



DEPARTMENT —OF— PUBLIC WORKS

Provides Scheduled Trucked Municipal Services to the Community

RATES

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2024
For
Services Provided in the Service Area
FOR SERVICES OUTSIDE THE SERVICE AREA, CONTACT THE
HAMLET OFFICE



How Do I Know That the Water Storage Tank Needs Cleaning?

The water from the delivery truck or pipe has been treated and is safe. However, if your water comes out of the tap looking a little cloudy or the water in your glass does not clear up after 1 minute, the sediment on the bottom of a storage tank could be the cause. It is often a sign that your tank needs cleaning.

How Often Should Water Storage Tanks Be Cleaned?

Water Storage tanks should be cleaned and disinfected at least once a year.

The installation of an overflow discharge pipe is a crucial safety measure. It must be positioned lower than the top of the water tank and the fill point and should be visible to the operator during the filling procedure. This is a crucial requirement to prevent overfilling and potential hazards.

The 'light on full' indicator, a red light, is not just a component; it's a critical part of the tank. It should be connected to a device in the tank and installed near the fill point, visible from the cab of the delivery truck. The indicator light support should allow for adequate clearance of the water truck. The red indicator light illuminates when the tank is full on a separate circuit. It must be weatherproof and suitable for use during all seasons. The customer must have a wiring diagram for the indicator light, available for review if needed. The customer is responsible for replacing bulbs and maintaining the indicator light system at his own expense.

Tanks must not have open lids nor be of a type with an open top. In addition, if tanks are located in basements, covers must be fastened and sealed to the tank to prevent flooding.

The location of the sewage pump-out point is not just a detail, it's a critical aspect of the installation. It must be within a maximum distance of 4.5 meters or 15 feet from the service vehicle access. This requirement is not just important, it's essential for the system's efficient and safe operation and underscores the importance of adhering to regulatory guidelines.

The sewage pump-out connection fitting shall consist of 3 3-inch or 75-mm female camlocks suitable for use with the pump-out truck adapter on the hose. The fitting will have a greater diameter than the water fill point, so a cross-connection cannot be made.

The sewage holding tank shall be twice the volume of the water storage tank to accommodate sewage and greywater discharge.

The service pump-out point shall be kept a minimum of 18 inches or 457 millimetres and a maximum of 48 inches or 1,219 millimetres from the ground, including snow and ice accumulations.

The service pump-out point pipe and camlock adapter shall end with a 90-degree elbow and be constructed of an approved material that does not include plastic or PVC. Galvanized steel or iron is the preferred material.

The pump-out line from the service point to the tank shall have at least a 5-degree slope to the building such that no sewage is allowed to stand in the line or drain to the outside of the building, and the line within the holding tank shall not exceed a grade of 30 degrees.

The pipe from the sewage pump-out service point to the sewage holding tank shall have an interior diameter of a minimum of 4 inches or 100 millimetres or reduced to 3 inches or 75 mm when the developed length of the sewer pump out is greater than 25 feet or 7.5 meters.

All sewage pump-out lines shall be rigidly secured or anchored at the point of connection, and further to this, all pipes over 3 meters in developed length shall be anchored every 3 meters.

The user is responsible for all aspects of the operation and maintenance of systems required for the provision of water and sewage systems.

The Hamlet assumes no responsibility for service when user systems do not meet standards or are not maintained.

