

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

**ARTICLE I Purpose; Definitions (§ 164-1 — § 164-2)****§ 164-1 Purpose; applicability.**

- A. In order to assure the proper disposal of sewage and wastewaters, and to establish the proper procedures for the construction, alteration, abandonment, use, repair or connection to the public sewer in the Town of Tolland sanitary sewer system, and to assure the proper operation and maintenance of the public sewers and other sewage works within the Town of Tolland, and to establish specific limits for pollutant discharges which, by their nature or by their interaction with sewage, will be detrimental to the public health, cause damage to the public sewer or the water pollution control facility, pollute the waters of the state or otherwise create a public nuisance, to provide an adequate record of sewers, drains, appurtenances and connections thereto and to provide for a system of fees, charges and assessments, the following regulations are enacted by the Town of Tolland under the authority conferred by Chapter 103 of the General Statutes of the State of Connecticut, Revision of 1958, as amended and supplemented.
- B. These rules are intended to:
- (1) Promote the economic self-sufficiency of municipal wastewater collection and treatment operations.
  - (2) Assure that each recipient of services will pay its proportionate share of the costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of the Town of Tolland sanitary sewer and treatment system.
  - (3) Inform the public as to the technical and administrative procedures to be followed in obtaining, maintaining, altering or discontinuing a connection to the Tolland sanitary sewer system.
  - (4) Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the sanitary sewer system which will interfere with the collection and/or treatment system.
  - (5) Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment system which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into the waters of the state or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system.
  - (6) Improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system.
  - (7) Ensure compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
- C. These rules shall apply to the residents of the Town of Tolland and to persons outside the Town of Tolland who are users of the public sewer. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Town Manager, Director of Public Works or agent as delegated by the WPCA of Tolland shall otherwise implement and enforce the provisions of these rules.

**§ 164-2 Definitions; word use.**

- A. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meanings of terms used in these rules shall be as follows:

ACT OR THE ACT - The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the "Clean Water Act," as amended, 33 U.S.C.

ASA - The American Standards Association.

ASSESSABLE ACRE - The total acreage of a property minus the acreage as delineated by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's Hydrologic Soil map.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

**AUTHORIZED AGENT** - Member of the Town of Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority or person authorized by the Town of Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority.

**ASTM** - The American Society for Testing and Materials.

**AUTHORITY** - The Town of Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority.

**AVAILABLE** - That the parcel of property lies within the bounds of the sewer area and that the boundary of the parcel of property on which the premises is or will be located is within 200 feet, measured along a street, alley or easement, of the sewer line.

**BENEFIT ASSESSMENT CHARGE** - The charge a municipality or water pollution control authority places against a property in accordance with Section 7-249 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

**BOD (DENOTING "BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND")** - The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20°C., expressed in mg/l (milligrams per liter) by weight. In computing BOD, reference shall be made to the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water.

**BUILDING OR HOUSE DRAIN** - That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

**BUILDING OR HOUSE SEWER** - The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

**CATEGORICAL STANDARDS** - National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or pretreatment standards.

**CHLORINE DEMAND** - The demand of chlorine which must be added to water or waste to produce a residual chlorine content of at least 0.1 milligram per liter after a minimum contact time of 10 minutes.

**COD (DENOTING "CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND")** - The quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of organic and inorganic matter under standard laboratory procedure expressed in mg/l (milligrams per liter) by weight. In computing COD, reference shall be made to the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

**COMBINED SEWER** - A sewer intended to receive both sewage and stormwater or surface water.

**COMMUNITY SEWERAGE SYSTEM** - A sewerage system serving one or more residences in separate structures which is not connected to a municipal sewerage system or which is connected to a municipal sewerage system as a distinct and separately managed district or segment of such system.

**COMPATIBLE POLLUTANT** - Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria, plus any additional pollutants identified in the water pollution control facility's NPDES permit, where the water pollution control facility is designed to treat such pollutants and, in fact, does treat such pollutants to the degree required by the NPDES permit.

**COMPOSITE SAMPLE** - A mixture of aliquot samples obtained at regular intervals over a time period. The volume of each aliquot is proportional to the discharge flow rate for the sampling interval. The minimum time period for composite sampling shall be four hours.

**CONNECTION CHARGE** - The charge a municipality or water pollution control authority places against a property in accordance with Section 7-255 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

**CONTACT PERSON** - The individual responsible for overseeing daily operation of the Food Preparation Establishment and who is responsible for overseeing the Food Preparation Establishment's compliance with the FOG Pretreatment Program.

**COOLING WATER** - The wastewater from air-conditioning, industrial cooling, condensing and hydraulically powered equipment or similar apparatus.

**DEP** - The State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

**DIRECTOR OF HEALTH** - The appointed Director of Health of the Town or his authorized representative.

**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS** - The appointed Director of Public Works of the Town.

**DOMESTIC OR SANITARY SEWAGE** - The solid and liquid wastes from toilet and lavatory fixtures, kitchens, laundries, bathtubs, shower baths or equivalent plumbing fixtures as discharged from dwellings, business and industrial buildings.

**DRAIN LAYER OR LICENSED DRAIN LAYER** - An individual, partnership or corporation to whom the State of Connecticut has issued a license to install, alter or repair sewers, sewer connections, house connections, etc., during the period when such license is valid, and the proper agents and representatives of such drain layer.

**DWELLING UNIT** - Two or more rooms designed for or occupied by one family for living and sleeping purposes.

**ENRCCI** - The Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index.

**EQUIVALENT DWELLING UNIT (EDU)** - The estimated average discharge, by volume, of a single-family residence into the public sewer system. The estimated average discharge per day of a single-family residence is 192 gallons per day (GPD).

**ESTABLISHED RATE** - A dollar charge that is set formally from time to time by the WPCA of the Town of Tolland to compensate for services as outlined in these sanitary sewer rules.

**EXCESS LAND** - Consistent with Connecticut General Statutes Section 7-249, that portion of a parcel of land which exceeds by more than 100% the size of the smallest lot permitted in the lowest density residential zone allowed under Chapter 170, Zoning.

**FLOATABLE OIL OR GREASE** - Oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from sewage by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility.

**FATS, OILS AND GREASE (FOG)** - Animal and plant derived substances that may solidify or become viscous between the temperatures of 32°F and 150°F (0°C to 65°C), and that separate from wastewater by gravity. Any edible substance identified as grease per the most current EPA method as listed in 40-CFR 136.3.

**FOG INTERCEPTOR** - A passive tank installed outside a building and designed to remove fats, oils and grease from flowing wastewater while allowing wastewater to flow through it, and as further defined herein.

**FOG RECOVERY UNIT** - An active indoor mechanical system designed to remove fats, oil and grease by physical separation from flowing wastewater, as further defined herein.

**FOG PRETREATMENT SYSTEM** - Properly installed and operated FOG Interceptors and FOG Recovery Units as approved by the WPCA.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

**FOOD PREPARATION ESTABLISHMENTS** - Class III and Class IV food service establishments and any other facility determined by the WPCA to discharge FOG above the set limits in Section 5(b)(2) of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's *General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewater Associated with Food Preparation Establishments*. These facilities shall include but not be limited to restaurants, hotel kitchens, hospital kitchens, school kitchens, bars, factory cafeterias, and clubs. Class III and Class IV food service establishments shall be as defined under Section 19-13-B42 of the State Of Connecticut Public Health Code.

**GARBAGE** - Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sales of produce.

**GARBAGE PROPERLY SHREDDED** - The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than 1/2 inch in any dimension.

**GRAB SAMPLE** - A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.

**GROSS FLOOR AREA** - The floor area of buildings or portions thereof used other than as residences and calculated on the basis of outside measurements, such buildings to include but not be limited to all commercial, industrial or business buildings and buildings used for other nonresidential uses. Basement areas where used for office, storage, manufacturing or other productive purposes shall be included in "gross floor area."

**HYDRIC SOILS** - Those soils that are sufficiently wet in the upper part to develop anaerobic conditions during the growing season.

**INCOMPATIBLE POLLUTANT** - All pollutants other than compatible pollutants as defined in these regulations.

**INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE OR WASTES** - Water-carried wastes of any industrial process as distinct from domestic or sanitary sewage. All substances carried in industrial wastes, whether dissolved in suspension or mechanically carried by water, shall be considered as industrial wastes.

**METER** - Any device for measuring the quantity of water used as a basis for determining charges for sewer use to a user.

**NATURAL OUTLET** - Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or groundwater.

**NON-RENDERABLE FATS, OILS AND GREASE** - Non-renderable fats, oils and grease is food grade grease that has become contaminated with sewage, detergents or other constituents that make it unacceptable for rendering.

**NOTIFICATION OF APPROVED ALTERNATE FOG PRETREATMENT SYSTEM** - Written notification from the WPCA for authorization to install and/or operate an alternate FOG Pretreatment System.

**NPDES** - The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

**OTHER NONRESIDENTIAL USES** - Uses such as schools, churches, clubs, offices, museums, convalescent homes, recreation developments and day-care centers which are not residential but may be located in residential zones.

**PERSON**

- (1) Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns.
- (2) The masculine gender shall include the feminine and the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

PH - The logarithm of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in mols per liter of solution.

PRETREATMENT OR TREATMENT - The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a water pollution control facility. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, except as prohibited by Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 403.6(d).

PRIVATE SEWER - A trunk, main or lateral sewer up to and including the Y-branch or tee provided for connection of building or house sewers or laterals constructed or to be constructed on property not owned or controlled by the Town.

PROPERTY OWNER, OWNER OF PROPERTY, OWNER - The owner in fee of any real estate and also all tenants, lessees or other in control or possession and use of the property in question, or any interest therein, and his, her, its or their agents or representatives as the interest, duties, powers or liabilities of each may be.

PUBLIC SEWER - A trunk, main or lateral sewer up to and including the Y-branch or tee provided for connection thereto, and to which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and which is controlled by public authority. The public sewer does not include the building or house sewer or the building lateral after it is connected to a building sewer.

RENDERABLE FATS, OILS AND GREASE - Renderable fats, oils, and grease is material that can be recovered and sent to renderers for recycling into various usable products. Renderable grease is created from spent products collected at the source, such as frying oils and grease from restaurants. This material is also called yellow grease.

RENDERABLE FATS, OILS, AND GREASE CONTAINER - Refers to a closed, leak-proof container for the collection and storage of food grade fats, oil and grease.

REGIONAL FOG DISPOSAL FACILITY - A facility for the collection and disposal of non-renderable FOG approved by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

SANITARY SEWER - A conduit or pipe, together with manholes and other structures or equipment, which carries only sanitary sewage and an acceptable discharge of industrial water to which stormwater, surface water, subsoil drainage, cooling water and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

SEPTAGE - The liquids and solids which are removed from a tank used to treat domestic sewage.

SCUM - A filmy layer of extraneous matter or impurities that rises to, or is formed on, the surface of a liquid.

SEWAGE - A combination of the wastewater or water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments.

SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM - The structures and equipment required to collect and convey sewage to the water pollution control facility.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT - Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage (includes industrial) and approved quantities of industrial wastes.

SEWAGE WORKS - All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage or wastewater.

SEWER BOUNDARY - The area or areas designated by the WPCA which is/are intended to be sewered and the properties within that area(s) to be assessed for sewer improvements.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

**SEWER SERVICE AREA** - The geographical areas in the Town which are presently served by the municipal sewer system and those areas designated by the WPCA from time to time as being intended to be served by the municipal sewer system. All areas lying outside of designated sewer service areas are intended to be areas where sewer service is to be avoided.

**SINKING FUND** - Money designated by the WPCA for future maintenance, repair and replacement of system components.

**SLUDGE** - Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

**SLUG** - Any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes more than five times the average twenty-four-hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

**SOLUBLE OIL** - Oil which is of either mineral or vegetable origin and disperses in water or sewage at temperatures between 0° and 65°C. For the purposes of these rules, emulsified oil shall be considered as "soluble oil."

**STORM SEWER (SOMETIMES TERMED "STORM SEWER DRAIN")** - A sewer which carries stormwater, subsoil drainage and surface waters and drainage or other clean waters, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

**STORMWATER** - The runoff or discharge of rain and melted snow or other water from roofs, surfaces of public or private lands or elsewhere. Stormwater also shall include subsoil drainage. In general, stormwater shall include only water which is sufficiently clean and unpolluted to allow to be discharged without treatment or purification into any natural open stream or watercourse without offense.

**STREET SANITARY SEWER** - A principal gravity sewer line, into which one or more house connections or other street sanitary sewers discharge.

**SUBDIVISION** - Any development of land which proposes two or more smaller lots from a larger parcel of land.

**SUBSOIL DRAINAGE** - Water from the soil percolating into subsoil drains and through foundation walls, basement floors or underground pipes.

**SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM** - Any combination of tanks, chambers, trenches, boxes, pipes, conduits and other appurtenances for the disposal of sewage when public sewers are not available.

**SUSPENDED SOLIDS** - Solids that either float on the surface of or are in suspension in water, sewage or other liquids, and which are removable by filtering as prescribed in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage and Industrial Waste, American Public Health Association.

**TOWN** - The Town of Tolland acting through any authorized representative.

**TOWN ENGINEER** - The appointed engineer of the Town.

**TOWN PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION** - That elected body which administers the zoning laws of the Town of Tolland. Editor's Note: See Ch. 170, Zoning.

**TOXIC SUBSTANCES** - Substances, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, which when discharged to the sewer system in sufficient quantities may tend to interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to human beings or animals or inhibit aquatic life in the receiving waters of the effluent from the sewage treatment plant. This includes but is not limited to any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provisions of Section 307(a) of the Act or other Acts.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

**TRUNK SANITARY SEWER** - A gravity sewer line into which one or more street sanitary sewers or other trunk sanitary sewers connect.

**USER** - Any person who contributes to or causes or permits the contribution of sewage to the Tolland sewer system.

**USER CHARGE SYSTEM** - A system of charges which assures that each recipient of waste treatment services will pay its proportionate share of the costs of operation and maintenance, including replacement, of all waste treatment service as defined in the Act.

**WATERCOURSE** - A natural or artificial channel in which a flow of water occurs either continuously or intermittently.

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY (WPCA)** - The body appointed pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 7-246 within the Town of Tolland.

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY** - The Town of Vernon sewage treatment plant on Windsorville Road.

**WATER SUPPLY WELL** - Any combination of pipes, motors, screens, filters, casings, tanks, pumps, treatment equipment and other appurtenances for the supply of water to residential, commercial and industrial establishments and being distinct from publicly owned water supply systems.

(1) Word usage shall be as follows:

(a) "May" is permissive. [See Subsection B(2).]

(b) "Shall" is mandatory. [See Subsection B(1).]

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

**ARTICLE II Disposal and Discharge of Waste (§ 164-3 — § 164-18)****§ 164-3 Prohibited activities.**

- A. It shall be unlawful for any community wastes to be placed, deposited or permitted to be deposited in any manner upon public or private property within the Town or in any area under the jurisdiction of the Town, except as permitted in these regulations.
- B. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet or storm sewer within the Town or in any area under the jurisdiction of the Town any sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, backwash from water treatment systems, or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this regulation and the applicable state regulations.
- C. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct or repair any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended for the disposal of sludge if public sewers are available.

**§ 164-4 Connection to public sewer required.**

The Owner(s) of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes situated within the Town and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the Town may, at the option of the Town and at the expense of the Owner(s), be required to install a building sewer to connect their sanitary building drain to the public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this regulation within 90 days after date of official notice to do so.

**§ 164-5 Discharge restrictions.**

- A. No person shall discharge into any public sewer of the Town any waste, substance or waters other than such kinds or types of waters or water-carried wastes for the conveyance of which the particular sewer is intended, designed or provided.
- B. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, exterior foundation drains, lawn areaway drains, sump discharge, cooling water, backwash from water treatment systems, air-conditioning and refrigerating wastewaters or unpolluted industrial process waters to a building sewer or any sanitary building drains which in turn are connected directly or indirectly to any sanitary sewer.
- C. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters or stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage may be discharged upon approval of the Director of Public Works and any or all state regulatory agencies having jurisdiction to a storm sewer or natural outlet.
- D. No person(s) shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
  - (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
  - (2) Any waters containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any waste treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.



**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

- (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 6.5 or in excess of 9.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the wastewater works.
  - (4) Solid or highly viscous substances in quantities of or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the wastewater facilities such as, but not limited to ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
  - (5) Any substance which may cause the wastewater treatment facility's effluent or any other product of the wastewater facility, such as residue, sludges or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation process where the wastewater facility is pursuing a reuse and reclamation program. In no case shall a substance discharged to the wastewater facility cause the facility to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, any criteria, guidelines or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substance Control Act or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
  - (6) Any liquids, solids or gases which, by reason of their nature or quantity, are or may be sufficient, either along or by interaction with other substances, to cause fire or explosion or to be injurious in any other way to the wastewater treatment facility or to the operation of the wastewater treatment facility. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the sewage collection system (or at any point in the system), be more than 5% nor any single reading over 10% of lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter.
- E. The following described substances, materials, waters or wastes shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb or public property or constitute a nuisance. The Authority, acting upon the recommendation of technical advisors, may set limitations lower than the limitations established in the regulation below if, in its opinion, such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming its opinion as to the acceptability, the Authority will give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of the waste in the wastewater treatment plant and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer which shall not be violated without approval of the Authority are as follows:
- (1) Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150°F. (65°C.).
  - (2) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 milligrams per liter or containing substances which may solidify or become highly viscous at temperatures 32°and 150°F. (0°and 65°C.).
  - (3) Wastewater from industrial plants containing floatable oils, fat or grease.
  - (4) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded.
  - (5) Any water or wastes:

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

- (a) Having a concentration of any of the following pollutants in excess of the following limits:

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Concentration Parts per Million (milligrams per liter)</b>
Arsenic as As0	.05
Barium as BA5	.0
Boron as Bo5	.0
Cyanides as CN0	.1
(amendable)	
Fluoride as F20	.0
Chromium (Total)1	.0
Chromium (Cr +6)0	.1
Magnesium as Mg100	.0
Manganese as Mn5	.0
Copper as Cu1	.0
Zinc as Zn1	.0
Cadmium0	.1
Lead0	.1
Tin2	.0
Silver0	.1
Mercury0	.01
Nickel1	.0

NOTE: All metals are to be measured as total metals.

- (b) Containing similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Authority for such materials.
- (6) Any waters or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits which may be established by the Authority.
- (7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Authority in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

- (8) Unacceptable material.
  - (a) Materials which exert or cause:
    - [1] Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).
    - [2] Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
    - [3] Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
    - [4] Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting slugs as defined herein.
  - (b) Any other wastes deemed unacceptable by the Authority.
- (9) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
- (10) Any water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes or which may cause the effluent limitations of the NPDES discharge permit to be exceeded.

§ 164-6 Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Pretreatment .**Section 3. Application to Install a FOG Pretreatment System.**

- A. FOG Pretreatment Systems shall be provided for:
  - (1) New and existing Food Preparation Establishments, including restaurants, cafeterias, diners and similar non-industrial facilities using food preparation processes that have the potential to generate FOG in wastewater at concentrations in excess of the limits defined in this regulation.
  - (2) New and existing facilities which, in the opinion of the WPCA, require FOG Pretreatment Systems for the proper handling of wastewater containing fats, oils or grease, except that such FOG Pretreatment Systems shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units.
- B. New Food Preparation Establishments which generate and discharge wastewater containing fats, oils and grease and which will require a FOG Pretreatment System, as determined by the WPCA, shall include the design and specifications for the FOG Pretreatment System as part of the sewer connection application as described in the Town Sewer Use Regulation.
- C. Existing Food Preparation Establishments which generate, and discharge wastewater containing fats, oils and grease, and which require a new FOG Pretreatment System, as determined by the WPCA, shall submit an application for the installation of a new FOG Pretreatment System within twelve (12) months of adoption of this regulation. The application shall be in accordance with the

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

Town's Sewer Use Regulation. The approved FOG Pretreatment System shall be installed within three (3) years of adoption of this regulation.

Existing Food Preparation Establishments which generate, and discharge wastewater containing fats, oils and grease, and which have an existing non-complying FOG Pretreatment System may, as determined by the WPCA, operate the existing FOG Pretreatment System. Such facilities shall submit an application for an "Alternate FOG Pretreatment System" as described in **Section 6 C**. Such application shall be submitted within twelve (12) months of adoption of this regulation.

All costs and related expenses associated with the installation and connection of the FOG Interceptor(s) or Alternate FOG Pretreatment System(s) shall be borne by the Food Preparation Establishment. The Food Preparation Establishment shall indemnify the Town, the WPCA and its Authorized Agent for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly occur due to the installation of the FOG Pretreatment System.

**Section 4. Discharge Limits.**

- A. No facility shall discharge or cause to be discharged any wastewater with a FOG concentration in excess the limits as defined in Section 5(b)(2) of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewater Associated with Food Preparation Establishments or as set by the WPCA, whichever is more stringent or in concentrations or in quantities which will harm either the sewers or Water Pollution Control Facility, as determined by the WPCA.

**Section 5. Pretreatment System Requirements.**

- A. An application for the design and installation of a FOG Pretreatment System shall be subject to review and approval by the WPCA per the Town Sewer Use regulation and subject to the requirements of all other applicable codes, ordinances and laws.
- B. Except as provided by **Section 6**, the wastewater generated from Food Preparation Establishments shall be treated to remove FOG using a FOG Interceptor.
- C. Every structure at the subject facility shall be constructed, operated and maintained, in a manner to ensure that the discharge of food preparation wastewater is directed solely to the FOG Interceptor or Alternate FOG Pretreatment System. No valve or bypass piping that could prevent the discharge of food preparation wastewater from entering appropriate pretreatment equipment shall be present.
- D. The Contact Person at each Food Preparation Establishment shall notify the Authorized Agent when the FOG Pretreatment System is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the Authorized Agent.
- E. All applicable local plumbing/building codes shall be followed during the installation of the FOG Pretreatment System.
- F. FOG Interceptor Requirements.
  - (1) The FOG Interceptor shall be installed on a separate building sewer servicing kitchen flows. The FOG Interceptor shall only be connected to those fixtures or drains which can allow fats, oils and grease to be discharged into the sewer. This shall include:
    - (a) Pot sinks;
    - (b) Pre-rinse sinks, or dishwashers without pre-rinse sinks;
    - (c) Any sink into which fats, oils, or grease may be introduced;
    - (d) Soup kettles or similar devices;

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

- (e) Wok stations;
  - (f) Floor drains or sinks into which kettles may be drained;
  - (g) Automatic hood wash units;
  - (h) Dishwashers without pre-rinse sinks; and
  - (i) Any other fixtures or drains that can allow fats, oils and grease to be discharged into the sewer.
- (2) No pipe carrying any wastewater other than from those listed in the Paragraph above shall be connected to the FOG Interceptor.
- (3) No food grinder shall discharge to the FOG Interceptor.
- (4) The FOG Interceptor shall be located so as to maintain the separating distances from well water supplies set forth in Section 19-13-B51d of the Public Health Code.
- (5) The following minimum separating distances shall be maintained between the FOG Interceptor and the items listed below or as set forth by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection or the WPCA, whichever is more stringent.
- (a) Ten (10) feet from property lines.
  - (b) Fifteen (15) feet from buildings served (no footing drains).
  - (c) Twenty-five (25) feet from ground water intercepting drains, footing drains and storm drainage systems.
  - (d) Fifty (50) feet from open watercourses.
- (6) The FOG Interceptor shall have a retention time of at least twenty-four (24) hours at the maximum daily flow based on water meter records or other calculation methods as approved by the WPCA. The FOG Interceptor minimum capacity shall be 1,000 gallons. FOG Interceptors shall have a minimum of two compartments. The two compartments shall be separated by a baffle that extends from the bottom of the FOG interceptor to a minimum of five (5) inches above the static water level. An opening in the baffle shall be located at mid-water level. The size of the opening shall be at least eight (8) inches in diameter but not have an area exceeding 180 square inches.
- (7) FOG Interceptor shall be watertight and constructed of pre-cast concrete or other durable material.
- (8) FOG Interceptors constructed of pre-cast concrete shall meet the following requirements:
- (a) The exterior of the FOG Interceptor, including the exterior top and bottom and extension to grade manholes shall be coated with a waterproof sealant.
  - (b) All concrete FOG Interceptors shall be fabricated using minimum 4,000-psi concrete per ASTM standards with 4 to 7 percent air entrainment.
  - (c) All structural seams shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement or similar material and coated with a waterproof sealant.
  - (d) Voids between the FOG Interceptors walls and inlet and outlet piping shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement and coated with a waterproof sealant.
- (9) All non-concrete FOG Interceptors must be approved for use by the WPCA.
- (10) The FOG Interceptor shall be accessible for convenient inspection and maintenance. No structures shall be placed directly upon or over the FOG Interceptor.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

- (11) The FOG Interceptor shall be installed on a level stable base that has been mechanically compacted with a minimum of six (6) inches of crushed stone to prevent uneven settling.
- (12) Select backfill shall be placed and compacted around the FOG Interceptor in a manner to prevent damage to the tank and to prevent movement caused by frost action.
- (13) The outlet discharge line from the FOG Interceptor shall be directly connected to the municipal sanitary sewer.
- (14) The FOG Interceptor shall have a minimum liquid depth of thirty-six (36) inches.
- (15) Separate clean-outs shall be provided on the inlet and outlet piping.
- (16) The FOG Interceptor shall have separate manholes with extensions to grade, above the inlet and outlet piping. FOG Interceptors installed in areas subject to traffic shall have a HS-20 load rating. All manhole extensions shall be installed to finished grade and be made of ductile iron frames and round manhole covers. The word "SEWER" shall be cast into the manholes covers. FOG Interceptors installed outside areas subject to traffic may have concrete risers with lids either having a minimum weight of 59 lbs or shall be provided with a lock system to prevent unauthorized entrance. All manholes and extensions to grade providing accesses to the FOG Interceptor shall be at least twenty-eight (28) inches in diameter.
- (17) Inlet and outlet piping shall have a minimum diameter of four (4) inches and be constructed of schedule 40 PVC meeting ASTM 1785 with solvent weld couplings.
- (18) The inlet and outlet shall each utilize a tee-pipe on the interior of the FOG Interceptor. No caps or plugs shall be installed on the tee-pipes. The inlet and outlet shall be located at the centerline of the FOG Interceptor and at least twelve (12) inches above the maximum ground water elevation. The inlet tee shall extend to within 12 inches of the bottom of the FOG Interceptor. The inlet invert elevation shall be at least three (3) inches above the invert elevation of the outlet but not greater than four (4) inches. The outlet tee-pipe shall extend no closer than twelve (12) inches from the bottom of the FOG Interceptor and the diameter of this tee-pipe shall be a minimum of four (4) inches.
- (19) The diameter of the outlet discharge line shall be at least the size of the inlet pipe and in no event less than four (4) inches.
- (20) If required by the Authorized Agent due testing for leakage will be performed using either a vacuum test or water-pressure test.
  - (1) Vacuum Test: Seal the empty tank and apply a vacuum to two (2) inches of mercury. The tank is approved if 90 percent of the vacuum is held for two (2) minutes.
  - (2) Water-Pressure Test: Seal the tank, fill with water, and let stand for twenty- four (24) hours. Refill the tank. The tank is approved if the waterlevel is held for one (1) hour.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

**Section 6. Alternate FOG Pretreatment System.**

- A. When it is not practical for the Food Preparation Establishment to install an outdoor in- ground FOG Interceptor per **Section 5**, an Alternate FOG Pretreatment System may be utilized upon approval by the WPCA and upon receiving a "Notification of Approved Alternative FOG Pretreatment System." Approval of the system shall be based on demonstrated (proven) removal efficiencies and reliability of operation. The WPCA will approve these systems on a case-by-case basis. The Contact Person may be required to furnish the manufacturer's analytical data demonstrating that FOG discharge concentrations do not exceed the limits established in this regulation.
- B. Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems shall consist of a FOG Recovery Unit meeting the requirements of Paragraph D below, unless there are special circumstances that preclude such installation, as approved by the WPCA, and in accordance with Paragraph E.
- C. Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems shall meet the requirements of **Section 5**, A through E, and **Section 5 F**. (2) and (3) and shall be installed immediately downstream of each of the fixtures and drains listed in **Section 5 F**. (1).
- D. Alternate FOG Pretreatment System Requirements.
- (1) FOG Recovery Units shall be sized to properly pre-treat the measured or calculated flows using methods approved by the WPCA.
  - (2) FOG Recovery Units shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material such as stainless steel or plastic.
  - (3) Solids shall be intercepted and separated from the effluent flow using a strainer mechanism that is integral to the unit.
  - (4) FOG Recovery Units shall operate using a skimming device, automatic draw-off, or other mechanical means to automatically remove separated FOG. This skimming device shall be controlled using a timer, FOG sensor, or other means of automatic operation. FOG Recovery Units operated by timer shall be set to operate no less than once per day.
  - (5) FOG Recovery Units shall be included with an internal or external flow control device.
  - (6) FOG Recovery Units shall be located to permit frequent access for maintenance, and inspection.
- E. Other Alternate FOG Pretreatment System
- (1) Other Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems that do not meet the requirements of **Section 5 F** or **Section 6 D**, may be considered for approval by the WPCA on a case-by-case basis. The application shall include:
    - (a) Documented evidence that the Alternate FOG Pretreatment System will not discharge FOG concentrations that exceed the discharge limits per **Section 4**.
    - (b) Plans and specifications for the proposed system including plans and profile of system installation, manufacturer's literature, documentation of performance and any other information detailing the alternate system.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

- (c) A written Operation and Maintenance Plan, which shall include the schedule for cleaning and maintenance, copies of maintenance log forms, a list of spare parts to be maintained at the subject facility, and a list of contacts for the manufacturer and supplier. Following receipt of written Notification of Approved Alternate FOG Pretreatment System from the WPCA, the Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be maintained on the premises. The plan shall be made available for inspection on demand by the WPCA.
  - (d) A written FOG Minimization Plan, which shall include procedures for all Food Preparation Establishment employees to minimize FOG entering the wastewater collection system.
  - (e) Description of a FOG Pretreatment Training Program for Food Preparation Establishment employees in minimization procedures.
- (2) A Notification of Approved Alternate FOG Pretreatment System may be granted for a duration not to exceed three (3) years, with extensions, when demonstrated to the satisfaction of the WPCA that the Alternate FOG Pretreatment System, Operation and Maintenance Plan, FOG Minimization Plan and FOG Pretreatment Training Program are adequate to maintain the FOG concentration in the wastewater discharge below the limits set in **Section 4**.

**Section 7. Pretreatment Equipment Maintenance.**

- A. The FOG Pretreatment System shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation, at the Food Preparation Establishment's expense.
- B. The Contact Person shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal, by appropriate means, of the collected material removed from the FOG Pretreatment System.
- C. A record of all FOG Pretreatment System maintenance activities shall be maintained on the premises for a minimum of five (5) years.
- D. The Contact Person shall ensure that the FOG Interceptor is inspected when pumped to ensure that all fittings and fixtures inside the interceptor are in good condition and functioning properly. The depth of grease inside the tank shall be measured and recorded in the maintenance log during every inspection along with any deficiencies, and the identity of the inspector.
- E. The Contact Person shall determine the frequency at which its FOG Interceptor(s) shall be pumped according to the following criteria:
  - (1) The FOG Interceptor shall be completely cleaned by a licensed waste hauler when 25% of the operating depth of the FOG Interceptor is occupied by grease and settled solids, or a minimum of once every three (3) months, whichever is more frequent.
  - (2) If the Contact Person can provide data demonstrating that less frequent cleaning of the FOG Interceptor will not result in a grease level in excess of 25% of the operating depth of the FOG Interceptor, the WPCA may allow less frequent cleaning. The Contact Person shall provide data including pumping receipts for four (4) consecutive cleanings of the FOG Interceptor, complete with a report from the FOG hauler indicating the grease level at each cleaning, and the FOG Interceptor maintenance log.



**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

§ 164-7 Responsibilities of Owner.

- A. Where pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided or required for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the Owner(s) at his expense.
- B. When required by the DEP or the Authority, the Owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure, together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances, in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such structure, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Authority. The structure shall be installed by the Owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe, accessible and in satisfactory operation at all times.

§ 164-8 Information required.

The Authority may require a user of sewer services to provide information needed to determine compliance with this regulation. These requirements may include but are not limited to:

- A. Wastewaters discharge peak rate and volume over a specified time period.
- B. Periodic chemical analyses of wastewaters.
- C. Information on raw materials, processes and products affecting wastewater volume and quality.
- D. Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, scum, sludge, oil, solvent or the materials important to sewer use control.
- E. A plot plan of sewers of the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility location.
- F. Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities.
- G. Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the municipal sewer.
- H. Certification that the user is not discharging non-contaminated water, such as stormwater, groundwater or subsurface drainage, to the sanitary sewer system and that the piping system to convey such waters is completely separate from the sanitary sewer system.

§ 164-9 Monitoring of discharge.

- A. All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this regulation shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association. Sampling methods, location, times, durations and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis, subject to approval by the Authority. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four-hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from twenty-four-hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.)

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

- B. All industries discharging into a public sewer shall perform such monitoring of their discharge as the Authority and/or Town Engineer and/or duly authorized employees of the Town may reasonably require, including installation, use and maintenance of monitoring equipment, keeping records and reporting the results of such monitoring to the Authority. These records shall be made available upon request to the DEP. Such monitoring shall be performed pursuant to Section 22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.

§ 164-10 Special agreements.

No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Authority and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Authority for treatment, provided that such agreements do not contravene any requirements of existing federal and state laws and are compatible with any user charge in effect.

§ 164-11 New discharges.

- A. Any new discharge from a single source to the sewer system of domestic sewage (or industrial) wastewaters in excess of 5,000 gallons per day shall not be authorized without the discharger first obtaining a permit from the Authority, and/or any other authority as may be required in order to comply with any local, state and federal ordinances, codes and laws that may apply. In addition, a state permit is required for industrial discharges of any quantity, for community systems as defined in Section 7-245 of the Connecticut General Statutes and for domestic discharges in excess of 1% of the design flow of the treatment plant or 50,000 gallons per day, whichever is less.
- B. Any person proposing a new discharge of industrial wastes into the system or a substantial change in the volume or character of industrial pollutants that are being discharged into the system shall notify the Authority at least 60 days prior to the proposed change in order to notify the Town of Vernon with appropriate documentation.

§ 164-12 Permitted quantity of certain substances.

- A. The admission into the public sewers of any waters or wastes having a five-day BOD greater than 300 milligrams per liter by weight; or containing more than 350 milligrams per liter by weight of suspended solids, or containing any quantity of substances having the characteristics described in § 164-5D; or having a chlorine demand of more than 15 milligrams per liter by weight; or having an average daily flow greater than 2% of the average daily sewage flow of the Town shall be subject to the review and approval of the Authority.
- B. Where necessary, in the opinion of the Authority, the Owner shall provide, at his expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to reduce the BOD to 300 milligrams per liter, the suspended solids to 350 milligrams per liter by weight and the chlorine demand to 15 milligrams per liter by weight; or reduce objectionable characteristics or constituents to within the maximum limits provided for in § 164-5D; or control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes. Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the Authority and of any or all state regulatory agencies having jurisdiction, and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

§ 164-13 Determination of exclusion of waste.

In determining whether any waste discharged or proposed to be discharged into any public sewer is to be excluded, consideration will be given to the quantity, time or times, rate and manner of discharge, dilution and character of the waste in question, the size of the sewer or other wastes likely in said sewer and other pertinent facts. Minute quantities of a waste which would be objectionable in larger quantities may be accepted if sufficiently diluted and when and as discharged or if the quantity discharged is small as compared with the flow in the receiving sewer, but any permission to discharge minute quantities of an otherwise excluded waste shall be revocable at any time by the Authority and/or Town Engineer and/or duly authorized employees of the Town.

§ 164-14 Pretreatment facilities.

- A. At all premises where waste or substances specified to be excluded from public sewers by this regulation are present and liable to be discharged directly or indirectly into said sewers, suitable and sufficient piping layouts, oil, grease, sand and flammable waste traps or separators, screens, settling tanks, diluting devices, storage or regulating chambers, treatment, cooling or other equipment and devices shall be provided. These shall be maintained and properly operated by the Owner of the premises or his agent at his expense to ensure that no waste or substance is discharged in violation of the requirements of these regulations.
- B. Upon the promulgation of the federal categorical pretreatment standard for a particular industrial subcategory, the federal standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this regulation for sources in that subcategory, shall supersede the limitations imposed under this regulation.
- C. No user shall increase the use of process water in an attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the federal categorical pretreatment standards or in any specific pollutant limitations which may be developed by the Commissioner of the DEP.
- D. Such facilities for pretreatment of wastes or waters discharged to public sewers shall be approved by the Authority and by any or all state regulatory agencies having jurisdiction. The Authority or state agencies may require of an Owner installing pretreatment facilities plans, specifications and a description of the facilities which are proposed. On premises where any of the wastes or substances as described in § 164-13 are present, the Authority may require the Owner to provide, operate and maintain at his (the Owner's) expense a sampling well or wells, flow-measuring devices, manholes or other appurtenances, all readily accessible, on the building sewer or drain from said premises near the point where said sewer or drain connects to the public sewer. By means of said sampling well or wells, flow-measuring devices or other appurtenances, the Owner, occupants of said premises, said authority or any public officer having legal jurisdiction may secure samples of or examine the wastes being discharged into the public sewer for the purpose of determining compliance or noncompliance with the requirements of this regulation.
- E. The Town Engineer or a duly authorized representative shall have the right, as a condition to the connection to and/or continued use of the Town sewer facility, to enter and inspect any part of the premises served by public sewers upon which there may be reason to believe that violations of the requirements of this regulation have occurred or are likely to occur for the purpose of ascertaining the facts as to such violation or suspected violation or of obtaining samples of wastes or of inspecting flow-measuring devices or treatment facilities provided to prevent prohibited discharges.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

Approved – March 20, 2012

Effective – April 1, 2012

§ 164-15 Control manhole.

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this section shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected.

§ 164-16 Accidental discharge.

Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this regulation. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the Owner's expense.

- A. Within five days following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the Town Engineer and the Authority a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the wastewater treatment facility, fish kills, aquatic plants or any other damage to persons or property, nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties or other liability which may be imposed by this regulation or other applicable law.
- B. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent places advising employees whom to call in the event of an accidental discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

§ 164-17 Prohibited discharges.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into any public sewer, either directly or indirectly, any overflow or effluent from a septic tank, cesspool, subsurface drainage trench, bed or filter or other receptacle storing organic waste, except as may be permitted by the Authority.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

**Approved – January 17, 2012**

**Adopted – February 1, 2012**

**Revised Effective – April 1, 2012**

**ARTICLE III      Permits, Licenses and Charges (§ 164-19 — § 164-26.1)**

**§ 164-19      Permit required.**

- A. In order to ensure compliance with these regulations and to facilitate the supervision of the construction, operation and repair of services and the keeping of records thereof, authorized personnel shall obtain a permit to construct, repair, alter or remove sewers and drains subject to the supervision and approval of the Town Engineer or designated agents.
- B. Connections with or openings into or repairs to any public sewer or the manholes or other appurtenances of said sewer system in the Town shall not be made by any person without a permit issued by the Town of Tolland.

**§ 164-20      Permit application.**

The owner or authorized agent of the owner may apply for a permit on forms provided by the Town prior to initiating any construction. The application shall be accompanied by plans, specifications or other information deemed pertinent by the Town Engineer which is supplemental to that furnished on the application form.

- A. An inspection charge as determined by the WPCA per connection will be due at the time of application for a sewer permit. Refer to the WPCA Schedule of Charges for additional information.
- B. All permits issued under this article shall be kept on the premises at all times when work is in progress.

**§ 164-21      Benefit assessment.**

- A. Right to assess. Pursuant to Section 7-249 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, an assessment of benefits for the installation of sewer lines shall be levied by the Authority upon lands and buildings in Tolland which, in the judgment of the Authority, are especially benefited thereby, whether they abut on such sewer lines or not, and upon the owners of such land and buildings, according to such rule as the Water Pollution Control Authority adopts, subject to the right of appeal provided. Such assessment shall be determined by the Authority in the following manner:
  - 1. Single-family residential: \$8,000 as of July 1, 2004, adjusted January 1 of each year by the Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index (ENRCCI).
  - 2. Multifamily residential: \$6,000 per residential unit, as of July 1, 2004, adjusted January 1 of each year by the ENRCCI.
  - 3. Commercial/industrial: \$10,000 per assessable acre, as of July 1, 2004, adjusted January 1 of each year by the ENRCCI.
  - 4. Municipal properties within the Gateway Design District (GDD): \$10,000 per assessable acre, as of July 1, 2004, adjusted January 1 of each year by the ENRCCI.
  - 5. Municipal properties other than GDD and other nonprofits: assessment shall be based on \$8,000 per EDU, as of July 1, 2004, adjusted January 1 of each year by the ENRCCI.
  - 6. Municipal properties designated as open space: assessment shall be deferred until such time as a change in use is proposed.
  - 7. Land designated as PA490 as defined under Section 12-107b(c) of the Connecticut General Statutes: assessment shall be deferred until such time as the land is no longer designated as PA490, at which time it shall be assessed in accordance with the regulations then in effect.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

**Approved – January 17, 2012**

**Adopted – February 1, 2012**

**Revised Effective – April 1, 2012**

8. Other. Other than the previous designated categories, assessments may be determined on a project-by-project basis giving due regard to the above assessments and all other pertinent factors related to the specific project as determined by the WPCA.
- B. Assessment deferral. The WPCA may, at its sole discretion, defer any assessment against a property based on soils, topography, physical conditions, site constraints, special use or any other good and sufficient reason. The right to assess shall be reserved, and any assessment against said property may be deferred until such time as there is a change in such condition or use, at which time an assessment in conformance with these regulations shall be levied.
- C. Special assessment deferral. Where a sewer line benefits a property which has previously been improved within the previous five years by the replacement of leaching fields or by the installation of a complete new subsurface sewage disposal system, in conformance with state and local laws and regulations (as evidenced by the records of the Town Sanitarian), and where a current benefit assessment is assessed against that property, said assessment shall be deferred for a period of 10 years from the date of issuance of a permit to discharge for said field or system, after which the assessment shall, without the necessity of further action by the Authority, become due and payable in accordance with the regulations then in effect. Said deferral shall be evidenced by a notice recorded by the Town Sanitarian on the land records in the office of the Town Clerk.

§ 164-22 Connection charge.

- A. Authority. Pursuant to § 7-255 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, the WPCA may establish and revise fair and reasonable charges for connection to the sewerage system. All persons desiring access to the public sewer system shall make application therefore and pay a connection charge as established herein. All applications shall be made on a form approved by the WPCA. The connection charge shall apply to all property owners who connect to the public sewer system of the Town of Tolland.
- B. New connections. The connection charge shall apply to all property owners who connect to the public sewer system of the Town of Tolland.
- C. Charges.
  - (1) The connection charge shall consist of the following:
    - (a) The charge imposed by the Town of Tolland's Intermunicipal Agreement with the Town of Vernon dated April 6, 1989, adjusted January 1 of each year to the ENRCCI, and as such Agreement shall be amended or replaced from time to time; and
    - (b) The Town of Tolland WPCA's administrative charge as determined by the Tolland WPCA.; and
    - (c) Connection charges imposed by the Town of Tolland WPCA
      - [1] Connection Charge for New Structures:
        - [a] The charge per the WPCA Schedule of Charges as determined by the Town of Tolland WPCA
      - [2] Connection Charge for Existing Structures:
        - [a] Residential:

If the number of bedrooms in a single-family structure or the number of bedrooms per unit or number of units in a multi-family residential structure

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

**Approved – January 17, 2012**

**Adopted – February 1, 2012**

**Revised Effective – April 1, 2012**

shall increase from the number of units in existence on the date this regulation goes into effect or the number in existence on the date on which the most recent sewer connection charge was paid for said structure, whichever is later, a charge shall be paid for each additional unit prior to the issuance of a building permit for the proposed construction.

If the number of bedrooms per unit or number of units in a multi-family residential structure shall increase from the number of bedrooms per unit or number of units in existence on the date this regulation goes into effect or the number in existence on the date on which the most recent sewer connection charge was paid for said structure, whichever is later, a charge shall be paid for each additional bedroom and/or unit per the charge schedule herein prior to the issuance of a building permit for the proposed construction.

**[b] Non-Residential:**

If there is an increase in the water flow to a non-residential structure requiring the installation of a larger water meter than the one servicing the non-residential structure on the date this regulation goes into effect or on the date on which a water meter was installed for which the most recent sewer connection charge was paid, whichever is later, a connection charge shall be paid based on the increase in size between the new meter and the existing meter. The connection charge shall be equal to the charge per the non-residential connection charge schedule in effect at the time the charge is paid for. A connection charge credit shall be granted for either a) the connection charge in effect when the previous connection charge was paid for, or b) the connection charge per the connection charge schedule that was in effect on the effective date of this regulation if no connection charge has previously been paid.

**[3] Adjustments to Connection Charge**

**[a]** The WPCA may grant adjustments to this regulation. Requests for adjustments to the sewer connection charge will only be considered under the circumstances set forth herein. The request must be made in writing by the current owner of the affected property to the WPCA within twelve (12) months from the date the connection charge was paid. The user shall provide any necessary information and calculations as required by the WPCA. The adjustment will only be granted in accordance with one of the following standards:

- [i]** Recycling of Water: If a device or system is installed on the affected property whereby water is recycled or water consumption is lowered, resulting in a reduced sewer flow, the sewer connection charge shall be adjusted proportionately.
- [ii]** Seasonal Use of a Facility: If it can be established to the WPCA's satisfaction that affected property has a reduced sewer flow due to seasonal use, the sewer connection charge shall be adjusted proportionately.

**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

**Approved – January 17, 2012**

**Adopted – February 1, 2012**

**Revised Effective – April 1, 2012**

- [iii] Other Reductions in Use: If a reduction in flow to the sewer results from any other conservation measure and this reduction in flow is established to the WPCA's satisfaction by an engineering report prepared by a professional engineer licensed by the State of Connecticut or is established by a sewer meter installed by the property owner and approved by the WPCA, the sewer connection charge shall be adjusted proportionately.
  - [b] A decision regarding the request for a variance or exception shall be made by the WPCA within sixty (60) days from the date of receipt by the WPCA of a complete written application for a variance or exception. The decision by the WPCA may be appealed to the Superior Court for review of whether the WPCA erred in the interpretation or application of this section of the regulation.
- [4] Reimbursement of Connection Charges
  - [a] The property owner on which a sewer connection charge has been paid, based on the Town of Tolland's records, shall be eligible for a reimbursement of the charge under the following circumstances:
    - [i] If the building permit for the structure or project on which the sewer connection charge has been paid has lapsed because of the failure to start construction, the current owner may request a refund. The responsibility for requesting such a refund shall be solely on the owner. The request must be filed in writing with the WPCA within one (1) year of the date the building permit lapsed.
    - [ii] If the structure or project, on which the sewer connection charge has been paid, has been altered resulting in a decrease in the amount of the sewer connection charge due, and this change is reflected in a revised building permit, the current owner may request a refund. The responsibility for requesting such a refund shall be solely on the owner. The request must be filed in writing with the WPCA within one (1) year of revised building permit being issued.
  - [b] A decision regarding the request for a refund shall be made by the WPCA within sixty (60) days from the date of receipt by the WPCA of the written request. The decision by the WPCA on a request for a refund may be appealed to the Superior Court for review of whether the WPCA erred in its interpretation or application of this section of the regulation.
  - [c] Reimbursement of any charges imposed by the Town of Vernon shall be solely determined by the Town of Vernon.
  - [d] Administrative fees are not reimbursable.
- [5] Exemptions for Connection Charges
  - [a] The single family residential charge contained in WPCA Schedule of Charges of this regulation shall be waived by the WPCA for persons meeting the following criteria:



**Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority**

**Approved – January 17, 2012**

**Adopted – February 1, 2012**

**Revised Effective – April 1, 2012**

- [i] Said single family residence must have in the opinion of the Town Sanitarian a currently failing septic system existing on the property; and
- [ii] at least one of the individual(s) to whom real estate taxes on the property are assessed must be at least 65 years old; and
- [iii] said single family residence must be the principal residence of each of the individual(s) described in subparagraph(2); and
- [iv] income must be less than 80% of Community Development Block Grant (HUD) income guidelines.

To be eligible for the exemption, an applicant must provide to the Chairperson of the WPCA reasonable documentation of age, income and principal residence.

The exemption described in this paragraph shall be effective on the effective date of this regulation.

[6] Miscellaneous

- [a] Connection charges shall be paid prior to issuance of a building permit for new structures and prior to issuance of either a sewer connection permit or a building permit for existing structures.
- [b] No charges will be charged if the increased water use is primarily caused by a fire protection sprinkler system.



## **Tolland Water Pollution Control Authority Schedule of Connection Charges**

*Approved - November 15, 2016*

*Effective - December 1, 2016*

The total connection charge is equal to the sum of charges imposed by the Tolland WPCA, Vernon WPCA and Tolland Administrative Charges.

### **Tolland WPCA Connection Charges**

#### **Residential**

##### Single Residential:

Up to four (4) Bedrooms	\$2,500.00 per residence
Five (5) bedrooms or more	\$2,500.00 plus \$250.00 per additional bedroom over four (4) bedrooms

##### Multi-Unit Residential:

Up to four (4) Bedrooms	\$2,000.00 per residence
Five (5) bedrooms or more	\$2,000.00 plus \$150.00 per additional bedroom over four (4) bedrooms

#### **Non-Residential\***

The Tolland WPCA connection charge shall be based on the water meter size, which shall be defined by the diameter of the bore of the water meter servicing the structure and shall be determined as follows:

5/8-inch	\$ 2,505.00
3/4-inch	\$ 3,006.00
1-inch	\$ 5,010.00
2-inch	\$ 20,040.00
3-inch	\$ 33,400.00
4-inch	\$ 56,780.00
6-inch	\$116,900.00
8-inch	\$217,100.00

### **Vernon WPCA Connection Charges**

**Effective as of January 1, 2019**

#### **Residential**

\$979.00	per residence
----------	---------------

#### **Non-Residential\***

\$1224.00	per 1,500 square feet (charge is calculated using Gross Floor Area GFA)
-----------	---

Engineering Review Fee – Low Pressure Force Main Engineering Review Fee --- \$820 per connection (2-16 Tolland Green, 7-70 Merrow Road, 2 & 7 Cider Mill) Effective as of October 13, 2015

### **Tolland Administrative Charges**

Permit Fee	\$175.00 per connection
Inspection Fee	\$100.00 per connection

\* Includes Commercial, Industrial, and All Other Non-Residential Connections.

**ARTICLE IV      Building Sewers; Subdivisions; Developments (§ 164-27 — § 164-32)****§ 164-27      Building sewer requirements.****A.**

The following requirements of this section shall apply to any person licensed to do sewer work and who has a building or house sewer permit to do such sewer work as provided in Article III of these regulations:

**(1)**

Old building sewers may be used and connected to a public sewer, when serving new buildings, only when they are found on examination or test by the Director of Public Works to meet all requirements of this regulation. The Director of Public Works may require, where indicated, the uncovering of old sewers for inspection.

**(2)**

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building except that, when two or more buildings are so situated that separate and independent building sewers for each building would be impractical or impose unnecessary hardship, the Director of Public Works may authorize a single building sewer connection to the public sewer subject to such terms and conditions as to easement, design and construction as the Director of Public Works may require.

**(3)**

No building shall be connected to a public sewer unless the plumbing system of said building has a soil vent pipe extended to a point above the roof. The Director of Public Works may require that no running trap, main house trap or other device which might prevent the free flow of air throughout the whole course of the building sewer, house drain and said soil vent pipe will be allowed.

**(4)**

The building sewer shall be cast-iron soil pipe, vitrified clay sewer pipe, polyvinyl chloride pipe or other suitable material approved by the Director of Public Works. All pipe materials shall conform to the latest standard specifications of the ASTM as approved by the Director of Public Works. Any part of the building sewer that is located within 10 feet of a water service pipe shall be constructed of cast-iron soil pipe. Wherever possible, water service and house sewer pipes shall be laid in separate trenches. Where laid in the same trench, the water pipe shall be laid on a bench at least 12 inches above the top of the sewer pipe and at least 12 inches, and preferably 18 inches, from the side of the sewer trench. Cast-iron pipe may be required by the Director of Public Works where the building sewer is exposed to damage by tree roots. If installed in filled or unstable ground, the building sewer shall be of cast-iron soil pipe, except that nonmetallic material may be accepted if laid on a suitable concrete bed or cradle as approved by the Director of Public Works. No building sewer shall be located within 25 feet of a cellar drain or groundwater drain unless the pipe is of cast iron. No building sewer shall be constructed within 25 feet of a water supply well. If a building sewer is constructed within 25 to 75 feet of a water supply well, it shall be constructed in accordance with all applicable guidelines promulgated by the Director of Public Works.

**(5)**

The size and slope of the building sewer shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Public Works. The diameter shall not be less than six inches in diameter for either new or replacement sewers.

**(6)**

When an owner of any lot or his agent applies for a building permit, the Building Inspector shall require, as a condition of the issuance of such permit, that said owner or agent show on the plot plan the layout of the proposed building sewer from the building drain to the point of entry to existing pipes, including elevation of the building drain, finished first floor and/or cellar floor and the elevation of existing piping to which the proposed building sewer will drain.

**(7)**

The building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation satisfactory to the Director of Public Works. In a situation where any building drain is too low to flow by gravity to the public sewer, the property owner shall have the option of installing a private sewage disposal system conforming to the Public Health Code of the State of

Connecticut and any applicable local ordinances and regulations or the sewage shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the public sewer.

(8)

In all buildings where the building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sewage or other wastewaters carried by such drain shall be lifted by approved artificial means and discharged to the building sewer through a cast-iron force main or approved equal. All building drains, whether force mains or gravity lines, shall be of cast-iron soil pipe or equal from the inner face of the building wall to the point of connection with the building or house sewer, and all joints, including that with the building sewer, shall be made gastight and watertight by a method approved by the Director of Public Works.

(9)

For any sewerage situation in which a public sewer backup would create the distinct possibility, as determined by the Director of Public Works, of a serious backup into a residential, commercial or industrial building or otherwise endanger life, limb or public health, the contractor, upon written notice from the Director of Public Works, shall install, at the expense of the property owner, a backflow check valve in the building sewer. Such valves shall be installed under the direction of the Director of Public Works and so situated as to provide accessibility thereto.

(10)

Construction and location of sewers.

(a)

All excavations required for the installation of a building sewer shall be open trench work, unless otherwise approved by the Director of Public Works. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. No building sewer shall be laid parallel to or be within three feet of any bearing wall which might thereby be weakened. The depth of the building sewer shall be sufficient to afford protection from frost and in general such depth shall not be less than three feet six inches below the finished ground surface at all points. All building sewers shall be laid at uniform grade and in straight alignment in so far as possible. A layer of filter fabric extending the full width of the trench shall be laid over the stone bedding prior to the placement of any sand. The filter fabric would be as approved by the Director of Public Works.

(b)

Building sewers shall be laid in the following manner: stone bedding material will be required below all pipe and all utility structures. Stone bedding shall be placed to the full width of the trench and to a depth of six inches below the bottom of the pipe invert. Stone bedding shall be placed 12 inches beyond the widths of a utility structure foundation (base) and to a depth of six inches from the bottom of the excavation to the bottom of the foundation (base). After a pipe is bedded, the trench shall be filled to the center line of the pipe with stone bedding except at the joint. After the joint is inspected, that portion shall be filled in with stone bedding. Stone used shall be 3/8 inch to 1/2 inch. Material under and around the pipe shall be carefully and thoroughly tamped. From the top of the pipe to a point 12 inches above the top of the pipe, the backfill shall be clean sand, placed by hand and hand tamped. Above this point, backfill shall be suitable material from excavation or bank-run gravel. This backfill shall be placed in layers eight inches deep, and each layer shall be compacted with mechanical tampers to not less than 95% of the maximum dry density.

(c)

Building sewers shall be located at a sufficient distance from other parallel pipes to permit alterations or repairs to any such pipes or the sewer pipe without disturbing the other; they shall be well cleaned inside after laying; and they shall conform to all reasonable requirements for good construction.

(d)

The open ends of building sewers, building drains and building connection laterals shall be kept closed or protected during construction and during periods when work is suspended in order to exclude from the public sewer all water or debris which might obstruct, damage or otherwise be detrimental to the public sewer or sewage works. Abandoned building sewers or drains shall be likewise promptly closed and sealed off from any public sewer at the expense of the owner of the property.

(11)

All joints and connections for or between building sewers, building drains and building connection laterals shall be made gastight and watertight as follows.

(a)

Cast-iron, vitrified clay sewer pipe, polyvinyl chloride pipe or other suitable material approved by the Director of Public Works shall be gasketed and equipped with tyton or mechanical joints. The pipe and joints shall conform to all applicable ASA and ASTM specifications. No paint, varnish or other coatings shall be permitted on any joint until after the joint has been tested and approved.

(b)

Leakage.

[1]

The rate of infiltration into or leakage out of all gravity sewers and appurtenant constructions shall be tested. Suitable bulkheads, weirs or other devices shall be built by the contractor to enable the Director to make measurements of watertightness of sewers after their completion.

[2]

Leakage tests shall be carried out in a manner approved by the Director. The Director will designate the tests to be performed on the basis of the groundwater elevations and other physical conditions at the time tests are to be performed. The contractor will be required to independently test manholes and pipelines. Manholes will be tested by exfiltration only; pipelines will be tested by infiltration when the groundwater level is two feet above the crown of the sewer and by exfiltration when below this level. The maximum length of the pipeline to be tested shall not exceed one section (manhole to manhole). The allowable leakage rate into or out of the sewer lines shall not exceed 50 gallons per inch of diameter per day per mile of pipe, except in potable watershed areas where it shall not exceed 25 gallons per inch of diameter per mile of pipe. The allowable leakage rate out of an individual manhole shall not exceed one gallon per day per foot of depth. If the measured infiltration or exfiltration exceeds the specified rates, the necessary repairs shall be made by the contractor to reduce leakage to rates stated herein, and additional tests shall be made at the contractor's expense.

[a]

Leakage out of each manhole shall be tested by exfiltration. The contractor shall plug all openings into the manhole being tested and fill the manhole to a level no less than one foot above the beginning of the manhole taper. Water shall be allowed to stand in the manhole for one hour. The manhole shall then be refilled to the original depth. The water level shall be carefully marked, and at the end of the following one-hour period, sufficient water shall be added to bring the water level back to the mark. Water added shall be supplied from a metered source, and the quantity so added shall be converted to gallons per day lost through manhole leakage.

[b]

The contractor shall plug all inlets and outlets into the upstream manhole, except for the line being tested. A V-notch weir shall be placed into the upstream pipe in the downstream manhole, with a watertight seal between the weir and the pipeline. Infiltrating water shall be allowed to build up and level off behind the weir until a steady, uniform flow passes over the V-notch weir. After steady flow has been established, measurements of the water flow shall be taken at thirty-minute intervals, with not fewer than three consecutive readings. Flow measurements shall be converted to gallons-per-day infiltration rate.

[c]

The contractor shall plug all inlets and outlets into the upstream manhole, except for the line being tested. A tapped plug shall be placed in the inlet pipe of the downstream manhole, with a water supply connection for filling the pipeline. Water shall be introduced into the pipeline at the downstream manhole until the upstream manhole has been filled to a depth of six feet or six inches below the beginning of the manhole taper, whichever is less. The line shall be allowed to stand full for a minimum of four hours before beginning exfiltration measurements. After refilling to the original level, the drop in water level over the following one-hour period shall be measured and converted to gallons per day lost through pipeline exfiltration, after appropriate compensation for manhole losses.

[d]

Air testing.

[e]

The Director may, at his option, require the contractor to perform low-pressure air testing of the gravity sewers in lieu of infiltration or exfiltration testing on the pipelines. Where air testing is to be substituted, the contractor will be notified sufficiently in advance to allow him to obtain and transport to the job site all necessary equipment for carrying out the air tests, which will include compressor, control panel, pneumatic plugs, hoses and cables, and all other miscellaneous accessories.

[f]

The air test will be conducted between manholes. The sewer line under test shall be plugged at both ends. The air hose shall be connected to a tapped plug to be used for air inlet to the line. The hose will be connected to portable air control equipment which must include a shut-off valve, pressure-regulating valve, pressure-reduction valve and a monitoring-pressure gauge with range from zero to five pounds per square inch. Air shall be introduced from the air source through the control equipment to the pipeline.

[g]

Air shall be slowly supplied to the test section, until a constant pressure of 3.5 is maintained. The air pressure shall be regulated to prevent the pressure inside the pipe from exceeding 5.0 pounds per square inch. When constant pressure of 3.5 pounds per square inch is reached, the air supply shall be throttled to maintain the internal pressure above 3.0 pounds per square inch for at least five minutes, for stabilization.

[h]

After stabilization, the air pressure shall be adjusted to 3.5 pounds per square inch and shut off or disconnected from the air supply. The gate shall be observed until the air pressure reaches 3.0 pounds per square inch. At 3.0 pounds per square inch the pressure drop shall be timed with a stopwatch until the pressure drops to 2.5 pounds per square inch. The time required for the pressure drop of zero and 0.5 pounds per square inch shall be recorded and compared to the following tabulation.

[i]

If the time for the drop of zero and 0.5 pounds per square inch is less than that shown, the section will be considered to have failed, the source of leakage must be located by the contractor, repaired and the section retested.

	Time Requirements for Air Testing			<a href="#">[1]</a> Where groundwater level is above the invert of the sewer line, the air test pressure must be increased 0.43 pounds per square inch for each foot the groundwater level is above the invert of the pipe, and the resulting pressure computed will be used for the
		Time		
	Pipe Size (inches)	Minutes	Seconds	
	8 or less	5	06	
	10	6	22	
	12	7	39	
	14	9	35	

starting pressure. The allowable drop 0.5 pounds per square inch and the time requirements will not change.

[k]

No measurement and no payment will be made for work performed under this section. All costs for labor, materials and supplies required for leakage testing, including repairs and retesting until accepted, shall be considered to be included in the cost of pipe and manholes.

[c]

All joints in vitrified clay pipe, polyvinyl chloride pipe or other approved pipe or between such pipes shall be made with rubber or similar gaskets. Hot-poured jointing materials or cement mortar shall not be approved. Pipe and

joints shall conform to all applicable ASTM specifications.

(d)

Any jointing materials, other than those described in Subsection [A\(11\)\(a\)](#), [\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#), may be used only upon approval by the Director of Public Works.

(e)

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the Town. Any deviation from prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Director of Public Works before installation.

(f)

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall be made at the Y-branch, if such branch is available at a suitable location. If the public sewer is 12 inches in diameter or less, and no properly located Y-branch is available, the owner shall, at his expense, install a Y-branch in the public sewer at the location specified by the Director of Public Works. Where the public sewer is greater than 12 inches in diameter, and no properly located Y-branch is available, a neat hole may be cut into the public sewer to receive the building sewer, with entry in the downstream direction at an angle of about 45°. A forty-five-degree ell may be used to make such connection, with the spigot end cut so as not to extend past the inner surface of the public sewer. Where street sewers are of asbestos-cement sewer pipe, the connection may be made with a cast-iron saddle in the event that no fitting is available on the street sewer. The invert of the building sewer at the point of connection is to either match the center lines of such street sewers or be higher. A smooth, neat joint shall be made and the connection made secure and watertight by encasement in concrete. Special fittings may be used for the connection only when approved by the Director of Public Works.

(12)

When the building sewer trench has been excavated and the building sewer repaired, altered or constructed and is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer, the Director of Public Works shall be notified during regular working hours, not less than 24 hours in advance of the time when the connection to the public sewer is planned. The connection of the building sewer to the public sewer shall be made under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and a record of all said connections shall be kept by him. If any person constructs, installs, alters or repairs any building sewer or drain connecting to a public sewer in the Town in violation of any section of this regulation or fails to give adequate notice to the Director of Public Works for an inspection of the work, said Director of Public Works may order all or any portion of said work to be uncovered for inspection and approval.

(13)

All excavations for building sewer installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Town.

B.

If any person, after proper order or direction from the Director of Public Works, fails to remedy any violation of this section or of any other section of these regulations, the Director of Public Works may disconnect the building sewer of the property where the violation exists from the public sewer and may collect the cost of making such disconnection from any person or persons responsible for or willfully concerned in or who profited by such violation of the requirements of these regulations.

**§ 164-28                    New subdivisions or developments to connect to existing sewer.**

New subdivisions or developments proposed to be located within the sewer boundary where the extension of existing public sewers is feasible shall tie into the sewer system either by extension or other means approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority.

**§ 164-29                    Design of sewer.**

A design of a sewer system serving said subdivision or development must be approved by the Director of Public



Works. Said design shall be prepared by the developer at his expense, shall conform to accepted engineering practices and existing installation requirements and shall provide for an economical and effective future extension of the public sewer system. Any rights-of-way called for by such design shall be deeded to the Town of Tolland.

**§ 164-30                    Responsibilities of developer.**

**A.**

The developer shall install not only the public sewer but also the building connection lateral from the public sewer to the property line. After said installation, the developer shall air test the aforementioned public sewer, together with building sewers, as required by and under the direction of the Director of Public Works. Any part or portion of such sewer system found defective by said air test shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. In the case of new streets, the developer shall complete all the above work before he commences surfacing of the street. Final approval of the sewer system shall be granted in writing by the Director of Public Works.

**B.**

The developer shall install, at his expense, a bulkhead at the last downstream manhole of the new system. Any water, grit, sand, concrete, sticks, rocks, lumber or refuse which accumulates in this manhole due to construction, cleaning and other related activities shall be removed therefrom and properly disposed of. In no instance shall the above-mentioned refuse be allowed to enter an existing public sewer.

**C.**

The developer shall cap all building sewers and open ends of the public sewer system and shall provide one set of reproducible as-built plans and three copies thereof showing exact ties and elevations so as to facilitate future location.

**D.**

Where topography prevents installation of public sewers within the street, the developer shall install the sewer within rights-of-way that shall be of adequate width as determined by the Town and duly filed in the Tolland land records.

**E.**

If a pumping station is deemed necessary by the Director of Public Works, the developer shall install said pumping station and any appurtenant equipment therefor. Such installation shall adhere to all regulations and standards adopted by municipal, state or federal agencies established to oversee such installations.

**F.**

The developer shall not be required to include as part of the sewer system construction of any pipes, pumping stations or other appurtenances which would be required for or would serve areas outside the subdivision in question unless provision is made in accordance with the Sewer Equity Act for reimbursing the developer for any cost in excess of the system required for said subdivision.

**§ 164-31                    Disagreements or discrepancies.**

Any disagreements or discrepancies arising between the Town of Tolland and any developer concerning the design, installation or approval of sewers shall be referred to the Authority of Tolland and its decision shall be binding.

**§ 164-32                    Submission of methods, bonds, plans and specifications.**

**A.**

The developer of any property within the Town, which because of said development would require an extension of the sanitary sewer system, shall enter into a developer's permit agreement with the Authority and shall submit to the Authority and to any other local or state agency or officer having jurisdiction the proposed method of providing sewers to said property. The methods proposed shall be indicated on plans showing gradient and datum lines, together with specifications or descriptive information, so as to clearly indicate the functioning and construction of the layout. A performance bond in the amount of 100% of the estimated cost of the proposal shall be posted by



the developer with the Town guaranteeing satisfactory performance of said developer's work. No sewer connection permits shall be issued to any developer until the sewage disposal plans have been approved by the Authority and by any other local or state agency or officer having jurisdiction.

B.

Additionally, in cases where a developer of a property plans the construction of sanitary sewers in existing Town streets, said developer may be required to furnish a maintenance bond, acceptable to the Town for a period of 18 months from the date of completion and acceptance of said sewer work by the Town. The form of all bonds shall be as approved by the Town Attorney.

C.

Additionally, in cases where a developer of a property plans the construction of sewage pumping stations in conjunction with sanitary sewers, the plans and specifications for such pumping stations shall be submitted to and be approved by the Authority and by any state agency having jurisdiction prior to the construction of said pumping stations. An acceptance of plans and specifications under this section shall not be construed as an implied acceptance of the maintenance and cost of operations of said pumping stations by the Town.

**ARTICLE V      Inspections; Enforcement (§ 164-33 — § 164-34)****§ 164-33      Powers and duties of inspectors.****A.**

Duly authorized employees of the Town, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this regulation. The Town representative(s) shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper or other industries, beyond that point that has a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

**B.**

While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Subsection [A](#) above, duly authorized employees of the Town shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the owner, and the owner shall be held harmless for injury or death to the Town employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the owner and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the owner to maintain safe conditions as required in § [164-7B](#).

**C.**

All duly authorized employees and/or representatives of the Town, bearing proper credentials and identifications, shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Town holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

**§ 164-34      Noncompliance; disconnection; costs.****A.**

If any person shall construct, install, alter or repair any sanitary sewer or sanitary sewer connection to any public sanitary sewer of the Town in violation of the requirements of these regulations or, having obtained a permit as provided by these regulations, shall construct, install, alter or repair a sanitary sewer or sanitary sewer connection thereto without having given the Director of Public Works or an authorized agent thereof or their representatives ample notice, time, opportunity and assistance during regular working hours to inspect such sanitary sewer, sanitary sewer connection and the work and materials used thereon, said Director of Public Works or an authorized agent thereof may, in his/her discretion, order to direct the person who constructed, installed, altered or repaired said sanitary sewer, etc., and the owner of any property in which such sanitary sewer, etc., may be located or which may be served thereby or in whose interest and employ said work was done to uncover and fully expose any and all portions of such sanitary sewer and sanitary sewer connection and afford said Manager or an authorized agent thereof adequate opportunity to examine and inspect such sanitary sewer, etc., and to secure such records thereof as may be proper. If such sanitary sewer, sanitary sewer connection and the appurtenance thereof shall be found not to be in full accord with the requirements of these regulations and the standards established under their provisions, then said Manager or an authorized agent thereof may order and direct such person, owner or lessee to make such changes in or additions to or remove portions of appurtenances of such sanitary sewer, etc., as may be necessary to ensure that such sanitary sewer will conform to the requirements of these regulations and of the standards established under their provisions. All of such work shall be performed by said person, owner or lessee without delay and without expense to the Town.

**B.**

If the Director of Public Works or an authorized agent thereof shall have evidence that a sanitary sewer, sanitary sewer connection or any part of an appurtenance thereof which is connected to or discharges into any public sanitary sewer of the Town has been constructed, repaired or altered or is or has been used, operated or maintained, or that substances are being or recently have been discharged through the same in violation of the requirements of these regulations or of the standards established under their provisions, said Director of Public Works or an authorized agent thereof shall inquire into the matter. Said Director of Public Works or an authorized

agent thereof may require that the owner, lessee or tenant of the property where such sanitary sewer, etc., may be located or of property served by such sanitary sewer, etc., assist said Director of Public Works or an authorized agent thereof in such inquiry and permit him/her to examine such sanitary sewer, etc., and observe the manner in which such sanitary sewer, etc., is used, operated or maintained and the wastes discharged through the same. If said Director of Public Works or an authorized agent thereof shall find on such inquiry that there exists good reason to believe that the requirements of these regulations have not been or are not being complied with, he may require adequate proof that said requirements are being conformed to and will continue to be complied with. If it shall appear that said requirements have not been or are not being conformed to or complied with or that good reason exists to believe that they may not thereafter be conformed to or complied with, said Manager or an authorized agent thereof may order and require that such owner, lessee or tenant shall immediately take such measures, provide and install such appurtenances, or make such changes in such sanitary sewer, etc., or the manner of using and maintaining the same as will ensure that said requirements will be conformed to or complied with thereafter. All assistance, proof, changes and new appurtenances required by this section to be furnished or provided by the owner, lessee or tenant of property in question shall be promptly furnished by such owner, lessee or tenant without expense to the Town.

C.

If any person, after proper order or direction from the Director of Public Works or authorized agent thereof, fails to take the remedial steps or perform the acts required by Subsections A and B of this section or fails thereafter to use, operate and maintain any connection with the public sanitary sewers of the Town or appurtenances thereof, as required by this regulation, the Director of Environmental Maintenance, by such agents and/or facilities as he may choose, may disconnect the house connection which was wrongfully connected, altered or discharging into the public sanitary sewer system from the public sanitary sewer of the Town. In disconnecting such house connections, the Town may, if necessary, interfere with or cut off drainage from other portions of the property whereon such violation of the article has occurred or of any adjacent property which is served by such house connection.

D.

If the Town shall have disconnected a house connection from the public sanitary sewer system, as above provided, the Town may collect the cost of making such disconnection from any person responsible for or willfully concerned in or who profited by such violation of the requirements of these regulations.

E.

If the Town has disconnected any property from the public sanitary sewer system, as above provided, it may thereafter refuse to permit the restoration of the former connection or of any new connection to the property concerned in the violation of these regulations until the claim of the Town for the cost of making such disconnection shall have been paid in full, plus interest and the reasonable overhead and any legal expense incurred by the Town in connection therewith.

**ARTICLE VI      Miscellaneous Provisions (§ 164-35 — § 164-43)****§ 164-35      Plans to be reviewed; testing stations provided.****A.**

Where any industry is served notice of a violation, the Town may require in its notification letter that plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to such corrective actions be submitted for review and approval by the Town or its duly appointed agent prior to commencement of any such corrective action.

**B.**

The Town may require, as a condition to the connections and/or continued use of the Town's sewer facilities, that flow metering, pH monitoring and suitable effluent sampling stations be provided at the owner's expense by industry connected to the Town's sewer system as required by prudent engineering standards.

**§ 164-36      Interpretation.**

The provisions of these regulations with respect to the meaning of technical terms and phrases, the restrictions as to what wastes may be discharged into sanitary sewers, the regulations with respect to making connections to sanitary sewers and other technical matters shall be interpreted and administered by the Manager or an authorized agent thereof.

**§ 164-37      Other provisions.**

Details as to sanitary sewer use, sanitary sewer connections, etc., not otherwise regulated or described by some provision of these regulations shall continue as heretofore established by local custom and practice, as interpreted by the Manager or an authorized agent thereof.

**§ 164-38      Appeals.****A.**

Any person who may be aggrieved by an interpretation of any provision of these regulations made by any authorized agent of the Town of Tolland or by an order issued any such authorized agent under the authority conferred by these regulations, or by any requirement of these regulations or by any classification of any sanitary sewer made by any such authorized agent may, within 21 days, appeal from such interpretation, order, classification or requirement to the WPCA. Any such appeal shall be in writing, addressed to the WPCA care of the Tolland Town Clerk, setting out the matter in reasonable detail and completeness. The WPCA, within 45 days, shall consider any such appeal made to it and, if so requested by any person interested therein, shall afford all interested parties an opportunity to be heard by the WPCA or by a committee thereof.

**B.**

Thereafter the WPCA shall take such action in the matter of the appeal as may to it appear proper and, in its discretion, may alter the interpretation, order or requirement of said authorized agent in whole or in part. Until such time as the WPCA shall have received and considered an appeal and shall have voted to change the interpretation, order or requirement of said authorized agent, such interpretation, order or requirement of said authorized agent shall be observed and remain in full force and effect.

**§ 164-39      Severability.**

If any section, clause, sentence or provision of this regulation shall be adjudged invalid or unenforceable, such adjudications shall not affect the validity of any other provision hereof, but all other provisions shall be deemed valid and effective and shall remain in full force and effect. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

**§ 164-40      Penalties for offenses.****A.**

No unauthorized person shall open the cover of, enter or alter any manhole or other appurtenance of any public sewer, place or insert in any public sewer or its appurtenances any foreign material which said sewer or its appurtenances were not intended to receive, nor shall any person damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper in any way with any public sewer or its appurtenances. Any person violating this provision of this regulation shall be subject to arrest.

B.

Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be subject to the following penalties, in addition to any other statutory or common law liability, civil or criminal:

(1)

A civil penalty of \$99 per day, payable to the Town, for the commission or continuance of any such violation.

(2)

Injunctive relief in favor of the Town to stop any such violations.

(3)

Attorneys' fees and costs payable to the Town for bringing a civil action to enforce these regulations.

C.

Any person found to be in violation of any provision of this regulation shall be served by written notice stating the nature of the violation and a reasonable time limit for the correction thereof.

D.

Any person who continues any violation beyond the time limit specified in Subsection C shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in an amount not exceeding \$99 as per Section 7-148(c) (10)(A) of the Connecticut General Statutes for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

E.

Any person who is found to be in violation of any of the provisions of this regulation shall become liable to the municipality for any expense, loss or damage occasioned the municipality by reason of such violation.

F.

Any person who is found to be in violation of Section 22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, shall be subject to a monetary penalty or forfeiture under Section 22a-438 of the statutes.

**§ 164-41**

**Amendments.**

The WPCA may amend, by resolution, the fees and charges set forth herein.

**§ 164-42**

**When effective.**

This regulation shall become effective 15 days after publication in a newspaper having a circulation in the Town of Tolland.

**§ 164-43**

**Community sewerage systems.**

A.

Pursuant to CGS § 7-246f, the Authority will accept applications for the construction of community sewerage systems. All such applications shall be on a form approved by the Authority.

B.

Hearings.

(1)

The Authority shall hold a hearing on any such application at which time the applicant shall submit evidence,

which in the opinion of the Authority, will ensure the effective management of the community sewerage system which shall include evidence that:

(a)

The owners of all properties served by the system shall be members of a property owners' association which is organized and operated in accordance with Chapter 602 of the Connecticut General Statutes and which shall exist as long as any property is served by the system.

(b)

The association shall have the authority and the responsibility to operate, maintain, repair and improve the system in accordance with all applicable requirements, and in a manner which will prevent pollution of the waters of the state. Such association shall have the power to borrow money to finance such activities, and to defray the cost of such activities by levying assessments against the properties served by the system. Any such unpaid assessment shall constitute a lien upon the property against which such assessment was levied. Each such lien may be continued, recorded and released in the manner provided by the general statutes for continuing, recording and releasing property tax liens, and such lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a lien for property taxes, but shall not be construed to have any greater priority than any ordinary lien upon such property.

(c)

All of the properties to be served by the system, and all other land upon which is located any part of the system, shall be owned in fee or shall be subject to a long-term leasehold or to a system of perpetual easements, held by the association or by the members thereof. Such title or easements shall be sufficient to allow such properties to be served by the system and to allow the association to operate, maintain, repair and improve the system.

(d)

Such association shall assure the availability of funds that are of actuarial adequacy for the continued operation, maintenance, repair and improvement of the system without pollution of the waters of the state.

(e)

Prior to any discharge to the system, the following requirements shall be met:

[1]

The association shall be created and a document or documents establishing its duties and powers as provided in this section shall be filed on the land records of the municipality in which the system and properties to be served thereby are located;

[2]

The system shall be owned by the association as provided in this section and rights of a mortgagee or similar interest in the system shall be subordinated to the ownership of association;

[3]

The association shall obtain a permit to discharge as provided by Section 22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes; and

[4]

The association shall certify to the Water Pollution Control Authority and the building official of the municipality that a permit to discharge has been obtained.

(2)

If, in the opinion of the Authority, it would be in the best interest of the residents of the Town of Tolland, it may hold a public hearing on any application under this section.

C.

Upon approval of a community sewerage system under this section, the applicant shall enter into a developer's agreement with the Authority in a form satisfactory to the Authority and its counsel. Said agreement shall be recorded in the Tolland land records. The agreement shall provide for lien rights in favor of the Authority and/or the Town of Tolland in the event that the Town expends any sums for the maintenance and repair of the system