

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>Page No</u>
ARTICLE I	DEFINITIONS	1 - 4
ARTICLE II	DISCHARGE OF SANITARY SEWAGE TO PUBLIC SANITARY SEWAGE SYSTEM REQUIRED	4 - 5
ARTICLE III	EXCLUSION OF STORM WATER RUNOFF	5
ARTICLE IV	ADMISSION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES TO PUBLIC SANITARY SEWAGE SYSTEM	6 - 7
ARTICLE V	UNACCEPTABLE SANITARY SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES	7 - 9
ARTICLE VI	SEWAGE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION AND TREATMENT CHARGES	9 - 10
ARTICLE VII	ABATEMENT OF RENTALS AND CHARGES	11 - 12
ARTICLE VIII	SURCHARGE FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL WASTES	12 - 14
ARTICLE IX	BILLING AND COLLECTION	14
ARTICLE X	CONNECTIONS TO THE SYSTEM	14 - 18
ARTICLE XI	MAINTENANCE OF LATERALS AND BUILDING SEWER	18
ARTICLE XII	PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF SYSTEM BY DEVELOPERS	18 - 22
ARTICLE XIII	CONNECTION OF EXISTING SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEMS	22 - 25
ARTICLE XIV	PROPOSED INDIVIDUAL HOUSE SERVICE PUMP INSTALLATIONS	25 - 26
ARTICLE XV	DELINQUENCIES, VIOLATIONS AND REMEDIES	27
ARTICLE XVI	INSPECTION BY THE TOWNSHIP	28
ARTICLE XVII	VALIDITY	28
ARTICLE XVIII	STANDARD DETAILS	28
ARTICLE XIX	TESTING	29 - 30

## RULES and REGULATIONS

### ARTICLE I

#### DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following words and terms used in these Rules and Regulations shall have the following meanings:

Section 101. Abnormal Industrial Waste shall mean any industrial waste having a suspended solid content or B.O.D. appreciably in excess of that normally found in municipal sewage. For the purpose of these regulations any industrial waste containing more than 350 milligrams per liter of suspended solids, or having a B.O.D. in excess of 300 milligrams per liter, shall be considered an abnormal industrial waste regardless of whether or not it contains other substances in concentrations differing appreciably from those found in municipal sewage.

Section 102. **Township** shall mean **Conemaugh Township**, situated in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Section 103. **Board of Supervisors** shall mean the elected and appointed members of the Board of Supervisors of **Conemaugh Township**, as now or hereafter constituted, and its duly authorized agents or representatives.

Section 104. B.O.D. of Sewage or Industrial Waste shall designate its "Biochemical Oxygen Demand" and shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of the organic matter in said sewage or industrial waste under standard laboratory procedure in 5 days at 20 degree C, or expressed in milligrams per liter by weight. It shall be determined by one of the acceptable methods described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation.

Section 105. Building sewer shall mean the extension from the sewer drainage system of any structure to the service lateral of a collection system.

Section 106. Collection sewer shall mean the **Township's** collection sanitary sewers located under highways, roads, streets, and rights-of-way with branch service laterals that collect and convey sanitary sewage or industrial wastes or a combination of both and into which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Section 107. This section left intentionally blank.

Section 108. Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) shall mean that amount as reflected in the currently adopted resolution of the **Township**.

Section 109. Garbage shall mean solid wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

Section 110. Industrial Wastes shall mean any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, or water-borne wastes from industrial processes or commercial establishments, as distinct from sanitary sewage.

Section 111. May is permissive. (See "shall" Section 126.)

Section 112. Natural Outlet shall mean any outlet into a watercourse pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

Section 113. Occupied Building shall mean any structure used for any continuous or periodic habitation (complete with water service), occupancy or use by human beings and from which structure sanitary sewage and industrial wastes, or either thereof, is or may be discharged.

Section 114. Owner shall mean any person vested with ownership, legal or equitable, sole or partial of any real estate or structure.

Section 115. Person shall include natural persons, partnerships, associations and corporations, public or private.

Section 116. pH shall mean the logarithm to the base 10 of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in moles per liter. It shall be determined by one of the acceptable methods described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", cited above.

Section 117. Premises Accessible to the Public Sanitary Sewage System shall mean any real estate abutting on or adjoining or having access to any street, alley or right-of-way in which a sewer is located which ultimately connects to the public sanitary sewage system.

Section 118. Properly Shredded Garbage shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of produce that have 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 one-half inch (2") in any dimension.

Section 119. Public Sanitary Sewage System (sometimes called the "Sewer System") shall mean all sanitary sewers, all pumping stations, all force mains, all sewage treatment works, and all other sewage facilities owned or leased and operated by the **Township** for the collection, transportation and treatment of sanitary sewage and industrial wastes, together with the appurtenances, and any additions, extensions or improvements thereto. It shall also include sewers within the **Township's** service area which serve one or more persons and discharge into the public sanitary sewer system even though those sewers may not have been constructed by the **Township**. It does not include separate storm

sewers or culverts which have been constructed for the sole purpose of carrying storm and surface runoff, the discharge from which is not and does not become tributary to the sewage treatment facilities.

Section 120. Sanitary Sewage shall mean the normal water-carried household and toilet wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, industrial and commercial establishments, exclusive of storm water runoff, surface water and groundwater.

Section 121. Sanitary Sewer shall mean a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Section 122. Service Lateral shall mean that part of the sewer system extending from a collection sewer to the property line, or, if no such service lateral shall be provided, then Service Lateral shall mean that portion of, or place in, a collection sewer which is provided for connection of any building sewer.

Section 123. Sewage shall mean a combination of water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial and commercial establishments, together with such ground, surface or storm water as may be present.

Section 124. Sewer shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

Section 125. Sewer System. Refer to definition of Public Sanitary Sewage System (Section 119).

Section 126. Shall is mandatory. (See "may", Section 111).

Section 127. Storm sewer shall mean a sewer which is intended to carry storm water runoff, surface waters and groundwater drainage but which is not intended to carry any sanitary sewage or polluted industrial waste.

Section 128. Storm Water Runoff shall mean that portion of the rainfall which reaches a channel, trench, sewer or sink.

Section 129. Suspended Solids shall mean solids that either float on the surface or are in suspension in water, sewage, industrial waste or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtration. The quantity of suspended solids shall be determined by one of the acceptable methods described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", cited above.

Section 130. **Township** means the **Township of Conemaugh** and **Borough** means the **Borough of Benson**, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, acting by and through its authorized representative.

Section 131. Unpolluted Water or Waste shall mean any water or waste containing none of the following: free or emulsified grease or oil; pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0; phenols or other substances imparting taste and odor to receiving waters; toxic or poisonous substances in suspension, colloidal state or solution; obnoxious or odorous gases. It shall contain not more than 1,000 milligrams per liter by weight of dissolved solids of which not more than 250 milligrams per liter shall be as chloride and not more than 10 milligrams per liter each of suspended solids and B.O.D. The color shall not exceed 50 color units. Analyses for any of the above mentioned substances shall be made in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", cited above.

Section 132. Water Authority shall mean any publicly or privately owned duly authorized agency, corporation or organization which is the approved purveyor of the public water supply within the limits of the **Township's** service area.

Section 133. Watercourse shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

## ARTICLE II

### DISCHARGE OF SANITARY SEWAGE TO PUBLIC SANITARY SEWAGE SYSTEM REQUIRED

Section 201. All persons owning any occupied building now erected within the **Township's** service area upon premises accessible to the public sanitary sewage system shall, at their own expense, make connection with the public sanitary sewage system in accordance with the applicable Connection Ordinance in effect in the **Township's** service area, if they are not presently so connected.

Section 202. All persons owning any premises within the **Township's** service area accessible to the public sanitary sewage system upon which an occupied building is subsequently erected shall, at the time of erection of such building, and at their own expense, make connection with the public sanitary sewage system in accordance with the applicable Connection Ordinance in effect in the **Township's** service area.

Section 203. All persons owning any occupied building within the **Township's** service area upon premises which subsequently become accessible to the public sanitary sewage system shall, at their own expense, make connection with the public sanitary sewage system within the time period stipulated after proper notice to do so has been given in accordance with applicable law.

Section 204. All connections to the public sanitary sewage system shall be made in accordance with Article X hereof.

Section 205. No connection will be allowed with any cesspool, privy vault, septic tank, cistern or other depository. Such depositories, at a time of connection of the building to the sewer system, must be disconnected, with the inlet and outlet pipe capped with watertight seal. Any applicable state and **Township** regulations pertaining to disposition of septic tanks must also be complied with. The **Township** recommends, but does not require, that any abandoned septic tank be pumped out and refilled with sand, gravel or earth.

### ARTICLE III

#### EXCLUSION OF STORM WATER RUNOFF

Section 301. The discharge of storm water runoff, surface water, groundwater, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, downspouts and unpolluted industrial process water to sanitary sewers is prohibited.

Section 302. All persons connecting to the public sanitary sewage system shall provide and maintain adequate means for excluding water listed in Section 301 from the sanitary sewer.

Section 303. No person connected to a sanitary sewer shall connect any roof drain or foundation drain thereto or permit any such drains to remain connected thereto, nor shall he permit, allow or cause to enter into any sanitary sewer any spring water, surface water or unpolluted water from any other source.

Section 304. Connection to the sanitary sewer system will be denied if building drain shows presence of storm, surface, ground or other water.

Section 305. Owners of buildings already connected to the system where presence of storm, ground or other water source listed in Section 301 is detected shall be notified to correct condition within thirty (30) days. Failure to correct shall result in the **Township** taking such corrective action as deemed necessary by the **Township** at the cost and expense of the owners, together with ten percent (10%) additional thereof and all charges and expenses incidental thereto, which sum shall be collected from said owner or owners for the use of the **Township** as debts are by now collectible.

Section 306. All sump pumps shall have discharge permanently piped to exterior of building using metal or plastic pipe. Sump pumps shall not discharge storm, surface, ground, or other water prohibited herein into the sanitary sewer system either directly or indirectly.

## ARTICLE IV

### ADMISSION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES TO PUBLIC SANITARY SEWAGE SYSTEM

Section 401. In general, any and all industrial wastes may be discharged to the public sanitary sewage system except those which are deemed harmful to the system or are specifically prohibited by these Rules and Regulations. However, it is also recognized that the treatment of abnormal industrial wastes may add to the cost of operating and maintaining the public sanitary sewage system. Such additional cost must therefore be borne by the person or persons receiving the benefit of such treatment.

Section 402. The **Township** reserves the right to refuse connection to the public sanitary sewage system for deleterious industrial wastes, or to compel discontinuance of the use of the system for such wastes, or to require pretreatment and/or equalization of flow thereof in order to prevent harmful or adverse effects upon the system. The design, construction and operation of such pretreatment and/or flow equalization facilities shall be made at the sole expense of the person discharging said wastes and shall be subject to the approval of the **Township** or its designated representative.

Section 403. In general, industrial waste shall be considered harmful to the public sanitary sewage system if it may cause any of the following damaging effects:

- A. Chemical reaction either directly or indirectly with the materials of construction of the public sanitary sewage system in such a manner as to impair the strength or durability of any sewage structures.
- B. Mechanical action that will destroy any sewage structures.
- C. Restriction of the hydraulic capacity of any sewage structures.
- D. Restriction to the normal inspection or maintenance of any sewage structure.
- E. Danger to public health and safety.
- F. Obnoxious conditions inimical to the public interest.
- G. Substances that are toxic to the normal biological activity required to treat domestic sewage.

Section 404. When required by the **Township**, any person discharging to the public sanitary sewage system any industrial wastes, or industrial wastes and sanitary sewage together, shall install a suitable manhole or manholes or metering chamber on his connecting sewer or sewers to facilitate observations, sampling and measurement of the combined flow or wastes from his premises. Such manhole or manholes or metering chamber shall be accessible and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the **Township** or its designated representative. The manhole or manholes or metering chamber shall be installed by such person at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible to the **Township** or its designated representative at all times. The construction and maintenance of such manhole or metering chamber shall be mandatory for the producers of abnormal industrial wastes, and

if deemed necessary by the **Township**, flows from such manhole or metering chamber shall be continuously monitored, transmitted and recorded by means of an approved receiving device to be located at the treatment plant.

Section 405. Grease, oil, coal and sand tank interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the **Township** or Inspector, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the **Township** and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

## ARTICLE V

### UNACCEPTABLE SANITARY SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES

Section 501. The discharge of excessive amounts of unpolluted water or waste to a sanitary sewer is (as reasonably determined by the **Township**) prohibited. However, such discharges to storm sewers will be permitted wherever such storm sewers are of adequate capacity. The **Township** reserves the right to define the amount it deems excessive in each particular instance.

Section 502. The discharge of garbage to the public sanitary sewage system is expressly prohibited unless the garbage is properly shredded garbage.

Section 503. No sanitary sewage or industrial waste from any property other than that for which a permit has been issued as provided in Article X hereof shall be discharged to the public sanitary sewage system.

Section 504. No person shall discharge to the public sanitary sewage system any sanitary sewage or industrial waste having any of the following characteristics:

- A. Wastes containing liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity may cause fire, explosions, or be in any other way injurious to persons, the structures of the public sanitary sewerage system or its operation.
- B. Wastes having a temperature in excess of 150 degrees F or less than 32 degrees F.



- C. Wastes having a pH less than 6.0 or higher than 9.0. or having any corrosive properties capable of causing damage or hazards to structures, equipment or personnel of the public sanitary sewage system. Where the **Township** deems it advisable, it may require any person discharging industrial wastes to install and maintain, at his own expense, in a manner approved by the **Township** or its designated representative, a suitable device to continuously measure and record the pH of the wastes so discharged.
- D. Wastes containing any noxious or malodorous gas or substance which either singly or by interaction with sewage or other wastes is, in the opinion of the **Township**, likely to create a public nuisance or hazard to life, or prevent entry into the sewerage structures for their maintenance and repair.
- E. Wastes containing ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, hair, chemical or paint residues, greases, lime slurry or viscose materials of such character or in such quantity that, in the opinion of the **Township**, they may cause an obstruction to the flow in the sewers or otherwise interfere with the proper operations of the public sanitary sewage system. Attention is called to the fact that the maximum permissible concentration will vary throughout the public sanitary sewage system depending upon the size of the particular interceptor sewer receiving the same and the flows therein.
- F. Wastes containing insoluble, non-flocculent substances having a specific gravity in excess of 2.65.
- G. Wastes containing soluble substances in such concentration as to cause the specific gravity of the waste to be greater than 1.1.
- H. Wastes containing any of the following substances in solution or in suspension in concentrations exceeding those shown in the following table:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Maximum Permissible Concentration</u>
Phenolic compounds as C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>6</sub> OH	1.0 mg./L
Cyanides as CN	0.0 mg./L
Cyanides as CNO	0.0 mg./L
Iron as Fe	0.3 mg./L
Trivalent Chromium as Cr plus Hexavalent Chromium as Cr	0.5 mg./L
Nickel as Ni	1.0 mg./L
Copper as Cu	0.03 mg./L
Lead as Pb	0.5 mg./L
Zinc as Zn	0.15 mg./L

- I. Wastes containing more than 100 mg./L. by weight of fat, oil or grease.
- J. Wastes containing more than 100 mg./L. of any of the following gases: Hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxide, or any of the halogens.
- K. Wastes containing gases or vapors, either free or occluded, in concentrations toxic or dangerous to humans or animals.
- L. Wastes containing toxic substances in quantities sufficient to interfere with the biochemical processes of the sewage treatment works or that will pass through the treatment process and still exceed the state and federal requirements for the receiving stream.
- M. Wastes containing toxic radioactive isotopes without a special permit.

## ARTICLE VI

### SEWAGE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION AND TREATMENT CHARGES

Section 601. There is imposed upon the owners of, or the users of water in or on, all properties served by the public sanitary sewage system, sewage collection, transportation and treatment charges for the use of said system, payable in the amounts and as provided for in the Sewer Rate Resolution heretofore adopted by the **Township** and as it is hereinafter from time to time amended and modified. Said owners and users will be jointly and severally liable for the payment of said sewage collection, transportation and treatment charges and the penalties therein prescribed for delinquent payments thereof.

Section 602. All bills for sewage collection, transportation and treatment charges shall be due when rendered and shall be subject to the penalty provisions set forth in the **Township's** Sewer Rate Resolution. Owners and, where adequate arrangements have been made with the **Township**, users, will be billed periodically for the sewage collection, transportation and treatment charges in accordance with the billing practices of the **Township**.

Section 603. The **Township's** initial collection, transportation and treatment charges shall be in accordance with its Sewer Rate Resolution. The **Township** may, if it deems it advisable, elect at some time in the future to modify in whole or in part, the sewage collection, transportation and treatment charges on such other basis as it may determine. When water usage is used as the basis for said charges, the volume of water to be used for billing purposes shall be based upon water meter readings of the Water Authority or in the absence of such readings, upon estimates made by the **Township** or flat rate charges.

Section 604. When water usage is used as the basis of charges, then if an owner or user obtains part or all of the water used in or on a property from sources other than the Water Authority such owner or user may, after written approval from the **Township**, at no expense to the **Township** or the Water Authority, install and maintain a water meter or meters satisfactory to the **Township** and the Water Authority for measuring all water used other than that obtained from the Water Authority and the quantity of water used to determine the sewage collection, transportation and treatment charges shall be the quantity of water measured by all such meters plus the quantity of water obtained from the Water Authority. In lieu of such additional meters, the **Township** may establish under the Sewer Rate Resolution a flat rate charge which shall be applicable to such non-metered water usage.

Section 605. When water usage is used as the basis of charges, then if it is established to the satisfaction of the **Township** that a portion of the water used in or on any property served by the public sanitary sewage system does not and cannot enter said system, and in the event that the total water used in or on said property exceeds 100,000 gallons per quarter, the **Township** may determine, in such manner and by such method as it may deem practical, the percentage of the water entering the public sanitary sewage system, or the **Township** may require or permit the installation of additional meters in such manner as to determine either the quantity of water excluded from the public sanitary sewage system or the quantity of water, sewage or industrial waste actually entering the public sanitary sewage system, exclusive of storm water runoff. In such case, the sewage collection, transportation and treatment charge shall be based upon the quantity of water estimated, measured or computed by the **Township** to be actually entering the public sanitary sewage system, exclusive of storm water runoff.

Section 606. When water usage is used as the basis of charges, then any person requesting consideration for a reduction of the amount of the sewage collection, transportation and treatment charges because of water not entering the public sanitary sewage system shall make written application to the Board for such consideration, giving the name of such person, his address and setting forth supporting data fully describing other sources of water, if any, as well as the disposition of water alleged not to be entering the public sewage system. The application shall be accompanied by a sketch to approximate scale showing the plan of the property, the water distribution system, sewer layout, existing meters, and proposed meters in the scheme to determine the quantity of flow entering, or not entering, the public sanitary sewage system. The cost of furnishing, installing and maintaining any meters other than those utilized to measure water purchased from the Water Authority shall be borne by the applicant. The type, size, location, arrangement and maintenance of such meters shall be subject to the approval of the Board and the Water Authority.

Section 607. Any commercial customer (more than six months operation annually) or seasonal commercial customer (less than six months operation annually) shall consult the requirements of **Township** Resolutions 1985.4 and 1985.5, respectively, regarding initial service charges and monthly service fees.

## ARTICLE VII

### ABATEMENT OF RENTALS AND CHARGES

Section 701. There shall be no abatement of sewer rentals or service charges imposed by the Sewer Rate Resolution of the **Township** unless the property with respect to which an abatement is requested shall have permanently physically disconnected from the sewer system in a manner satisfactory to the **Township**.

Section 702. If however, certain customers of the **Township** occupying residential properties use such properties only on a part-time or seasonal basis, then those residential customers shall be charged at a rate equal to one-half (1/2) of the applicable monthly sanitary sewer service charge in the event that the residential property in question is and has been vacant for two (2) consecutive and continuous calendar months and further provided that water service (whether private or municipal) has been turned off to the residential property in question in a manner acceptable to the **Township**.

Section 703. To qualify for such reduced monthly charge, residential customers shall notify the office of the **Township** in writing giving the name of the property owner, address of the property in question and the date the property was vacated on a form to be supplied by the **Township** and executed by the property owner.

Section 704. After the property in question has been vacant for a period of two (2) consecutive calendar months, such reduced charge equal to one-half (1/2) of the applicable monthly charge shall begin and remain in effect until the property shall be reoccupied or water service restored to the premises.

Section 705. In the event that the property shall be reoccupied (after two (2) consecutive months of vacancy) in any calendar month on the first day through the fifteenth day, the full monthly charge for the applicable month shall be charged. In the event that the property in question shall be reoccupied on the sixteenth day or thereafter in any calendar month, only the applicable rate of one-half (1/2) of the full monthly charge shall be made.

Section 706. The property owner shall notify **Township** by an affidavit, executed in the presence of notary public, stating the day when the property shall have been reoccupied. Failure to file the appropriate affidavit shall result in imposition of the full monthly charge for the entire time that the property was allegedly vacant.

Section 707. Any property receiving service from the **Township** shall be relieved from all charges by the physical severance and capping of the sewer line between the trap and inspection port and physical severance and capping of the water line to the property in question, and customer shall be charged a termination inspection fee at the then applicable rate. In the event of such termination of service in accordance with the terms hereof, the customer shall be relieved of future monthly service charges. **Township** shall not refund the amount of any initial service charge previously paid and, in the event the customer shall be charged the then applicable reinspection and reconnection fee.

## ARTICLE VIII

### SURCHARGE FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL WASTES

Section 801. Although the sewage treatment works will be capable of treating certain abnormal industrial wastes as heretofore defined in Article I, the actual treatment of such wastes may increase the cost of operating and maintaining the public sanitary sewage system. Therefore, there will be imposed upon each person discharging such industrial waste into the public sanitary sewage system a surcharge, or surcharges, which are intended to cover such additional cost. Such surcharges shall be in addition to the regular sewage collection, transportation and treatment charges set forth in the Sewer Rate Resolution of the **Township**, and shall be payable as therein provided.

Section 802. The strength of any industrial waste, the discharge of which is to be subject to surcharge, shall be determined monthly, or more frequently as the **Township** shall determine, from samples taken either at the manhole or metering chamber referred to in Article IV hereof, or at any other sampling point mutually agreed upon by the **Township** and the producer of such waste. The frequency and duration of the sampling period shall be such as, in the opinion of the **Township**, will permit a reasonably reliable determination of the average composition of such waste, exclusive of storm water runoff. Samples shall be collected or their collection supervised by a representative of the **Township** and shall be in proportion to the flow of waste, exclusive of storm water runoff, and composited for analysis in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", cited above. Except as hereinafter provided, the strength of the waste so found by analysis shall be used for establishing the surcharge or surcharges. However, the **Township** may, if it so elects, accept the results of routine sampling and analyses by the producer of such wastes in lieu of making its own samplings and analyses.

Section 803. In the event any industrial waste is found, by the **Township**, to have a B.O.D. in excess of 300 milligrams per liter, the producer of said waste shall be surcharged an amount equal to the product of the actual volume of wastes in thousand gallons per billing period, exclusive of storm water runoff, discharged to the public sanitary sewage system and the "BOD surcharge rate".