

In accordance with the provisions of § 60-20, the following locations are designated as bus stops:

Name of Street	Side	Location
		(Reserved)

§ 60-42. Schedule XV: No Standing Certain Hours. [Added 12-6-77 by L.L. No. 6-1977]

In accordance with the provisions of § 60-17.1, standing vehicles is hereby prohibited in the following locations during the hours indicated:

Name of Street	Side	Hours	Location
Chenango Street			[Repealed by L.L. 3-1996]

¹ Editor's Note: This local law repealed former Ch. 60, Vehicles and Traffic, adopted 1-12-65; see § 60-27 of this chapter.

Chapter 62

WATER

- § 62-1. Rules and regulations to constitute contract.
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- § 62-8. Rates and bills.
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- § 62-10. Damages due to change in water pressure.
- § 62-11. Temporary discontinuance of service.
- § 62-12. Disputed bills.
- § 62-13. Penalties for offenses.
- § 62-14. Regulations regarding cross-connections.
- § 62-15. Protection of potable water system within premises.
- § 62-16. Discontinuance of service.

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Port Dickinson 7-2-63. Section 62-13 amended during codification; see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Article II. Amendments noted where applicable.]

§ 62-1. Rules and regulations to constitute contract.

The following rules and regulations are prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Port Dickinson, New York, and every person who shall be supplied or whose property? shall be supplied with water by the said village must agree to comply and must comply with these rules and regulations and the same shall constitute the contract existing between said persons and said village.

§ 62-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

AESTHETICALLY OBJECTIONABLE FACILITY – One in which substances are present, which if introduced into the public water supply system could be a nuisance to other water customers, but would not adversely affect human health. Typical examples of such substances are: food-grade dyes, hot water, stagnant water from fire lines in which no chemical additives are used, etc.

AIR GAP SEPARATION – The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, plumbing fixture, or other device and the flood level rim of the receptacle. The differential distance shall be at least double the diameter (D) of the supply pipe. In no case shall the air gap be less than 1 inch. (See illustration below)

APPROVED BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE – An acceptable air gap, reduced pressure zone device or double check valve assembly as used to contain potential contamination within a facility.

APPROVED CHECK VALVE – A check valve that seats readily and completely. It must be carefully machined to have free moving parts and assured watertightness. The face of the closure element and valve seat must be bronze, composition, or other non-corrodible material which will seat tightly under all prevailing conditions of field use. Pins and bushings shall be of bronze or other non-corrodible, non-sticking material, machined for easy, dependable operation. The closure element, e.g. clapper, shall be internally weighted or otherwise internally equipped to promote rapid and positive closure in all sizes where this feature is obtainable.

APPROVED DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY – Two single independently acting check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the watertightness of each check valve. (See illustration below)

BACKFLOW – A flow condition, induced by a differential in pressure, that causes the flow of water or other liquids and/or gases into the distribution pipes of a public water supply from any source other than its intended source.

BACKPRESSURE – The resulting backflow of contamination, polluted, or otherwise unacceptable quality water from a plumbing fixture or other customer source(s) into a public water supply system due to a greater pressure within the customer's water system. (See illustration below)

Example: Only the valve at A separates the potable and the sea water systems aboard a vessel. The vessel's potable water system, at B, is being filled from the public

water supply system at C which is delivering water at a pressure of 60 psi. At the same time, the sea water fire fighting system is activated, which provides sea water at a pressure of 120 psi. If valve A is open, or leaks, the sea water will be forced into the public water supply system.

BACKSIPHONAGE – The backflow of contaminated or polluted water, or water of questionable quality from a plumbing fixture or other customer source(s), into a public water supply system main due to a temporary negative or sub-atmospheric pressure within the public water supply system. (See illustration below)

Example: A hose is submerged in a laboratory sink at A. Both buildings are connected to the same public water supply system, C. This main often lacks adequate pressure. The building on the right has installed a booster pump in the basement at B, in order to alleviate low pressures. The booster pump could deplete the water in main C, thereby subjecting the customer's water system to a pressure less than atmospheric thus causing a reversal of flow from the laboratory in the opposite building.

BAROMETRIC LOOP – A loop of pipe rising approximately thirty-five feet, at its top-most point, above the highest fixture it supplies.

BOARD – The Board of Trustees of the Village of Port Dickinson, New York, or its duly authorized employees or agents.

BRANCH LINE – Any pipe connecting to a lateral.

CERTIFIED BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE TESTER – A person who has received a “general tester” certification proving satisfactory completion of a training course for testers of backflow and prevention devices which have been approved by the New York State Health Department.

CONTAINMENT – Cross-connection control which isolates the customer's entire facility from the public water system so as to provide the protection necessary to prevent contamination of the public water supply in the event of backflow from the customer's facility.

CONTAMINATION – The presence in water of a substance that tends to degrade its quality.

CROSS-CONNECTION – A physical connection through which a water supply could be contaminated.

HAZARDOUS FACILITY – One in which substances may be present which if introduced into the public water system would or may endanger or have an adverse effect on the health of other water customers. Typical examples: laboratories, sewage treatment plants, chemical plants, hospitals, mortuaries.

INTERCONNECTION – A joining of two independently operated public water supply distribution systems.

MAIN – A pipe owned by the village used for supplying water to more than one (1) property.

OWNER, APPLICANT, CUSTOMER, PERSON and CONSUMER – Shall be construed to mean “or their lawful agent.”

PERMIT – Shall be construed to mean a permit from the Board of Trustees of said village.

PERSONS and CONSUMERS – Shall be construed to mean individual, fiduciaries, partnerships, corporations and associations.

REDUCED PRESSURE ZONE (RPZ) DEVICE, ACCEPTABLE – A minimum of two independently acting check valves, together with an automatically operated pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves. During normal flow and at the cessation of normal flow the pressure between these two checks shall be less than the upstream (supply pressure). In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks at less than the supply pressure. The unit must include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device, and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks.

VACUUM BREAKER - NONPRESSURE TYPE – A vacuum breaker which is designed so as not to be subjected to static line pressure.

VACUUM BREAKER - PRESSURE TYPE – A vacuum breaker designed to operate under conditions of static line pressure.

[Note: Various definitions amended by Local Law No. 7-1995 on 7-11-95.]

§ 62-3. Application for service.

- A. All persons desiring to use water from a main shall obtain a permit from the Village Clerk before a connection will be made with the main or water furnished.
- B. Each service line shall service only one (1) property.
- C. The owner of each property supplied shall be responsible for all charges for the water supplied to the premises.

§ 62-4. Installation, repair and maintenance of water service.

- A. Upon written application for water service as hereinbefore prescribed and upon payment of the applicable charge for the size service to be installed, the village will install, operate, maintain and, when necessary, replace, at its own cost and expense, the service pipe and connection between the main and the curb box shutoff. [Amended 2-4-69]
- B. Each service shall have a minimum inside diameter as follows:

Number of Families Served	Size of Service (in inches)
Not more than 3	#/4
4 to 6	1
7 to 12	1 1/4
More than 12	2

- C. Connections to existing mains outside the village having an outside diameter of less than six (6) inches will not be made unless the property owner signs a written agreement which provides that

when the village or town decides that a main with an outside diameter of at least six (6) inches must be installed, said property owner will pay his share of the cost of such installation.

- D. The village shall tap the main, furnish and install a corporation cock and copper tubing of the required minimum inside diameter from the main to the curblin of the premises, and a curb cock, box and rod. The village will solicit bids each fiscal year for service installation. The owners applying for water service will be charged the current bid price per foot for water service from the water main to and including the curb stop, plus the current cost of meters, such charge to be paid at time of application. Service pipe and service connections shall not be trespassed upon nor interfered with in any respect. The curb stop may not be used by the customer for turning on or shutting off the water supply, but is for the exclusive use of the village. [Amended 2-4-69]
- E. The service line from the curb box to the building shall be of Type K copper tubing of the required minimum inside diameter. On the inside of the building an approved stop and waste valve shall be installed where the service line enters. The installation of the service line shall be at an elevation of five (5) feet below grade and shall be left exposed until inspected by the Board and, if satisfactory, connection to the main will be completed. Upon completion of grading the curb box shall be at grade for access at all times. All plumbing work shall be done by a duly licensed plumber and all materials and labor for the installation, repair and maintenance shall be at the property owner's expense.
- F. The consumer shall keep his own pipes and fixtures in good repair and protected from freezing and deterioration, at his own expense, and shall be responsible for the waste and damage resulting from the use of defective pipes or fixtures.
- G. Leaks between the curb cock and meter shall be repaired immediately by the property owner, at his own expense. In the event such repairs are not effected within the time specified by the Commissioner of Water and Sewer, the water will be shut off until the necessary repairs are made. Leaks between the main and the curb cock and including the curb cock shall be repaired by the Village, without charge to the property owner. All frozen service lines from the main in shall be thawed by the property owner at his own expense. [Amended 1-11-00]

§ 62-5. Water meters.

- A. All water service shall be metered, except as provided in § 62-7, and no more than one (1) meter may be installed on any one (1) service.
- B. The Board will supply and install each meter, for which a charge will be made to the property owner. Each meter shall be pretested and so designed that it cannot overrun or register a greater volume of water than passes through it.
- C. Each property owner shall provide an accessible location for the meter, which will be protected from freezing. Such location shall be kept free and accessible for the reading of the meter. Failure to keep the meter free and accessible for reading shall be cause for the discontinuance of service.
- D. The general repair and maintenance of meters shall be done by the village, at its expense, except that if a meter is damaged by freezing, hot water, steam, fire or any other similar cause, then a charge for repairing the meter shall be made to the property owner.
- E. Only the village may remove, reset or otherwise adjust meters
- F. (1) If the Board finds that the meter has been interfered with, tampered with, the seal broken, or the water has been diverted from passing through the meter and registering, or if there has been any

other act which would indicate an attempt to defraud the Village, the Board may discontinue water service.

(2) Additionally, the Board may charge the person in possession of that property with Criminal Tampering in violation of section 145.15 of the Penal Law of the State of New York or Theft of Services in violation of section 165.15 of said Penal Law or as having committed an offense against this provision of this chapter, in which event the person in possession of the property in which said meter had been installed shall be presumed to have committed such violation.

(3) The property owner shall be responsible for having a new meter installed by the Village Water Department at a cost of Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00), and shall be charged for the water which had been diverted from the meter for the period of time since the most recent correct meter reading in an amount that reflects the highest 6 month consumption during the past 5 years. (Amended 1-11-05 by LL No. 1 - 2005)

G. In the event a meter shall be out of order or fail to function properly, this fact shall be reported to the Board, which shall repair or replace the meter.

§ 62-6. Emergency shutoff of water.

In the event of an emergency because of fire, repairing or installing mains or for any other cause, the Board reserves the right to shut off the water for as long as the emergency lasts. The Board reserves the further right to shut off water from all fountains or other running streams if they deem it necessary for the public safety and convenience.

§ 62-7. Unmetered use. [Amended November 8, 2005 by Local Law 5 - 2005]

- A. Any person desiring to use water directly from a hydrant in the construction of any building before the installation of a meter may do so upon the written consent of the Commissioner of Public Works or Commissioner of Water and Sewer and the payment of a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00), which fee shall cover the cost of the water to be so used. Upon completion of the construction of said building, such use shall be discontinued and a meter will be immediately installed as hereinbefore provided.
- B. Any person desiring to use water from a hydrant in the filling of any swimming pool may do so upon the written consent of the Commissioner of Public Works or the Commissioner of Water and Sewer and the payment in advance:
1. Of a fee calculated by multiplying the then current water rate times the pool capacity, using the following formula: (Pool capacity in gallons divided by 7.5) divided by 100, times the current water rate per 100 cubic feet, plus
 2. A charge for one hour of the salary and benefits of the Village public works employee assisting in such activity.
 3. Any person filling their swimming pool from a hose connected to their residence may request the Commissioner of Public Works or the Commissioner of Water and Sewer to approve the reduction of their next sewer bill in an amount calculated by multiplying the then current sewer rate times the capacity of the pool as calculated in B (1) above.
- C. Other than as provided above, the taking of water from or the opening of the fire hydrants within the village, or the interference with or use for any purpose of such fire hydrants without the written

consent of the Commissioner of Public Works or the Commissioner of Water and Sewer is strictly prohibited.

§ 62-8. Rates and bills. [Amended 9-4-73; 11-20-84 by L.L. No. 4-1984 and 3-19-95 by L.L. No. 3-1995 and 141-00 by L.L. No. 1-2000]

- A. Water rates shall be established from time to time by the Board. A schedule of such rates shall be filed with the Village Clerk. Water bills shall be due and payable to the designated agent of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Port Dickinson in April and October of each year and if not paid within thirty (30) days after receipt, a fee of fifteen percent (15%) will be added for the next twenty (20) days. If the bill is not paid by the end of said twenty-day period, the water may be shut off and service will not be restored until the bill with the fifteen percent penalty and a \$25.00 service charge has been paid in advance.
- B. In the event that a meter is out of order and fails to register correctly, the consumer will be billed on the basis of the average daily consumption as shown by the meter when registering properly.
- C. There shall be filed annually with the Board a statement showing the unpaid water charges and penalties payable to the Village, with a brief description of the property upon which the water was used, the names of the persons or corporations liable to pay for the same and the amount chargeable to each, for the purpose of having such sums levied as a tax against the property liable.
- D. Deposits. As security for payment of charges, the Village may at any time require of any customer or applicant a deposit approximately equal to one and one-half (1 1/2) times the estimated average bill for the billing period plus other charges. No interest will be paid on such deposits. When service is disconnected and all charges due the Village are paid, such deposits will be returned.
- E. Discontinuance of Service. Water furnished to any property for any purpose, stands charged against such property regardless of change of ownership, and the Village reserves the right to discontinue the service from such property for any unpaid bill or bills, accumulated by former owner or owners, and refuses to turn same on again until all arrearages and penalties are paid. In case of transfer of a property the Commissioner of Water and Sewer shall be immediately notified so that proper adjustment may be made of any charges or repair bills against such property.

§ 62-9. Inspections.

The Board reserves the right to enter the premises of any consumer to examine the pipes and fixtures to determine the quantity of water used and the manner of use and to inspect test or read the meter.

§ 62-10. Damages due to change in water pressure.

The village shall not be liable for any damage or loss to property or to any business which may arise from or be caused by any change in water pressure, regardless of cause.

§ 62-11. Temporary discontinuance of service.

Upon written notice to the Village Clerk service maybe temporarily discontinued; however, the consumer shall still be required to pay the minimum bill for the semiannual period in which such discontinuance occurred.

§ 62-12. Disputed bills.

- A. Water bills which appear excessive may be brought to the attention of the Board, which shall investigate the billing within ten (10) days after notice. The meter shall be reread and, if the billing reading was incorrect, a corrected bill shall be prepared.
- B. If the bill is found to be correct, the Board shall, upon the request of the consumer, cause the consumer's pipes and fixtures to be inspected for leaks or defects resulting in waste and shall report the results of such inspection to the consumer.
- C. Where it appears waste has resulted because of circumstances beyond the control of the consumer, the Board may allow an allowance on the consumer's bill; however, such allowance shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of that amount of the bill which exceeds the average bill for the billing period involved. No allowance shall be made where the consumer has been negligent in the installation and care of his pipes and fixtures, nor where water has been used for any purpose not disclosed in the consumers complaint to the Board.
- D. Allowance on disputed bills shall be at the sole discretion of the Board, except that each consumer shall be entitled to no more than one (1) such allowance each five (5) years.

§ 62-13. Penalties for offenses.¹

- A. Any person committing an offense against any provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction be guilty of a violation pursuant to the Penal Law of the State of New York, punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.) or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen (15) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- B. In addition to the above provided penalties, the Village Board of Trustees may also maintain an action or proceeding, in the name of the village, in a court of competent jurisdiction, to compel compliance with or to restrain by injunction the violation of this chapter.

§ 62-14. Regulations regarding Cross-connections.

- A. Where protection is required.
 - 1. Each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises having an auxiliary water supply shall have no interconnection into the public water system.
 - 2. Each service connection from a public water supply, for supplying water to premises on which any substance is handled under pressure in such fashion as to permit entry into the water system, shall be protected against backflow of the water from the premises into the public system. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the public water supply system which may have been subject to deterioration in sanitary or chemical quality.
 - 3. Each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to a hazardous facility shall be protected against backflow of the water from premises into the public system.

B. Type of protection. The protection device required shall depend on the degree of hazard as tabulated below:

1. At the service connection to any premises defined as non-hazardous where there is an auxiliary water supply handled in separate piping system with no known cross-connection if the user justifies the need for a separate source of water, the public water supply shall be protected by:
 - a. Requiring the user to regularly examine the separate water source as to its quality;
 - b. Approving the use of only those separate water sources which are properly developed, constructed, protected and found to meet the requirements of Sections 5-1.51 and 5-1.52 of Subpart 5-1 of the New York State Sanitary Code;
 - c. Filing such approvals with the State annually;and
 - d. Requiring an internal plumbing control.
2. At any service connection to any premises defined as a hazardous facility, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved RPZ or air gap to be installed in the service connection to the public water distribution system. Each of the below listed facilities are considered hazardous facilities:

Type of Facility	Potential Hazard
Sewage & industrial wastewater treatment plants & pumping stations, sewer flushers, etc.	Sewage industrial wastewater, contaminated water, toxic chemicals, etc.
Paper manufacturing or processing, dye plants, petroleum processing, printing plants, chemical manufacturing or processing, industrial fluid systems, steam generation, rubber processing, tanneries	Toxic chemicals, water conditioning compounds Examples: Toxic dyes, acids, alkalies, solvents, quaternary ammonia compounds, mercury, chromium, etc.
Canneries, breweries, food processing, milk processing, ice manufacturing, meat packers, poultry processing, rendering companies, etc.	Process wastewater, steam, detergents, acids, caustics, refrigeration lines
Hospitals, clinics, laboratories, veterinary hospitals, mortuaries, embalmers, etc.	Bacterial cultures, laboratory solutions, blood & tissue waste, toxic materials, etc.
Metal-plating, photo-processing, laundries, commercial car washes,	Toxic chemicals, concentrated cleaning agents, solvents, etc.

commercial refrigeration systems, dry cleaning establishments, etc.	Examples: Cyanides, fluorides, copper, chromium, caustic & acid solutions, etc.
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Commercial greenhouses, spraying & irrigation systems using weedicides, herbicides, exterminators	Toxic chemicals Examples: Ammonium salts, phosphates, 2.4 D sodium, arsenite, lindane, malathion, etc.
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Type of Facility Boiler systems, cooling towers or internal fire-fighting systems using conditioners, inhibitors, corrosion control chemicals, etc. Typically: apartment buildings, cooling towers, warehouses	Potential Hazard Toxic chemicals Examples: Hydrazine, sodium compounds, antifreeze solutions, etc.
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3. At any service connection to aesthetically objectionable facilities, an approved DCV must be installed in the service connection to the public water distribution system. Each of the below listed facilities are considered aesthetically objectionable facilities:

Type of Facility Customer fire protection loops, fire storage tanks; with no chemical additives	Potential Hazard Stagnant water, objectionable tastes, odors
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High temperature potable water	Objectionable temperatures
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Utilization of food grade dyes	Objectionable color
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Complex plumbing systems in commercial buildings Typically: barber shops, beauty salons, churches, apartment buildings, gas stations, supermarkets, nursing homes, construction sites, carnivals	Plumbing errors, obsolete plumbing equipment, poor plumbing inspection/correc- tion programs
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- C. Frequency of inspection of protective devices. It shall be the duty of the water user on any premises on account of which backflow protective devices are installed, to have competent inspections made at least once a year, or more often in those instances where successive inspections indicate repeated failure. These devices shall be rebuilt or replaced at the expense of the water user whenever they are tested and found to be defective but at least every 5 years. These tests shall be performed by a certified backflow prevention device tester, and all test results will be provided to the water department within seventy-two hours after the test is made. Records of such tests, repairs and overhaul shall also be kept and made available to the water department and the local health department upon request.

- D. Recourse for noncompliance.

1. No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the water department, unless the water supply is protected as required by state regulations and this local law.
2. Service of water to any premises may be discontinued by the Village, if a backflow preventive device required by this local law is not installed, tested and maintained; if any defect is found in an installed backflow preventive device; if it is found that a backflow preventive device has been removed or bypassed; if unprotected cross-connections exist on the premises; and service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

[Note: § 61-14 amended by Local Law 7-1995 on 7-11-95.]

§ 62-15. Protection of potable water system within premises.

- A. Separate drinking water systems. Whenever the water department determines that it is not practical to protect drinking water systems on premises against entry of water from a source or piping system or equipment that cannot be approved as safe or potable for human use, an entirely separate public water supply shall be installed to supply water at points convenient for consumers.
- B. Fire systems. Water systems for fighting fire, derived from a supply that cannot be approved as safe or potable for human use shall, wherever practicable, be kept wholly separate from drinking water pipelines and equipment. In cases where the domestic water system is used for both drinking and fire-fighting purposes, approved backflow prevention devices shall be installed to protect such individual drinking water lines as are not used for fire-fighting purposes. Any auxiliary fire-fighting water supply which is not approved for potable purposes shall not be connected such that it may be introduced into potable water piping.
- C. Process waters. Potable water pipelines connected to equipment for industrial processes or operations shall be protected by a suitable backflow prevention device located beyond the last point from which drinking water may be taken, which device shall be provided on the feed line to process piping or equipment. In the event the particular process liquid is especially corrosive or apt to prevent reliable action of the backflow prevention device, air gap separation shall be provided. These devices shall be tested by the water user at least once a year, or more often in those instances where successive inspections indicate repeated failure. The devices shall be rebuilt or replaced whenever they are tested and found to be defective but at least every 5 years. These tests must be performed by a qualified backflow prevention device tester at least every year, and records of tests, repairs and replacement shall be kept and a copy forwarded to the water superintendent.
- D. Plumbing connections. Where the circumstances are such that there is special danger to health by the backflow of sewage, as from sewers, toilets, hospital bedpans and the like, into a drinking water system, a dependable internal plumbing control device shall be installed to prevent such backflow.

The purpose of these regulations is only to deal with those extraordinary situations where sewage may be forced or drawn into the drinking water piping. These regulations do not attempt to eliminate at this time the hazards of back-siphonage through flushometer valves on all toilets, but deal with those situations where the likelihood of vacuum conditions in the drinking water system is definite and there is special danger to health. Devices suited to the purpose of avoiding back-siphonage from plumbing fixtures are roof tanks, barometric loops or separate pressure systems separately piped to supply such fixtures, recognized approved vacuum or siphon breaker and other

backflow protective devices which have been proved by appropriate tests to be dependable for destroying the vacuum.

Inasmuch as many serious hazards of this kind are due to water supply piping which is too small, thereby causing vacuum conditions when fixtures are flushed or water is drawn from the system in other ways, it is recommended that water supply piping that is too small be enlarged whenever possible.

- E. Marking safe and unsafe water lines. Where the premises contain dual or multiple water systems and piping, the exposed portions or pipelines shall be painted, banded or marked at sufficient intervals to distinguish clearly which water is safe and which is not safe. All outlets from secondary or other potentially contaminated systems shall be posted as being contaminated and unsafe for drinking purposes. All outlets intended for drinking purposes shall be plainly marked to indicate that fact.

Water supervisor. The health department and the water department shall be kept informed of the identity of the person responsible for the water piping on all premises concerned with these regulations. At each premises where it is necessary in the opinion of the water department, a water supervisor shall be designated. This water supervisor shall be responsible for the installation and use of pipelines and equipment and for the avoidance of cross-connections.

In the event of contamination or pollution of the drinking water system due to a cross-connection on the premises, the local health officer and water department shall be promptly advised by the person responsible for the water system so that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination.

[Note: § 62-15 amended by Local Law 7-1995 on 7-11-95.]

§ 62-16. Discontinuance of service.

1. General rules. Water service may be discontinued by the Village for any of the following reasons:
 - a. Use of water other than as represented in customer's application, or through branch connections on the street side of the meter or place reserved therefor.
 - b. Willful waste of water through improper and imperfect pipes, or by any other means.
 - c. Damaging or molesting any main, service line, seal, meter, or any other property or installation of the district.
 - d. Nonpayment of bills for water or services rendered by the Village.
 - e. Cross-connecting pipes carrying water supplied by the Village with any other source of supply, or with any apparatus which may endanger the quality of the Village's water supply without proper devices and prior approval.
 - f. Refusal of reasonable access to the property for the purposes of reading, repairing, testing or removing meters or inspecting water piping and other fixtures.
 - g. For violation of the rules of the department as set forth in its rules and regulations.

- h. For failure to repair leaky service lines after notice.

If any building is razed, moved or abandoned, it will be the responsibility of the owner or the authority which requires such razing, moving or abandonment by virtue of public improvement to notify the water department to remove the water meter. The owner may be required to discontinue the lateral line at the curb box by physically removing the service line connection at the curb box, under the supervision of the water department.

- 2. When for any reason the use of a service is discontinued, such service shall be shut off at the curb cock, and in case this section has not been complied with, such service may be so shut off, and all expense connected therewith shall be borne by the owner and chargeable against the property at which such service was discontinued regardless of whether or not such owner owned such property at the time that such service was discontinued. If the owner refused to reimburse the water department for service so rendered, the water will not be restored until payment is made.

[Note: § 62-16 amended by Local Law 7-1995 on 7-11-95.]

Chapter 65

ZONING

ARTICLE I General Provisions

- § 65-1. Title; short title.
- § 65-2. Purpose.
- § 65-3. Definitions, word usage.

ARTICLE II Establishment of Districts; Map

- § 65-4. Establishment of districts.
- § 65-5. Zoning Map.
- § 65-6. Interpretation of district boundaries.
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ARTICLE III General Regulations

- § 65-8. Application of regulations.
- § 65-9. Nonconforming buildings and uses.
- § 65-10. Schedule of regulations.
- § 65-10A. Appointment of Ad Hoc members to Planning Board.