

in accordance with rules and regulations of the Board.

THE CITY OF BINGHAMTON

By: _____
Mayor Owner

VILLAGE OF JOHNSON CITY

By: _____
Mayor Owner

BY: _____
Its _____ User.

IN COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BINGHAMTON

By Councilmen Fedourich, Cahill, Nelson

April 3, 1967

LOCAL LAW OF THE CITY OF BINGHAMTON REGULATING THE USE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SEWERS AND DRAINS, SEWAGE DISPOSAL, THE INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION OF BUILDING SEWERS, AND THE DISCHARGE OF WATERS AND WASTE INTO THE PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEM; AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of The City of Binghamton as follows:

ARTICLE I
DEFINITIONS

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

Section 1

"Engineer" and/or "City Engineer" shall mean the City Engineer of The City of Binghamton, or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

Section 2

"Sewage" shall mean and include the water-carried human or animal wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such ground water infiltration and surface water as may be present. The admixture with sewage as above defined of industrial waste or other wastes as hereinafter defined, also shall be considered "sewage" within the meaning of this local law.

Section 3

"Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Section 4

"Public Sewer" shall mean a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and is controlled by public authority.

Section 5

"Private Sewer" shall mean a building sewer and connection or other sewer not controlled by a municipality or other public authority.

Section 6

"Sewage Treatment Plant" shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

Section 7

"Industrial Waste" shall mean and include any liquid, gaseous, solid or other waste substance or a combination thereof resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business or from the development or recovery of any natural resources.

Section 8

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

Section 9

"Properly Shredded Garbage" shall mean the garbage that has been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in any dimension.

Section 10

"Building Drain" shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of the drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipe inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning 5 ft. outside the inner face of the building wall, and shall mean and include a "house sewer" or a "private" sewer.

Section 11

"Building Sewer" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or to an existing extension from a public sewer when available.

Section 12

"B.O.D.", denoting biochemical oxygen demand, shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under

standard laboratory procedure for five days at 20 degrees Centigrade, expressed in parts per million by weight.

Section 13

"pH" shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution. It is used to indicate the concentration of free acid and free alkali.

Section 14

"Suspended Solids" shall mean those solids that either float on the surface of, or in suspension of water, sewage or other liquids and which are removable by laboratory filtration.

Section 15

"Cooling Water" shall mean the water discharged from any system of condensation, air conditioning, cooling, refrigeration or other, but which shall be free from odor and oil. It shall contain no polluting substances which would produce B.O.D. or suspended solids each in excess of 10 parts per million by weight.

Section 16

"Natural Outlet" shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.

Section 17

"Watercourse" shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

Section 18

"Person," "Enterprise," "Establishment" or "Owner" shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group using the sewage works or sewerage system.

Section 19

"Normal Sewage" shall be regarded as normal for the purpose of this law when it shows by weight a daily average of not more than 200 parts per million of suspended solids, not more than 240 parts per million of B.O.D., and not more than 50 parts per million of ether soluble matter (grease or oil) each per million gallons of daily flow.

Section 20

"Sanitary Sewage" shall mean sewage discharging from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings (including apartment houses) and from office buildings, factories, or institutions, and free from ground surface waters, and industrial wastes.

Section 21

"Slug" shall mean any water or waste exceeding a quantity greater than five times the "Normal Sewage" and which is discharged continually for a period longer than 15 minutes.

Section 22

"Sewer System," "Sewage Works," or "Sewerage System" shall mean and include all sewer pipes and other appurtenances which are used or useful in whole or part in connection with the collection, treatment or disposal of sewage, industrial waste and other wastes and which are owned, operated or maintained by the City individually or jointly with the Village of Johnson City, New York, including sewage pumping stations and sewage treatment and disposal works.

Section 23

"Part" as used in relation to the term "sewer system" shall mean and include all lateral sewers, or all branch sewers, or all interceptors

sewers, or all trunk sewers; and any sewage treatment works, each part with necessary appurtenances including pumping stations.

Section 24

"Storm Sewer" or "Storm Drain" shall mean a pipe or conduit which carries storm and surface water and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes. It may, however, carry cooling water or other stipulated wastes.

Section 25

"Unpolluted Water or Waste" shall mean any water or waste containing none of the following: free or emulsified grease or oil; acid or alkali; phenols, or other substances imparting taste or odor in receiving waters; toxic or poisonous substances in suspension, colloidal state or solution; and noxious or odorous gases. It shall contain not more than 1000 parts per million by weight of dissolved solids, of which not more than 2500 parts per million shall be as chloride with permissible variance subject to review by the Engineer, and not more than 10 parts per million each of suspended solids and B.O.D. The color shall not exceed 50 parts per million.

Section 26

"Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissive.

Section 27

City shall mean The City of Binghamton, in the County of Broome, State of New York.

Section 28

"Other Wastes" shall mean and include garbage, refuse, decayed wood sawdust, shavings, bark, sand, lime cinders, ashes, offal, oil, tar,

dye stuffs, acids, chemicals and all other, dissolved, solid, liquid or industrial waste.

Section 29

"City Treasurer" shall mean and include the City Treasurer of The City of Binghamton.

Section 30

"Plumbing Code" shall mean the Plumbing Code of The City of Binghamton, as amended.

Section 31

"Plumbing Inspector" shall mean the Plumbing Inspector of The City of Binghamton.

Section 32

"Commissioner of Public Works" shall mean the Commissioner of Public Works of The City of Binghamton.

ARTICLE II
USE OF PUBLIC SEWER REQUIRED

Section 33

It shall be unlawful to place, deposit, or permit deposit in an unsanitary manner upon public or private property within the City of Binghamton or in any area under jurisdiction of the said City, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.

Section 34

It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the City or in any area under the jurisdiction of said City, any sanitary sewage, industrial wastes or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this local law, the public health law, and regulations of the New York

State Department of Health, and the Board of Health.

Section 35

So far as is practicable, industrial wastes shall be discharged into the City's sewer system with or without pretreatment, provided the consent of the City Engineer is first obtained, and the rules, regulations and standards hereinafter prescribed are complied with, in the judgment of the Engineer.

Section 36

Written approval by the City Engineer is required for all new discharges of industrial wastes after the effective date of this local law. These shall include all wastes in which the quantity, temperature or chemical characteristics are altered in operation procedures and equipment changes.

Section 37

The discharge of industrial cooling water to the City's sewer system is not permitted except by specific written approval by the Engineer.

Section 38

It shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tanks, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage, within any area where sewer service is available.

Section 39

The owner of all houses, buildings or property used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other similar purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way, in which there is not located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the City is hereby required, at his expense, to install suitable

toilets and facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this local law within 90 days after the date of official notice from the Plumbing Inspector to do so, provided that said public sewer is within 150 feet of the property line.

Section 40

No portion of this Article shall be construed to interfere with or modify the requirements of design, inspection and approval which are imposed by the appropriate health officials, and the State and County Health Departments.

ARTICLE III

BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

Section 41

No person shall uncover, make any connection with, or opening into, or use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit in accordance with the regulations as established by the City, including the Plumbing Code of the City, as amended.

Section 42

There shall be two classes of building sewer permits. Class 1 for residential, and Class 2 for establishments producing commercial or industrial wastes. In either class the owner or his agent, shall make application for such a connection on a special form therefor furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Engineer.

Section 43

All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and maintenance of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner of the property being served. The owner shall indemnify the City for any loss or damage that may directly be occasioned by installation of the building sewer.

Section 44

A separate independent building sewer shall be provided for every building except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, courtyard or driveway.

Under such conditions, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building/the whole considered as one building sewer.

Section 45

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination, and tested by the Plumbing Inspector to meet all requirements of this local law.

Section 46

The building sewers shall be constructed in accordance with the applicable portions of the City Plumbing Code as amended.

Section 47

All excavations for building sewer installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights, so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, sidewalks and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to

City. All necessary permits to the opening of the City and County

streets shall be obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works in advance of the issuance of any sewer permit.

Section 48

Building sewers shall be serviced and repaired by the owner of the property being served to a point within one foot of the pavement edge. Service and repairs of building sewers within the paved areas of public rights-of-way shall be served by the City. Evidence of willful damage to building sewers being served by the City, shall be a violation of this local law.

ARTICLE IV

USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

Section 49

No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any surface water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, cooling water or other unpolluted water, to any sanitary sewer.

Section 50

Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such storm sewers specifically designated or to a natural outlet approved by the Engineer. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process water may be discharged upon approval by the Engineer to a public or private storm sewer or a natural outlet.

Section 51

So far as is practicable, industrial wastes may be discharged into the City Sewer System, with or without pre-treatment, provided the consent of the Engineer is first obtained and the rules, regulations and standards hereinafter prescribed are complied with in the judgment of the Engineer.

Written approval by the Engineer is required for all operations of industrial wastes added to the city sewer system on or after the effective date of this local law. These shall include all wastes in which the quantity, temperature, or chemical characteristics are altered in operation procedures and equipment changes.

Section 52

No industry shall discharge any flow directly into a sanitary or storm sewer. All such discharge shall be through a method to be located between the sidewalk and curb or location agreed upon in writing between such industry and City Engineer and to be built by the owner at the time the connection is made.

Section 53

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into any public sewer any of the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes:

a. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 120 degrees Fahrenheit (49 degrees Centigrade) except by written approval by the Engineer. In such cases, the Engineer may require installation, by the industry, of an approved temperature recorder in the receiving sewer. Where wastes are discharged to concrete sewers, the maximum permissible average temperature of the mixed sewage just downstream of the point of waste discharge shall be determined by the following formula:

$$t = 177 - 94.2 (\log BOC - 2 \log V), \text{ where:}$$

t = temperature, °F. of the mixed sewage just downstream of the point of discharge

log = logarithm to base 10 of the variable indicated

BOD = 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, in parts per million of the mixed sewage just downstream of the point of discharge

V = average flow velocity in the sewer, in feet per second, just downstream of the point of discharge.

For sewers at minimum grade (flow velocity when half full = 2 feet per second), the formula reduces to:

$$t = 234 - 94.2 \log BOD$$

(b) Any water or wastes which contains grease or oil or other substance that will solidify or become discernibly viscous at temperatures under 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

(c) Any water or wastes containing emulsified oil and grease exceeding on analysis an average of 50 parts per million (47 pounds per million gallons) of other volatile matter.

(d) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or mineral oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.

(e) Any water or wastes that contain more than two parts per million by weight of the following gases: hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide, or oxides of nitrogen.

(f) Any ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rubber, rags, feathers, tar, fleshings, entrails, lime slurry, lime residues, beer or distillery slops, chemical residues, paint residues, cannery waste bulk solids, or any solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works.

- (g) Any water or wastes that contain phenols in such quantity that the aggregate of contributions throughout the sewerage service creates treatment difficulties, or produces a plant effluent which may be unsatisfactory.
- (h) Any waters or wastes, acid or alkaline in reaction and having corrosive properties, capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the sewage works. Free acids and alkalis of such wastes must be neutralized, at all times, within a permissible range of pH between 6.5 and 9.5.
- (i) Any waters or wastes containing a toxic or poisonous substance in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create any hazard in the receiving waters or storm water overflows or the effluent of the sewage treatment plant. Materials such as copper, zinc, chromium, and similar toxic substances shall be limited to the following average quantities in the sewage as it arrives at the treatment plant:

Iron as Fe	5 parts per million
Chromium as Cr	5 parts per million
Nickel as Ni	1 part per million
Copper as Cu	1 part per million
Cadmium as Cd	3 parts per million
Zinc as Zn	3 parts per million

At no time, shall the hourly concentration exceed five times the average concentration, and with contributions from individual establishments subject to control in volume and concentration by the Engineer.

(j) Any cyanides in excess of two parts per million by weight as CN in the wastes from any outlet into the public sewers.

(k) Any water or wastes containing the discharge of strong acid from pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.

(l) Any waters containing suspended solids of such character and quantity that unusual provision, attention, or expense is required to handle such materials at the sewage treatment plant.

(m) Any waters or malodorous gas or substance, which either singly or by interaction with any waste is capable of creating a hazard to man or to life or property or of preventing entry into sewers for their maintenance and repair.

(n) Any radioactive substances, without special permit.

(o) Any waters or wastes that for a duration of 15 minutes have a concentration greater than five times that of "normal" sewage as measured by suspended solids and B.O.D.

(p) Any concentrated waste, or any plating solutions, or other wastes which are highly colored, or of unusual volume, concentration or pH.

as for example: (1) total suspended solids of such nature (such as Fuller's Earth), and/or (2) total dissolved solids (such as sodium chloride, calcium chloride, or sodium sulphate) or (3) unusual in S.O.D.

(g) Any waters or wastes which, by interaction with other water wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases or develop color of undesirable intensity, or form suspended solids in objectionable concentration; or create any other condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.

(r) Any garbage other than properly shredded garbage.

Section 54

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 53, any discharge into the public sewer of wastes whose concentration of suspended solids or S.O.D. or grease causes at the municipal sewage works a monthly increase in the average daily analysis of any of these constituents in excess of two per cent of the annual daily average for the previous year, is prohibited.

Section 55

Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Plumbing Inspector, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts or any inflammable 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 of the type and capacity as approved by the Plumbing Inspector, and shall be so 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 and as approved by the Plumbing Inspector. Interceptors shall be equipped with removable covers which when mounted in place shall be gas tight and watertight.

Section 56

All grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the owner at his expense in continuous, efficient operation at all times.

Section 57

The admission into the public sewers of any waters or wastes having the following characteristics shall be prohibited:

- (a) A B.O.D. of more than 240 parts per million; or
- (b) A suspended solids content greater than 300 parts per million; or
- (c) A quantity of substances having the characteristics described in Section 53; or
- (d) An average flow greater than 10 000 gallons per day and shall be subject to review and approval by the Engineer.

where necessary, in the opinion of the Engineer, the owner shall provide

at his expense such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to:

- (a) Reduce the B.O.D. to 240 parts per million and the suspended solids to 300 parts per million; or
- (b) Reduce objectionable characteristics or constituents to within the maximum limits which are provided for in Section 53; or
- (c) Control the quantities and rates of such discharge of waters and wastes.

Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information required for the proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for approval of the Engineer and the New York State Department of Health.

No construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.

Section 58

Where preliminary treatment facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner, at his expense, and shall be subject to the periodic inspection by the Engineer. They shall be the type and capacity approved by the Engineer and must produce an effluent conforming to the provisions of this local law. The owner shall maintain operating records and shall submit to the Engineer a monthly summary report of the character of the influent and effluent as may be prescribed by the Engineer to show satisfactory performance of the treatment facilities.

Section 59

Any approval of the Engineer of a type, kind or capacity of an installation shall not relieve the owner of the responsibility of reworking, enlarging or otherwise modifying an installation if it is found inadequate to accomplish the intended purpose.

Section 60

All measures, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made herein shall be determined in accordance with "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage" and shall be determined at a control manhole provided for herein.

upon suitable samples taken at said control points, and that no manhole has been required the control manhole shall be altered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer at the point at which the building sewer is connected.

Section 61

No statement contained in this Article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the City and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual character or character maybe accepted by the City for treatment subject to an agreement therefor by the industrial concern.

ARTICLE V

PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE

Section 62

No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the public sewage works. Any person violating these provisions shall be subject to immediate arrest under charges of disorderly conduct.

ARTICLE VI

POWER AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

Section 63

The Engineer and other duly authorized officers and employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter upon all private and public property for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this local law during any reasonable hours of the day or at any time during an emergency.

ARTICLE VIII

PENALTIES

Section 64.

Any person violating any provision of this local law shall be guilty of an offense, and any person guilty of such violation shall be liable to a fine which shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) in amount, or to imprisonment not exceeding one hundred and thirty days or to both such fine and imprisonment. Each day in which any violation of any provision of this local law shall continue shall constitute a separate violation.

Section 65

Any person violating any provisions of this local law shall become liable to the City for any expense, loss or damage sustained or incurred by the City by reason of such violation.

ARTICLE VIII
VALIDITY

Section 66

The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence or provision of this local law shall not affect the validity of any other part of this local law which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

Section 67

It is not intended by this local law to repeal by implication any existing or future rules or regulations of the Blooms County Health Department.

Section 68

Nothing herein shall be deemed to relieve any person of the responsibility of complying with the City Health Code as it may be amended.

ARTICLE IX

Section 69

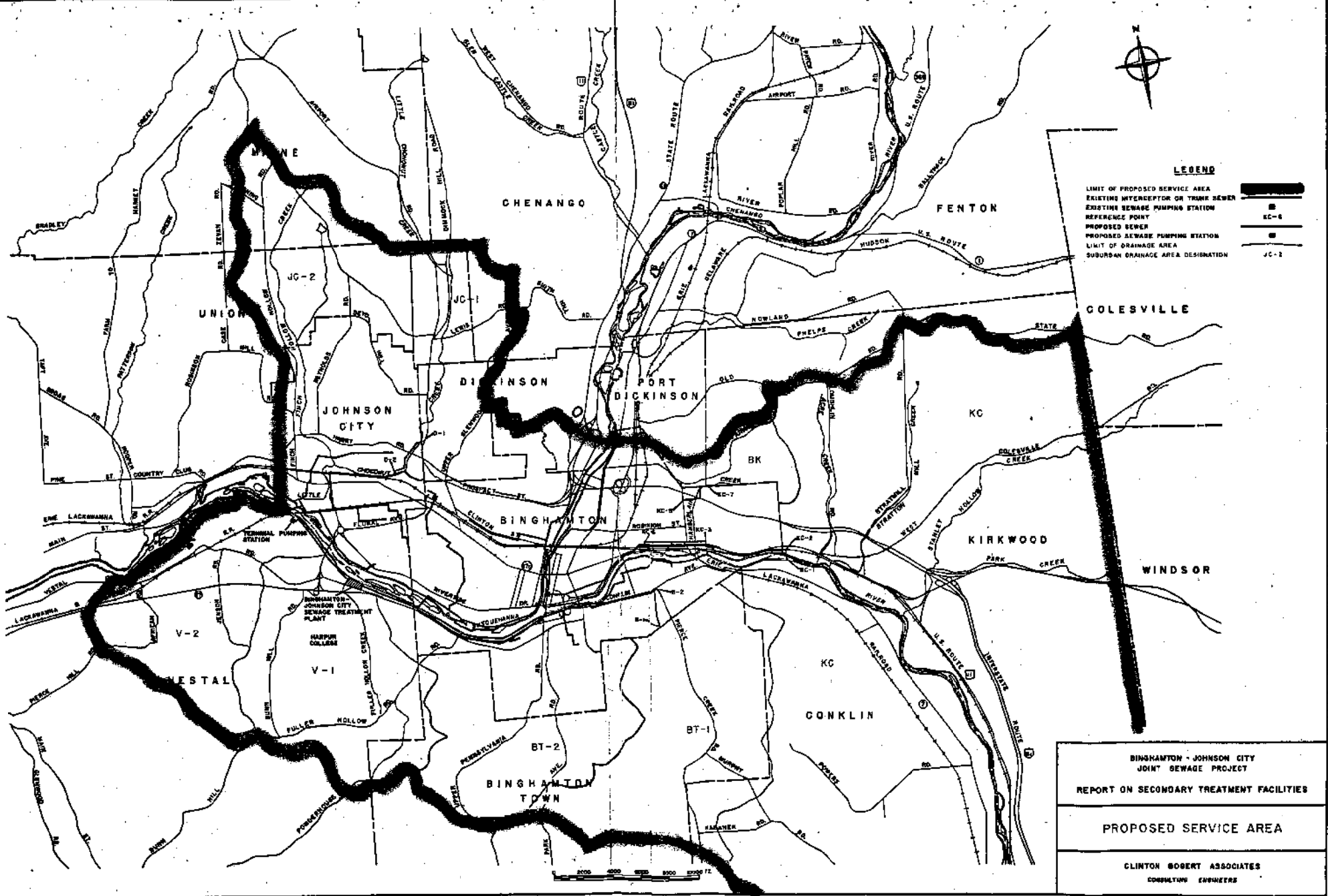
This local law shall take effect immediately.

I HEREBY CERTIFY the above to be a true copy of a Local Law adopted, as amended, by the Council of the City of Binghamton at a regular meeting held August 7, 1967 and approved by the Mayor, following a public hearing, August 21, 1967, and filed with the Secretary of State in Albany August 24, 1967.

September 9, 1967

Edith C. Quinn

City Clerk



LEGEND

LIMIT OF PROPOSED SERVICE AREA	
EXISTING HYDRECEPTOR OR TRUNK SEWER	
EXISTING SEWAGE PUMPING STATION	
REFERENCE POINT	
PROPOSED SEWER	
PROPOSED SEWAGE PUMPING STATION	
LIMIT OF DRAINAGE AREA	
SUBORDINATE DRAINAGE AREA DESIGNATION	JC-2

BINGHAMTON - JOHNSON CITY
JOINT SEWAGE PROJECT

REPORT ON SECONDARY TREATMENT FACILITIES

PROPOSED SERVICE AREA

CLINTON BOBERT ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS