

## SPECIAL MEETING

March 20, 1953

Town Clerk's Office

8:00 P.M.

Present: Mr. Schmersahl

Mr. Fibble

Mr. Welchman

Mr. Burleigh

Mr. Dillon

Mr. Dillon called the meeting to order.

Supt. of Highways Emil Klein came before the Board and requested permission to advertise for bids for a new truck for the Highway Dept.

Mr. Burleigh moved the following resolution:-

RESOLVED, that Supt. of Highways Emil Klein be authorized to advertise for bids for a new 4 Wheel Drive Truck with a Dump Body for the Highway Dept.

Seconded by Mr. Schmersahl.

On roll call, the vote of the Board was as follows:-

AYES: Messrs. Schmersahl, Fibble, Welchman, Burleigh, Dillon.

NOES: None.

Mr. Dillon informed the Board that he had received the Civil Service List of Eligibles for the permanent appointment of Patrolman to the Clarkstown Police Dept. and it contained the name of Russell Smith who was now serving provisionally.

Mr. Schmersahl moved the following resolution:-

RESOLVED, that Russell be permanently appointed as Patrolman to the Clarkstown Police Dept. at an annual salary of \$3,500, and,

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the appointment become effective on March 20, 1953.

Seconded by Mr. Burleigh.

On roll call, the vote of the Board was as follows:-

AYES: Messrs. Schmersahl, Fibble, Welchman, Burleigh, Dillon.

NOES: None.

Mr. Fibble moved the following resolution:-

RESOLVED, that Benjamin Albertson be appointed as Custodian of the Station Square at Congers, at the rate of \$1.50 per hour.

Seconded by Mr. Welchman.

On roll call, the vote of the Board was as follows:-

AYES: Messrs. Schmersahl, Fibble, Welchman, Burleigh, Dillon.

NOES: None.

There being no further business to come before the Board, Mr. Schmersahl moved the meeting adjourn.

Seconded by Mr. Burleigh.

Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

*August W. Hansen*  
Town Clerk of Clarkstown

## PUBLIC HEARING

April 10, 1953

Town Clerk's Office

8:00 P.M.

Present: Mr. Schmersahl

Mr. Fibble

Mr. Burleigh

Mr. Welchman

Mr. Dillon

Mr. Dillon called the hearing to order, explaining that it was being held to consider the application of Joseph Rocco for a change of zoning of his property at Nanuet from "Residence B" to "Business B".

Mr. Dillon said that the Board would listen first to those in favor of the change and then to those in opposition.

Mr. Barnet Selman, Attorney for the Petitioner, came before the Board. Mr. Selman said that the property was located at the intersection of Kemmer Lane and Route 59 and that it is zoned for business along Route 59 at a depth of 200 feet. He stated that the change has been requested for the remaining portion on Kemmer Lane so that the entire parcel may be used for business. Mr. Selman said that there are many other business' in the area and the nearest residence is approximately 1,000 feet from the property for which the change is requested.

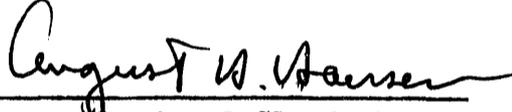
No one appeared before the Board in opposition.

Mr. Fibble moved that the Board reserve decision and the hearing be closed.

Seconded by Mr. Schmersahl.

Carried.

Hearing closed.

  
Town Clerk of Clarkstown

## PUBLIC HEARING

April 10, 1953

Town Clerk's Office

8:5 P.M.

Present: Mr. Schmersahl

Mr. Fibble

Mr. Welchman

Mr. Burleigh

Mr. Dillon

Mr. Dillon called the hearing to order, explaining that it was being held to consider the application of George Winstedt for a change of zoning of his property at Valley Cottage from "Residence A" to "Business B".

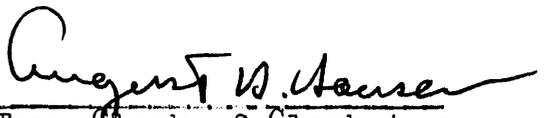
Mr. Dillon said that the Board would listen first to those in favor of the change and then to those in opposition.

Mr. George Winstedt came before the Board to speak in favor of his petition. Mr. Winstedt said that he had requested the change in order to build a small wood working shop on the property. He said that although there were no other business' in the area, the wood working shop would cause no disturbances in the neighborhood since the business would be on a small scale and there would be no excessive noise.

No one appeared in opposition to the proposed change.

Mr. Welchman moved that the Board reserve decision and the hearing be closed. Seconded by Mr. Schmersahl. Carried.

Hearing closed.

  
Town Clerk of Clarkstown

## PUBLIC HEARING

April 10, 1953

Town Clerk's Office

8:30 P.M.

Present: Mr. Schmersahl

Mr. Fibble

Mr. Welchman

Mr. Burleigh

Mr. Dillon

Mr. Dillon called the hearing to order, explaining that it was being held to consider the application of the Sun Oil Co. for a change of zoning of their property at Nanuet from "Residence B" to "Business B".

Mr. Dillon said that the Board would listen first to those in favor of the change and then to those in opposition.

John Mirable, Attorney for the Petitioner, came before the Board. Mr. Mirable said that the property is located on Route 59 at Nanuet north of the intersection of Old Nyack Turnpike and Route 59. He said that there were many other business' in the area and the Sun Oil Co. wished to build a Service Station on the property.

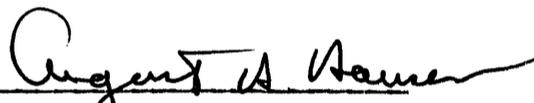
No one appeared before the Board in opposition to the application.

Mr. Welchman moved that the Board reserve decision and the hearing be closed.

Seconded by Mr. Schmersahl.

Carried.

Hearing closed.

  
Town Clerk of Clarkstown

## TOWN BOARD MEETING

April 10, 1953

Town Clerk's Office

9:00 P.M.

Present: Mr. Schmersahl

Mr. Fibble

Mr. Welchman

Mr. Burleigh

Mr. Dillon

Mr. Dillon called the meeting to order.

Dr. A. C. Goebel of New City, came before the Board. Dr. Goebel requested the Board to take over the extensions of Crestwood and Elmwood Drives at New City. He said that the roads had been built according to Town Specifications then in effect and although the specifications had since been changed he did not feel that he should be penalized by having to rebuild the roads to conform with the more rigid specifications.

Supt. of Highways Emil Klein said that the roads did not meet the present specifications since they were not surfaced and both were dead end. Mr. Klein said that the roads would have to be surfaced with at least two (2) inches of Blacktop and turn arounds provided for each road.

Dr. Goebel said that the cost of blacktopping both roads would be prohibitive and since all the lots on both roads had been sold there was no room for a turn around. He asked if the Board would consider using the 20 foot wide strip which connects the roads as a means of turning around.

Mr. Klein stated that the 20 foot strip would be acceptable as a turn around and 3 inches of crushed stone with two (2) coats of oil could substitute for the black top.

Dr. Goebel said that he would have the necessary work done and contact the Board at a later date.

Mr. Stephen G. Doig, Jr. came before the Board. Mr. Doig presented a proposed contract drawn up by the Spring Valley Water Co. in regard to the installation of hydrants and water mains for the New City-West Nyack Water Supply District. Mr. Doig requested prompt action by the Board so that work could be started on the Water District.

Mr. Dillon informed Mr. Doig that the Board would do everything possible to expedite the matter.

The contract was referred to Town Attorney Edward G. Roepe and he was instructed to go over it and report back at the next meeting.

Dr. John F. Hopf came before the Board in regard to his application for a permit to open a Trailer Court. Dr. Hopf said that the Health Officer had inspected the premises and approved the Sanitary System and he had also received approval from the State Dept. of Health. He requested the Board to approve his request for a permit.

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Mr. Dillon acknowledged the fact that Dr. Hopper had approved the plans and specifications but he said that he did not feel that the Board had the right to sit as a Board of Appeals in view of the fact the the Zoning Board of Appeals had denied the application.

Mr. Roepe said that there was a legal question of whether the Town Board could over rule a denial by the Zoning Board of Appeals. He suggested that Dr. Hopf contact his Attorney and seek relief through the Courts.

Dr. Hopf insisted however, that in his interpretation of the Ordinance, the Town Board has the right to reverse a decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals, but he said that he would contact his Attorney to determine what his next step would be.

Mr. Charles Dittrich and Robert Knapp came before the Board as representatives of the New City Businessmen. Mr. Dittrich requested that the Scratch Up Road be opened to the public until the Trap Rock completes the new road.

Mr. Knapp said that the Road still belongs to the Town and should be opened and maintained in a safe condition for use by the public. He said that it was the shortest and safest route to Route 9W. Mr. Knapp also said that a survey of the new proposed road shows that its intersection with Route 9W would be very hazardous.

Mr. Everett Burger of New City came before the Board. Mr. Burger said that the Trap Rock was very unfair to local residents in that they continued operations on a 24 hour a day basis and the noise of the blasting was very annoying. He also asked who had ordered the closing of Scratch Up Road and why it should not be opened to the public.

Mr. Victor Smith of New City came before the Board. Mr. Smith said the Supt. of Highways Emil Klein had closed the road when screenings from the Trap Rock property had washed across the road and caused a dangerous condition. He said that it usually took 3 or 4 days to reopen the road to the public. Mr. Smith said that the road itself was not dangerous but that the hazardous conditions were caused by the Trap Rock. He said that the road has been torn up and is impassable because the Trap Rock Co. has placed buildings and lumber across the road and it is completely blocked in places by 12 feet of screenings. He said that the people of the Centenary area want the road reopened and are not interested in the Trap Rock's promise of a new road.

Mr. Dillon informed Mr. Smith that if the people want the road opened, it would be done. He instructed Mr. Klein to take immediate steps to reopen the road.

Mr. Burger again came before the Board and asked what action could be taken to stop the noise and annoyance of the continuous blasting.

Mr. Dillon informed him that the only recourse is for an individual to bring suit against the Trap Rock, or, if the blasting is determined to be a public nuisance, the District Attorney may take action.

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Mr. Dillon presented a bid from John J. King for a new truck for the Highway Dept. Mr. Kings bid quoted a price of \$10,517 less \$750.00 for the trade in of a 1937 International 3 Ton Dump Truck, leaving the total cost to the Town of \$9,767.

Mr. Schmersahl moved the following resolution:-

RESOLVED, that pursuant to Section 142 of the Highway Law the Town Supt. of Highways is hereby authorized to purchase from John J. King, with the approval of the County Supt. of Highways:

1- Model HRY- Standard wheel base, flasher lights, head lamp brackets, on cab, heater w/ defroster, pintle hook, chrome spot light, left hand, marker lights, Directional Signals, Reflectors, Flags and Flares, with Air Brakes, 4 cu. yd. steel dump body with under body hydraulic 9' x 7'; and front frame hook up for snow plow with lifting ram transmission PTO Full Hydraulic cab controls.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the terms of payment shall be as follows:-

Trade In allowance on 1937 International-	\$750.00
Total price of new truck-	10,517.00
Cost to Town	<u>\$9,767.00</u>

Seconded by Mr. Burleigh.

On roll call, the vote of the Board was as follows:-

AYES: Messrs. Schmersahl, Fibble, Welchman, Burleigh, Dillon.

NOES: None.

Mr. Dillon read a letter from the State Traffic Commission informing the Board that no authorization was necessary to post additional speed restriction signs within the area already restricted to 30 MPH.

Chief Wiebecke was instructed to check the Oakbrook area at N. Middletown Rd. to determine the best locations for the signs and Mr. Klein was instructed to erect the necessary signs when the Chief's survey is completed.

Mr. Dillon read a letter from the Spring Valley Water Co. informing the Board that the hydrant on Lexow Ave. at Nanuet would be raised as soon as possible.

The Town Clerk presented a request from Everett Ackerson of Rockland Lake to have two (2) new voting booths made for the Election District.

The Board approved the request and instructed the Town Clerk to notify Mr. Ackerson.

Mr. Dillon presented an application for a change of zoning presented by Lederle Laboratories Inc. The application requested a change from "Residence A" to "Industrial".

Mr. Fibble moved the following resolution:-

WHEREAS, American Cyanamid Company, has petitioned the Town Board of the Town of Clarkstown that the Building Zone Ordinance of the said Town be amended by re-districting property of the said petitioner and in said petition described from "Residence A" to "Industrial",

BE IT RESOLVED, that a public hearing pursuant to Sections 265 and 264 of the Town Law be had at the office of the Town Clerk, Main Street, New City, New York, on the 8th day of May, 1953, at 8:30 P.M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, relative to such proposed amendment, and it is,

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FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Town Attorney prepare notice of such statutory hearing and that the Town Clerk cause the same to be published as aforesaid and file proof thereof in the office of the said Clerk.

Seconded by Mr. Schmersahl.

On roll call, the vote of the Board was as follows:-

AYES: Messrs. Schmersahl, Fibble, Welchman, Burleigh, Dillon.

NOES: None.

Mr. Roepe suggested that the Board pass a resolution to adopt Eastern Daylight Saving Time when it goes into effect.

Mr. Schmersahl moved the following resolution:-

RESOLVED, that all future proceedings of the Town Board of Clarkstown be governed by Eastern Daylight Saving Time when it goes into effect on April 26, 1953.

Seconded by Mr. Burleigh.

On roll call, the vote of the Board was as follows:-

AYES: Messrs. Schmersahl, Fibble, Welchman, Burleigh, Dillon.

NOES: None.

Mr. Dillon read a letter from the State Building Code Commission informing the Board that a series of meetings would be held to review the Building Code and giving dates and locations of the meetings.

Mr. Dillon presented the application of Fred Wehran for a change of zoning of his property at Nanuet from "Residence B" and "Business A" to "Business B".

Mr. Burleigh moved the following resolution:-

WHEREAS, Fred L. Wehran, has petitioned the Town Board of the Town of Clarkstown that the Building Zone Ordinance of the said Town be amended by redistricting property of the said petitioner and in said petition described from "Residence B" and "Business A" to "Business B",

BE IT RESOLVED, that a public hearing pursuant to Sections 265 and 264 of the Town Law be had at the office of the Town Clerk, Main Street, New City, New York, on the 8th day of May, 1953, at 8:45 P.M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, relative to such proposed amendment, and it is,

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Town Attorney prepare notice of such statutory and the Town Clerk cause same to be published as aforesaid and file proof thereof in the office of the said Clerk.

Seconded by Mr. Schmersahl.

On roll call, the vote of the Board was as follows:-

AYES: Messrs. Schmersahl, Fibble, Welchman, Burleigh, Dillon.

NOES: None.

Mr. W. H. Ackroyd-Kelly of Nanuet came before the Board. Mr. Kelly informed the Board that the Erie Railroad crossing on Main St., Nanuet, was in very poor condition. He said that it was so deeply rutted and full of pot holes that it was very hazardous for motorists and he requested that the Board contact the proper authorities and have the condition corrected.

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The Town Clerk was instructed to write to the Erie Railroad and the Dept. of Public Works and request that the necessary repairs be made.

The Board approved and signed two(2) applications for Street Opening Permits and the Town Clerk was instructed to forward them to the County Engineer for his approval.

Mr. Dillon read a letter from John Forni of Nanuet. Mr. Forni requested the Board to furnish him with drainage pipe so that he could install it to drain his property on the north side of West Prospect Ave. at Nanuet. He said that if it was his responsibility to keep the drainage open, then the Town should furnish him with the necessary pipe.

The Town Clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Forni that it was prohibited by law to furnish pipe to individuals for use on private property.

Mr. Ackroyd-Kelly informed the Board that Mr. Forni had offered the property to the Nanuet Civic Association for a park and then had withdrawn his offer when negotiations were started to erect a large factory on the premises.

Mr. Dillon presented the monthly reports of the following Town Officials:-

Supervisor	Welfare Officer
Town Clerk	Police Dept.
Building Inspector	

Mr. Dillon read a letter from the Dept. of Public Works informing the Board that the State would build a road from Dykes Park to N. Middletown Rd. at Nanuet in accordance with Town Specifications if the Town would accept it. The Road would replace Dykes Park Road which was to be cut off by the Thruway. Complete plans and specifications were received with the letter and these were referred to Mr. Klein and he was requested to report back at the next meeting.

Mr. Dillon read a letter from Harkavy, Tell and Mendelson of New York City informing the Board that a child of their clients, Zelda and Jacob Mendelson, had fallen into a ditch on Edsall Ave. at Nanuet, and sustained slight injuries. The letter stated that the ditch was a hazard to the people living in the area and the Board was given formal notice of the condition.

Mr. Klein informed the Board that the ditch ran along side of the Mendelson property from Edsall Ave. and was put in by the developer to run off surface water which collects in a catch basin installed by the Town on the road. He said that the ditch was not on Town property.

Mr. Dillon suggested that pictures be taken of the condition in case they are needed for future reference.

Mr. Roepe said that as long as the ditch is not on Town property, the Town has no liability in the matter.

Councilman Fibble informed the Board that the shoulders of Route 303 at Congers have not as yet been repaired and the water condition still prevails. He said that the Board has notified the Dept. of Public Works at least twice regarding the condition and has not received any satisfaction.

The Town Clerk was instructed to notify the Dept. of Public Works again.

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Mr. Fibble informed the Board that the Congers Railroad Station was being locked up at night and he asked if it would be possible for the Board to request the railroad to keep the station open so that people could take shelter while waiting for trains.

Chief Wiebecke said that the station was locked because of boys creating disturbances at night and he said that the West Nyack Station was also locked at night because of youthful vandals.

Mr. Fibble said that he had been contacted by Fred Beach of Congers regarding a trailer which was parked on property adjacent to his and was very close to his property line. Mr. Fibble said that Mr. Beach asked if there was an ordinance prohibiting the parking of trailers for indefinite periods of time.

The Town Clerk was instructed to write to the Building Inspector to determine if a permit had been issued for the trailer.

Supt. of Highways Emil Klein then informed the Board that two representatives of the New York Trap Rock Company were present and he asked the Board to permit them to give their side of the story regarding the relocation of Scratch Up Road.

Mr. Buffington stated that the road had been considered dangerous because of the sharp curves and intersections. He said that the new road would eliminate these hazardous conditions and would be only 300 feet longer than the old road. He said that the new road had been laid out by Nelson W. Hall, the County Engineer and was much safer than Scratch Up.

Robert Knapp said that he would be agreeable to the new road only if the intersection with Route 9W remained where it is now. He said that the intersection of the new road with Route 9W was very dangerous.

Mr. Buffington agreed that the old intersection would remain as it is now and the new road would connect with it.

Mr. Knapp said that he and Mr. Dittrich would present the altered plan to the New City Businessmen for their consideration.

Mr. Burleigh informed the Board that he would like to have a hearing date set on the Septic Tank Ordinance.

Mr. Burleigh moved the following resolution:-

WHEREAS, it appears desirable and in the public interest that the following proposed Ordinance with respect to sewage disposal be adopted and that Articles XX and XXI of the Town Ordinances adopted December 18th, 1945, and as amended be renumbered.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL ORDINANCE

<sup>1</sup>  
Section 1. No septic tank, leaching pit, pipe, or other means for the disposal or discharge of sewage or sink wastes shall be installed anywhere in the Town of Clarkstown except as herein provided. No privies shall be permitted except for temporary use in construction work upon application to the Building Inspector and the issuance of a permit.

Section 2. APPLICATION. No installation of any septic tank, leaching pit, pipe, or other means for the disposal or discharge of trade wastes, industrial wastes, sewage, excreta, kitchen wastes, sink wastes or laundry wastes

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shall be begun, nor shall construction or erection of any structure intended for human occupancy be commenced, until an application duly filled out in duplicate, on forms supplied by the Building Inspector and drawings showing the intended location of the sewage disposal system proposed to be used in connection with such structure, shall have been filed with the Building Inspector and approved by the Building Inspector. A fee of \$5.00 shall be paid to the Building Inspector at the time of filing the application which fee shall be paid over to the Supervisor of the Town.

Section 3. DUTIES OF THE BUILDING INSPECTOR. It shall be the duty of the Building Inspector :

- (a) to receive application.
- (b) to promptly investigate, before and after installation, any proposed disposal devices indicated in said application.
- (c) to see that the provisions of this Ordinance are observed, and
- (d) to issue to the applicant a certificate of approval permitting the use of such installations that conform to the provisions of this ordinance.

No such installation shall be covered until it has been inspected and approved.

One copy of the application shall be returned to the applicant with a duplicate of the certificate of approval issued by the Building Inspector, in case such certificate of approval is issued or with the reason for declining to issue a certificate of approval, provided one is not issued. No certificate of occupancy for new construction shall be issued unless and until the certificate herein required shall have been issued.

SECTION 4. DISTANCES. No septic tank, leaching pit or other device for the storage or disposal of human excreta sewerage, trade wastes or industrial wastes shall be installed unless every part of such installation shall be more than 10 feet from the boundary line of the property on which it is located, 10 feet from the foundations of any building or drinking water supply line and more than 50 feet from any suction line from a well, lake, reservoir, stream or watercourse; nor shall any such installation be located on the direct line of drainage to nor less than 50 feet in a horizontal direction from any well in which the casing extends watertight to a depth of 50 feet or more nor less than 100 feet in a horizontal direction from any other type well, spring or other source of water supply. No sewer line shall pass closer than 25 feet to any wall, 10 feet to any drinking water supply line, 5 feet to any basement foundation, and any sewer pipe within 50 feet of any well or spring shall be water tight pipe with lead caulked or equal approved joints.

SECTION 5. EXPOSURE OF SEWAGE. No person, firm or corporation either as owner or lessee or tenant of any property, dwelling, building or place shall construct or maintain any leaching pit, septic tank, sewage disposal system,

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pipe or drain so as to expose or discharge the contents or other liquid or matter therefrom to the atmosphere or on the surface of the ground or so as to endanger any source of drinking water; nor shall any such person firm or corporation discharge into any water course, storm drain or body of water any sewage or sewage effluent from a leaching pit, septic tank, sewage disposal system, pipe or drain except as permitted under the provisions of the Public Health Law.

SECTION 6. SEWAGE DISPOSAL BY WATER CARRIAGE METHOD.

- (a) The water carriage system is a system of piping through which all sewage and domestic liquid wastes are conveyed by the flow of water from the point of origin in a place of human habitation to the point of disposal.
- (b) All water-borne sewage disposal systems serving less than 25 persons shall include a septic tank of durable construction, proper size and design. Sewage disposal systems serving more than 25 persons shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the State Dept. of Health.
- (c) The plans will be examined on the basis of the sewage flows noted in the following table.

	Gallons per day per person
Camps	25 - 75
Small dwellings	75
Large dwellings, boarding schools, etc.	75-100
Institutions	75-125
Day schools	15
Factories	25

- (d) No septic tank shall be installed unless it shall have a net capacity below the flow line of at least 500 gallons. Septic tanks should preferably be rectangular in plan with an effective liquid depth of at least 4 feet and a length of at least twice and not more than 4 times the width. A tank of such capacity installed to serve a residence shall be considered adequate for a three bedroom house, and whenever the population tributary to a septic tank shall exceed six the capacity of the tank shall be increased by 75 gallons for each person in excess of six or by 150 gallons for each bedroom over three. All such tanks up to 8 feet in length shall be of a single tank design; eight feet or longer, they shall have a partition from 65 to 75 percent from inlet end; household garbage grinders or kitchen disposal units may be installed on the approval of the Building Inspector. In such cases, the liquid volume of the tank shall be increased by 50 percent.

Table 1. Recommended dimensions for required capacities of septic tanks serving individual dwellings.

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Number Bedrooms	Served Persons	Inside Depth	Inside Length	Liquid Depth	Inside Depth	Liquid Volume
2	4	3'0"	6'0"	4' 0"	5' 0"	500 Gal.
3	6	3'0"	6'0"	4' 0"	5' 0"	500 Gal.
4	8	3'6"	7'0"	4'0"	5'0"	650 Gal
5	10	3'6"	7'9"	4'0"	5'0"	800 Gals.
6	12	4'0"	8'0"	4'0"	5'0"	950 Gals.

(e) Metal tanks are acceptable if they are coated inside and outside with a heavy protective coating of material suitable for preserving steel against both Septic sewage and moist soil. In the smaller sizes, they shall be 14 guage or heavier metal and preferably should be made of pure iron or copper bearing steel. Where the coating of the metal tanks have been damaged, the tank shall not be used unless coating is restored.

(f) The septic tank construction shall be of concreat or other suitable material to insure proper efficiency of the tank. Prefabricated tanks are acceptable if they embody the recommended features of design and capacity.

Small septic tanks used for individual residence installations shall have single submerged inlet and outlet connections or single baffle walls at the inlet and outlet ends. Inlet baffle should extend 12 inches and outlet baffles 15 to 18 inches below the liquid level and they shall project not less than 6 inches above the flow line. Where baffles are used in lieu of the submerged inlet and outlet they shall be of concrete placed approximately 12 inches from the inlet and outlet ends of the tank. The invert of the inlet shall be at an elevation of three inches above the invert of the outlet. The septic tank slab shall be designed for a dead load of not less than 150 pounds per square foot. When constructed of concrete the slab shall be reinforced and at least 4 inches thick. The tank shall have at least one manhole, having an area of 20 inches square or circular opening of at least 24 inches in diameter.

(g) Wherever septic tanks are approved for installations to serve business or commercial buildings a tank of 500 gallon capacity shall be considered adequate for 10 employees and shall be increased by 25 gallons for each additional employee.

(h) Kitchen wastes from restaurants and eating places shall pass through an approved grease trap, minimum capacity 25 gallons, placed at an easily accessible location, and thence to a septic tank. Where wastes contain oil, such wastes shall first pass through an approved oil separator (minimum capacity 25 gallons) placed at an easily accessible location.

(i) Drains from buildings to septic tanks shall be watertight and equipped with a house trap and fresh air vent. They shall have a diameter of not less than 4 inches and a roof vent stack of a diameter of at least 1/2 the diameter of the soil or waste stack, but in no case less than 2 inches in diameter. No roof leaders or floor or cellar drains are to drain to septic tanks. Septic tank effluents shall be disposed of by discharging to sub-surface tile systems, leaching pits, sand filter or by such other means as approved in writing.

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Sewer lines to septic tanks and from septic tanks to the leaching system shall be made watertight and protected from damage by roots, and toher causes.

SECTION 7. SUBSURFACE TILE FIELD SYSTEMS.

(a) Subsurface tile field systems shall be used where the more porous natural earth is close to the surface where it is desired to give private water supplies the maximum protection and where the porosity shall not be less than 1" fall to 60 minutes.

(b) Dosing tanks shall be used in systems with over 500 feet of tile and shall be equipped with automatic siphons and have a dosing capacity equal to 60 to 75 percent of the interior capacity of the pipe in the portion of the subsurface tile system which is dosed at one time. When the total length of the tile laterals exceeds 1000 feet, the dosing tank shall be provided with two siphons, each serving one-half the tile field and dosing in alternation. Standard siphons must be used but alternating service shall be specified. If inadequate head is available to permit the use of siphons, a pump shall be substituted for each siphon..

(c) Main distributors shall have diameters of not less than 4 inches and be laid with tight joints on uniform slopes not greater than 1 percent, or approximately 1/8 of an inch per foot; where a dosing tank is used, the slope shall be 0.5 percent or 1/16 of an inch per foot. Lateral distributors comprising the tile field shall be 4 inches in diameter and shall be laid in trenches not less than 12 inches wide nor more than 36 inches wide, and not less than 18 inches nor more than 30 inches deep, depth less than 24 inches being preferable. The bottom of the trenches and lateral distributors must be on a slope of 1/16 inch per foot or 1/32 inch per foot if dosing devices are employed. The spacing between lateral distributors shall be at least three times the trench width but not less than 4 feet. Where excessive slopes are encountered, drop manholes shall be used on main distributors. Perforated pipe or vitrified clay pipe with open joints may be substituted for the farm tile laterals. When perforated pipes are used the holes shall be placed so the liquid will escape at an equal rate along the entire lateral. If laterals are constructed of agricultural drain tile or vitrified clay pipe they shall be laid with open joints 1/8 to 1/4 inch wide and protected with strips of tarpaper or other approved material laid over the top and two-thirds around the circumference of the pipe. All laterals shall be surrounded by graded gravel or broken stone 1/2 inch to 1 inch in size from a level of at least two inches below the bottom of the pipe to a level of at least 4 inches above the top of the pipe. Before backfilling a single layer of building paper or a thick mat of hay or straw shall be placed on top of the gravel or broken stone and across the full width of the trench. The placing of distributors or laterals over water service lines is prohibited. Curtain drains of suitable depth and location shall be provided to intercept surface and ground water and the tile field system shall be protected from damage by roots.

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In systems not employing dosing devices, uniform distribution of sewage to the various laterals shall be accomplished by providing manholes or distribution boxes.

(d) Laterals shall not be nearer than 25 feet to any lake, stream, water course or other body of water unless approved by the State Dept. of Health and must not be laid in swampy soil or in soil that cannot take care of the drainage. The bottom of the tile field trenches shall be at least 2 feet above the maximum ground water table and at least three feet above solid rock and other impervious formation.

(e) A distribution box or chamber provided, into which the septic tank effluent discharges and from which the sewage enters the subsurface field lines. The inlet pipe should enter at the end of the box 2 inches above the bottom. The sides of the box shall extend 12 inches above the invert of the inlet pipe and the box shall be provided with a removable cover. The cover of the box shall be placed 12 to 18 inches below the surface of the ground. Drainage lines shall be constructed with inverts at bottom level of the box or one inch above the bottom and all shall be set at the same elevation. They shall run straight, all horizontal bends shall be avoided and they should be made with tight joints. When set at the same elevation and operating under the same head, pipes of all the same size shall receive and equal flow. Lines shall run from an elevation 2 to 6 inches above the bottom of the box and shall leave the box at the same elevation. The box need not be of more than 18 inches in width nor longer than is necessary to accommodate the drain lines.

(f) Percolation tests for subsurface tile field. The square feet of absorption area required shall be determined by the results of soil percolation tests and in accordance with Table 2, except that the minimum amount of tile required will be 100 feet. To make this percolation test, dig a hole approximately 1 foot square, and to a depth equal to that at which it is proposed to lay the drain tile. Fill with water to insure moistening the soil and allow the water to seep away. Then, with the bottom of the hole still moist, fill to a depth of six inches with water and observe the average time for the water level to fall 1 inch. Use figure in Table 2 or 3 which ever applicable to find the absorption area required. Percolation tests shall not be made in frozen or filled in ground except that tests may be made in fill after a six months settling period or after suitable stabilization.

(g) The allowable width of trench shall be based upon the porosity of the soil, as determined by percolation tests as follows:-

- A. When the time for water to fall 1 inch is 3 minutes or less, the trench width shall be 12 to 18 inches allowing 1 or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  square feet of percolation per lineal foot of tile.
- B. When the time for water to fall 1 inch is 4 to 9 minutes the trench width shall be not greater than 24 inches allowing 2 square feet of percolation per lineal foot of tile.

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C. When the time for water to fall one inch is from 10 minutes to 60 minutes, the trench width shall not be greater than 36 inches allowing 3 square feet of percolation per lineal foot of tile. The narrower width trenches shall be used where possible.

(h.) The required square feet of absorption or leaching area shall be increased by 5 percent where the use of a household garbage grinder or kitchen garbage disposal unit is approved by the Building Inspector.

Table 2. Absorption area required in tile fields for residence dwellings; use proportionate length of tile in trenches for camps, schools, etc.

Time for water to fall one inch	Length of 4 inch tile in trenches 12" wide per person.
3 minutes of less	25 feet
5 " " "	31 feet
6 " " "	34 feet
7 " " "	36 feet
8 " " "	40 feet
9 " " "	42 feet
10 " " "	44 feet
12 " " "	50 feet
15 " " "	58 feet
20 " " "	60 feet
25 " " "	84 feet
30 " " "	94 feet
40 " " "	154 feet
60 " " "	188 feet

One foot of 4 inch tile in a trench 12 inches wide equals 1 square foot. proportionate reduction in indicated lengths shall be permitted where trenches are wider than 12 inches as explained under 7 (g).

Table 3. Absorption area required in leaching pits for residence dwellings, use proportionate area for camps, schools, etc.

Time for water to fall 1 inch	Effective leaching area required per person
3 minutes of less	19 square feet
5 " " "	23 " "
6 " " "	25 " "
7 " " "	27 " "
8 " " "	29 " "
9 " " "	31 " "
10 " " "	33 " "
12 " " "	36 " "
15 " " "	42 " "
20 " " "	50 " "
25 " " "	60 " "
30 " " "	68 " "
40 " " "	75 " "
60 " " "	83 " "

#### Section 8. LEACHING PITS.

(a) Leaching pits are applicable where the top soil is under laid with sand, gravel, or similar porous material. They shall be made of durable material and construction and of such proportions that the side area is approximately three times the bottom area. The flow of settled sewage to the seepage pits shall provide equal distribution to each pit, the minimum distance between center of pits shall be at least three times their diameter.

(b) The bottom of the leaching pits shall be at least 2 feet above the maximum ground water table and at least three feet above solid rock or other impervious formation.

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(c) The leaching area required for such installations shall be determined by the results of the percolation tests in accordance with Table 3, but no permit will be issued for a leaching pit unless the character of the soil in which it is to be located is such that ground water flows away from any source of water supply. No permit will be issued for any leaching pit where in the judgement of the Building Inspector such installations shall be dangerous to adjoining property. Effective leaching area shall be calculated as the outside area of the well below the inlet plus the inside bottom area. A test showing a rate of percolation slower than 1 inch per hour would indicate that disposal of sewage by subsurface method is not suitable and that other methods of disposal such as the use of a sand filter should be used.

#### SECTION 9. ARTIFICIAL SUBSURFACE SAND FILTERS.

(a) Where the soil is so tight or impervious that subsurface tile systems or leaching pits are not practical a subsurface sand filter shall be employed with a suitable outlet watercourse.

(b) The area of the sand filter shall be sufficient to provide for a filtration rate not greater than 1.15 gallons per square foot per day and shall be constructed as follows:-

1. The distributors and underdrains of the sand filter installation shall be laid in clean gravel of a size ranging from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 inch so as to provide a gravel layer of at least two inches below and 4" above the bottoms and tops of the distributors and underdrains.
2. The distributors shall be laid in gravel above the sand bed shall be connected to a water tight pipe, laid on a slope of 0.5 % from the septic tank, distribution box or dosing tank; shall be either perforated or open joint pipe, shall be laid parallel on 6 foot centers; shall be 4" in diameter; and shall be laid on a slope of 0.3% when a dosing tank is used or 0.5% when no dosing tank is installed.
3. The underdrains laid in gravel below the sand bed shall be connected by water tight pipe to the outlet water course; shall be either perforated pipe or open joint pipe; shall be laid parallel on 6 foot centers; shall be 4" in diameter; and laid on a slope of 0.3%.
4. The sand portion of the filter shall be 24 to 30 inches in depth and shall be placed upon the gravel layer in which the underdrains are located. The sand shall be clean coarse sand, all of which will pass through a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh screen and shall have an effective size of between 0.25 and 0.5 millimeters and shall have a uniformity coefficient not greater than 4.0/.

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5. The entire filter shall be covered with a layer of hay or tarpaper prior to covering with earth to the desired grade.
6. Chlorination of the effluent from sand filter installations prior to discharge into the receiving watercourse shall be required whenever disinfection of the sewage is considered to be necessary in order to provide for the protection of water supplies, bathing and other recreational areas. When chlorination of the effluent from a sand filter installation is considered necessary, chlorine shall be applied to the effluent, at a rate sufficient to maintain at all times a residual of not less than five-tenths parts per million (0.5 P.P.M.), of chlorine in the treated effluent after a 15 minute contact period between the sewage effluent and applied chlorine. In order that the chlorine contact period shall not be less than 15 minutes, a tank or its equivalent shall have a capacity sufficient to provide for a detention of 30 minutes based on the average sewage flow.

(c). In installations having an area of 1800 square feet or less with 300 lineal feet of distributors or less a dosing tank may be omitted and a distribution box used, but for larger installations the distributors shall be dosed by a dosing system or a pump. The capacity of a dose shall equal 75% of the volume of the distributors dosed at one time. In larger installations having 800 feet of distributors or more a filter shall be constructed in two or more sections with alternating siphons to alternate the flow to the different sections.

(d) If a site having a minimum distance of 300 feet from a structure intended for occupancy is available, the filter may be left uncovered, in which case no distributors will be required and a dosing rate of 100,000 gallons per day per acre may be employed. Such a filter must be divided into two or more beds and will require the dosing device to dose the bed to a depth of 2 inches to 4 inches. Open filters which are operated in the winter, shall require suitable preparation before cold weather begins, and the dosing equipment must have protection from freezing.

#### SECTION 10. NONWATER CARRIAGE SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

(a) Non water carriage disposal is defined as a device for the disposal of human excreta in a pit or the earth, where water carriage systems of disposal cannot be provided.

(b) Temporary toilet facilities on construction. Any builder, contractor, or other person working on or employing men working on the construction of any highway, building or structure shall provide or cause to be provided a temporary privy or privies of adequate size or other satisfactory toilet facilities at a convenient place upon the premises or readily accessible thereto and the same shall be properly enclosed. All privies so constructed shall be fly-tight, properly ventilated and maintained so as to not create nuisance conditions.

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The location of privies shall be approved by the Building Inspector or Health Officer. Upon completion of the construction work the contents shall be covered with lime or similiar compound and the pit filled with clean inearth material. The use of temporary privies on construction shall not be permitted for a perion exceeding 90 days unless permission for continued use beyond this period is obtained from the Building Inspector or Health Officer.

(c) The privy pit shall have a minimum capacity of 50 cubic feet. The structure over the pit shall be of wood or other approved material properly painted having a floor area of 4 feet by 4 feet in plan, with a minimum height in front of 6 feet 6" and 5 feet 6" in the rear. The roof shall be constructed of watertight materials. Ventilation of the building shall be provided by omitting the siding beneath the roof or other suitable means.

#### SECTION 11. CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be construed to permit the installation of maintenance of disposal facilities which are or may become a menace.

#### SECTION 12. EXISTING FACILITIES.

The Town Health Officer may at any time by inspection determine that existing sewage disposal facilities on a property are inadequate or do not function properly, or that there is not available an adequate supply of water for use in connection therewith. In such cases, the Health Officer shall notify the owner of the said premises in writing of such fact, and a copy of such notice shall be sent to the Town Clerk. Upon receipt of such notice, it shall be the duty of the owner, within ten days, to make application to the Building Inspector for a permit for reconstruction or alteration within thirty days after receipt of said notice. Unless required reconstruction or alteration shall have been completed within thirty days it shall be unlawful and improper to use the said premises for human occupancy until such required reconstruction or alteration shall have been completed and approved. The fee for reconstruction or alteration permit shall be the same as that for a new installation and such work shall be inspected and approved in the same manner provided for new installations.

#### SECTION 13. SCAVENGERS.

No scavenger shall clean or empty any septic tank, pit or any unit for the storage or disposal of sewage or excreta unless his equipment and method of operation is approved and a permit obtained from the Health Officer. The fee for such a permit shall be \$5.00 for each vehicle inspected and approved. All permits shall expire on December 31 following the date of issuance. In order to secure a permit as a scavenger, the person or firm must provide a suitable truck with a tank or containers that can be sealed and a pump capable of removing the entire contents of a septic tank. In cleaning a septic tank, the entire contents of the tank shall be pumped directly from the septic tank to the truck or containers on the truck so as to cause as little odor as possible.

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Upon the completion of the pumping operation, the tank or containers on the truck are to be sealed and remain sealed until the disposal area is reached. The contents of the tank or containers are to be disposed of only at locations designated by the Health Officer and in such manner as this officer may direct.

BE IT RESOLVED, that a public hearing pursuant to Section 130 of the Town Law be had at the office of the Town Clerk, Main Street, New City, New York, on the 8th day of May, 1953, at 9:00 o'clock in the evening, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, relative to such proposed amendment, and it is,

FURTHER RESOLVED, that notice of the time, place and purpose of such hearing shall be published in the Journal News at Nyack, New York, in the manner provided by law, and it is,

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Town Attorney prepare notice of such statutory hearing and that the Town Clerk cause the same to be published as aforesaid and file proof thereof in the office of the said Clerk.

Seconded by Mr. Schmersahl.

On roll call, the vote of the Board was as follows:-

AYES: Messrs. Schmersahl, Fibble, Welchman, Burleigh, Dillon.

NOES: None.

The Town Clerk was instructed to write to the Engineer who had been retained by the Town and request his presence at the hearing.

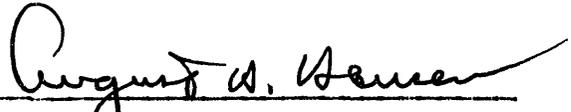
Bills nos. 304 to 402 on Warrant #4 in the amount of \$8,284.09 were audited by the Board and ordered paid.

There being no further business to come before the Board, Mr. Schmersahl moved that the meeting adjourn.

Seconded by Mr. Burleigh.

Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

  
Town Clerk of Clarkstown