot immediately inspect and the trench cannot be safely protected, temporary backfilling shall be performed until an acceptable inspection can be scheduled.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §301)

§18-323. Asphalt Disposal.

1. Whenever excavation takes place within paved areas, all asphalt material shall be properly segregated and stockpiled separately from trench (earthen) material.
2. Bituminous material may not be mixed with soil or used for bulk filling operations or preparation of subgrade.
3. Bituminous material must be disposed of in one of the following manners:
 - A. Hauled to a quarry/asphalt plant equipped with the appropriate facilities for recycling.
 - B. Hauled to an approved landfill.

- C. Utilized and mixed with crushed stone aggregate for construction of private parking lot subbase when the aggregate/asphalt mixture subbase does not exceed one foot in thickness.
- D. In any other manner or method approved in writing by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- E. The developer/contractor shall keep a written record of all receipts, bills of lading and manifests regarding transportation and disposal of asphalt. Such documents shall be provided to the Township to verify the method of disposal.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §302; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-324. Excavation Limits.

- 1. Trench Dimensions.
 - A. Trenches shall be dug to depths and widths which provide maximum safety to all workmen, Township representatives and the public. (Refer to §18-333, Shoring.)
 - B. Trench excavation shall be of the required depth and of sufficient width to provide adequate room for the construction and installation of pipe, manholes and related appurtenances. All pipe shall be installed so a clear space of not less than 12 inches nor more than 30 inches in width is provided on each side of the pipe from the excavated trench subgrade to a point one foot above the top of the pipe.
 - C. From a point 12 inches above the top of the pipe to the surface, the trench walls shall be kept as vertical as possible without violation of the shoring requirements of §18-333.
 - D. Shoring and bracing shall be provided at the expense of the developer/contractor as necessary to maintain safe working conditions.
- 2. Where a section of trench has been excavated to a greater depth than specified, it shall be brought to the proper grade using extra 2B stone (ASSHTO 57). Furnishing and placing of extra stone shall be at the expense of the developer/contractor.
- 3. The Township shall have the right to limit the amount of trench opened in advance of completed sewer. Excavation shall be completed a minimum of 20 feet in advance of pipe installation. The amount of pipe laid in advance of backfilling shall not exceed 100 feet unless approved by the Township.

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4. Excavation limits for manholes and structures shall be to the minimum horizontal limits in which a man can work safely and efficiently in conformance to applicable OSHA regulations.
5. Pipe trenches, manholes and structures shall be excavated six inches deeper than elevations shown on the plans in order to provide for six inches of 2B (AASHTO 57) stone bedding.
6. Pipe/trench grades and alignment shall be set by laser or in a manner acceptable to the Township.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §303)

§18-325. Disposition of Excavated Material.

1. The contractor shall classify, separate and store materials as may be required for reuse in backfilling, repaving or replacing topsoil. If the contractor prefers not to separate surface/excavated materials, he shall furnish replacement materials of equal quantity and quality acceptable to the Township.
2. Excavated material shall be placed so as not to interfere with traffic on streets and driveways.
3. Stockpiling excavated material on the existing cartway is prohibited. The developer/contractor must acquire a suitable location for stockpiling/disposal of material.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §304)

§18-326. Trench Dewatering.

1. All excavations shall be free of water during construction of structures, pipelaying and backfilling operations. The contractor shall provide and place all necessary flumes, channels or pipes required to temporarily divert water from the excavation. All water from any source shall be pumped or bailed to provide a dry hole. All water pumped from the excavation must be discharged so it shall not cause damage to work completed, damage to property, or environment, health hazards or impediment to traffic. In no case shall water be permitted to rise into or flow through a completed sewer.
2. The contractor must refer to an approved erosion and sedimentation control plan for disposal of pump water. If not specified on an erosion, sedimentation and pollution control plan, approval for the discharge location must be received from the Bucks County Conservation District and the Township. (Refer to §18-304, Subsection 7.)

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §305)

§18-327. Rock Excavation.

Rock excavation will be accomplished by drilling and wedging or blasting as permitted by the Township. Rock shall be fully removed at least 25 feet in advance of pipelaying. The bottom width shall not exceed the widths of the trench for the specified pipe. Over-blasted rock at the bottom of the trench shall be excavated to a depth where unstable material has been removed or to a depth of 18 inches (whichever is greater) and replaced with PennDOT 2B (ASSHTO 57) stone. The cost for extra material and excavation shall be at the expense of the developer/contractor.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §306)

D. Special Provisions.

§18-331. General.

1. The developer/contractor shall be completely responsible for proper construction methods and safety procedures to prevent physical harm to employees, Township representatives, residents, site visitors or property damage of same.
2. In performing work, the developer/contractor shall conform to the current Department of Labor, OSHA regulations.
3. Presence of an authorized Township representative or inspector shall not relieve the developer/contractor from proper safety procedures. Inspectors are present only for the purpose of quality control and verification of materials, not as safety consultants to the developer/contractor.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §400)

§18-332. Explosives and Blasting.

1. Blasting for excavation will be permitted only after 24 hours' notice to the Township, which reserves the right to regulate the time of blasting. Blasting/excavation of rock noted on drawings or unexpectedly encountered shall be at the responsibility of the developer/contractor at no expense to the Township.
2. The type, strength of explosives used and storage shall conform to the following: PADEP Title 25, Chapters 210 and 211; (latest) warnings and instructions as adopted by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, established for prevention of accidents in the use of explosives; the manufacturer's specifications; and "Regulations for the Storage, Handling and Use of Explosives" of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

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3. Preblast surveys are required prior to the use of explosives within any public street right-of-way. Copies of preblast surveys shall be provided to the Township. The developer/contractor shall be responsible for any property damage or physical injury caused by blasting or accidental explosion. Handling of explosives and blasting operations shall be done by a workman qualified for this work and so licensed.
4. All blasting shall be field monitored using seismographic-type equipment and shall be performed under the supervision of a blaster licensed to practice in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
5. The developer/contractor is responsible to keep and submit an accurate record of each blast to the Township. The record shall show the general location of the blast, depth and number of drill holes, the kind and quantity of explosives used, ground velocity and displacements and other data required for a complete record.
6. Blasting will be permitted only after 24 hours' notice to the Township and after securing all appropriate permits from affected utilities. No blasting shall be done adjacent to existing lines or structures which may be damaged through blasting operations; and under no circumstances shall blasting be done on the site during, or for a period of at least 48 hours after, the placement of concrete. Approval must be received from respective authorities for blasting within 100 feet of existing utilities.
7. Rock excavation around water and gas mains shall be accomplished by hand with jackhammers or other suitable equipment. Utmost care shall be taken to avoid disturbance of mains. All utilities and special structures shall be carefully protected from the affects of blasting, and any damage by blasting shall be promptly repaired at the expense of the developer/contractor. Written permission must be received from the Township for blasting within 50 feet of newly laid sanitary sewer. Blasting in the vicinity of any utility shall be accomplished in accordance with 73 P.S. §§161 through 173, as amended.
8. All blasts shall be properly matted and securely covered with cable or rope matts placed in accordance with governing regulations. Special care shall be exercised in areas where high-tension power lines are located.
9. Prior to blasting, sufficient warning shall be given to all persons in the vicinity, and traffic shall be stopped at the proper distance from the site and controlled by watchmen.
10. The developer/contractor shall use the utmost care in the use of explosives necessary for the completion of the work and not endanger life or property. All blasting operations shall be done by experienced personnel who have proper certificates or licenses. The handling and use of explosives shall be done strictly in accordance with the specifications issued by the United States Bureau of Mines and with any federal or state regulations now in effect or that might become effective in the future and in compliance with local and state laws. Failure to observe necessary

precautions will be sufficient grounds for temporary suspension of the work. All explosives shall be transported and stored in a secure manner in accordance with local and state laws. All vehicles and such storage places shall be clearly marked "Dangerous – Explosives" and shall be in care of a competent watchman at all times. In no case shall caps or other detonators be stored or transported with dynamite or other explosives. The location of magazines, or the storage of explosives and the separate storage of detonators, shall be subject to approval from applicable state agencies.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §401; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-333. Shoring.

1. The contractor shall be responsible for the condition of all excavations made by him. All slides and cave-ins shall be removed by the contractor at whatever time and under whatever circumstances they may occur. Shoring and bracing shall be the responsibility of the developer/contractor and shall be provided as necessary to maintain safe working conditions in conformance to applicable OSHA regulations.
2. The failure or refusal of the Township to require the use of bracing or sheeting; or a better quality, grade, or section, or larger sizes of steel or timber; or to require sheeting, bracing struts or shoring to be left in place, shall not in any way or to any extent relieve the developer/contractor of any responsibility concerning the condition of the excavation nor impose any liability on the Township. Any delays initiated or caused by action of the developer, contractor, Township or utility owners (or respective agents and employees of same) resulting in keeping an excavation open longer than would otherwise have been necessary does not relieve the contractor from the necessity of properly and adequately protecting the excavation from caving or slipping nor from any of his obligations relating to injury of persons or property.
3. All work performed and materials used for sheeting, bracing and shoring shall be in conformity with the requirements of the State Department of Labor and Industry and other state and local laws and requirements for protection of workmen, adjoining property and the work.
4. All plank used for sheeting and sheet piling and all timber used for braces, shores, and stringers or wailing strips shall be sound, straight-grained, yellow pine, Douglas fir or other material of equal strength. All plank and timber shall be free from cracks, shakes, and large or loose knots. Plank shall be tongue and groove or grooved and spliced if so required. Steel sheeting, if used, shall be the standard and generally accepted product of a recognized manufacturer. All materials used in the work shall conform to the current regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry for excavations and construction and shall be at least equal to the dimensions set forth therein. Voids found behind sheeting shall be immediately filled with granular material and compacted.

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5. Material for sheet piling, sheeting, bracing and shoring shall be furnished and driven or set in place by the contractor in accordance with current regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry for excavations and construction, or wherever required by the developer's project engineer to protect the workers and the public or to maintain the maximum trench widths regardless of whether the same is, or is not, considered necessary by the contractor.
6. All sheeting, sheet piling, braces and shores shall be driven or put in place by men specially skilled in such work and shall be so arranged that they may be withdrawn as the trenches are backfilled without injury to or settlement of structures and pavements.
7. Where the maximum width of trench may be exceeded under these specifications and where permitted under the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, the sides of the trench may be sloped in lieu of providing sheeting and bracing. If the slope of the trench banks is permitted, the slope shall begin at a point of 12 inches above the top of the pipe. Sheeting shall be installed as required by the Department of Labor and Industry regulations to support the vertical part of the excavation.
8. Sheeting, sheet piling, bracing and shoring shall be withdrawn and removed as the trenches are being backfilled except where, and to such extent as, the developer's project engineer shall request in writing that the same be left in place. Sheeting left in place as permitted by the Township shall be cut off four feet below finished grade.
9. In withdrawing sheeting and sheet piling, special care shall be taken to ensure that all voids or holes left by the planks as they are withdrawn are filled with satisfactory material and thoroughly rammed with thin rammers provided especially for that purpose.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §402)

§18-334. Traffic Control.

1. General.
 - A. The developer/contractor shall furnish necessary traffic control devices and appurtenances as may be required by the Township and/or PennDOT.
 - B. Absolutely no Township roadways may be closed without written permission from the Township.
 - C. Absolutely no state highways may be closed without written permit from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

- D. Prior to the start of any construction activity on a state or Township road, an approved traffic control plan must be received from the appropriate governmental agency.
2. State Right-of-Way.
- A. All traffic control shall be in conformance to the traffic control plan and figures as approved by PennDOT.
 - B. Any deviation from approved traffic control plan or permit shall require written approval from PennDOT.
 - C. All traffic control devices and signs shall conform to 67 Pa. Code, Chapter 203, Work Zone Traffic Control, and PennDOT Publication 234, Handbook of Approved Signs (latest edition), or as directed by PennDOT.
3. Township Right-of-Way.
- A. Traffic control shall be in conformance to a traffic control plan prepared by a registered engineer as approved by the Township.
 - B. Any deviation from the traffic control plan shall require written approval from the Township.
 - C. All traffic control devices and signs shall conform to 67 Pa. Code, Chapter 203, Work Zone Traffic Control, and PennDOT Publication 236, Handbook of Approved Signs (latest edition), unless otherwise specified by the Township.
 - D. When road closing is not permitted by the Township, the developer/contractor shall maintain a safe and controlled traffic flow around the work area.
 - E. The developer/contractor shall be responsible for all employee safety and safety awareness when work is being performed within a Township right-of-way. The developer/contractor shall be responsible for any injuries, accidents or property damage that occurs as a result of inadequate or improper traffic control.
 - F. At the end of the workday, all streets shall be left in such a condition whereby they can be readily opened and safely traveled without resulting in danger or damage to motor vehicles or property.
 - G. At all times, streets shall be kept clean and free of mud, sediment and debris. Whenever mud is tracked onto public roadways, same shall be immediately removed by shovel and brooming. Use of a backhoe to scrape roadway surface is absolutely prohibited. When a mud film develops on the surface, the street shall be immediately pressure-washed and swept with power

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brooms. A street-cleaning machine shall be utilized as required by the Township. Sediment-laden water generated by pressure-washing must be collected and filtered in a manner satisfactory to the Bucks County Conservation District prior to discharge into a storm sewer or watercourse.

4. Road Closings.

A. Notification.

- (1) Emergency/public services, including but not limited to East Rockhill Township administrative officers, police, fire, ambulance, schools and public transportation, must be notified by the contractor/developer at least 48 hours in advance of a road closing. Residents/businesses along the road to be closed must be notified in writing at least one week in advance of closing. A copy of written notification to residents/businesses must be provided to the Township.
- (2) Notification shall provide scheduling for completion of the work, detour information and any other information to minimize inconvenience to residents and businesses.
- (3) When scheduling or detouring differs from information originally provided, subsequent notification shall be sent to residents and businesses and copied to the Township.
- (4) Notification for subsequent scheduling/detour revisions shall be verbal to emergency/public services. All businesses and residents shall be provided with written notification (hand delivered) prior to implementation of revised detouring and scheduling.

B. A state highway may only be closed with written permit and an approved detour plan from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

C. Township roads may be closed only with permission of the Township. Roads may not be closed until a detour plan as prepared by a registered engineer is approved by the Township. The plan shall be prepared in a manner satisfactory to the Township in conformance to Subsection 3 of this section. When the detour route involves use of any state highway, written approval must also be received from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §403)

E. Installation.

§18-341. General.

1. Presence of an authorized Township representative or inspector does not relieve the developer/contractor from material defects, improper installation or inferior work as may be discovered during testing/video inspection or maintenance period.
2. Materials.
 - A. PVC Pipe and Fittings – ASTM-D 3034.
 - (1) Pipe and fittings up to and including fifteen-inch shall be Type PSM-35 (ASTM D 3034).
 - (2) Pipe and fittings larger than 15 inches (ASTM F 679). Minimum wall thickness shall be per T-1 of Table 1 within ASTM F 679.
 - B. Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings.
 - (1) All ductile iron gravity sanitary sewer pipe shall be Class 50 unless otherwise noted. All piping shall be gasketed push-on type and/or mechanical joints. In special conditions approved by the Township, flange pipe and fittings may be utilized.
 - (2) All pipe and fittings shall be bituminous coated cement mortar lines (double thickness per ANSI A 21.4/AWWA C-104). All pipe and fittings for underground burial shall be seal-coated on the outside.
 - (3) Ductile iron pipe and fittings shall conform to the following standards:
 - (a) ANSI A21.51/AWWA C151, Ductile Iron Pipe.
 - (b) ANSI A21.11/AWWA C111, Gasket Type Joints.
 - (c) ANSI A21.10/AWWA C110, Grey Iron and Ductile Iron Mechanical Joint Fittings.
 - (d) ANSI A21.53/AWWA C153, Ductile Iron Push-On Joint Fittings.
 - (4) Flanged ductile iron pipe shall be thickness Class 53 and shall fully conform to the requirements of ANSI A21.51/AWWA C115. Flanges shall be flat-faced (raised-face flanges shall not be permitted) ANSI B16.1, Class 125 and shall also conform to ANSI A21.15/AWWA C115.
 - (5) Flanged joints shall be flat-faced (raised-face flanges shall not be used), gasketed and bolted, conforming to ANSI A21.10/AWWA C110 standards. Gaskets shall be full-faced (ring gaskets shall not be used),

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rubber, 1/8 inch thick, conforming to ASTM 425 and ANSI A21.10 standards.

- (6) All nuts and bolts for flanged joints shall be low alloy steel conforming to the requirements of ANSI B16.1. All nuts and bolts in buried or corrosive applications shall receive a heavy coating of bituminous material.
- (7) Cast iron or ductile iron fittings, mechanical joint or flanged, shall be in accordance with ANSI 21.10/AWWA C-110. Flanges are to be Class 125 drilling, full face.

C. Concrete (ACI 318-71).

- (1) Slump ASTM C 143.
- (2) Cement ASTM C 150.
- (3) Air-entrained cement ASTM C 175.
- (4) Fine and course aggregate ASTM C 33.
- (5) Sand ASTM C 144.
- (6) Test cylinders ASTM C 192.
- (7) Ready mix concrete ASTM C-94.
- (8) Welded wire fabric ASTM A 185.
- (9) Metal reinforcement (Rebar; Grade 60) ASTM A 615.
- (10) Cold-weather concrete ACI 306-66.
- (11) Hot-weather concrete ACE 305-72.

D. Manholes and Grade Rings ASTM C 478. All manholes shall be manufactured by Atlantic Concrete Products, Inc., Tullytown, PA; Monarch Precast Concrete Company, Allentown, PA; or equal manufacture in accordance with ASTM C 478 (latest revision).

E. Castings ASTM A 48 C1.30.

F. Use of adapters, fittings, sleeves or connections not specified by these specifications shall only be permitted when approved by the Township. Use of FERNCO adapters and sleeves (or equivalent) are permissible as noted within these specifications.

3. Prior to any earthen disturbance, wetland boundaries as determined by a certified professional soil scientist shall be field delineated by a registered surveyor. Protective safety fence shall be placed along the wetland perimeter to prevent encroachment of equipment or construction activity.
4. The contractor/developer shall be responsible for implementation of all erosion and sedimentation control requirements as specified within §18-304 prior to the start of any earthen disturbance or construction activity.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §500)

§18-342. Pipe.

1. All pipe shall be unloaded, handled and stored in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Pipes shall be laid true to grades shown on drawings. Each section of pipe shall rest upon the pipe bed for the full length of its barrel, with recesses excavated to accommodate bells and joints. Any pipe which has its grade or joints disturbed after laying shall be taken up and relaid. Pipe sections shall be inspected, and the interior and ends of all pipe shall be cleaned before lowering into the trench. During construction, the contractor shall use all precautions to keep the pipe clean and clear of debris and free from damage. The mouth of the completed sewer pipe shall be properly closed at all times, with an expanding rubber plug or other approved device, except when pipelaying is in progress. Pipe shall be laid in trenches in an upgrade direction (direction of increasing elevation.) Pipe shall be set so that the bell end is located on the upgrade side of the trench.
3. When necessary to cut pipe to size, it shall be done by saw-cutting, neatly and cleanly. PVC pipe shall be provided with a proper bevel.
4. Regardless of its material, all pipe, including laterals, shall be laid on a minimum six-inch thickness of PennDOT 2B (AASHTO 57) stone and provided with a one-foot minimum cover of same.
5. Laterals.
 - A. Connections to the sewer shall be by means of forty-five-degree wye fittings at the locations indicated on the approved plans. The lateral pipe stub shall be capped with a watertight pressure-type fitting capable of withstanding the exfiltration tests and to remain until future connection to the house sewer. All laterals shall be extended at a minimum three feet beyond the right-of-way line. The ends of all laterals shall be physically marked to show the location and depth of the pipe end. The method of marking shall be by installation of a forty-five-degree wye branch and six-inch SDR-35 PVC riser pipe. The wye branch and riser shall be placed at the right-of-way line. The

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riser shall be properly capped with a watertight fitting capable of withstanding infiltration and exfiltration.

- B. Laterals shall be of the same type of material as the sewer line to which the lateral connects, unless otherwise specified by the Township or these specifications.
 - C. Laying lengths shall be as follows:
 - (1) Ten feet for six-inch PVC pipe.
 - (2) Thirteen feet for eight-inch PVC pipe.
 - D. Laterals shall not be installed directly into manholes unless approved by the Township. If a lateral is installed after main sewer is in place, a minimum 35± inches section of main shall be removed and replaced with a forty-five-degree wye branch and pipe sections connected to the main by use of approved sleeves. The entire replacement shall be cradled with concrete to prevent sleeves from shifting.
6. Concrete Encasement. Refer to §18-314 for concrete encasement specifications.
7. Connection between pipes of separate materials (PVC to DIP; DIP to PVC) shall be accomplished using Fernco flexible couplings (or equivalent). Coupling shall be encased in concrete.
8. Pipe joints and gaskets shall be adequately lubricated with a non-petroleum-based lubricant manufactured for such purpose. Use of petroleum-based lubricants is strictly prohibited.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §501; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-343. Manholes.

- 1. Precast.
 - A. Bases for manholes shall be precast. The minimum thickness shall be eight inches. Inlet and outlet pipes shall be flush with the inside of precast manholes. All manholes shall be set on a minimum six inches bedding of PennDOT 2B (AASHTO 57) stone.
 - B. All precast sections of manholes shall be lifted and moved by use of suitable lifting slings and lugs to prevent damage to the precast joint edge. If minor damage occurs to precast sections, such damage shall be repaired in the presence and to the satisfaction of the Township.

- C. Ends of manhole section shall be ship-lap type. Joints between sections shall be made watertight by inserting two flexible preformed plastic sealing compound (one on each face) similar and equal to "RAM NEK" as manufactured by K.T. Snyder, Inc., or "MAS STIK" as manufactured by A-Lok. Rubber O-rings shall not be acceptable. Placement of gaskets shall conform with manufacturer's recommendations. The exterior of each joint below grade shall be coated with a bitumastic plastic cement. The material shall not crack at cold temperatures (above 10°F.) and shall not sag at high temperatures (up to 140°F.).
- D. The exterior of all manholes is to have two coats (eight mil dry thickness) of Koppers Super Service Black, coal tar epoxy, Koppers 300-M, Pennoxy Tar 32-3-4 or equal applied as recommended by the manufacturer. Coating must be factory-applied with surface scratches repaired in the field as necessary. Field application is to be per the manufacturer's specifications. The interior of all joints shall require trimming and tooling of the flexible plastic gasket to provide a flush joint at manhole sections after settlement has occurred.
- E. Leveling manhole sections by use of wedging or placing shims will not be permitted. Manholes shall not be backfilled until authorized by the Township.
- F. Manholes shall be constructed as promptly as practical to coincide with adjacent sewer pipe construction. If construction of manholes is delayed, the inspector shall have the right to stop trenching and pipelaying until manholes are constructed to complete sections of sewer.
- G. Manhole steps shall be installed at twelve-inch intervals and shall be aluminum 6060-T6 alloy, drop-front, safe-tread as manufactured by Alcoa (No. 16829) or equal. Vertical alignment shall be plumb. No step(s) shall be offset horizontally from other steps.
- H. Piping Connections to New Precast Manholes.
 - (1) Connections between sewer pipe and new precast manholes shall be made by means of a rubber-gasket-type piping seal similar and equal to "A-LOK Manhole Pipe Seal" as manufactured by A-LOK Products, Trenton, NJ, or approved equal. Compression-type pipe seals, such as rubber boots fastened to pipe using stainless steel bands, shall not be acceptable.
 - (2) The rubber-gasket-type seals must be manufactured so as to be properly mated to the type and size of the sewer pipe being used.
 - (3) Annular space around the gasket outside of the manhole wall shall not be filled. The bottom half of the annular space in the inside of the manhole wall shall be filled with nonshrink hydraulic cement. The top half of the annular space around the gasket in the inside of the man-

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hole wall shall not be filled. The opening for lift holes within precast concrete manhole bases, walls and sections shall be filled with non-shrink waterproof grout.

I. Pipe Connections to Existing Manholes.

- (1) Connection to preexisting manholes shall be accomplished utilizing Kor-N-Seal I flexible pipe to manhole connector (or approved equal). The connector shall be installed in conformance to manufacturer's recommendations.
- (2) Installation of the connector must be accomplished by coring a hole through the manhole wall. Punching a hole through manhole walls by sledgehammer or hydraulic hammer is not permitted.

J. Grade Rings.

- (1) The tops of all manholes shall be brought to design grade for receiving manhole frames by precast monolithic grade rings. Use of brick is prohibited.
- (2) Grade rings shall not be less than two inches thick.
- (3) A maximum 12 inches of grade rings may be applied from the top manhole section to the bottom of the cast iron frame. If this height exceeds 12 inches, a one-foot manhole riser section shall be added to the manhole.
- (4) A double ring of preformed plastic sealing compound approved for use between manhole sections shall be placed between all grade rings. Use of mortar is only permitted between the top grade ring and casting in order to slope casting as necessary to match the roadway profile and/or crown.
- (5) A one-half-inch-thick coat of standard mortar shall be neatly placed around the outside of the grade rings.
- (6) Grade rings shall be monolithic.

2. Cast-In-Place.

- A. Cast-in-place manholes are only permitted where a connection from a new sanitary main is made to an existing main.
- B. The method of cast-in-place base construction shall be to set the bottom manhole riser section over existing pipe on concrete blocks and pour a concrete base.

- (1) Concrete shall be Class AA. Slump shall range from three to four inches.
 - (2) Concrete benches are to be formed during this operation.
 - (3) Concrete is to extend a minimum of eight inches above bottom of the last section (inside and outside of section wall) at the periphery.
 - (4) A water stop shall be provided on pipes through the base section by tightly wrapping a length of solid rubber rope a minimum 1/2 inch in diameter at least twice around the pipe and securely tying off prior to placing concrete. This water stop shall be centered in the wall of the base directly below the wall of the first section.
 - (5) No. 4 (60 grade) rebar mat shall be provided within the poured base. Rebar shall be spaced at six-inch intervals in both directions and extend at least one foot beyond the outer surface of the first section. Depth of the poured base shall extend eight inches beneath the bottom surface of the existing main. Rebar mat shall be set on brick so that it will be centered within the eight-inch base beneath the existing main. A minimum four inches of PennDOT 2B (AASHTO 57) stone shall be provided beneath the poured base.
 - (6) Concrete shall be extended as a cradle beneath existing main for a minimum of three feet beyond the manhole wall. Cradle shall be a minimum six inches in depth beneath the bottom of the existing main and shall be provided with four (Grade 60) No. 4 bars.
 - (7) Vibrators shall be used to consolidate concrete around the rebar mat and around the periphery of the first section.
 - (8) Concrete shall be allowed to cure for 24 hours before installing remaining sections.
3. Drop Manholes.
- A. All drop manholes of new construction shall have base of drop monolithically poured with the manhole base. Refer to applicable manhole detail.
 - B. Field-poured drop manholes may only be constructed for connection of a drop to an existing manhole. Refer to applicable manhole detail.
4. Manhole Rungs, Frames and Covers.
- A. Manhole rungs, frames and covers shall be made accurately to the pattern and dimensions specified.

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- B. Frames shall be set to the correct elevation (slopes as may be required to meet slope of roadway crown and profile when in the cartway or stabilized shoulder) on two concentric rows of flexible plastic gasket. Flange shall have fifteen-sixteenths-inch-diameter concentrically drilled holes for four three-fourths-inch-diameter galvanized steel anchor bolts on a thirty-two-and-one-half-inch bolt circle. Bolts shall be sufficiently long to be securely anchored in a steel channel cast horizontally into the manhole cone section.
 - C. All manhole frames and covers shall be Neenah Model No. R-1658 with self-sealing O-ring gasket, concealed pick hole and Type C drop handle. Water-tight manholes shall be self-sealing, gasketed and bolted with four three-inch-long stainless steel bolts.
5. Concrete Easements.
- A. Protection of Wells.
 - (1) Any sewer pipe over six inches in diameter installed within 50 feet of water supply wells shall be encased with a minimum of six inches of concrete all around the pipe.
 - (2) Concrete is to have a minimum compressive strength of 2,000 psi at 28 days; additives may be used to accelerate set. No stone bedding is required under pipe encased in concrete for this specific situation.
 - B. Utility and Stream Crossings. Refer to design requirements of §§18-313 and 18-314.
6. Terminal manholes and pipe depths shall be designed to accommodate future sanitary sewer extensions. Additionally, terminal manholes shall be located accordingly within the limits of site boundary to accommodate the future extension.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §502; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-344. Chimney Seals.

- 1. Internal and/or external manhole chimney seals shall be installed within new or existing manholes at the direction of the Township. Materials shall be as manufactured by Cretex (or equivalent).
- 2. Sizing and ordering of chimney seals shall be in accordance with manufacturer procedures.
- 3. Internal Rubber Seals. Internal rubber seals shall consist of the following components:

- A. The flexible rubber sleeve, extensions and wedge strips shall be extruded from a high-grade rubber compound conforming to the applicable requirements of ASTM C-923 with a hardness (durometer) of 45 ± 5 .
- B. The sleeve shall be double-pleated with a minimum unexpanded vertical height of eight inches and a minimum thickness of $3/16$ inch and shall be capable of a vertical expansion when installed of not less than two inches. The top and bottom section of the sleeve shall contain an integrally formed expansion band recess and multiple sealing fins.
- C. The extension shall have a minimum thickness of $3/16$ inch. The top section of the extension shall be shaped to fit into the bottom band recess of the sleeve under the bottom chimney seal band. The bottom section of the extension shall contain an integrally formed expansion band recess and multiple sealing fins matching that of the rubber sleeve.
- D. Any splice used to fabricate the sleeve and extension shall be hot vulcanized and have a strength such that the sleeve can withstand a one-hundred-eighty-degree bend with no visible separation.
- E. The continuous wedge strip used to adapt the rubber sleeve to sloping surfaces shall have the slope differential necessary to provide a vertical band recess surface, be shaped to fit into the band recess and have an integral band restraint. The length of the wedge strip shall be such that, when its ends are butted together, it will cover the entire inside circumference of that band recess needing slope adjustment.
- F. The expansion bands used to compress the sleeve against the manhole shall be 16-gauge stainless steel conforming to ASTM A-240, Type 304, with a minimum width of $1\ 3/4$ inches.
- G. The expansion mechanism shall have the capacity to develop the pressures necessary to make a watertight seal and shall have a minimum adjustment range of two diameter inches. Studs and nuts used for this mechanism shall be stainless steel conforming to ASTM F-593 and 594, Type 304.
- H. Manhole cover must be removed to allow any accumulated fumes to dissipate. Open additional manholes or use a blower to ventilate if necessary.
- I. The contractor shall field measure the inside diameter of the manhole frame base and the manhole chimney cone; then determine whether the inside surface of the frame is straight (vertical) or tapered (and the amount of taper). This information is necessary to obtain the proper size of bands, the size and shape of seal and the need for and slope of a wedge insert.
- J. The surfaces against which the sleeve is to be compressed shall be circular, clean, reasonably smooth, and free of any loose material and excessive voids. If the masonry surface is rough or irregular, which would not provide an ef-

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fective seal, it shall be smoothed with an approved low-shrink mortar. A bead of butyl rubber caulk, conforming to ASSHTO M-198 Type B, may be applied to the lower sealing surface of the sleeve to fill any minor irregularities in the masonry surface. Any flaws in the manhole frame, such as cracks, pits or protrusions, shall be repaired by either filling with mortar or grinding smooth.

- K. The lower three inches of the manhole frame shall be cleaned with a wire brush to remove any loose rust or scale. Any imperfections must be repaired by either grinding smooth or filling with mortar. A reasonably smooth, clean sealing surface is required.
- L. All loose and protruding mortar and brick from the upper seven inches of chimney shall be removed, and the surface shall be cleaned by wire brushing. A four-inch-wide sealing surface starting two inches down from the bottom of the frame shall be provided. This surface must be circular, reasonably smooth, clean and free of any loose material or excessive voids. If the masonry surface is rough and irregular, a hard mortar sealing surface must be formed using a low-shrink mortar.
- M. Casting shall be realigned if it is offset more than approximately three inches from the chimney.
- N. A visible line or series of alignment marks must be placed around the frame 2 3/4 inches up from the bottom edge of the frame for normal positioning. The sleeve can be installed higher in the frame if necessary, in which case marks should be raised accordingly.
- O. Rubber sleeve must be installed with the printing at the top, and line the top edge up with the previously applied marks.
- P. Outside of one stainless steel band must be lightly lubricated with gasket lube and then installed in the upper band recess so that the slotted end laps over the end with the studs and the studs extend through the adjustment slot. Self-locking nuts must be placed and tightened sufficiently to draw the lapped ends of the band close enough to allow the attachment of the expansion tool. The expansion tool must be positioned to expand the band as required to provide a watertight seal. The two lock nuts must be tightened while the band is in an expanded position.
- Q. If an extension is utilized, refer to the internal or external chimney seal extension specifications of Subsections 4 and 6 of this section.
- R. The bottom section of the sleeve shall be folded up with a continuous bead of butyl rubber chalk applied to the center portion of the sealing fins around the entire circumference of the sleeve and returned to its normal position.

- S. The second band must be lubricated and installed in the loser recess. The second band must be expanded keeping the bands parallel and approximately three inches apart. The bands can be put closer together if excessive sleeve expansion is desired.
 - T. The top and bottom edges of the sleeve must be checked to ensure that it has been properly sealed against the two surfaces.
 - U. The stainless steel expansion bands shall be installed in the top and bottom band recesses after the rubber sleeve has been placed in the proper position and individually tightened as required to provide a watertight seal.
 - V. A wedge insert shall be used (as needed) to adapt the rubber sleeve to a sloping surface. It shall be placed in the appropriate band recess prior to installing the expansion band. The expansion band shall then be installed in the wedge insert/band recess and expanded as required to provide a watertight seal.
4. Internal Extensions. When utilizing internal extensions, the following specifications are to be used in place of Subsection 3P, Q and R:
- A. Once the chimney seal is secured to the manhole frame by use of the first band, the internal extension must be positioned such that the top of the extension fits snugly into the lower band recess of the chimney seal.
 - B. The second band shall be lightly lubricated and installed into the top band recess of the extension. Bands must be kept parallel as the second band is expanded. Lock nuts must be tightened.
 - C. The bottom section of the extension must be folded up to apply a continuous bead of butyl caulk to the center portion of the sealing fins around the entire circumference of the extension sleeve, then returned to its normal position.
 - D. The third band must be lubricated and installed in the lower band recess of the extension. Bands must be kept parallel when using the expansion tool. Lock nuts must be tightened to complete installation.
5. External Rubber Seals. External rubber seals shall consist of the following components:
- A. The flexible rubber sleeve and extension shall be extruded from a high-grade rubber compound conforming to the applicable requirements of ASTM C-923 with a hardness (durometer) of 45±5.
 - B. The sleeve shall be corrugated, with a minimum thickness of 3/16 inch, and shall be available in unexpanded vertical heights of six and nine inches, each capable of a vertical expansion of not less than two inches when installed. The top section of the sleeve shall contain multiple sealing fins and

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be designed to extend both over and under the manhole base flange, thereby allowing it to be mechanically locked in place. The bottom section of the sleeve shall contain an integrally formed compression band recess and multiple sealing fins.

- C. The extension shall have a minimum thickness of 3/16 inch. The top portion of the extension shall be shaped to fit into the bottom band recess of the sleeve and have its own integrally formed band recess which is located such that, when assembled, the recess is centered over that of the sleeve. The bottom section of the extension shall contain an integrally formed compression band recess and multiple sealing fins.
- D. Any splice used to fabricate the sleeve and extension shall be hot vulcanized and have a strength such that the sleeve shall withstand a one-hundred-eighty-degree bend with no visible separation.
- E. The compression bands used to compress the sleeve against the manhole frame shall be 16-gauge stainless steel conforming to ASTM A-240, Type 304, with a minimum width of one inch.
- F. The top compression band shall have a shape and width sufficient to, when tightened, mechanically lock the sleeve and frame together.
- G. The tightening mechanism on both bands shall have the capacity to develop the pressures necessary to make a watertight seal and shall have a minimum adjustment range of two diameter inches. Screws, bolts and nuts used on the bands shall be stainless steel conforming to ASTM F-593 and 594, Type 304.
- H. The contractor shall field measure the outside diameter of the manhole frame base flange, the manhole chimney or grade rings and cone. These measurements are needed to obtain the proper sized rubber seal.
- I. The surface of the manhole chimney or cone/corbel against which the sleeve is to be compressed shall be circular, clean, reasonably smooth and free of any loose material and excessive voids. If the masonry surface is rough or irregular and would not provide an effective seal, it shall be smoothed with an approved low-shrink mortar. A bead of butyl rubber caulk, conforming to AASHTO M-198, Type B, may be applied to the lower sealing surface of the sleeve to fill any minor irregularities in the masonry surface. Any flaws in the manhole frame, such as cracks, pits or protrusions, shall be repaired by either filling with mortar or grinding smooth.
- J. The manhole chimney (when required by the Township) shall be reconstructed with an outside diameter within two inches of the frame base flange to grade as required, making provision for the three-fourths-inch-thick joint under the frame. The sealing surface for the bottom of the sleeve must be approximately two inches wide, reasonably smooth and circular,

and free of any loose material or excessive voids. Mortar must be used to prepare this surface as needed.

- K. A thick mortar course shall be placed on top of the chimney with the three-fourths-inch-thick spacers embedded in it at equal spacing. This three-fourths-inch thickness is not required if the flange is 1 1/2 inches or more larger in diameter than the chimney. Do not use any butyl gasket material such as E-Z Stik or Kent Seal in this joint.
- L. The manhole frame shall be set on top of these spacers, centered on the chimney, and embedded in the mortar course. Mortar shall be raked free for a minimum depth of one inch from the outer surface, and the joint on the inner surface shall be troweled smooth.
- M. Any imperfections shall be ground off or filled in on the edge of the manhole frame base flange, and any loose rust or scale shall be removed to provide a reasonably smooth, clean sealing surface. Strengthening ribs shall be cut back to be flush with the top and back 1/2 inch from the edge of the base flange.
- N. If an extension is to be utilized, refer to the “external extension” specifications included within Subsection 6 of this section.
- O. The sleeve around the manhole frame and chimney shall be placed and the top section of the sleeve shall be fit over and under the edge of the frame base flange. The top band area of the sleeve shall be lubricated with gasket lube.
- P. The top compression band around the sleeve shall be placed and positioned with the long leg of the band extending over the top of the sleeve, and the short leg shall extend into the slot provided in the sleeve. Two studs must be installed in the appropriate set of holes and positioned in the adjustment slot. The band must be drawn tight with the special tool as required to provide a watertight seal. Tighten the two lock nuts while the band is in the drawn position. The bottom section of the sleeve shall be folded up, with a continuous bead of butyl rubber caulk applied to the center portion of the sealing fins around the entire circumference of the sleeve, and returned to its normal position.
- Q. The bottom band recess area shall be lubricated, with the bottom band placed around the sleeve in the recess and the sleeve’s position adjusted so the bands are approximately parallel. The studs must be installed and tightened as required for the top band.
- R. The manhole frame shall be set on top of the three steel spaces, centered on the chimney, and embedded in a mortar course having a minimum finished thickness of 3/4 inch. The outer surface shall be raked free of mortar to a

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minimum depth of one inch, and the inner surface of this mortar joint shall be trowel finished. Butyl gasket material shall not be used in this joint.

- S. The stainless steel bands must be positioned in their respective locations and individually tightened as required to provide a watertight seal after the rubber sleeve has been placed in the proper position around the manhole.
 - T. When an extension is used, it shall be positioned around the outside of the chimney seal sleeve such that the top of the extension fits into the bottom band recess of the sleeve. A bottom band must be positioned in each of the two band recesses of the extension and tightened as required to provide a watertight seal.
 - U. The area immediately around the manhole shall be backfilled with selected material using care not to damage the installed seal and extension.
6. External Extensions.
- A. Extension sleeve shall be placed around the manhole frame and pulled over the chimney until the sealing fins extend down onto the manhole cone.
 - B. The chimney seal sleeve shall be placed around the manhole frame and chimney, fit the top section of the sleeve over and under the edge of the frame base flange. and lubricate the top band area of the sleeve with band lube.
 - C. The top compression band shall be placed around the sleeve and positioned with the long leg of the band extending over the top of the sleeve and the short leg extending into the slot provided in the sleeve. Two studs shall be installed in the appropriate set of holes, positioned in the adjustment slot, and the band drawn tight with the special tool as required to provide a watertight seal and tighten the two lock nuts.
 - D. The extension sleeve shall be positioned around the chimney seal sleeve such that the top of the extension fits into the bottom band recess of the chimney seal and the bands are parallel.
 - E. A flat bottom band shall be lubricated and placed around extension sleeve in the top band recess. Studs shall be installed and the band tightened as required for the external top band.
 - F. The bottom section of the extension shall be folded up with a continuous bead of butyl rubber caulk applied to the center portion of the sealing fins around the entire circumference of the sleeve and returned to its normal position.
 - G. The remaining flat bottom band shall be lubricated and placed around extension in the bottom band recess. The extension shall be adjusted so all

bands are approximately parallel. The studs shall be installed and tightened as required for the other bands, completing installation.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §503; as added by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

F. Highway Restoration.

§18-351. State Highways.

1. All state highways shall be restored in conformance to PennDOT Form 408 (latest edition) or as directed by PennDOT and/or permit specifications.
2. Deviation from state specifications shall require written approval from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §600)

§18-352. Township Roadways (Right-of-Way).

1. All restoration specifications and materials shall conform to PennDOT Form 408 and specifications (latest edition), unless otherwise specified by the Township or noted by these specifications.
2. All backfill within a Township right-of-way (existing or future ultimate right-of-way) shall consist of full stone (PennDOT 2A modified) backfill. Full stone backfill is required regardless of whether trench is beneath the existing cartway, along the shoulder or within the area of a future right-of-way. Full stone backfill requirements shall also apply to existing private streets, roadways and driveways contained within private right-of-way and/or access easements.
3. At any location where existing cartway is disturbed, a minimum five inches of BCBC and two inches of ID-2 binder shall be provided to existing grade.
4. Full cartway width overlay of ID-2 wearing material is required regardless of the extent of encroachment onto the existing cartway unless otherwise specified by the Township.
 - A. The overlay shall extend a minimum of 25 feet beyond the furthest point of disturbance running parallel to the cartway.
 - B. Where trenches cross paved driveway entrances, the driveway entrance shall be completely overlaid within the limits of the right-of-way.
 - C. Where the overlay terminates, a 6:1 paving taper shall be provided (as directed) from the edge of the existing paving to the road center line, and a

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one-foot-wide key (saw cut) shall be provided for tie-in into the existing paving.

- D. ID-2 leveling shall be installed as directed by the Township to correct roadway crown and all irregularities that exist prior to placement of the one-inch minimum ID-2 wearing course overlay. Tack coat placement shall be applied prior to any leveling or overlay placement. Placement of tack coat shall be a distribution vehicle.
- E. Upon completion of the overlay, all preexisting line striping shall be replaced in kind, and all paving seams/structures shall be provided with a one-foot-wide seam seal.
- F. All sidewalk and curb damaged by excavation and construction activity shall be replaced to the satisfaction of the Township.
- G. Earthen areas within the street right-of-way shall be restored in accordance with §18-353, Subsections 3, 4 and 5.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §601)

§18-353. Undeveloped Area.

- 1. Undeveloped area shall be considered as lawn/field area outside of street rights-of-way and/or within easements.
- 2. Backfilling of trench shall be in conformance to earth fill specifications.
- 3. Seeding, fertilizing and mulching specifications shall conform to PADEP Chapter 12 specifications and Bucks County Conservation District Rules and Regulations, PennDOT Form 408 (latest edition) or as specified by the Township.
- 4. A minimum six inches of topsoil depth shall be placed. If existing topsoil depth exceeds six inches, the adjacent existing depth shall be reestablished and matched along the entire trench location.
- 5. Where existing maintained lawn area is disturbed, it shall be restored with approved sodding techniques.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §602; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

§18-354. Backfilling.

- 1. Earth Backfill.

- A. Soil backfill is only permitted within trenches beneath new roadway construction or through undeveloped areas as defined with §18-353, Subsection 1.
 - B. The maximum particle size of rock within earth backfill is eight inches.
 - C. Suitability of earth backfill is at the discretion of the Township. Soil backfill shall be free of roots, woody vegetation, organic material, oversized rocks, trash or other objectionable material.
 - D. Material shall be placed in maximum one-foot loose lifts compacted by a vibratory sheepsfoot trench roller. When material is compacted by use of a jumping jack, eight-inch loose lifts shall be provided.
 - E. Where sufficient room is not left around manholes and structures for compaction by use of a trench roller or jumping jack compactor, full-depth 2A stone backfill shall be provided.
 - F. The developer/contractor shall be responsible for subsequent settlement that occurs through undeveloped areas or within rights-of-way/easements. Trenches shall be topped with additional material as necessary to fill in settlement and be stabilized.
2. Full Stone Backfill.
- A. Full-depth stone backfill shall consist of PennDOT 2A modified stone.
 - B. Compaction shall be in conformance to that specified within Subsection 1 of this section for earth backfill.
 - C. The developer/contractor shall be responsible for any subsequent settlement that occurs within the roadway. Settlement must be immediately corrected with addition of paving material. Any damage that occurs to motor vehicles due to improper trench maintenance shall be the responsibility of the owner/developer.
 - D. Use of slag as granular material, crushed and graded to PennDOT Form 408, "Size and Grading Requirements for Course Aggregate" (Detail Sheet S-14), is not permitted for use in sewer bedding, cover or backfilling.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §603)

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G. Quality Control Testing.

§18-361. General.

1. No final testing shall be performed without the presence of an authorized Township representative. Any defects or problems discovered by developer/contractor during preliminary testing shall be immediately reported to the Township.
2. The developer/contractor shall provide all labor, materials, testing apparatus and accessories for same necessary for specified testing.
3. Satisfactory test results are not to be construed as an approval of system installation. The system is not deemed approved until official acceptance by the Township Board of Supervisors and satisfactory completion of the maintenance period.
4. The developer/contractor shall be held responsible for corrections of failures or defects that may be discovered during testing or the maintenance period at no cost to the Township.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §700)

§18-362. Testing of Manholes; Vacuum Tests.

1. A calibration certificate not more than six months old must be provided to the Township for all test gauges utilized.
2. Prior to testing, manholes shall be thoroughly cleaned and pressure-washed if necessary. All defects and openings shall be sealed with hydraulic cement to the satisfaction of the Township. Flushed material is not permitted to enter the existing sewer system.
3. A successful test shall consist of holding a ten-inch Hg vacuum for a period of one minute with the vacuum pump turned off. The vacuum line to the testing apparatus must be disconnected from the pump during the test.
4. The vacuum may drop a maximum of one inch Hg during the test. A drop of greater than one inch Hg shall be considered a failure.
5. The entire manhole shall be tested, including trade rings and frame.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §701)

§18-363. Deflection Testing of Gravity Sewer.

1. All sewer mains shall be tested for deflection and misalignment using a hand-pulled (go/no go) mandrel. The contractor must submit a notarized certificate to

the Township from the mandrel manufacturer which states that the mandrel was constructed to allow for a maximum deflection of 5% in the PVC pipe.

2. Prior to deflection testing, all sewer lines shall be pressure-jetted to the satisfaction of the Township. The developer/contractor shall be responsible for the water source and proper disposal of flushed material. Flushing of lines by natural gravity flow of water from a truck or fire hydrant shall not be acceptable. Flushed material is not permitted to enter an existing active sewer system. After a section of pipe to be tested has been cleaned to the satisfaction of the Township, the contractor shall pull the mandrel through the pipe by hand.
3. Deflection testing shall not be conducted before 30 days after a section of pipe between adjacent manholes (including service connections) has been properly back-filled.
4. Any section of pipe which will not permit the mandrel to pass through shall be removed and relaid and/or repaired. The corrected section shall be retested before and after backfilling to demonstrate that the pipe meets the maximum allowable deflection specified herein.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §702)

§18-364. Air Pressure Testing of Gravity Sewer.

1. Each length of sewer between manholes shall be tested separately by plugging the open ends of the pipe in each manhole and ends of each service lateral. Pressure-testing shall include all laterals common to the sewer main being tested. Covers for riser pipes of cleanouts (at the right-of-way line) shall be weighted down by sandbags heavy enough to prevent caps from blowing off during testing.
2. A calibration certificate not more than six months old must be provided to the Township for all test gauges utilized.
3. Air from a compressor and control equipment shall be slowly emitted to the section from one of the manhole plugs until a constant test pressure of 4.0 psig is maintained.
4. At this time, the pump shall be turned off and the air supply disconnected from the line. A one-minute stabilization period shall be maintained to permit the air temperature of the pipe wall to equalize. After the stabilization period, the test shall begin, provided that stabilization pressure does not drop below 3.5 psig (whichever is greater) in a four-minute test period.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §704)

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§18-365. Video Inspection.

1. Closed-circuit color television (video) investigation shall be required on all new sewer lines to be dedicated to the Township.
2. Video inspection of a sewer main shall not be performed until lines have been satisfactorily pressure-jetted and tested in conformance to the preceding §§18-361 through 18-364. Final restoration of existing roadways and construction of new road base/paving shall not occur until video inspection has been accomplished and any defects corrected to the satisfaction of the Township.
3. No inspection shall be made without the presence of an authorized Township inspector. Inspection shall be by closed-circuit color television and shall be performed in one section at a time. Pipelines shall be clean and dry throughout prior to television investigation. Television inspection shall be recorded on standard high-quality VHS tape.
4. The television camera used for inspection shall be especially designed and constructed for pipeline inspection and shall have its own lighting system which will produce light levels from 50-1,000 footcandles. The camera must be capable of 360° viewing so lateral connections can be observed. Picture quality shall be such as to produce a continuous six-hundred-line resolution picture showing the entire periphery of the pipe. To ensure picture stability, equipment used shall be constructed in such a manner as to withstand shock and vibration.
5. An inspection record shall be kept which clearly shows exact locations of the following: points of infiltration, locations of pipe deflection, damaged locations, locations of lateral connections or any other condition as required. Stationing shall be measured relative to centers of adjacent manholes. Measurements shall be made at ground level by means of a meter device.
6. The developer/contractor shall keep records of all television investigations performed. These records shall be on a printed form identifying the project, contractor's name, date, manhole, and section location, line size, length of section, known groundwater conditions, weather conditions and any special remarks concerning condition of the line. Two signed copies of each with two copies of the videotaping shall be submitted to the Township upon completion of inspection.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §704)

§18-366. Retesting.

All lines not passing required testing and/or taken up for repair and replacement must be retested in conformance with the preceding §§18-361 through 18-365.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §705)

H. Concrete.

§18-371. General.

1. All concrete work shall be in conformance to PennDOT Form 408 specifications and the latest ACI and ASTM codes.
2. All concrete shall be a certified mix with twenty-eight-day compressive strengths as specified by the Township. All materials for concrete shall be from sources approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
3. Concrete shall be air-entrained within the limits of 3% to 6%. Addition of calcium chloride is prohibited for use as an accelerating agent.
4. Additives are not permitted unless approved by the Township.
5. Cold- and hot-weather concreting shall be performed using techniques as approved by the Township (ACI Code 305-55, ACI 305-72, respectively).
6. All pours shall be monolithic.
7. Addition of water on the job site to certified concrete mixes shall not be permitted under any circumstances.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §800)

§18-372. Forming.

1. All encasements, specifically for drop connections and deep lateral connections, shall be formed using acceptable standard techniques.
2. Forms shall be sufficiently braced to prevent bowing, shifting, failure of forms or loss of concrete.
3. Vibrators shall be used for consolidating concrete within form work.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §801)

§18-373. Mortar.

1. Mortar shall be composed of 2 1/2 parts sand and one part Portland cement by volume.
2. Lime shall not be used in any situation.

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(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §802)

I. Standards and Details.

§18-381. General.

1. The following drawings are provided as supplementary information and pictorial documentation to certain parts of the preceding specifications.²
2. These drawings do not depict or represent all requirements as specified within the preceding Part. Refer to all sections for specific information.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §900)

§18-382. Detail Index.³

1. S-1 Type A (Standard) Manhole.
2. S-2 Type B (Shallow) Manhole.
3. S-3 Precast Drop Manhole Base (New Construction Only).
4. S-4 Drop Manhole (New Construction Only).
5. S-5 Standard Type A and Type B Field Cast Drop Manholes (Tie-in to Existing Manholes Only).
6. S-6 Standard Manhole Ladder Rung Requirements.
7. S-7 Standard Self-Sealing Manhole Casting.
8. S-8 Typical (Go/No Go) Hand Pulled Mandrel (5% Deflection).
9. S-9 Typical Lateral and Cleanout Installation Within Right-of-Way.
10. S-10 Typical Lateral/Cleanout Construction (Onlot).
11. S-11 Typical (Deep) Lateral Connection.
12. S-12 Sleeve Procedure for Cleanouts and Vent Pipes.
13. S-13 Installation of Lateral Connections (After Main Installation).

² Editor's Note: The Sewer Specifications drawings are included at the end of this chapter.

³ Editor's Note: The Sewer Specifications drawings are included at the end of this chapter.

14. S-14 Course Aggregate Requirements.
15. S-15 PennDOT Form 408 Concrete Requirements.
16. S-16 Pipe Bedding Requirements and Typical Trench Cross-Section Within Right-of-Way and Beneath All Existing Roadways and Driveways.
17. S-17 Pipe Bedding Requirements and Typical Trench Cross-Section (Undeveloped Areas).
18. S-18 Examples of Full Width Cartway Overlay Requirements.
19. S-19 General Paving Requirements.
20. S-20 Typical Sidewalk Restoration.
21. S-21 Standard Curb Restoration Requirements.
22. S-22 Seeding Requirements (Bucks County Conservation District).
23. S-23 Seeding Requirements (PennDOT Form 408 Specifications).
24. S-24 Sodding Specifications.
25. S-25 Sodding Specifications (Continued).
26. S-26 New Sewer/Existing Utility Crossing (Sewer Under Utility) Case I and Case II.
27. S-27 New Sewer/Utility Crossing (Sewer Over New or Existing Utility): Case I and Case II; Vertical Separations from 0 to 30 Inches.
28. S-28 New Sewer/New Utility Crossings; Vertical Separation Greater than 30 Inches.
29. S-29 New Utility/Sewer Crossing (Utility Over Existing Sewer); Vertical Separation 18 Inches or Less.
30. S-30 Stream Crossing Detail.
31. S-31 External Manhole Chimney Seal.
32. S-32 Internal Manhole Chimney Seal.
33. S-33 Minimum Cone Dimensions for Manhole Chimney and Joint Seal.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §901; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

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J. Penalties and Violations: Miscellaneous.

§18-391. Penalties and Violations.

1. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of this Part, upon conviction thereof in an action brought before a District Justice in the manner provided for the enforcement of summary offenses under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 plus costs and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. Each day that a violation of this Part continues or each section of this Part which shall be found to have been violated shall constitute a separate offense.
2. In addition to the penalties as set forth above, the Township Solicitor may seek injunctive relief in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure.
3. Any person, firm or corporation who knowingly makes any false statements, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan, test or other document or files required to be maintained pursuant to this Part shall be subject to penalties as set forth in Subsection 1 above of this section.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §1000; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996; and by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)

§18-392. Miscellaneous.

1. The Board of Supervisors may adopt by separate resolution such regulations as deemed necessary to implement the purpose and intent of this Part.
2. Application, inspection and professional fees/escrows shall be established by separate resolution by the Board of Supervisors. Fee/escrow shall include all reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the Township for administration, review and inspection of sanitary sewer facilities, including design and installation.

(Ord. 146, 2/18/1992, §1001; as amended by Ord. 167, 12/17/1996)

PART 4

USE, INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION

§18-401. Definitions.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meanings of terms used in this Part shall be as follows:

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD) — the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20°C., expressed in milligrams per liter.

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.

BUILDING SEWER — the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called “house connection.”

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

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

GARBAGE — the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and serving of foods.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES — the wastewater from industrial processes, trade or business, as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

MAY — is permissive. (See “shall.”)

MG/L — milligrams per liter.

NATURAL OUTLET — any outlet, including storm sewers, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or groundwater.

PERSON — any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group.

pH — the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions, in grams, per liter of solution. Natural

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water, for example, has a pH value of seven and a hydrogen-ion concentration of 10^{-7} .

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 with no particle greater than 1/2 inch in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER — a common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility, and includes the lateral from the main sewer up to the curblineline or edge of the cartway pavement.

PWTA — the Pennridge Wastewater Treatment Authority or its authorized agents or representatives.

SANITARY SEWER — 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.

SEWAGE — the same as wastewater; and both shall mean the spent water of a community. Sewage and wastewater may be a combination of the 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.

SEWER — a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

SHALL — is mandatory. (See “may.”)

SLUG — any discharge of water or wastewater which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds, for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes, more than five times the average twenty-four-hour concentration or flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system or performance of the wastewater treatment works.

STORM DRAIN or STORM SEWER — a drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water or surface water from any source.

SUPERINTENDENT — the Superintendent of Wastewater Facilities or of Water Pollution Control of the Township or authorized deputy, agent or representative.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS — total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids and that is removable by laboratory filtering prescribed in “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater,” and referred to as “nonfilterable residue.”

TOWNSHIP — East Rockhill Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

UNPOLLUTED WATER — water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefitted by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES — the structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS — an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial and sludge; sometimes used as synonymous with ‘waste treatment plant,’ or ‘wastewater treatment plant’ or ‘water pollution control plant.’

WATERCOURSE — a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water, either continuously or intermittently.

(Ord. 53, 11/14/1977, Art. I)

§18-402. Use of Public Sewers Required.

1. 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 Township or in any other area under the jurisdiction of said Township any human or animal excrement, garbage or objectionable waste.
2. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Township or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Township any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this Part.
3. The owner of all houses, buildings or structures within 150 feet of the public sewer and used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes situated within the Township, where there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the Township, 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 the provisions of this Part within 90 days after the date of official notice to do so, provided that connection is feasible under normal engineering practices.

(Ord. 53, 11/14/1977, Art. 2)

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§18-403. Building Sewers and Connections.

1. No unauthorized person or persons 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.
2. There shall be two classes of building sewer permits: (A) for service to residential establishments; and (B) for service to industrial and commercial establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the Township. The Superintendent shall have the authority to prescribe the items to be included in the permit application. The application for the permit shall list the name of the property owner and the name of the registered plumber who is going to make the connection to the public sewer. This permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Superintendent or PWTA. A permit and inspection fee in an amount as established, from time to time, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors for a residential building sewer permit and a fee in an amount as established, from time to time, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors for an industrial or commercial building sewer permit shall be paid to the Township at the time the application is filed. All building sewer permit applications under Subsection 2(B), above shall be reviewed and approved, in writing, by the PWTA prior to permit issuance. The permit fees described in this subsection are independent of and in addition to any charges, connection fees or assessments the Township has against property owners for financing the construction of the entire public sewer system in the Township itself.
3. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the Township and PTWA from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
4. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, unless the Superintendent determines that the property can be adequately served by less than one building sewer for each building with negligible effect on the health, welfare and safety of the occupants and users of the property as well as the public at large.
5. Old 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 Part.
6. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing and back-filling the trench shall all conform to the requirements of the Building and Plumbing Code [Chapter 5] or other applicable rules and regulations of the Township. 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.

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 sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
8. No person or persons shall make connection of roof downspouts, sump pumps, foundation, 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.
9. All connections to the public sewer shall be made by a plumber registered by the Township to perform plumbing work in the Township or a person deemed capable by the Township. The Superintendent shall require a hydraulic (water) or air test at the expense of the property owner on each connection to the public sewer, and the Superintendent shall have authority to approve the kind and matter of the hydraulic (water) or air test.
10. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the Building and Plumbing Code [Chapter 5] or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and the WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made acceptably gastight or watertight and verified by proper testing. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Superintendent before installation.
11. 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 made under the supervision of the Superintendent or his representative. The type of pipe and connection for the sewer pipe shall be approved by the Superintendent.
12. 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 Township.
13. No excavation, construction or connection work shall be commenced within a Township right-of-way until the owner, his agents or independent contractor shall have first filed a bond in double the amount of the cost of the work to be performed, to be determined by Township, agreeing to indemnify and save harmless the Township against any and all loss, damages, costs and expenses which the Township may thereafter suffer, incur, be put to or pay by reason of the failure to complete properly any of the aforesaid excavation, construction or connection work.

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14. No permit granted by the Superintendent shall be construed to permit any interference with, or disturbance of, any state or county or other municipal highway pavement or any excavation in any road, street, or public place unless the permit shall expressly so provided. No permit shall be granted for such interference or disturbance of said pavement or for excavation for sewer purposes in any public street or public place unless the applicant shall first have obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, county or municipality, as the case may be, a permit therefor in accordance with requirements of the municipality having jurisdiction. The applicant shall provide such liability insurance as may be required before such permit is issued. Any permit fee, bonding or other expense in connection with issuance of a permit for opening any street or pavement shall be deemed to authorize only those activities stated in the application therefor. The permittee or his duly authorized representative shall guard, barricade and light all excavations and restore all public property in a manner satisfactory to the Township.
15. All holding tanks, septic tanks and other on-site sewage disposal systems may be retained by the property owner for use other than for collection and treatment of any sanitary sewage, provided that the use does not otherwise violate any Township ordinance or regulation or any state or federal law or regulation. However, in the event any on-site system retained by the property owner presents a health or safety hazard or is not structurally sound, then, upon reasonable notice to the property owner, the holding tank, septic tank, or other on-site sewage disposal system is to be cleaned out or filled in or shall be removed and the remaining space filled in within a reasonable time unless the on-site system can be made structurally sound or the health and safety hazard to the Township be abated to the satisfaction of the Township.

(Ord. 53, 11/14/1977, Art. 3; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)

§18-404. Protection from Damage.

No person or persons 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 or persons violating this provision shall be subject to prosecution under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Ord. 53, 11/14/1977, Art. 5)

§18-405. Powers and Authority of Inspectors.

1. The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the Township or PWTA, 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 the provisions of this Part.

2. The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the Township or PWTA are authorized to obtain information concerning industrial processes which have a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the wastewater collection system. The industry may withhold information considered confidential. The industry must establish that the revelation to the public of the information in question might result in an advantage to competitors.
3. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Subsection 1 above, the Superintendent or duly authorized employees of the Township and PWTA shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the owner. For the purpose of this section, the term "owner" is defined to mean and include the lawful owner of the premises, the operator of any lawful business on the premises, the tenant, lessee and any other person lawfully occupying the premises by and with the consent and permission of the owner.
4. The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the Township or PWTA, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall also be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Township 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, which shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved or as condemned.
5. The Superintendent shall have the right to enter the premises of any property owner connected to the public sewer system at reasonable times to trace the sewer pipe from its point of connection with the public sewer to all toilets and other wastewater connections on the premises to verify that no sump pumps or other illegal pumps or devices have been connected to the sewer system.

(Ord. 53, 11/14/1977, Art. 6)

§18-406. Penalties.

1. Any person found to be violating any provision of this Part, except §18-595, shall be served by the Township with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit, as determined by the Superintendent or PWTA, for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.
2. Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in Subsection 1 of this section, upon conviction thereof in an action brought before a District Justice in the manner provided for the enforcement of summary offenses under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 plus costs and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. Each day that a violation

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

of this Part continues or each section of this Part which shall be found to have been violated shall constitute a separate offense.

3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Part shall become liable to the Township for any expense, loss or damage occasioned the Township by reason of such violation and shall be liable to the PWTA for any expense, loss or damage occasioned the PWTA by reason of such violation. The expenses, loss or damage to either the Township or to the PWTA shall include, but not be limited to, legal expenses, engineering expenses, expert witness fees and costs and court fees.

(Ord. 53, 11/14/1977, Art. 7; as amended by Ord. 192, 4/18/2000)