



WASHINGTON COUNTY SEWER DISTRICT II

17 Cortland St. - Box 288
Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-6967
Fax (518) 747-3767

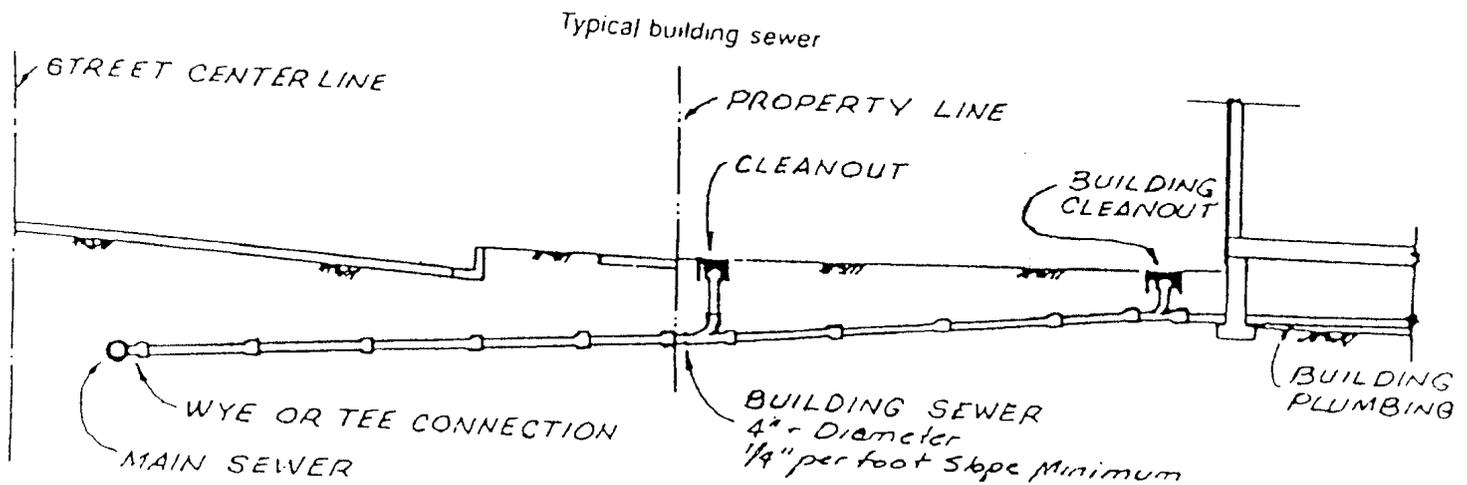
JAMES FISCHBECK
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LATERAL INSTALLATION

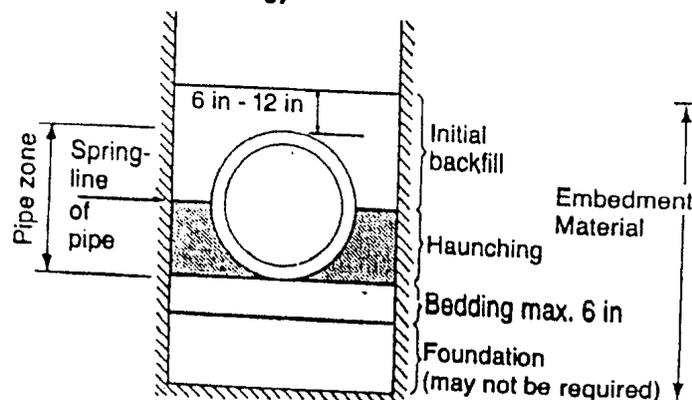
The following check list is intended to be a summary. It is not intended to cover all circumstances. Full copies of the Washington County Sewer District Rules and Regulations are available for review during normal office hours.

1. A PERMIT is required for all sewer hook ups. Permits are available at the District's office.
2. All sewer laterals exceeding 4" in diameter must be approved by the District before start of construction.
3. No storm water or ground water shall be allowed to enter the sewer system. This includes sump pumps, leaders & gutters, foundation drains, etc.
4. Every building shall have its own lateral.
5. Lateral size is 4" minimum.
6. All work shall comply with any and all other applicable codes and regulations.
7. Grease traps shall be installed on restaurants, stores with meat cutting operations, and any other commercial establishment when required by the District.
8. All pipe manufacturers' installation procedures will be followed when not in conflict with District rules and regulations.
9. Proper saddles are required for new sewer taps. Saddles will incorporate gasket connections and stainless steel banding. Holes for saddle connections will be cleanly cut.
10. Minimum grade for 4" laterals is 1/4"/ft. (25"/100 ft). Minimum grade for 6" laterals is 1/8"/ft.
11. No trench will be backfilled before inspection by a District employee.
12. Existing septic tanks, cesspools, etc. shall be pumped out by an approved hauler. Tank lids shall be crushed or removed. Tanks shall be filled in with dirt, sand, or gravel. Discharge of septage into the sewer is forbidden.
13. No 90 degree bends allowed.

14. Clean-outs are required within 3' of the foundation, then every 75'. Clean-outs will also be installed at the property line. Clean-outs shall be buried no more than 8" below final grade or less than 2" below final grade. Clean-outs shall be closed with gasketed caps or threaded fittings.
15. Minimum burial depth of laterals shall be 3' whenever possible.
16. Fernco couplings (or equal), with all stainless bands, are acceptable.
17. Backwater, or check valves, should be considered in low lying areas.
18. Haunching & bedding materials shall be crushed #1 & #2 stone.
19. Separate instructions and specifications are available for residential pumping facilities.
20. Listed below are the specifications for acceptable materials:
 - a. Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC), SDR 35, ASTM-D3034-74, ASTM-D2321-74.
 - b. Vitrified Clay (VC) Extra Strength, Compression Joints, ASTM-C700-75, ASTM-C425-75.
 - c. Cast Iron Soil Pipe w/ Rubber Gasket Joints, ASTM-A74-72, ASTM-C564-70.



Pipe Zone Terminology



When the location and orientation of the buildings and driveways on residential lots have not been determined, the center of the lot is usually a good choice for the lateral. This way the driveway should fall on one or the other side of the lateral, and the cleanout will be in the lawn or landscaped area.

Backflow prevention or check valves should be provided in laterals where the next upstream manhole on the sewer main is at an elevation above the floor of the building being served (Fig. 8.3). The reason for this is that if the sewer main downstream of the lateral fails to function, the sewage will back up and overflow at the first available opening. Any openings in the system (bathtubs, toilets, and sinks) with openings below the top of the next upstream manhole will provide a relief opening for overflow unless they are protected by a check valve. The check valve should be located where the building plumbing discharges into the lateral. If the top of the next upstream manhole is below the plumbing facilities within the house, the overflow will occur at the manhole.

The lateral should be connected to the main with a wye and a bend. The sewer main must be deep enough to allow the lateral to reach from below the building foundation to the sewer main with a slope of at least 2 percent, and to allow for the wye and bend (Fig. 8.4). Sewer laterals can be built through structures, but this additional expense should be avoided whenever possible.

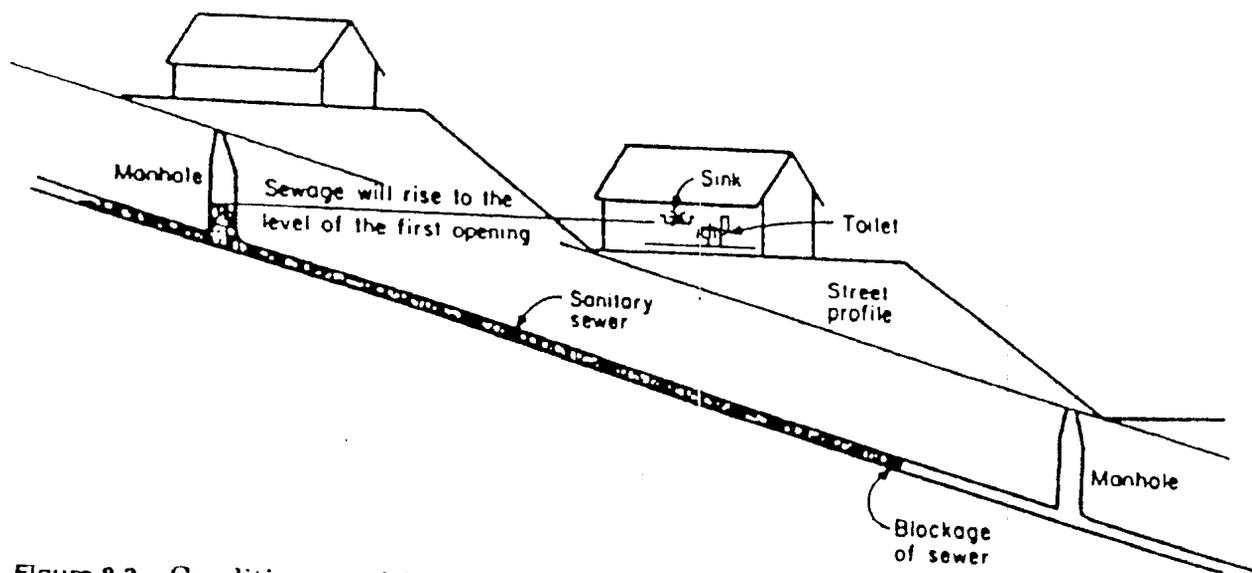


Figure 8.3 Condition requiring a backflow-prevention device.

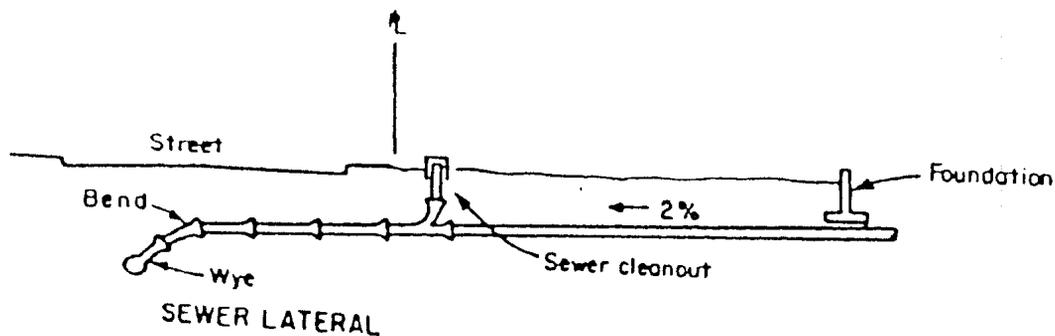


Figure 8.4 Section showing lateral.