



## Washington County Sewer District II

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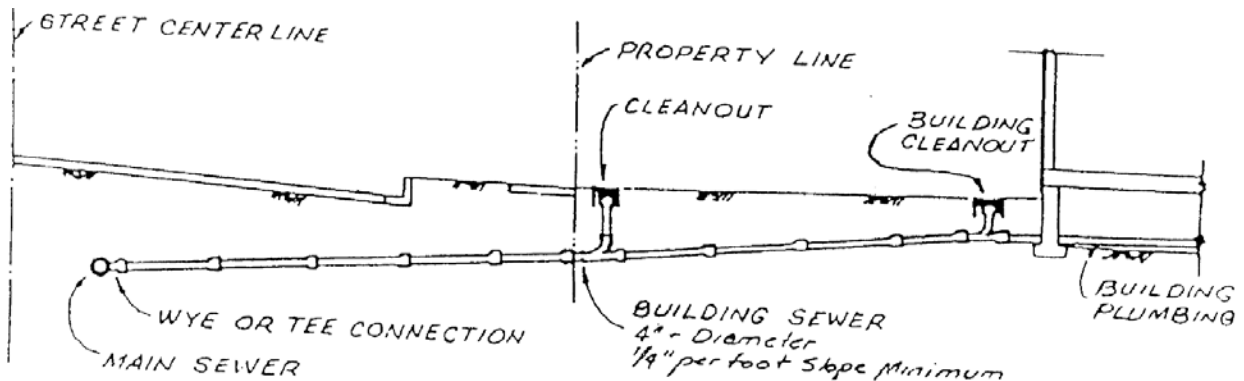
### **SANITARY SEWER LATERAL INSTALLATION**

The following checklist applies to residential and commercial sanitary sewer lateral installations discharging to facilities of Washington County Sewer District (WCSD) #1 and #2. All installations and connections of sanitary sewers shall be subject to the review and approval of WCSD #2. WCSD #2 reserves the right, at our discretion, to change, modify, add, or remove portions of these checklist items at any time. This checklist is intended to be a summary only. Full copies of the WCSD #2 Rules and Regulations are available for review during normal office hours.

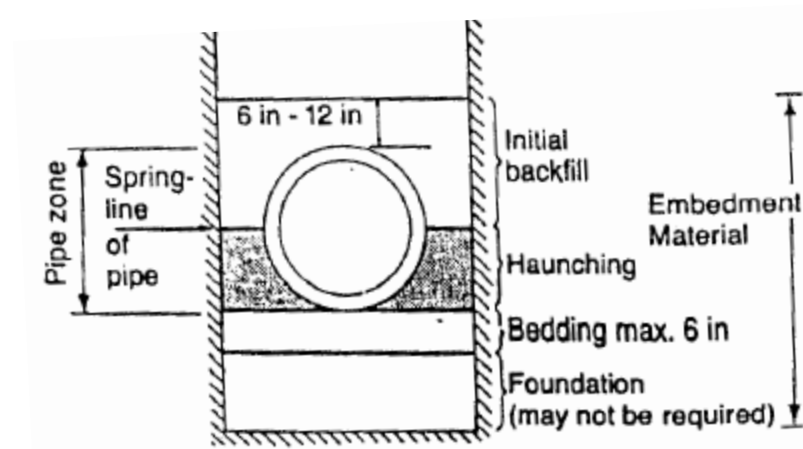
- A PERMIT is required for all sewer connections including lateral replacements. Permits are available at the Sewer District Office or on our webpage on the county website at <https://washingtoncountyny.gov/586/Sewer-Permits>.
- All sewer laterals exceeding 4" in diameter must be approved by the Sewer District before start of construction.
- No stormwater or groundwater shall be allowed to enter the sewer system. This includes sump pumps, leaders, gutters, foundation drains, etc.
- Every building shall have its own lateral.
- Lateral size is 4" minimum.
- All work shall comply with any, and all, other applicable codes and regulations.
- Grease Traps shall be installed on restaurants, stores with meat cutting operations, and any other commercial establishment when required by the Sewer District.
- All pipe manufacturers' installation procedures will be followed when not in conflict with the Sewer District's rules and regulations.
- 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.
- Minimum grade for 4" laterals is 1/4" / ft. (25" / 100 ft). Minimum grade for 6" laterals is 1/8" / ft.
- No trench will be backfilled before inspection by the Sewer District.
- Existing septic tanks, cesspools, etc. shall be pumped out by an approved hauler. Tank lids shall be crushed or removed. Tanks shall be filled with dirt, sand, or gravel. Discharge of septage into the sewer is forbidden.
- No 90-degree bends allowed.

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

**TYPICAL BUILDING SEWER**



## PIPE ZONE TERMINOLOGY

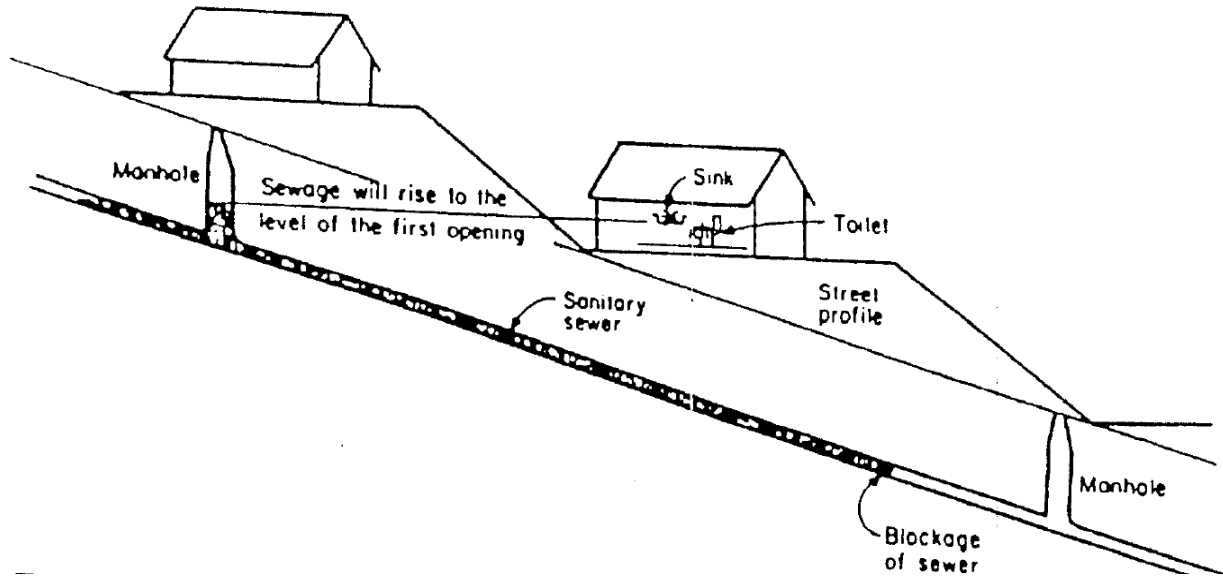


When the location and orientation of the buildings and driveways on residential lots have not been determined, the center of the lots is usually a good choice for the lateral. This way the driveway should fall on one or the other side of the lateral, and the cleanout will be in the lawn or landscaped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

Backflow prevention or check valves should be provided in laterals where the next upstream manhole on the sewer main is at the elevation above the floor of the building being served. 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 opening 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. Sewer laterals can be built through structures; however, this additional expense should be avoided whenever possible.

**CONDITIONS REQUIRING A BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE**



**SECTION SHOWING LATERAL**

