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

(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.

(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 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 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;
(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.

(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 water level is held for one (1) hour.

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.

   (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.

§ 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.)

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.

§ 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.

§ 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.