7. INSTALLATION OF SANITARY SEWER FACILITIES

7.01 Connection Policy

Connection to the District collection system will be made when the sewer system is inspected tested and approved, and meets or exceeds all District criteria as set forth in these codes.

7.02 Alternate Connection Option

The building lateral will be installed, backfilled, tested and boxed per cleanout specifications before the structure is framed and covered. If the line, cleanouts or boxes are damaged or appear to be damaged during construction, the District may require an additional test, per original specifications, at the sole cost of the permittee.

- The building lateral must be tested and approved by the District.
- The building lateral must be secured with an approved contractor furnished watertight cap or,
- Rough plumbing is approved and connected to the building lateral. Before connection, the rough plumbing is to be approved by the building department and all test/flush water removed from the building waste piping.
- The watertight cap shall be reasonably accessible by District personnel. Watertight caps that are unreasonably obstructed by construction debris, structural features, or lack of space will not be removed until accessibility is improved.
- If the watertight cap is broken or removed, the sewer lateral must be TV'd and retested per original test specifications.

In the event the sewer lateral has not been approved within the time period of the permit, and an extension of the permit is not requested the owner will forfeit their connect fee. The sewer lateral may be disconnected from the sewer main as deemed necessary by the District. If the sewer is disconnected, a reconnect fee and retest of the pipeline will be required before re-connection. Additional inspection fees will be required.

If for any reason the Sewer Permit is canceled prior to the final connection, the sewer pipeline shall be disconnected either by the owner or, their agent or, the District. If the District disconnects the lateral, the owner or their agent will be charged for all work incurred by the District for said disconnection. Such charges will be deducted from any funds remaining with the District.

7.03 Responsibility for Building Lateral Installation

It shall be the responsibility of the owner or their agent, to install all building lateral pipelines and appurtenances from and within the premises of the owner or their agent to the service connection pipeline provided by the District.

Unless otherwise agreed by the District, all building lateral pipelines and related appurtenances within the premises of the owner or their agent shall be installed at the owner's or their agent's expense.

7.04 Size and Type of Building Laterals

Building lateral pipelines connecting to the District's sewerage works shall meet the requirements listed below and the criteria listed in Appendix A-5, page 75, and Appendix A-6, page 77.

Residential Building Laterals: The diameter of gravity building laterals shall not be less than the pipeline diameter exiting the structure, or less than 4 inches for a single residence or two residences. A 6-inch diameter pipeline or larger shall be used for more than two dwelling units.

Commercial Building Laterals: The minimum pipeline diameter for new gravity building laterals shall not be less than 6 inches. Existing 4-inch building laterals proposed for commercial use shall be tested in accordance with Section 10.03, page 50. If the existing 4-inch building lateral fails the test, the entire 4-inch pipeline shall be removed or abandoned and the commercial building lateral shall be upgraded to a 6-inch diameter pipeline.

Appropriate fittings shall be used in connecting to the service connection provided by the District. On double sewer services, both wye's shall be uncovered prior to connection to the system for District inspection and the appropriate wye shall be used.

Joints in all building laterals shall be of a collar type as recommended by the manufacturer and shall pass the District's inspection and required tests.

7.05 Trench Requirements

All trenching for building lateral and service lateral pipeline installation shall be performed in accordance with the California Occupational Safety and Health Act. All trenches shall be excavated and backfilled in accordance with the Standard Drawings, Typical Sewer Trench, Figures 14, 15, or 16, pages 165, 167, or 169.

All encroachment permits and/or easements necessary for trenching shall be the responsibility of the owner or their agent, and shall be delivered to the District prior to inspection of pipeline installation.

The surface of ground or pavement of any public road or other public way intercepted or in which trenching work has been performed, shall on completion of backfilling, be restored as nearly as practicable to the condition it was prior to trenching.

7.06 Minimum Pipeline Cover Requirements

A minimum of 30 inches compacted earth fill shall cover all gravity and force building and service laterals. Cover less than 48 inches in vehicular traveled ways requires heavier walled pipe as listed in Appendix A-5, page 75.

7.07 Minimum Slope Requirements

Residential Building Laterals: Trenches shall be on an even grade with a minimum slope of 0.0208 (1/4 inch fall per linear foot) for 4-inch diameter pipeline and 0.0035 (1/24 inch fall per linear foot) for 6-inch diameter pipeline. Holes for connecting pipe collars shall be dug so that each joint of pipe will have an even bearing over 6-inches of sand bedding placed on the trench bottom.

Commercial Building Laterals: Trenches shall be on an even grade with a minimum slope of 0.0035 (1/24 inch fall per linear foot) for 6-inch diameter pipeline. Minimum slope for pipelines greater than 6 inches in diameter are listed in Appendix A-6, page 78.

7.08 Backfilling Building and Service Laterals

The native soil in the trench bottom shall be compacted to 90 percent relative compaction before placement of Class 1 Backfill for pipeline bedding. Class 1 Backfill shall meet the gradation requirements listed in Appendix A-6, page 99. It is recommended that Class 1 Backfill material have a specific gravity of at least 2.5 to assure proper compaction. Class 1 Backfill bedding material shall also be compacted to a relative compaction as specified in the Standard Drawings, Typical Sewer Trench, Figures 14, 15, or 16, pages 165, 167, or 169, before laying the pipeline. Class 3 Native Backfill may be substituted for Class 1 Backfill if the substitution is approved by the District Inspector **prior** to installation of the building lateral and placement of the Class 3 Native Backfill.

A District inspector prior to backfilling above the spring line shall visually inspect the new building and service laterals. After the visual inspection by a District inspector, the trench shall be backfilled. All trenches for building and service laterals shall be backfilled in accordance with the Standard Drawings, Typical Sewer Trench, Figures 14, 15, or 16, pages 165, 167, or 169.

Material for Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 Backfill, as listed in Appendix A-6, page 99, shall be placed in uniform horizontal layers not exceeding 0.67 feet in thickness before compaction, and shall be brought up uniformly on all sides of the trench.

Each layer of backfill shall be compacted to a relative compaction as indicated in the Standard Drawings, Typical Sewer Trench, Figures 14, 15, or 16, pages 165, 167, or 169. The District reserves the right to perform compaction tests, or have compaction tests performed through a licensed geotechnical testing firm, to verify compaction of the backfilled trench section. All tests by the District will be performed in such a manner as will not unnecessarily delay the work. The owner or their agent shall not be required to reimburse the District for the initial tests performed. If subsequent tests are required due to compaction failures, the owner or their agent shall pay for all subsequent compaction tests.
In the event that heavy groundwater is encountered in the excavated trench, Class 4 Backfill may be substituted for Class 1 Backfill if the substitution is approved by the District inspector **prior** to placement of Class 4 material. If Class 4 Backfill material is substituted for Class 1 material, filter fabric must be placed on top of the Class 4 Backfill before proceeding with additional approved backfill.

Water stop impervious plugs (trench cutoff blocks) shall be installed in trenches where Class 4 Backfill is used, in all areas of ground water movement, and in all trenches containing pipeline slopes of 10 percent or greater.

The location and spacing of trench cut-off blocks for private building laterals shall be the responsibility of and shall be determined by the owner or their agent. The General Manager shall determine the location and spacing of trench cut-off blocks for sanitary sewer mains. Trench cut-off blocks shall be constructed as shown in the Standard Drawings, Trench Cut-Off Block, Figure 17, page 171.

The use of backfill material other than Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 is not permitted unless approval is granted, in writing, from the General Manager.

7.09 Installation of Cleanouts

A cleanout shall be installed in each building lateral at the property line of the premises being provided with sewer service and within 5 feet of where the lateral exits the structure foundation. Cleanouts located under the house are not accepted, the cleanout must be located *outside* the building foundation. Additional cleanouts shall be installed at intervals not to exceed 75 feet, and at any other point the owner or their agent may select for the purpose of keeping said sewer pipeline clean and free of obstruction. A cleanout shall also be installed on the upstream side of the fitting at all 45 degree or greater bends.

All cleanout risers must be installed 4 inches below finished grade and boxed to finished grade with an appropriate removable watertight plug in the end of the riser. Cleanout risers and appropriate boxes are required at the property line cleanout and at the cleanout installed nearest the building. Cleanout boxes shall be constructed of concrete with cast iron lids for vehicular traveled areas (Christy G-5 or equivalent) or reinforced plastic with cast iron lids for non-vehicular areas (Carson Industries, Inc., series 608 or 910, or equivalent). Cleanout boxes shall be set to grade and backfilled to prevent accidental displacement or removal. Lids shall have "SEWER" or equivalent imprinted on the lid. Lids with verbiage other than a sewer utility designation (i.e., Water, Gas, etc.) imprinted on the lid are <u>not</u> permitted. See Standard Drawings, Lateral Cleanout Assembly, Figure 10, page 157.

A sewer lateral stub out to vacant land shall contain a wye (two wyes for double service) with approved removable plugs in the bell ends. A cleanout riser must be installed 4 inches below finished grade and shall be boxed to finish grade with an appropriate removable, watertight plug installed in the end of the riser. The box shall be fitted with a metal lid marked “sewer”. The stub out shall be placed at the property line at the appropriate depth to service the parcel.

Dual swing ties are required for all stub outs and cleanout risers. Permanent objects such as property corners, power poles, water boxes, structures, etc. shall be used for swing ties.

7.10 Backflow Prevention Devices

The District is not responsible for interruption of sewer service or flows, damage to existing system beyond the Districts control or backflow any to any residential or commercial buildings. Installation and maintenance of backflow prevention devices are the sole responsibility of the permittee or owner.

Private or commercial building laterals which, connect to a joint lateral (a privately owned *shared* lateral pipeline that receives wastewater flow from two or more parcels) or District sewer service line may require the installation of a backflow prevention device to protect private property.

In the event of a pipeline stoppage, a backflow prevention device installed on each commercial or private building lateral would inhibit wastewater in the joint lateral from backing-up through the private building lateral into the building served.

Backflow prevention devices are especially useful in areas where any sewer or lateral provides service to parcels or connections of significantly different elevations.

7.11 Sewer Lateral Testing

All new building laterals shall be tested by either an air or water method, at the discretion of the District. The test section shall be from the wye at the service lateral connection point to the building cleanout, or from the cleanout at the property line to the building cleanout, corresponding to the new pipeline installed.

A District inspection shall be required for approval of workmanship and materials in compliance with District requirements. Testing will be completed in the presence of a District Inspector. The system must be completely ready for inspection at the appointed time; failure to comply with this will result in an additional inspection service charge for each occurrence. The owner or their agent must be present at the time of inspection and test.

Once the backfill is complete and the cleanout boxes are installed, the new building lateral shall be tested in accordance with one of the following:

- Air Testing consists of plugging each end of the building lateral and applying a pressure of 4.0 pounds per square inch to the section under the test. The pipeline shall be allowed a maximum loss in pressure of 1/2 pound per square inch in 5 minutes. If the loss exceeds 1/2 pound per square inch, the test may be attempted one additional time. A second loss of pressure constitutes a failure of the pipeline.

- Water Testing consists of plugging the downstream end of a building lateral, placing a section(s) of pipe in the vertical branch of the building cleanout and filling the test section with water. Additional cleanouts may have to be installed in steep pipelines and the pipeline tested in sections. In no case shall the total depth of water exceed 15 feet to any point in the pipeline. The water level in the pipeline shall remain constant for 5 minutes for a 4-inch or 6-inch lateral. If a loss occurs, the pipeline may be retested one additional time. If a second loss occurs, this constitutes a failure of the pipeline.

If a pipeline fails the test, the owner or their agent shall be responsible for notifying the District when corrective work has been completed and for scheduling a new test.

1-90 sewer lateral tests will be in accordance with the following criteria:

1. It is the recommendation of the District that all single family residential homes should be tested every ten (10) years at a minimum.

2. All condominium blocks shall be tested every ten (10) years.

3. All single family residential homes shall be tested prior to the sale of the home if,

   - The home is over five (5) years old from the date of new construction or,

   - Five (5) years have passed from the date of last testing or,

   - Upon determination by a District representative that testing may be required due to possible leakage, age, location, construction or other District concerns which

may be cause for testing.

- Sewer lateral testing is required on all remodels if 50% or more of the home is remodeled or, if more than 50% of the plumbing fixtures and/or piping are replaced.

It is the recommendation of the District that a residential home be tested prior to all sales regardless of the date of last testing.

Winter rules provide for deferment of the test due to weather and ground conditions until such a time as weather or ground conditions support the testing or repairs of approved lateral services. It is the sole responsibility of the owner to ensure that a test is completed in a timely manner. The District is responsible for providing the visual inspection and recording of the lateral test. The test must be performed by a certified plumber or plumbing company and visually inspected, recorded and filed by a District representative. The District will provide a copy of the test results and lateral location to the owner or owner's representative.

7.12 Testing of Manholes, Grease Interceptors, Sand/Oil Interceptors

Testing shall be in accordance with one of the following:

- Water test by plugging all inlet and outlet pipes and filling the test section with water to the top of the frame rim. The water should be introduced into the test section at least 4 hours in advance of the official test period to allow the concrete and joint material to become saturated. The test section shall then be refilled to the original water level.

  At the beginning of the test, the elevation of the water in the test section shall be carefully measured from a point on the frame rim. After a period of 4 hours, the water elevation shall be measured from the same point on the frame rim and the loss of water during the test period calculated. If this calculation is difficult, enough water shall be measured into the test section to restore the water to the level existing at the beginning of the test, and the amount added taken as the total leakage. The allowable leakage shall not exceed 0.13 gallons per hour. Manholes, Grease Interceptors, and Sand Oil Interceptors showing leakage in excess of that allowed shall be repaired or reconstructed as necessary to reduce the leakage to that specified. All failures shall be retested after the necessary repairs have been completed.

- Vacuum test by using acceptable equipment approved by the District. Vacuum test equipment shall be used per the manufacturer's specifications. A vacuum of 10-inches mercury should be drawn on the manhole. The time, in seconds, for the vacuum to drop to 9-inches mercury shall be measured and shall not be less than the times listed below for various manholes and interceptors.

Time (seconds)	**Manhole Diameter** (inches)	**Interceptor Size** (gallons)
60	48	
75	60	
90	72	
80		500 to 999
120		1,000 to 1,499
150		1,500 to 1,999
180		2,000 to 2,499

Note: Grease interceptors and sand/oil interceptors shall be completely drained and cleaned before initiation of the water or vacuum test.

7.13 Residential Pump Systems

For all building sites in which the improvement plans designate a pumped service or for any owner wishing to construct a structure on a portion of a lot or parcel for which gravity service was not provided, the owner shall install a sewage pump as specified herein for the purpose of lifting sewage to the public sewer. **All means necessary to provide gravity flow shall be exhausted prior to acceptance by the District regarding pumped service applications.**

A pumped sewer service shall consist of a gravity sewer, a wastewater holding tank, one or more pumps, a force main, electrical controls, and an alarm system. The pump and holding tank shall be installed in a location such as to be reasonably accessible for inspection and maintenance. If the holding tank is located outside of the building foundation it shall not be located within 5 feet of any building used as a dwelling, within 10 feet of any property line or within 50 feet of any lake, stream, or reservoir. Where installed, the owner at the owner's expense shall maintain such installations.

Installation:

Gravity Pipeline - The gravity sewer lateral from the building sewer to the waste water holding tank shall be tested in accordance with Sewer Lateral Testing, Section 7.11, page 32. Pipe must be grouted or sealed to a watertight condition at the point of holding tank penetration.

Waste Water Holding Tank - The holding tank shall be a solid impervious walled container. All openings in the walls of the tank, including pipe or conduit penetrations, are to be sealed to prevent inflow of surface water, infiltration of ground water, or exfiltration of contained wastewater. The tank shall have a minimum capacity of 150 gallons. The tank shall be vented with a 1 1/4 inch minimum vent line. The tank shall be buried to a depth such that the top cover of the tank is 18 inches below finished grade. A weatherproof housing, with adequate insulation,

shall be installed and extended to 6 inches above finished grade. It shall be the owner's responsibility to determine groundwater conditions that may cause the tank to float when empty and to provide the appropriate solutions to prevent it. Internal ballast that reduces the tank capacity below 150 gallons will not be acceptable.

Pumping Equipment - Pumps shall be centrifugal of the non-clog or grinder type. Pumps shall be capable of passing a minimum of a 2-inch diameter sphere. Pumps and motors shall be sized so as to maintain a minimum of 4-feet per second flow velocity throughout the entire discharge piping system when a maximum of one pump is pumping under actual installed conditions. A copy of the pump specifications and pump curve shall be required and made available to the District inspector before testing is allowed.

Electrical - The electrical control cabinet shall be isolated from the holding tank. All wiring, controls, conduits, boxes, etc. shall meet or exceed National Electrical Code (NEC) requirements for materials, ratings, placement, and installation etc. All equipment located in the holding tank shall be U.L. approved for its specific and proper use. All wiring in the area above the holding tank shall be provided with protection from physical damage by a combination of cable routing and/or conduits. Any wiring that hinders entry or view into the holding tank when opened will not be acceptable. All electrical connections shall be in an approved electrical junction box. All conduits leaving the holding tank, or the enclosed area above or surrounding the holding tank, shall be sealed. A circuit disconnecting means for all circuits must be located within sight of the holding tank unless a lockout device is installed on the disconnecting means for each individual circuit attached to or related to the pump system at the holding tank.

Alarm System - The holding tank and electrical controls shall include an alarming system that produces an audible and visual alarm when the liquid level in the holding tank exceeds a predetermined safe level. The audible and visual devices indicating such an alarm state shall be located within the building or structure served by the sewage system with the intent to notify the occupant of the possibility of a wastewater spillage. The alarm system power shall be supplied through a dedicated circuit, separate from the pump power supply. It is recommended that the alarm system include a battery backup to provide alarm functionality during an electrical power outage.

Discharge Piping - The discharge pipeline shall be ductile iron, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene, or an approved pressure rated material designed for wastewater. The piping shall be pressure class 150 minimum and rated for the pressure service being installed. The pipeline size shall be 2 inch diameter minimum and not be of a size smaller than the pump discharge port. The discharge pipeline shall be fitted with an approved pressure rated check valve and a gate valve. The discharge pipeline shall also include a 1/4-inch pressure test port located between the check portion of the check valve and the gate valve. The gate valve shall be located on the discharge side of the check valve. Both valves and the test port shall be located as close to the pump or holding tank as possible and in such a manner that they are accessible for operation and for maintenance or repairs. It is recommended that valves are installed with unions and boxed to grade.

Discharge pipelines shall have a trench cutoff block located every 50 linear feet of pipe, at changes in pipeline type and/or grade, and at the pump tank. Thrust blocks shall be located at all fittings that change the direction of the pipe. Thrust blocks shall be constructed of concrete with

a minimum size of 2 cubic feet.

A siphon break shall be installed on the discharge pipeline at its connection point to the gravity sewer. A cleanout in accordance with Installation of Cleanouts, Section 7.09, page 31, shall be placed in the discharge pipeline at the property line, if the siphon break can be placed in a practical manner such that sufficient gravity slope can be maintained from the property line to the District main pipeline.

Inspection and Testing:

The gravity portion of the pipeline from the building to the holding tank shall be tested in accordance with the Sewer Lateral Testing, Section 7.11, page 32.

A visual inspection shall be performed to check for the following:

- Proper venting of the holding tank.
- An acceptable weather proof, insulated box with an insulated lid directly above the holding tank.
- A weather tight seal on the holding tank lid and at all pipe or conduit penetrations.

The discharge pipeline shall be pressure tested with air or water to a pressure of 150 percent of the calculated maximum possible working pressure (the Total Dynamic Head, or TDH) for the installed pump. The maximum possible working pressure for the system can be assumed to occur at the pump's shut off point. The pump shut off point can be obtained from the pump's performance curve by following the curve to the point at which it meets the axis representing the head of liquid.

The pressure must remain constant for 10 minutes. The required test equipment shall be provided by the owner or owner's agent and be acceptable to the District.

The electrical system and controls shall be inspected and approved by the local governing authority for building electrical inspection. Pumping and alarm tests shall only be performed after the electrical system has been inspected and approved by the proper authority. The District Inspector shall require proof of such approval before starting any of the following functional tests:

- The pump shall be started and stopped so the check valve can be tested for proper operation.
- The pumping system shall be tested for a discharge pipeline velocity of 4 feet per second. The flow velocity test shall be performed with the discharge pipeline full of water and the pumping system functional under normal operating conditions.
- The pump shall be run to pump down the holding tank to allow a visual inspection of the tank and to check it for leaks.

- The alarm system shall be checked for proper function of audio and visual alarms.

Septic tanks converted for use as holding tanks shall be air, water, or vacuum tested. The test shall be the same as specified for sanitary sewer pipelines, manholes, and grease and sand oil interceptors. If the converted septic tank fails the test, it shall be abandoned in accordance with Abandoned Sewers and Sewage Disposal Facilities, Section 7.16, page 38 and a new holding tank meeting the requirements for Residential Pump Systems shall be installed in its place.

Deviation from Requirements:

Any deviation from the above stated requirements shall be approved in writing by the General Manager.

7.14 Delay in Sanitary Sewer Facility Testing

Testing or inspection for final may be delayed when inclement weather or other conditions will not allow the required testing to be performed during winter months. When such a situation arises, the owner or their agent may enter into a written agreement with the District to delay the required testing with a specific deadline date upon which testing must be completed.

7.15 Owner-builder Temporary Hook up to Sanitary Sewer

An owner-builder, who plans to place a trailer on a parcel for the owner-builders sole use and living quarters while building a residence, may request a temporary trailer be connected to the sanitary sewer system by completing the following administrative steps:

- Present the appropriate valid Placer County Building Permit at the District's office and request a Sewer Permit.

- Pay connection fees and prorated user fees to the District and connection fees to the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA).

- Pay a $500.00 deposit for the connection. This deposit is refundable upon the District's approval of the disconnect of the temporary system.

- Pay a $100.00 fee for administrative costs.

Once the above administrative requirements are completed, the temporary trailer may be connected to the District sanitary sewer system under the following conditions:

Installation of Pipelines: The building lateral and the temporary sewer lateral have been installed, backfilled and tested by the owner-builder and inspected by a District inspector. The type of pipe used for the temporary sewer lateral shall be in accordance with District Code requirements.

The temporary sewer lateral shall be located in a trench with at least 30 inches of cover. The temporary sewer lateral shall have a slope of at least 1/4 inch fall per foot of length. The temporary sewer lateral shall be connected to the house building lateral using a wye.

The temporary sewer lateral riser shall be provided with a sewage drain inlet not less than 3 inches in diameter (if a trap is required as described) or 4 inches in diameter if no trap is required, to receive the wastes of the temporary trailer. A 4-inch thick slab of concrete extending at least 6 inches away from the outside diameter of the riser pipe shall protect the riser. The riser shall extend 3 inches above the top of the concrete slab.

Connection of the temporary trailer to the temporary sewer lateral shall be a watertight connection to prevent the entrance of groundwater or surface water at all times. Trailer facilities shall not be used to wash or dispose of construction tools or materials.

Location: The temporary trailer shall be parked a distance of no more than 3 feet from the temporary connection point riser. The riser shall be placed in concrete as described below. If a cleanout riser on the house sewer lateral can be utilized, a concrete box can be used in place of the concrete. The connection of the trailer to the riser shall be watertight.

Venting: In the case that the trailer waste fixtures are not properly vented, the drain inlet shall be provided with an effectively vented trap not less than 3 inches in diameter for inlets designed to receive the discharge of vehicles equipped with toilets.

If the temporary trailer fixtures are not properly vented, the drain inlet trap shall be individually vented with a vent pipe not less than 2 inches interior diameter. All vent pipes, in outdoor locations, shall be located at least 10 feet from an adjoining property line and shall extend at least 10 feet above the ground level. All vent pipes shall be adequately supported.

Connection of Temporary Trailer: The house sewer lateral and the temporary sewer lateral shall be tested as required by the District Code. After the test, a seal cap and numbered seal shall be placed on the house connection point and the temporary trailer shall be connected to the temporary sewer lateral as described above.

The temporary sewer lateral may be used during the house construction for a maximum of 1 year, whichever is less, beginning with the date the trailer fee is paid. If the house construction is not complete after the 1-year period, the owner may solicit the District to extend the allowed use of the temporary sewer lateral for an additional year. An extension will require an additional $100.00 administrative fee. After the end of the second year of use, the temporary sewer lateral shall be removed and the wye plugged as described above.
User fees shall commence on the date payment is made for the temporary trailer. Unpaid user fees will be deducted from deposits when final inspection has been completed.

Upon completion of the house and subsequent granting of occupancy by Placer County, the temporary sewer lateral shall be completely removed by the owner-builder within 5 days of occupancy of the house. The temporary sewer lateral shall be removed from its trench. The wye (fitting that joined the building lateral with the temporary lateral) shall be rotated upward and a cleanout riser pipe installed to grade. The cleanout shall be boxed to grade as shown in Lateral Cleanout Assembly, Figure 10, page 157. All temporary sewer lateral materials shall be removed from the property and the temporary sewer lateral trench shall be completely backfilled. The seal cap shall be removed and the house sewer lateral retested as required by the District Code.

7.16 Abandoned Sewers and Sewage Disposal Facilities

Every abandoned building (house) sewer, or part thereof, shall be plugged or capped with an approved watertight plug within 5 feet of the property line. A District Inspector shall witness this procedure.

Once the lateral is plugged at the property line, one of two options is available. The owner may continue to pay User Fees or may choose to stop User Fee payments. If User Fees are discontinued, Connection Fees will be required at the time of re-connection at the current Connection Fee rate. If the owner continues to pay User Fees, no Connection Fees will be required at the time of re-connection.

Every cesspool, septic tank and seepage pit which has been abandoned or has been discontinued otherwise from further use or to which no waste or soil pipe from a plumbing fixture is connected, shall have the sewage removed from and be completely filled with earth, sand, gravel, concrete or other approved material.

The top cover or arch over the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be removed before filling and the filling shall not extend above the top of the vertical portions of the sidewalls or above the level of any outlet pipe until the cesspool, septic tank or seepage pit has been inspected. After such inspection, the cesspool, septic tank or seepage pit shall be filled to the level of the top of the ground.

Where disposal facilities are abandoned consequent to connecting any premises with the public sewer, the permittee making the connection shall fill all abandoned facilities as required within 30 days from the time of connecting to the public sewer (Uniform Plumbing Code, Section 1119). The District shall verify such abandonment.