

SEWERAGE SURCHARGE — The demand payment for the use of a public sewer and/or sewage treatment plant for the handling of any sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes accepted for admission thereto in which the characteristics thereof exceed the maximum values of such characteristics in normal sewage. (See "volume charge.")

SEWERAGE SYSTEM (also POTW) — All facilities for collecting, regulating, pumping and transporting wastewater to and away from the POTW treatment plant.

SEWER, COMBINED — A sewer designed to receive and transport both surface runoff and sewage.

SEWER, PUBLIC — A sewer in which all abutting property owners have equal rights and the use of which is controlled by the Village of Champlain.

SEWER, SANITARY — A sewer which carries sewage and to which stormwaters, surface waters and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

SEWER, STORM (STORM DRAIN) — A sewer which carries stormwaters and surface waters and drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastewaters, other than cooling waters and other unpolluted waters.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER — See "user, significant industrial."

SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE (SNC) — A user is in "significant noncompliance" if its violation(s) meet(s) one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those, in 66% or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period, which exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter.
- (2) Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those, in 33% or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period, which equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limits multiplied by the applicable TRC. [TRC 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease; TRC = 1.2 for all other pollutants.]
- (3) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or long-term average) that the Superintendent determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass-through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public).
- (4) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the Superintendent's exercise of his emergency authority under Article XI of this chapter.
- (5) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction or attaining final compliance.
- (6) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports and reports on compliance with compliance schedules.

- (7) Failure to report accurately any noncompliance.
- (8) Any other violation which the Superintendent determines will adversely affect the implementation or operation of the local pretreatment program.

SLUG — A substantial deviation from normal rates of discharge or constituent concentration sufficient to cause interference. In any event, a discharge which, in concentration of any 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 flow during normal user operations shall constitute a "slug."

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

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

STATE — State of New York.

STATE'S WATERS — See "waters of the state."

STORMWATER — Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation; also the flow resulting therefrom.

SUBSTANCES OF CONCERN — Those compounds which the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has determined may be harmful to man or the environment.

SUMP PUMP — A mechanism used for removing water from a sump or wet well.

SUPERINTENDENT — Superintendent of Public Works. This definition shall also include his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

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

TOTAL KLELDAHL NITROGEN (TKN) — The result obtained, using an approved laboratory procedure, to determine the quantity of ammonia in a sample and released during the acid digestion of organic nitrogen compounds, expressed as milligrams of nitrogen per liter.

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS — The result obtained, using an approved laboratory procedure, to determine the total quantity of orthophosphate, in a sample of wastewater,

following the hydrolysis of phosphorus compounds, expressed as milligrams of phosphorus per liter of sample.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES — Any substance, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, that when discharged to a public sewer in sufficient quantities may be hazardous to POTW operation and maintenance personnel, tends to interfere with any biological sewage treatment process or tends to constitute a hazard to recreation in the receiving waters, due to the effluent from a sewage treatment plant or overflow point. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the EPA under provisions of CWA 307 (A) or other Acts.

USER — Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the POTW.

USER, EXISTING — A discharger to the POTW who is discharging on or before the effective date of this chapter.

USER, INDUSTRIAL — A discharger to the POTW who discharges nondomestic wastewaters.

USER, NEW — A discharger to POTW who initiates discharge after the effective date of this chapter.

USER, SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL (SIU) — An industrial user of the Village of Champlain POTW who is:

- (1) Subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards promulgated by the EPA.
- (2) Having substantial impact, either singly or in combination with other industries, on the operation of the treatment works.
- (3) Using, on an annual basis, more than 10,000 pounds or gallons of raw material containing priority pollutants and/or substances of concern and discharging a measurable quantity of these pollutants to the sewer system.
- (4) Discharging more than 5% of the flow or load of conventional pollutants received by the POTW treatment plant. [NOTE: A user discharging a measurable quantity of a pollutant may be classified as nonsignificant if, at the influent to the POTW treatment plant, the pollutant is not detectable.]

VILLAGE — The Village of Champlain, as incorporated on September 27, 1873.

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

WASTEWATER — The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastewaters from dwellings, commercial establishments, industrial facilities and institutions, together

with any groundwater, surface water and stormwater that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT — A permit as set forth in Article X of this chapter.

WASTEWATER, UNUSUAL STRENGTH OR CHARACTER — See "sewage, unusual strength or character."

WATERS OF THE STATE (STATE'S WATERS) — All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, squifers, 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.

§ 94-6. Abbreviations.

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
PLR	Code of Public Law and Rules
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
L	Liter
Mg	Milligram
Mg/l	Milligram per liter
NCPI	National Clay Pipe Institute
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
P	Total phosphorus
PSI	Pounds per square inch
POTW	Publicly owned treatment works
PPM	Parts per million, weight basis
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. § 690 L et seq.
U.S.C.	United States Code of Laws
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

TSS Total suspended solids

§ 94-7. Undefined terms.

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

ARTICLE III
Use of Public Sewers Required

§ 94-8. Unsanitary disposal of waste prohibited.

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

§ 94-9. Connection of private sewage system to storm sewer prohibited.

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

§ 94-10. Discharge of sewage into well prohibited.

No person shall discharge sewage into a well.

§ 94-11. Discharge of untreated wastewater prohibited.

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

§ 94-12. Approved wastewater disposal required for building permit.

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

§ 94-13. Use of private wastewater disposal systems.

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

§ 94-14. Connection to public sewer required.

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

§ 94-15. Use of public sewers limited.

The use of the Village of Champlain public sewers shall be strictly limited and restricted, except as provided in § 94-14, to receive and accept the discharge of sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes generated on or discharged from real property within the bounds of the service area of the POTW.

§ 94-16. Acceptance of wastewater from outside service area.

- A. The Village of Champlain Board, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, shall have the authority to enter into agreements to accept sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes, generated by or discharged from persons outside the service area of the POTW.
- B. If the person is a municipality, that municipality shall have enacted a sewer use law as restrictive on the discharge of sewage and other wastes as the restrictions contained in this chapter.
- C. If the person is not a municipality, the discharge shall be made only with the expressed written consent of the Superintendent (the issuance of a permit) setting forth the terms and conditions of such a discharge.

§ 94-17. Moratorium on use; correction of conditions.

At the recommendation of the Superintendent, who determines that one or more segments of the POTW is exceeding its hydraulic capacity at any time or that any specific purpose of this chapter is being violated, the Village of Champlain Board shall have the authority to limit or deny new connections to the POTW until the conditions leading to the moratorium are collected. Such correction may be by:

- A. Construction of new facilities.
- B. Enlarging existing facilities.

- C. Correction of inflow and infiltration.
- D. Cleaning and repairing of existing facilities.

§ 94-18. Basis of sewer use requirement.

All requirements, directives and orders calling for mandatory use of the sewers, within the service area of the POTW, for the proper discharge of sewage and other wastes, including industrial wastes, shall be established and given by the Village of Champlain Board, NYSDEC, USEPA and/or other such state or federal agencies which have enforcement powers.

ARTICLE IV

Private Wastewater Disposal

§ 94-19. Private system required where public system unavailable.

Where a public sewer is not available, under the provisions of § 94-11, the building lateral shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of the rules and regulations of the NYSDOH, to be enforced by the Superintendent and/or the Clinton County Health Department.

§ 94-20. Number of buildings connected to septic tank limited.

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

§ 94-21. Construction permit application; design requirements.

A completed application form, containing results of percolation tests, computations and a plot plan, including the design and cross section of the wastewater disposal system, in relation to lot lines, adjacent and on-site well or water supply and buildings, shall be submitted to the Village of Champlain. A fee, established by Article XII, shall accompany the application. The wastewater disposal system shall be designed by a professional engineer, licensed surveyor or architect and shall be in accordance with the NYSDOH Standards for Waste Treatment Works or NYSDEC Standards for Commercial and Institutional Facilities, as appropriate.

§ 94-22. Construction permit required; inspections.

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

§ 94-23. Repair, rebuilding or relocation of nuisance-causing systems.

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

§ 94-24. Operation and maintenance.

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

§ 94-25. Septage removal.

Where a private wastewater disposal system utilizes a cesspool or a septic tank, septage shall be removed from the cesspool or septic tank, by a licensed hauler of trucked and hauled wastes, at three-year intervals or more frequently.

§ 94-26. Connection to available public sewer required.

At such time that a public sewer becomes available to a property, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer, in compliance with this chapter, and any cesspool, septic tank and similar wastewater disposal facilities shall be cleaned of septage, by a licensed septage hauler.

§ 94-27. Additional requirements.

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

ARTICLE V**New Sewers or Sewer Extensions****§ 94-28. Design requirements; approval required.**

New sanitary sewers and all extensions to sanitary sewers owned and operated by the Village of Champlain shall be designed, by a professional licensed to practice sewer design in the state, in accordance with the Recommended Standards for Sewage Works, as adopted by the Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State Sanitary Engineers (Ten State

Standards), and in strict conformance with all requirements of the NYSDEC. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to and written approval shall be obtained from the Superintendent, the Clinton County Health Department and the NYSDEC before initiating any construction. The design shall anticipate and allow for flows from all possible future extensions or developments within the immediate drainage area.

§ 94-29. Approval; cost of on-premises facilities; installation; inspection.

When a property owner, builder or developer proposes to construct sanitary sewers or extensions to sanitary sewers in an area proposed for subdivision, the plans, specifications and method of installation shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent and the Clinton County Health Department in accordance with § 94-28. Said property owner, builder or developer shall pay for the entire installation, including a proportionate share of the treatment plant, intercepting or trunk sewers, pumping stations, force mains and all other Village of Champlain expenses incidental thereto. Each street lateral shall be installed and inspected pursuant to Article VI, and inspection fees shall be paid by the applicant prior to initiating construction. Design and installation of sewers shall be as specified in § 94-31 and in conformance with Paragraphs 3 through 6 of ASTM Specification C-12. The installation of the sewer shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Superintendent, without prior notice. The Superintendent shall determine whether the work is proceeding in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and whether the completed work will conform to the approved plans and specifications. The sewer, as constructed, must pass the infiltration test (or the exfiltration test, with prior approval), required in § 94-33, before any building lateral is connected thereto. The Superintendent shall be notified 30 days in advance of the start of any construction actions so that such inspection frequencies and procedures as may be necessary or required may be established. No new sanitary sewers will be accepted by the Village of Champlain Board until such construction inspections have been made so as to assure the Village of Champlain Board of compliance with this chapter and any amendments or additions thereto. The Superintendent has the authority to require such excavation as necessary to inspect any installed facilities if the facilities were covered or otherwise backfilled before they were inspected so as to permit inspection of the construction. The Superintendent shall report all findings of inspections and tests to the Village of Champlain Board.

§ 94-30. Plans, specifications and methods of installation to conform to requirements.

Plans, specifications and methods of installation shall conform to the requirements of this Article. Components and materials of wastewater facilities not covered in this chapter, such as pumping stations, lift stations or force mains, shall be designed in accordance with § 94-28 and shall be clearly shown and detailed on the plans and specifications submitted for approval. Force main details are covered in § 94-34. When requested, the applicant shall submit, to the Superintendent and to the Clinton County Health Department, all design calculations and other pertinent data to supplement review of the plans and specifications. Results of manufacturer's tests on each lot of pipe delivered to the job site shall also be furnished, upon request.

§ 94-31. Sewer pipe.**A. General specifications.**

- (1) Sewer pipe material shall be:
 - (a) Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe, heavy wall. Pipe shall be made from Class 12454-B materials or better in accordance with ANSI/ASTM Specifications D-1784. Pipe and accessories shall conform to the requirements of the following, with a minimum pipe stiffness of 46 PSI at a maximum deflection of 5%.
 - [1] ANSI/ASTM D 3034 [four to 15 inches].
 - [2] ASTM F 679 Type I [18 to 27 inches].
 - (b) Ductile iron pipe. Pipe, fittings and specials shall be manufactured in accordance with ASTM Specification A746. Pipe shall have a minimum thickness of Class 50. Fittings shall conform to ANSI Specification A21.11 and have a minimum pressure class rating of 150 PSI. All pipe and fittings shall be cement mortar lined in accordance with ANSI Specification A21.4 at twice the specified thickness and have an internal and external bituminous seal coating. Closure pieces shall be jointed by means of a mechanical coupling of the case sleeve type.
 - (c) Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) Pipe. Pipe and fittings shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification D 2661.
 - (d) Other pipe materials. Other pipe materials require prior written approval of the Superintendent before being installed.
- (2) The minimum internal pipe diameter of a main shall be as follows:
 - (a) Gravity main: eight inches.
 - (b) Force main: four inches.
- (3) Joints for the selected pipe shall be designed and manufactured such that O-ring gaskets of the snapon type are used.
- (4) Gaskets shall be continuous, solid, natural or synthetic rubber and shall provide a positive compression seal in the assembled joint, such that the requirements of § 94-33 are met.
- (5) Joint preparation and assembly shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (6) Y-branch fittings shall be installed, for connection of street laterals, in accordance with §§ 94-46, 94-47 and 94-48.

B. Safety and load factors.

- (1) Selection of pipe class shall be predicated on the following criteria:
 - (a) Safety factor: 1.5.

- (b) Load factor: 1.7.
 - (c) Weight of soil: 120 pounds per cubic foot.
 - (d) Wheel loading: 16,000 pounds.
- (2) Utilizing the foregoing information, design shall be made as outlined in Chapter IX of the Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9, latest edition, Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers, and the pipe shall have sufficient structural strength to support all loads to be placed on the pipe, with a safety factor as specified above. PVC pipe shall not be encased in concrete due to their different coefficients of linear thermal expansion.
- C. Sewer pipe installation.
- (1) Local utilities shall be contacted to verify construction plans and to make arrangements to disconnect all utility services, where required to undertake the construction work. The utility services shall later be reconnected. The work shall be scheduled so that there is minimum inconvenience to local residents. Residents shall be provided proper and timely notice regarding disconnection of utilities.
 - (2) The construction right-of-way shall be cleared only to the extent needed for construction. Clearing consists of removal of trees which interfere with construction, removal of underbrush, logs and stumps and other organic matter, removal of refuse, garbage and trash, removal of ice and snow and removal of telephone and power poles and posts. Any tree which will not hinder construction shall not be removed and shall be protected from damage by any construction equipment. Debris shall not be burned, but hauled for disposal in an approved manner.
 - (3) The public shall be protected from personal and property damage as a result of the construction work.
 - (4) Traffic shall be maintained at all times in accordance with applicable highway permits. Where no highway permits are required, at least 1/2 of a street shall be kept open for traffic flow.
 - (5) Erosion control shall be performed throughout the project to minimize the erosion of soils onto lands or into waters adjacent to or affected by the work. Erosion control can be effected by limiting the amount of clearing and grubbing prior to trenching, proper scheduling of the pipe installation work, minimizing time of open trench, prompt grading and seeding and filtration of drainage.
 - (6) The trench shall be excavated only wide enough for proper installation of the sewer pipe, manhole and appurtenances. Allowances may be made for sheeting, dewatering and other similar actions to complete the work. Roads, sidewalks and curbs shall be cut, by sawing, before trench excavation is initiated.
 - (7) Under ordinary conditions, excavation shall be by open cut from the ground surface. However, tunneling or boring under structures other than buildings may be permitted. Such structures include crosswalks, curbs, gutters, pavements, trees, driveways and railroad tracks.

- (8) Open trenches shall be protected at all hours of the day with barricades, as required.
- (9) Trenches shall not be open for more than 30 feet in advance of pipe installation nor left unfilled for more than 30 feet in the rear of the installed pipe, when the work is in progress, without permission of the Superintendent. When work is not in progress, including overnight, weekends and holidays, the trench shall be backfilled to ground surface.
- (10) The trench shall be excavated approximately six inches deeper than the final pipe grade. When unsuitable soils are encountered, these shall be excavated and replaced with select materials.
- (11) Ledge rock, boulders and large stones shall be removed from the trench sides and bottom. The trench shall be over-excavated at least 12 inches for five feet, at the transition from rock bottom to earth bottom, centered on the transition.
- (12) Maintenance of grade, elevation and alignment shall be done by some suitable method or combination of methods.
- (13) No structure shall be undercut unless specifically approved by the Superintendent.
- (14) Proper devices shall be provided and maintained operational at all times to remove all water from the trench as it enters. At no time shall the sewer line be used for removal of water from the trench.
- (15) To protect workers and to prevent caving, shoring and sheeting shall be used, as needed. Caving shall not be used to backfill the trench. Sheeting shall not be removed but cut off no lower than one foot above the pipe crown nor no higher than one foot below final grade, and left in the trench, during backfill operations.
- (16) The pipe barrel shall be supported, along its entire length on a minimum of six inches of crusher-run maximum one-half-inch stone free of organic material. This foundation shall be firmly tamped in the excavation.
- (17) Bell holes shall be hand excavated, as appropriate.
- (18) Pipe shall be laid from low elevation to high elevation. The pipe bell shall be up-gradient; the pipe spigot shall be down-gradient.
- (19) The joints shall be made, and the grade and alignment chocked and made correct.
- (20) The pipe shall be in straight alignment.
- (21) When a smaller sewer joins a larger one the invert of the larger sewer shall be lowered sufficiently to maintain the same hydraulic gradient. An approximate method which may be used for securing this result is to place the 8.0 depth of both sewers at the same elevation.
- (22) Crushed stone shall be placed over the laid pipe to a depth of at least six inches. The embedment of thermoplastic pipe shall be in accordance with ASTM D2321 using Class 1A or 1B backfill materials. Care shall be exercised so that stone is packed under the pipe haunches. Care shall be exercised so that the pipe is not moved during placement of the crushed stone.