

VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND, OHIO
Sewer Use Ordinance
Ordinance: 1994-16
As Amended Via Ordinance 2006-13 & 2011-20

An ordinance establishing rules and regulations governing the use of the sewage system in the Village of New Richmond, Ohio.

Be it enacted by the council of the Village of New Richmond, Ohio, the following:

Section 1 – Definitions

Building Drain-shall mean 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 a building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning three (3) feet outside the building wall.

Building Sewer- shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

Combined Sewer – Shall mean intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

Commercial- retail or wholesale business establishments that discharge wastewater, as defined in (wastewater definition) into the public wastewater treatment system, works, and facility.

Foundation Drains- subsurface drains lay around the foundation of a building, either within or outside the building foundation for the purpose of carrying around or subsurface water to some point of disposal.

Garbage- shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food and from the commercial handling, storage, and sale of produce.

Industrial- shall include users discharging waste resulting from manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into other products. These activities occur in establishments usually described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and material handling equipment.

Institutional/Governmental- hospitals, nursing homes, schools, city, county, state or federal buildings, or facilities that discharge wastewater into the public wastewater treatment system, works, and facility.

“May” is permissive; “shall” is mandatory.

Natural Outlet- shall mean outlet, including storm sewers and combines sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface groundwater

“NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit shall mean the same as such is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, and in Public Law 92-500, Section 402.

Nonsanitary Flow- storm water originating from downspouts, storm and groundwater drains, and foundation drains.

Public Sewer- shall mean any sewer owned by the Village, including storm, sanitary or combined sewers.

Residential- a principal family residence or habitation classified as a single family, multifamily, or apartment dwelling that discharges domestic sanitary wastewater having characteristics of 250 milligrams per liter biochemical oxygen demand and 200 milligrams per liter suspended solids into the public wastewater treatment system, works, and facility.

Sanitary Sewer- shall mean a sewer which carries sanitary and industrial wastes, and to which storm, surface, and groundwater are not intentionally admitted.

Sewage- shall mean the combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions (including polluted cooling water).

Sewage System- shall mean the structures, equipment, and process required to collect, transport, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent and accumulated residual solids and shall be synonymous with “wastewater treatment system”.

Storm System- a pipe or conduit designed for the purpose of carrying storm, surface, cooling, and drainage water from the point of origin to some point of disposal, but which is not intended to carry domestic or industrial sewage.

“Shall” is mandatory; “may” is permissive.

Slug- shall mean 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 24 hours concentration of flows during normal operation.

User- shall mean any person who discharges, causes, or permits the discharge of wastewater into the wastewater treatment system.

Village –shall mean Village of New Richmond, Ohio, acting through its duly authorized officials and employees.

Wastewater- shall mean the liquid and water-carried waste from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, or storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is discharged or permitted to enter the wastewater treatment system.

Wastewater Treatment System – shall mean the structures, equipment, and process required to collect, transport, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent and accumulated residual solids and shall be synonymous with “sewage system”.

Section II- Nonacceptable Wastewater and Industrial Pretreatment

1. The Village shall make and enforce rules and regulations establishing the types and characteristics of sewage, industrial wastes, and other matters which shall be discharged into the sanitary sewerage system, the types and characteristics of sewage and industrial wastes admissible to the system only after pretreatment, and otherwise governing the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, and other matters into the system in the interest of safety and efficient operation of the wastewater treatment plant. Applicable industrial pretreatment conditions and industrial pretreatment regulations, as promulgated under Section 307 (b) of the clean water Act, are here by incorporated in this ordinance and made a part thereof.
2. An industry must, upon application for sewer service, present to the Village a tabulation of the chemical analysis of the wastes to be discharged to sewerage system and the volume of such wastes, or if this is not available, the expected waste analysis based on similar processes now in operation.
3. In cases where the character of sewage or industrial waste from any manufacturing or industrial plant, building, or premises is such that it will damage the sewerage system or cannot be treated satisfactorily at the wastewater treatment plant, the Village shall compel such users to dispose of such waste and prevent it from entering the sewerage system.
4. In cases where the character of the sewage or industrial waste from any manufacturing or industrial plant, building, or premises is such that it imposes an unreasonable burden upon the sewage collection, pumping, or treatment works greater than that imposed by the average sewage entering the sewerage system, the Village may; compel such manufacturing or industrial plant, building, or premises to pretreat such sewage in such manner as specified by the Village before discharging it into the sewerage system; require flow control or equalization of such wastes so as to avoid any “slug” loads or excessive loads that may be harmful to the treatment works; or require payment of a surcharge on any excessive flows or loadings discharged to the treatment works to cover the additional costs of having capacity for and treating such wastes.
5. The discharge of nonacceptable industrial wastewater into the sewerage system, whether directly or indirectly, is prohibited; wastewater shall be deemed nonacceptable when the concentration of harmful or toxic substances in the

wastewater exceeds certain prescribed tolerable limits. Toxic or harmful substances include , but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

<u>TOXIC OR HARMFUL SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>TOLERABLE LIMITS</u>
Arsenic	0.2 mg/1
Barium	1.0mg/1
Boron	5.0mg/1
Cadmium	0.1mg/1
Chromium +3	0.5mg/1
Chromium +6	0.5mg/1
Cobalt	1.0mg/1
Copper	0.5mg/1
Cyanide (HCN)	0.5mg/1
Fluoride	5.0mg/1
Iron	5.0mg/1
Lead	0.5mg/1
Mercury	0.2mg/1
Molybdenum	5.0mg/1
Nickel	2.0mg/1
Phenols	5.0mg/1
Selenium	0.1mg/1
Silver	0.03mg/1
Sulfides	50.0mg/1
Total Dissolved Solids	1,500.0mg/1
Tungsten	5.0mg/1
Zinc	2.0mg/1
Radioactive Substances	Gross Beta activity (in the known absence of strontium and Alpha emitters)-1,000 micra micro curies per liter

The preceding list of harmful substances is subject to revisions as required to meet current water quality standards or effluent standards imposed by state or federal agencies. In special cases (low volume users), the concentration of toxic or harmful substances in the wastewater may be exceeded if it is determined by the Village that the total pounds of toxic or harmful substances discharged to the sewage system are not harmful to or will not interfere with the sewage treatment process or will not violate water quality effluent standards.

6. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, either directly or indirectly to the sewerage system, any of the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes:
 - Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 Degrees F.

- Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel, oil, mineral oil, or other volatile flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.
- Any noxious or malodorous gas or substance which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, is capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life or of preventing entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
- Any waters or wastes having a ph lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.0 or having any other corrosive property of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the sewerage system.
- Any ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, wood, punch manure, hair and fleshing, entrails, lime slurry, line, chemical, or paint residues, cannery wastes bulk solids, or any other solid objects or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow operation of the sewerage system.
- Any waters or wastes containing a toxic or poisonous substance in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewerage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewerage system.
- Any water or wastes containing emulsified oil or grease exceeding, on analysis an average of 50 milligrams of oil and grease per liter determined as total soluble matter.
- Any garbage that has not been properly shredded to a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions of the sewer and with no particle greater than ½ inch in any dimension.
- Any water or wastes containing suspended solids of such character or quality that unusual attention or expense is required to handle such materials at the sewage treatment plant, or having a chlorine demand greater than 25 parts per million.
- Any waste containing substances that would result in a violation of the NPDES permit.

The above list is subject to revisions as required to meet current water quality standards imposed by the state or federal agencies.

7. No statement contained in this Section shall be interpreted as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Village and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Village for treatment . In all such cases, the provisions set forth in the Village

Ordinance establishing Sewer Service charges will be governing factors in any contracts entered into.

8. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Village, they are necessary for proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, and other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

Grease and oil interceptors shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature. They shall be of substantial construction, watertight, and equipped with easily removable covers which when bolted in place shall be gastight and watertight. Where installed, all grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the owner at his expense, in continuous efficient operation at all times.

Section III-Use of Public Sewers

1. It shall be unlawful to discharge into any natural outlet within the Village of New Richmond, Ohio, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Village, any wastewater or other polluted waters.
2. It shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater without first obtaining the required permits from the Village.
3. No person, firm, or corporation shall discharge of cause to be discharged any storm water, groundwater roof runoff, subsurface drainage, cooling water, or unpolluted, industrial water to any sanitary sewer.
4. It shall be unlawful to discharge into the building sanitary sewer the surface water, which collects in basement or foundation excavations. If the building sanitary sewer is complete before the plumbing can be connected thereto, the builder or sewer tapper shall keep the end of the building sanitary sewer tightly closed with a plumber's plug or other watertight plug.
5. The owner(s) of all houses, building, or other properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the Village and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the Village, is hereby required at the owner's expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly to the proper public sewer in accordance with the rules and regulations within 30 days after date of official notice to do so, provided the foundation wall of the structure from which sewage or other wastes

originated is less than 200 feet from the nearest boundary of the right-of-way within which the sewer is located.

6. No person, firm or corporation shall be permitted to connect to or discharge wastewater to the Village of New Richmond, Ohio sewage system unless it has been determined by the Village that there is sufficient capacity in the system to collect, convey, and treat the proposed wastewater discharge of such person, firm, or corporation.
7. All new or replacement sanitary sewer connections discharging to the New Richmond Wastewater Treatment Plant, which do not fall under the requirements of the Village of New Richmond Subdivision Regulations, shall be constructed in accordance with Appendix A of this ordinance. Prior to installation of a new or replacement sewer connection as detailed in the aforementioned, approval from the Village Administrator or his/her designee is required.

Section IV – Wastewater Monitoring and Inspection

1. All industrial users who discharge or propose to discharge wastewaters to the wastewater treatment system shall maintain such records of production and related factors, effluent flows, and pollutant amounts and concentrations of such that are necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance and any applicable state or federal pretreatment standards or requirements.
2. Such records shall be made available upon request by the Village. All such records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to officials of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) upon demand.
3. If so ordered by the Village, the owner or operator of any premises or facility discharging industrial wastes into the system shall at his own cost and expense suitable monitoring equipment to facilitate the accurate observation, sampling, and measurement of wastes. Such equipment shall be maintained in proper working order and kept safe and accessible at all times.
4. The monitoring equipment shall be located and maintained on the industrial user's premises outside of the building. When such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, the Village may allow such a facility to be constructed in the public right-of-way, with the approval of the public agency having jurisdiction of such right-of-way, and located so that it will not be obstructed by public utilities, landscaping, or parked vehicles.
5. When more than one user can discharge into a common sewer, the Village may require installation of separate monitoring equipment for each user. When there is a significant difference in wastewater constituents and characteristics produced by different operations of a single user, the Village may require that separate monitoring facilities be installed for each discharge.

6. Whether constructed on public or private property, the monitoring facilities shall be constructed in accordance with the Village requirements and all applicable construction standards and specifications.
7. Compliance determinations with respect to the prohibitions and limitations stated in Section II may be made on the basis of either instantaneous grab samples or composite samples of wastewater. Composite samples may be taken over a 24-hour period, or over a longer or shorter time span, as determined necessary by the Village in order to meet the needs of specific circumstances.
8. Laboratory analysis of industrial wastewater samples shall be performed in accordance with the current edition of "Standards Methods", "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste" published by the U.S. EPA, or the "Annual Book of Standards, Part 23, Water, Atmospheric Analysis", published by the American Society for Testing and Materials. Analysis of those pollutants not covered by these publications shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA). In addition, all measurement, tests, and analysis of the characteristics of wastewater shall also be made in conformance with the October 16, 1975 Federal Register (40 CFR Part 136) entitled "Guidelines for Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants".
9. Sampling of industrial wastewater for the purpose of for the purpose of compliance determination, with respect to the prohibitions and limitations stated in Section II, will be done at such intervals as designated by the Village.
10. Duly authorized employees of the Village bearing proper credentials and identifications 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 Ordinance.
11. Duly authorized Village employees 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 provided that the industry establishes that revealing such information to the public might result in an advantage to competitors.
12. While performing necessary work for private properties, referred to in item 10 above, the Village or duly authorized employees of the Village shall observe all safety rules applicable to premises.

Section V – Protection from Accidental Discharge

1. Each industrial user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes regulated by this ordinance. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge or prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner's or

operator's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the Village for review , and shall be approved by the Village before construction of the facility. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user, from the responsibility to modify his facility to meet the requirements of this Ordinance.

2. If, for any reason, a facility does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any prohibition or limitations in this Ordinance, the facility responsible for such discharge shall immediately notify the Village so that corrective action may be taken to protect the treatment system. In addition, a written report addressed to the Village detailing the date, time, and cause of the accidental discharge; the quantity and characteristics of the discharges, shall be filed by the responsible industrial facility with five (5) days of the occurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

Section VI – Violation, Penalties, and Right of Appeal

1. Whenever the Village finds that any person has violated or is violating any prohibition, limitation, or provision of this Ordinance, they may serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty (30) days for a satisfactory correction thereof. Such notice shall also state that any person in violation of this Ordinance shall be liable for any resulting damages or applicable fines.
2. If the violation is not corrected by timely compliance, the Village may order any person who causes or allows an unauthorized discharge to show cause before the Public Works Committee (PWC) why service should not be terminated. A notice shall be served on the offending party, specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the PWC regarding the violation, and directing the offending party to show cause before the PWC why an order should not be made directing the termination of service. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least twenty (20) days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent or officer of a corporation.
3. The PWC may itself conduct the hearing and take the evidence, or may designate any of its members or any officer or employee of the Village to;
 - (A) Issue in the name of PWC notices of hearings requesting the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in any such hearings.
 - (B) Take the evidence.
 - (C) Transmit a report of the evidence and hearing, including transcripts and other evidence, together with recommendations to the PWC for action thereon.
4. At any public hearing, testimony taken before the PWC or any person designated by it must be under oath and recorded steno graphically. The transcript, so recorded,

will be made available to any member of the public or any part to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges therefore.

5. After the PWC has reviewed the evidence, it may issue and order the party responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, the sewer service be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances shall have been installed or existing treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are properly operated, and such further orders and directives are as necessary and appropriate.
6. Any discharge in violation of the substantive provisions of this Ordinance or an order of the PWC shall be considered a public nuisance. If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into the Village treatment system contrary to the substantive provisions of this Ordinance, or any order of the PWC, the PWC shall commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the New Richmond Mayor's Court.
7. Any person who is found to have violated an Order of the PWC, or how willfully or negligently failed to comply with any provision of this Ordinance, and the orders, rules, and regulations issued hereunder, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense. Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed as separate and distinct offense. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the Village may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, court reporters' fees, and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person found to have violated this Ordinance or the orders, rules, and regulations issued hereunder.
8. Any person found guilty by the PWC of violating any provision of this ordinance should have the right to appeal that decision before the full Village Council. They shall also have all rights of appeal available to them through the court system.

Section VII - Interceptors

(A) GENERAL

- (1) Interceptors shall be provided, operated and maintained whenever liquid or liquid wastes are received by the plumbing system which may contain flammable, explosive, noxious toxic, gaseous, corrosive or other materials that may be hazardous to the building or its occupants, or that may be harmful to the building drainage system, the wastewater system, sewage treatment plant or its processes. Deleterious and detrimental materials include but are not limited to greases, oils, sugars, paraffin or other waxes, plastic wastes, paints and other coatings, sands, silts, clays and similar earthly materials will be intercepted and prevented from entering the wastewater system.*

(1-B) Businesses operating within a permanent structure(s) which are licensed as Retail Food Establishment (RFE), Food Service Operation (FSO) or Temporary Food Service Operation (FSO) operating seven (7) consecutive days or greater than fifty two (52) days a year shall discharge through an interceptor before entering the public sewer system.

(2) Wastes from industrial processes, meat packing and food processing industries, and similar processing plants shall be handled in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, or the proper authority in charge of the sewage system into which the wastes are to be discharged. The plans and specifications submitted for approval shall include a full description of the wastes, their characteristics and volume. The system, shall be approved by the proper authority, before any work or construction is begun.

(3) Corrosive wastes shall be treated as provided in rule 4101:2-63-04 of the Administrative Code.

(4) Interceptors may be pre-built or engineered units, or they may be constructed or assembled at the site of the work and shall be designed and installed in accordance with the accepted engineering practice.

(5) Where pre-built units are used, they shall be sized and installed in accordance with the manufactures specifications, drawing and instruction for the intended service.

(6) All interceptors shall be of such capacity and volume as to retain the liquid for a sufficient length of time to permit the deleterious and detrimental materials to separate from the other wastes before they are discharged into the building drain or sewer. If necessary, strainers shall be installed, to retain and collect solid materials, one half inch or larger in any dimension.

(7) Interceptors shall be located so as to be readily accessible at all times. All materials removed shall be disposed of in a manner that will not permit them to enter the sewage system or wastewater plant.

(8) Where flammable, toxic noxious or gaseous wastes which may be hazardous to the building or its occupants are received by the interceptor, the cover shall be non absorbant, be bolted and gasketed, so as to make it gas tight.

(9) Where non-hazardous wastes are received by the interceptor, a solid cover, of sufficient weight, to hold it in its frame or secured by suitable fasteners shall be used. If in an area that water may pond or in a parking or paved area the cover shall be non-absorbant, be bolted and gasketed so no liquids may enter the interceptor.

(10) Interceptors shall be constructed of suitable impervious materials not affected by the wastes received. The interceptor shall be designed to withstand the internal pressures and external forces to which it may be subjected in any part of the interceptor. All piping and metals shall resist corrosion to the same degree that soil and waste piping resist ordinary sewage waste.

(B) OIL INTERCEPTORS''

(1) Oil Separators required. At repair garages; gasoline stations and oil service facilities with grease racks; car washing facilities; and at factories where oily and/or flammable liquid wastes are produced or used, separators shall be installed into which all oil-bearing, grease-bearing or flammable wastes shall be discharged before emptying into the building drainage system or other point of disposal. Wastes from interceptors shall not be discharged into any street, alley or onto the surface of the ground.

(2) Separation of liquids. A mixture of treated or untreated light and heavy liquids with various specific gravities shall be separated in an approved receptacle.

(3) Oil Separator design. Oil separator shall be designed as follows:

General design requirements. Site-built oil interceptor conforming with the following prima-facia evidence conforming to accepted engineering practice.

(A) The interceptor shall be of sufficient size to retain the materials and volumes of liquids and separated materials.

(B) The horizontal cross sectional area of the interceptor shall be at least twenty-four inches in diameter. There shall be at least twelve inches of ventilating space above the invert of the inlet.

(C) The top of the outlet shall be at least twenty-four inches below the invert of the inlet. The outlet shall rise adjacent to and external to the interceptor to the outlet drain where a double tee or cross fitting with the run vertical shall connect to the outlet riser and the outlet drain line. The top of the cross and the backside of the cross shall extend upward to grade level where a clean-out plug of same size shall be installed.

(D) The interceptor shall have a depth at least twelve inches below the invert of the outlet in the wall of the interceptor receiver and more if necessary to retain the intercepted materials between cleanings.

(E) The outlet of the interceptor shall be at least four inches in diameter. The outlet drain shall be vented as per the Ohio Plumbing Code.

(F) The venting space in the receiver shall be vented by at least a three- inch vent extending up from all other vents through the roof. Wash sinks that are trapped in the service area may be permitted to discharge into the local vent from the interceptor.

(4) Sizing of interceptors. Sizing of interceptors shall be based on the liquid depth, which is the effective volume.

(A) Interceptors shall have a minimum capacity of five cubic feet for the first one hundred square feet of area to be drained, plus one cubic foot for each additional one hundred square feet of area to be drained into the separator.

(B) Interceptors for mechanical car washing installations shall be designed on the volumes of water and wastes produced and the rates of flow thereof.

(C) GREASE INTERCEPTORS:

(1) Grease interceptors for kitchen wastes shall be installed so that they will receive all grease bearing kitchen wastes. Clermont County Sewer Regulations does not permit discharge of a garbage disposal into the sewer system. Grease interceptors shall be installed immediately outside the building where there is easy access for cleaning. If outside installation is physically prohibitive, a variance may be applied for through the authority having jurisdiction.

(2) The grease interceptor shall be cleaned frequently and cleaned as often necessary to retain the grease wastes. The Sewer District having jurisdiction may require scavenger hauler tickets if grease is detected through discharge into the sewer system. The materials removed in cleaning shall be removed from the premises for disposal and not be deposited in the plumbing system .The use of enzymes for the cleaning of grease interceptors is not permitted.

(3) Pre-built interceptors eight feet in length or longer must be equipped with openings at least twenty-four inches in diameter and located over the inlet and the outlet baffles. Sizing shall conform to U.S. EPA Design Manual for Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems, or with accepted engineering practice.

(A) The top of the outlet shall be at least twenty-four inches below the invert of the inlet. The outlet shall rise adjacent to and external to the interceptor to the outlet drain where a double tee or cross fitting with the run vertical shall connect to the outlet riser and the outlet drain line. The top of the cross and

backside of the cross shall extend upward to grade level where a clean out plug of same size shall be installed.

- (4) Grease traps installed adjacent to equipment capable of fifty gallons per minute flow or less must conform to PDI G-101 Standards.*
- (5) All valves and devices included in the design of the grease interceptors to prevent grease discharge from the interceptor shall be installed in accordance with the manufactures instructions.*
- (6) Grease interceptors are not required on apartments or kitchenette wastes.*

(D) SAND INTERCEPTORS

- (1) Discharge containing sand, dirt solids or semi solids harmful to a drainage system , shall discharge through a sand interceptor.*
- (2) Sand interceptors shall be minimum twenty-four inches square with not less than two-foot depth of sand storage below the discharge drain line.*
- (3) The inlet and outlet piping shall be a minimum three-inches in diameter. The inverts shall be at the same level.*
- (4) Baffles or tees with a turndown tailpiece providing a four inch minimum water seal shall be installed. However, when the sand interceptor discharges through an oil interceptor such as in car washes, the baffles or turndown tailpiece shall not be installed in the sand interceptor, but shall be installed in the oil interceptor at the inlet pipe.*
- (5) The top of the sand interceptor shall be covered with a removable open grating set flush with the finished floor and shall be designed in accordance with the floor loads requirements of the building code.*

(E) SPECIAL USE INTERCEPTORS

- (1) Bottling plant wastes shall be discharged into an interceptor capable of separating broken glass or other solids before discharging liquid wastes into the drainage system.*

(F) ENFORCEMENT

All enforcement of the provisions within section VII of this ordinance shall be completed by the Clermont County Health District during plan review.

Originally Adopted: June 14, 1994

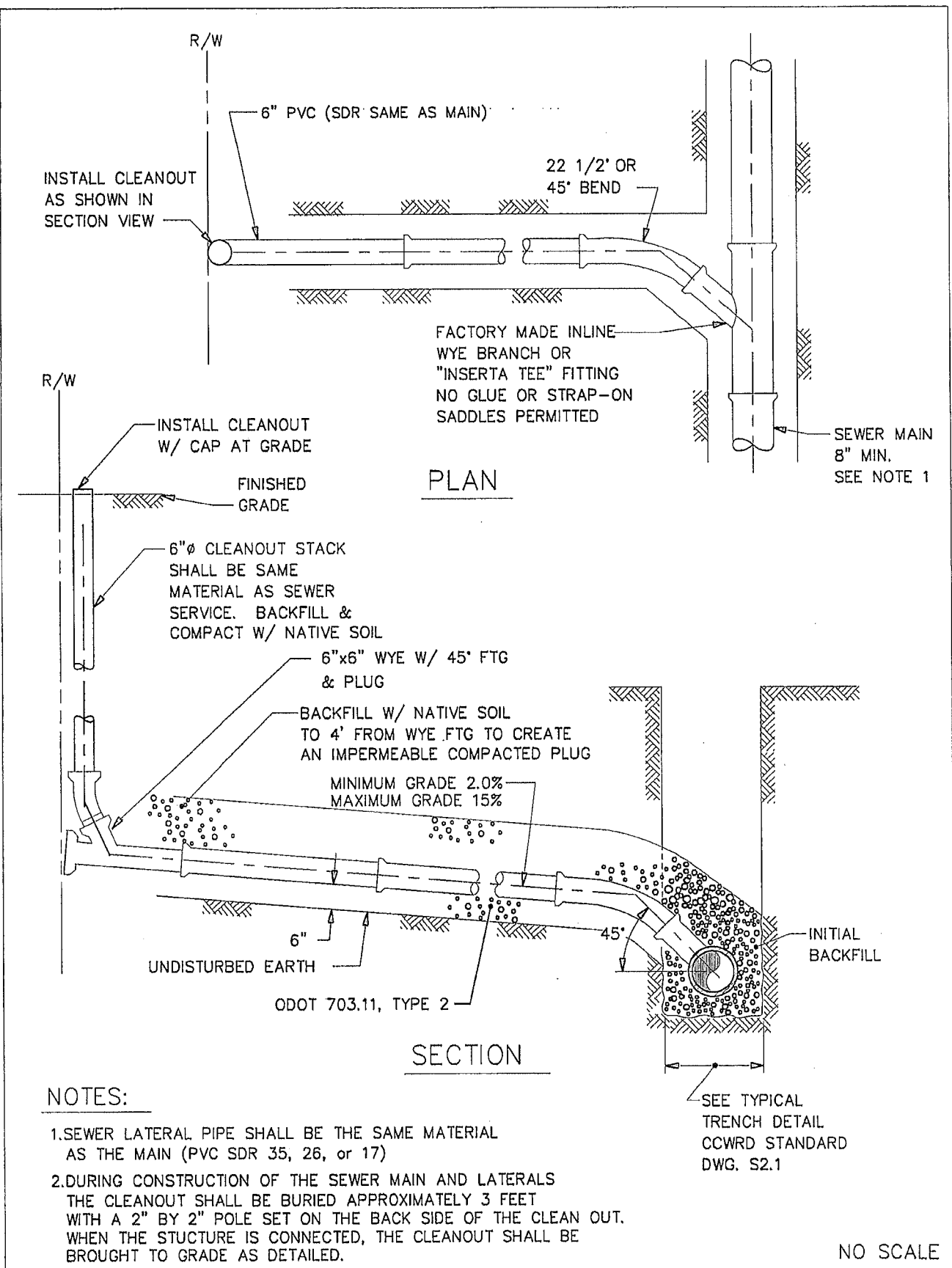
As Amended: April 25th, 2006

As further amended: October 25th, 2011

New Richmond, Sewer Use Ordinance

Appendix “A”

Standard Drawings



CLERMONT COUNTY
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

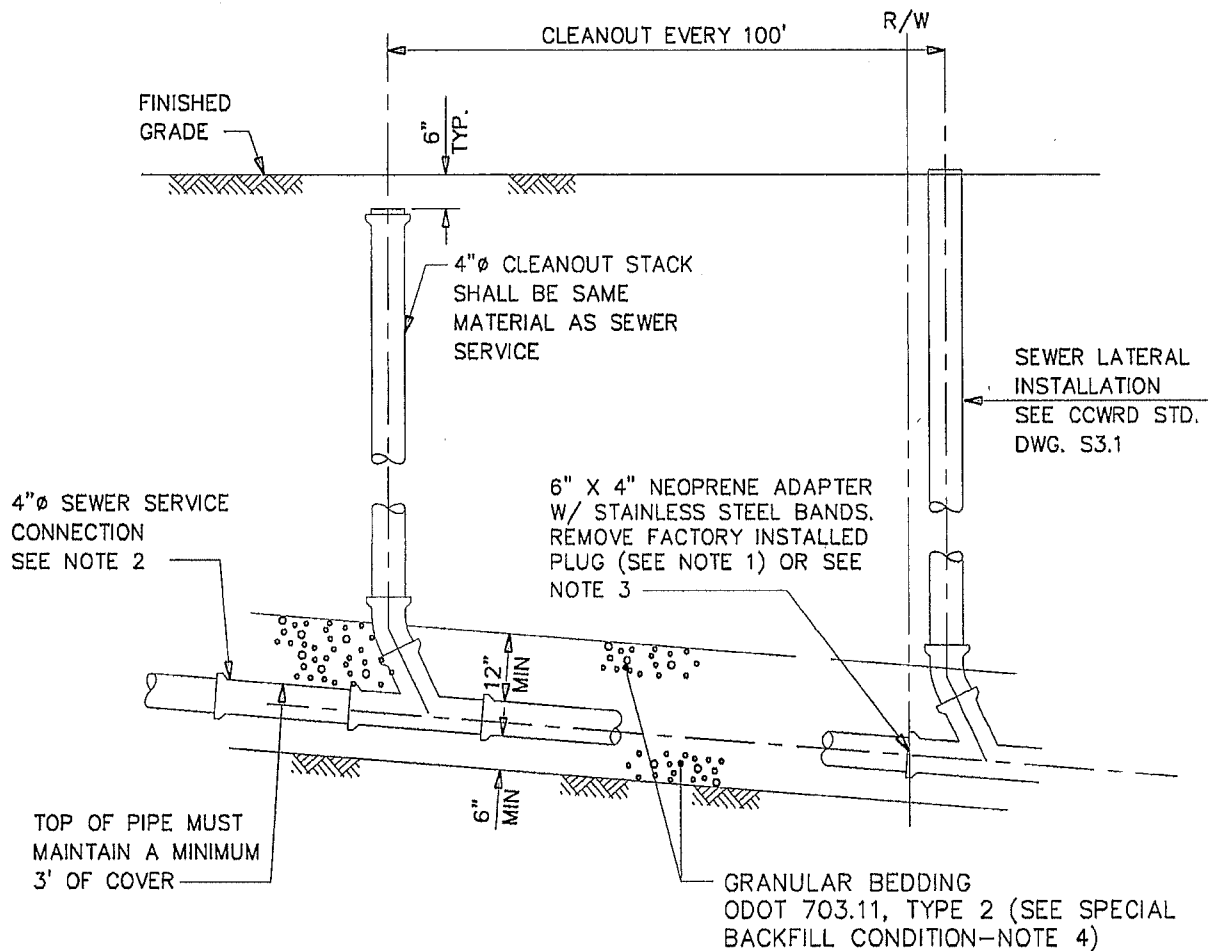
SEWER LATERAL
INSTALLATION

DRAWING NO.

S3.1

APPROVED _____
DATE _____

ADOPTED PER ORD 2011-20



NOTES:

1. SEWER SERVICE CONNECTION TO SEWER LATERAL SHALL BE BY MEANS OF FLEXIBLE PIPE CONNECTORS (SHIELDED COUPLING AND DONUT TYPE) WHEN JOINING PIPES OF DIFFERENT MATERIAL.
2. SEWER SERVICE PIPE MATERIAL SHALL BE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: PVC SCH-40 SOLID WALL, ASTM-D3034 WITH GLUED JOINTS, PVC SDR 35, OR (WHEN SEWER IS 15' OR DEEPER) PVC SDR 26
3. IN LIEU OF CONNECTING TO THE WYE FITTING AT THE R/W LINE, THE BUILDING SEWER MAY BE CONNECTED DIRECTLY TO THE 6" CLEANOUT PIPE, USING THE APPROPRIATE FITTINGS AS EXPLAINED IN NOTE 1.
4. AT A DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 20' FROM THE STRUCTURE NATIVE SOIL (IN LIEU OF ODOT 703.11) WILL BE USED AS BACKFILL FOR APPROXIMATELY 4' TO CREATE AN IMPERMEABLE COMPACTED PLUG.

NO SCALE

CLERMONT COUNTY
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

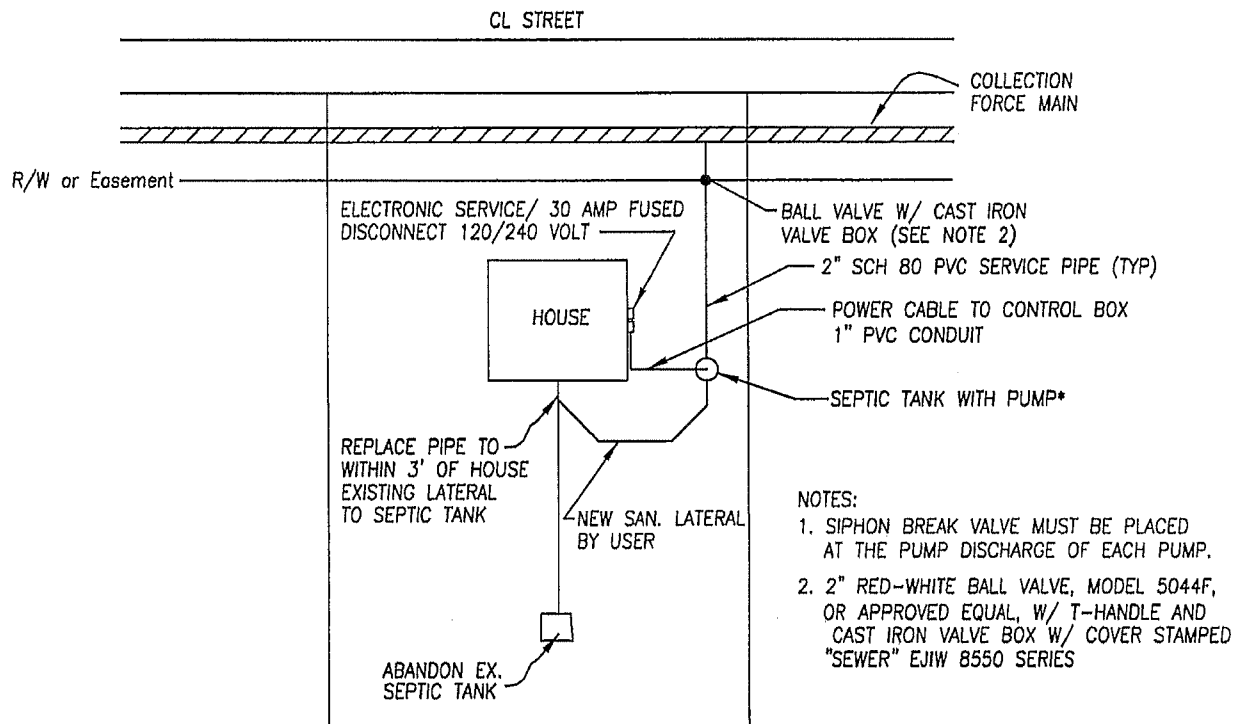
APPROVED _____
DATE _____

ADOPTED PER ORD 2011-20

RESIDENTIAL
SEWER SERVICE
INSTALLATION

DRAWING NO.

S4.2



* CCWRD shall work with home owners and pump manufacturer to determine septic tank and pump location. Septic tank to be located as close to residence and roadway as possible.

TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL CONNECTION

NO SCALE

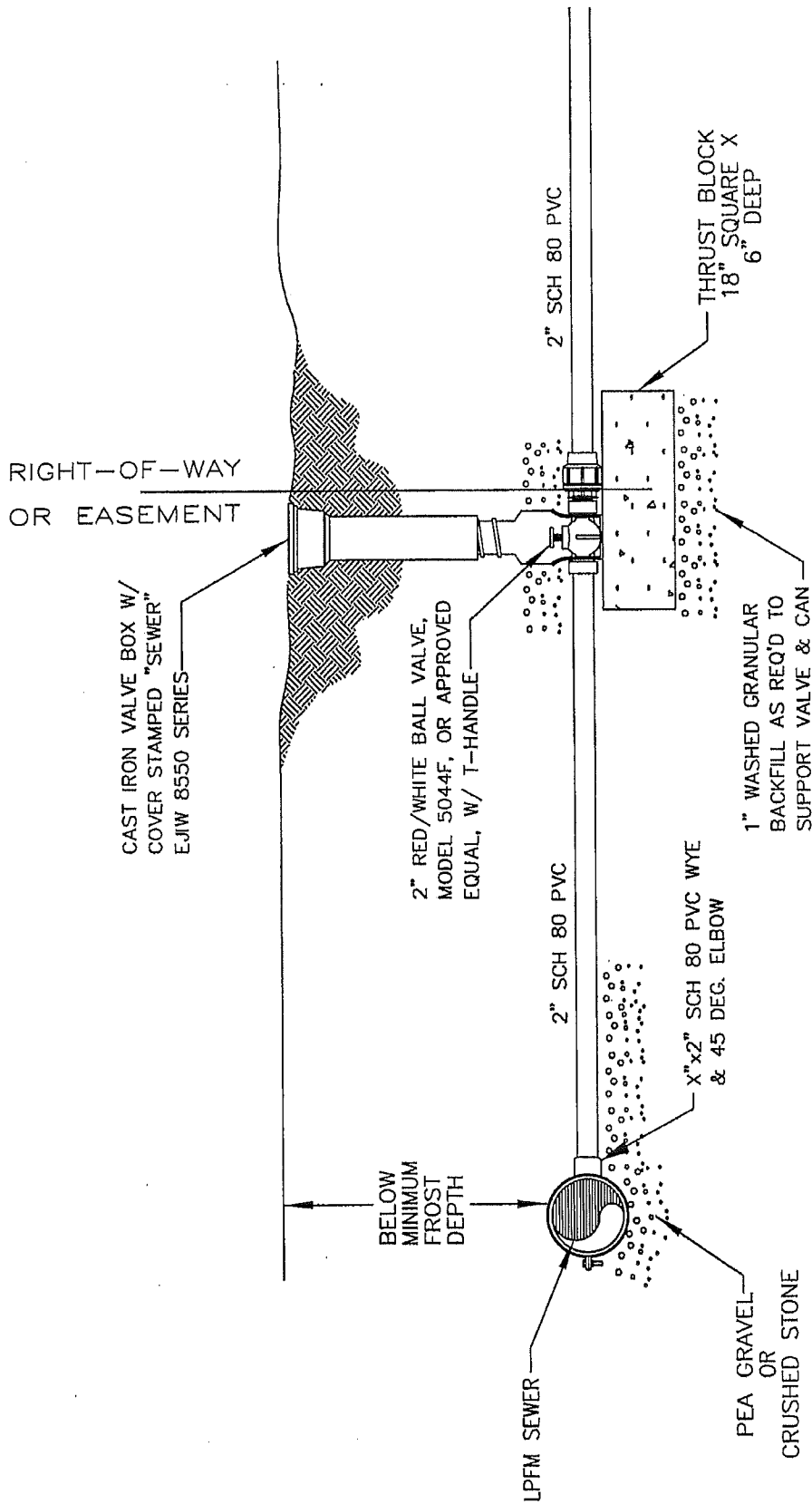
CLERMONT COUNTY
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

APPROVED _____
DATE _
ADOPTED PER ORD 2011-20

TYP. RESIDENTIAL STEP
CONNECTION TO A LOW
PRESSURE FORCE MAIN

DRAWING NO.

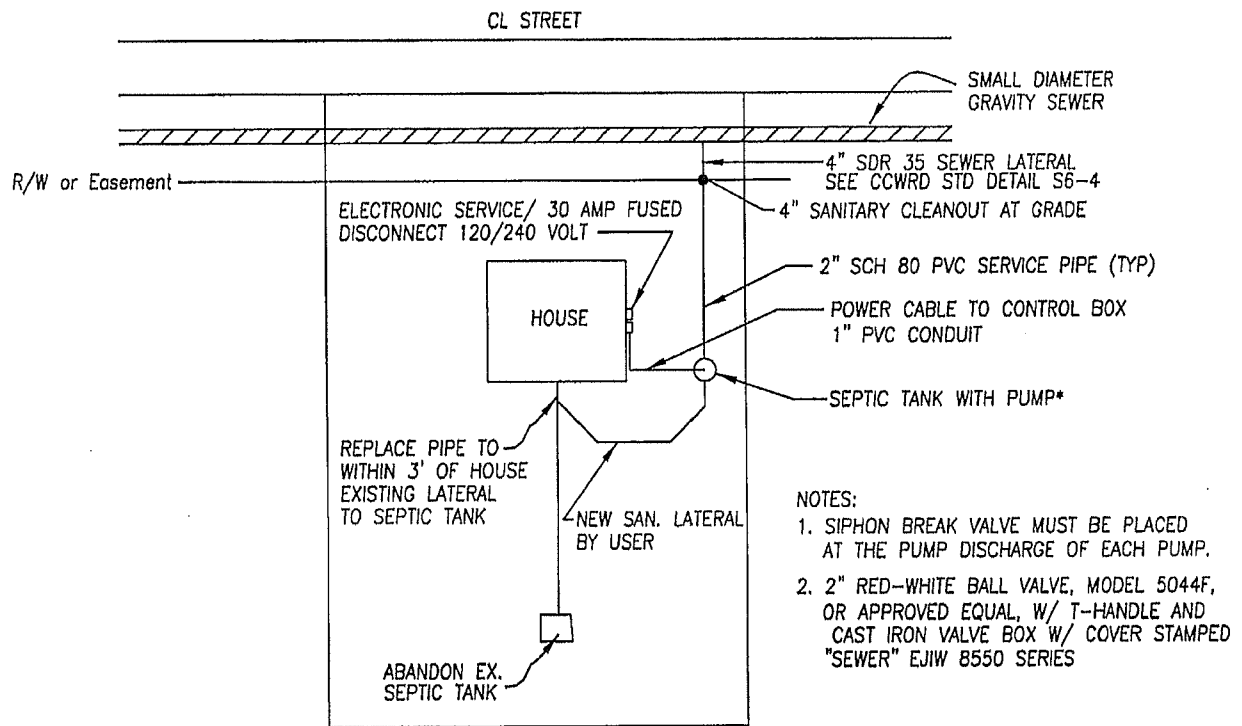
S6.2



TYPICAL LATERAL INSTALLATION

N.T.S.

<p>CLERMONT COUNTY WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT</p> <p>APPROVED _____ DATE _ ADOPTED PER ORD 2011-20</p>	<p>LOW PRESSURE FORCE MAIN (LPFM) LATERAL INSTALLATION</p>	<p>DRAWING NO. S6.2.1</p>
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* CCWRD shall work with home owners and pump manufacturer to determine septic tank and pump location. Septic tank to be located as close to residence and roadway as possible.

TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL CONNECTION

NO SCALE

CLERMONT COUNTY
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

APPROVED _____

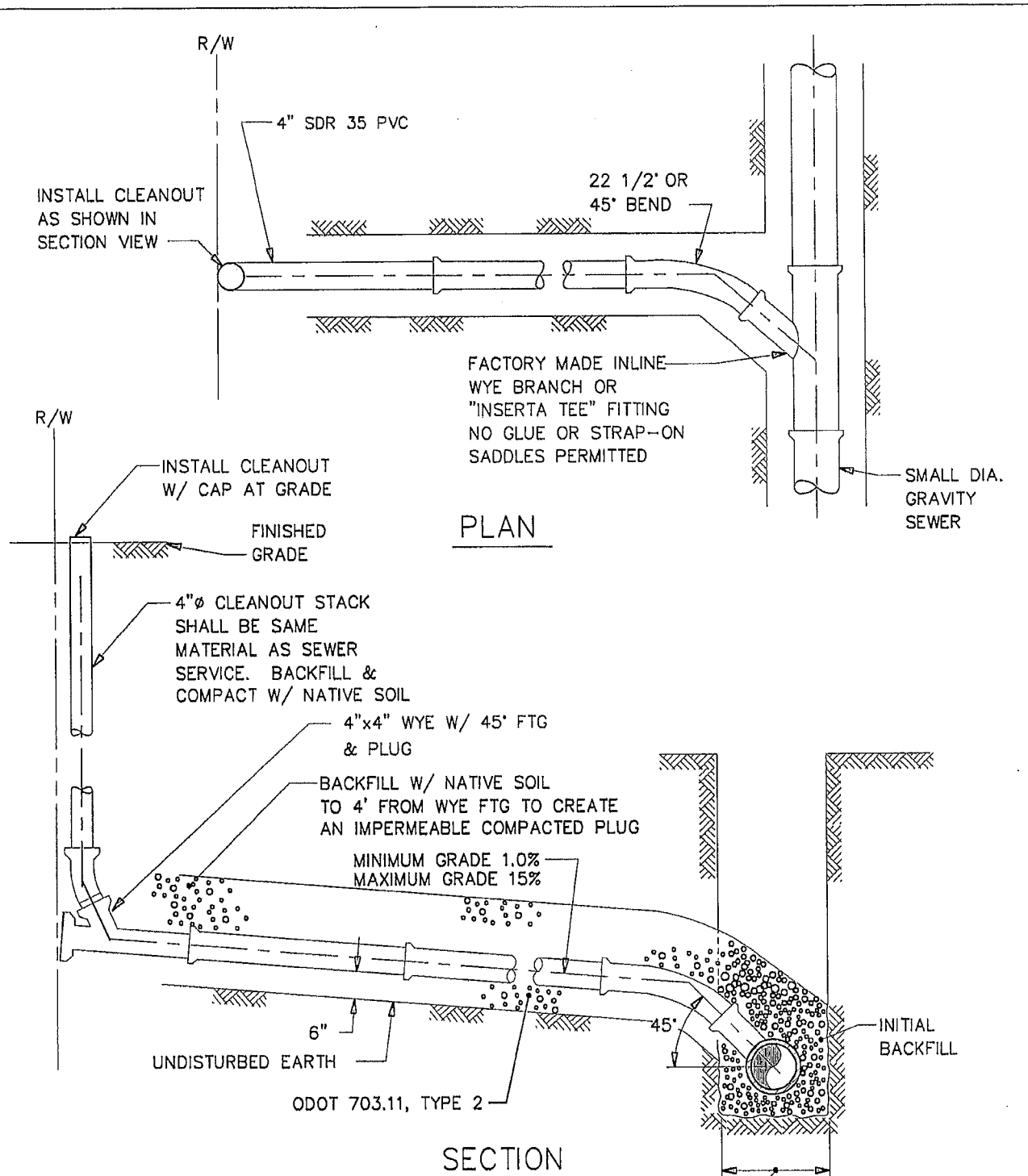
DATE

ADOPTED PER ORD 2011-20

TYP. RESIDENTIAL STEP
CONNECTION TO SMALL
DIAMETER GRAVITY SEWER

DRAWING NO.

S6.3



NOTE:

1. DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE SEWER MAIN AND LATERALS THE CLEANOUT SHALL BE BURIED APPROXIMATELY 3 FEET WITH A 2" BY 2" POLE SET ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE CLEAN OUT. WHEN THE STRUCTURE IS CONNECTED, THE CLEANOUT SHALL BE BROUGHT TO GRADE AS DETAILED.

NO SCALE

CLERMONT COUNTY
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

SMALL DIAMETER
GRAVITY SEWER
LATERAL INSTALLATION

DRAWING NO.

S6.3.1

APPROVED _____
DATE _____

ADOPTED PER ORD 2011-20