

## **DEFINITIONS**

**Easements**- Easements are given in certain home developments for the use of the right of ways. There are numerous types of easements, public utility, (Electric, Cable, Gas), and sewer easements given to local governments to help ensure the flow of water. When an easement is given, it forbids the homeowner from erecting buildings, pools, fences, or any other permanent structures on the easements. In the case of sewer easements, it helps ensure that the swale is not disrupted. Should the swale be disrupted, back yard water pooling will most likely occur with a possibility of basement flooding.

**Swale**- A swale is a low tract of land, especially one that is moist or marshy. The term can refer to a natural landscape feature or a human created one. Artificial swales are often designed to manage water runoff, filter pollutants, and increase rainwater infiltration.

**Catch Basin**- A chamber or well, usually built at the curb line of a street for the admission of surface water to a sewer or sub drain, having at its base a sediment sump designed to retain grit and detritus below the point of overflow.

**Culvert Pipe** -A drain or pipe that allows water to flow under a road, railroad, trail, or similar obstruction.

**Storm Sewer Flooding** -Storm water enters a structure through walls, foundations, or the sump pump crock.

**Sanitary Sewer Flooding** -Sanitary water enters from floor drains, toilets, or sinks.

**Inflow**-Water other than sanitary flow that enters a sewer system (including sewer connections) from sources which include, but are not limited to, roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, surface run off street waters, or drainage.

**Infiltration** -Water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system (including sewer service connection and foundation drains) from the ground through means which include, but are not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from inflow.

**I&I** - Inflow & Infiltration

**Flow Test**- A flow test is used to verify the flow of water.

**Dyed Water Testing**- A detection technique in which dyed water is introduced into the suspected private sources of inflow (downspouts, area drains, driveway drains, etc.) in order to confirm their direct connections to the sanitary sewers.