



TORRINGTON WPCA RULES & REGULATIONS

**140 Main Street
Torrington, CT 06790**

CHAPTER 6

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INTRODUCTION

The public mandate for national clean waters resulted in the passage by Congress of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500). The Act set into motion a federal mandate to improve the sewer systems and wastewater treatment plants of the nation's municipalities. The 1972 Act was further amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 which gave the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to set effluent standards on an industry basis and established the requirement for a permit to discharge any pollutant into navigable waters. The Clean Water Act resulted in publication of the General Pretreatment Regulations in 1981 (40 CFR, Part 403). Among the goals of these Rules and Regulations are:

- (a) Prevention of the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater system, which will interfere with the operation of the system including interference with its use or disposal of municipal sludge.
- (b) Prevention of the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater system, which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise is incompatible with the system.
- (c) Improved opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludge from the system.
- (d) Equitable distribution of the cost of the municipal wastewater system.
- (e) Provide for the safety of the treatment plant employees.
- (f) Ensure that the Torrington WPCA complies with its NPDES or non-discharge permit conditions, sludge permit conditions, including use and disposal requirements and any other federal or state environmental laws to which the municipal wastewater system is subject. In order to implement the above requirements, these Rules and Regulations provide Torrington WPCA with the legal authority to control the sewer system and monitor the wastewaters discharged to the public wastewater treatment system under its management.

This control, along with other controls affected by these Rules and Regulations herewith presented, is necessary not only to conform to federal and state Environmental Protection Agency laws and regulations, but also to provide for the consistent, reliable, and efficient functioning of the Authority's wastewater collection and treatment systems. Any inquiries concerning the enclosed Rules and Regulations should be addressed to the Administrator, Torrington WPCA. These Rules and Regulations shall be in full force and effect from and after their passage and approval by the City of Torrington Water Pollution Control Authority.

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS/ABBREVIATIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms in these Rules and Regulations shall be as follows, any term not specifically defined shall be deemed to mean the standard industry definition:

Section 101 – Definitions

Accessory Dwelling Unit – shall mean an attached (with an interior or exterior entrance) or a detached residential dwelling unit. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family dwelling is situated. A accessory dwelling unit includes but is not limited to “efficiency units”, “in-law apartments”, “accessory apartments”.

Act - See "Clean Water Act".

Act of God - shall mean an unusual or unforeseeable manifestation of the forces of nature that could not be prevented.

Analytical Testing - shall mean all methods of sample collection, preservation and analysis as prescribed in 40 CFR 136, "Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants."

Approval Authority - shall mean the Director in a NPDES state with an approved state pretreatment program and the administrator of the E.P.A. in a non-NPDES state or NPDES state without an approved state pretreatment program.

Assessment Projects - shall mean new sewer line extension projects where the latest version of the Authority’s “Guidelines and procedures for Extension of Sanitary Sewer Facilities into Previously Un-served Areas Through the Assessment of Costs to Property Owners” are used.

Auxiliary Meter - shall mean:

- (a) A meter or meters used on a primary water supply other than a municipal water supply.
- (b) A meter or meters used to supplement the meter or meters measuring a municipal water supply and considered necessary in the determination of the sewage service charge and/or surcharge.

Authority - shall mean Torrington Water Pollution Control Authority.

Authorized Representative - shall mean:

- (a) A user who is:
 - a. A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the industrial user is a corporation;
 - b. A general partner or proprietor if the user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively;
 - c. A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect charge originates.
- (b) Any person designated by the Torrington WPCA to act on its behalf.

Baseline Monitoring Report - shall mean a report submitted by categorical industrial users within 180 days after the effective date of a categorical standard which indicates the compliance status of the user with the applicable categorical standard [40 CFR 403.12(b)].

Beneficial Uses - shall mean uses of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation, including but not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial water supply, power generation, recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, navigation and the preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife and other aquatic resources or reserves, and other uses, both tangible or intangible as specified by federal or state laws.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)- shall mean the amount of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five (5) days at 20 degrees Celsius, expressed in milligrams per liter. The determination of BOD shall be performed in accordance with the methods approved pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136 of Title 40 (40 CFR 136). The values shall be as determined by the methods of analytical testing, except that when the BOD value is to be used in determining

wastewater treatment system charges, and the BOD test does not produce an accurate measure of the oxygen demand actually exerted by the waste when undergoing treatment, then for use in determining said charges the BOD shall be calculated by whichever of the following formulas give the more accurate measure of oxygen demand actually exerted.

$$\text{BOD} = (F1) (\text{COD}) \text{ or } \text{BOD} = (F2)(\text{TVR})$$

Wherein F1 and F2 are constants to be determined for each wastewater treatment plant and TVR is the total volatile residue in milligrams per liter as determined by the methods of analytical testing.

Board- shall mean the Board of Councilmen of the City of Torrington.

Building – Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use of occupancy

Building Drain - shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a building’s plumbing system, which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of a building and conveys it to the building sewer. The building drain shall extend to five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

- (a) **Building Drain - Sanitary** - A building drain that conveys sewage only.
- (b) **Building Drain - Storm** - A building drain that conveys storm water or other drainage, but no sewage.

Building Sewer - shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other places of disposal may also be called a “house connection or service lateral”.

- (a) **Building Sewer - Sanitary** - A building sewer that conveys sewage only.
- (b) **Building Sewer - Storm** - A building sewer that conveys storm water or other drainage, but no sewage.

CFR - shall mean Code of Federal Regulation.

Capacity – shall mean the maximum amount of sewage that can be carried by part or all of the sewage collection system. Said capacity shall be determined by actual field measurements of flows or by use of a suitable computer model. If field measurements are used, they must not be more than twelve (12) months old, and they must be compared to flows at the WPCF during the same time period. If computer modeling is used, the following parameters shall be used:

Peaking Factor	Based on current TR-16 curves
Pipe m = value	Existing = 0.015 to 0.0175 Proposed = 0.013
Minimum Velocity	2.0 feet per second at design flow (check at start-up for adequacy)
Maximum Velocity	12.0 feet per second
Infiltration Allowance	40 gallons per average day per capita
Gallons per capita per day	70 gallons per capita per day
R-40 Density	2.5 persons per acre
R-15 Density	7.5 persons per acre
R-10 Density	10.0 persons per acre
LB/CR Density	15.0 persons per acre
Industrial	3,000 gallons per average day
Development	80% development of all tracts within sewer service area

Connection Permit - shall mean a permit issued by Torrington WPCA to connect to a sewer owned and maintained by the Authority may also be called “ sewer connection permit or sewer discharge permit”.

Capacity Reserve Fee (i.e. Connection Fee) - Is the fee charged to a user for a new connection to or additional wastewater discharge from an existing connection to the City’s sewage works system and is charged as a pro rata cost of construction of all interceptor sewer lines and appurtenances to serve the property of the connecting user and is charged in return for the City making available to such user the City’s sewage treatment system consisting of all facilities and operations necessary to treat sewage of such user.

Categorical Industrial User - shall mean an industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards, which have been promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Categorical Standards – shall mean the National Categorical Pretreatment standards or pretreatment standards.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) - shall mean the oxygen equivalent of that portion of the organic matter that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant. The determination of COD shall be performed in accordance with the methods approved pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136 of Title 40 (40 CFR 136).

Clean Water Act- shall mean the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, enacted by Public Law PL 92-500 and any amendments thereto; as well as any guidelines, limitations and standards promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Act.

Combined Sewer - shall mean a sewer, which is intended to receive both sewage and storm- or surface water. These are expressly forbidden within the City of Torrington and in areas outside of the city tributary to the Torrington Sanitary Sewer System.

Commissioner - shall mean the Commissioner of Environmental Protection for the State of Connecticut.

Compatible Pollutant – shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria, plus any additional pollutants identified in the water pollution control facilities 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 its NPDES permit.

Composite Sample – shall mean 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 (4) hours.

Contamination - shall mean an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree, which creates a hazard to the public health, e.g., through poisoning or through the spread of disease. Contamination shall include any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of wastewater, whether or not waters of the state are affected.

Cooling Water - shall mean the cleaned wastewaters discharged from any system of heat transfer such as condensation, air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration in which the only pollutant added is heat and which has such characteristics that it may be discharged to a natural outlet in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations.

Daily Maximum - shall mean the maximum allowable value for any single observation in a given day.

DEEP – shall mean the State of Connecticut Department Energy and Environmental Protection.

Director – shall mean the Director of Public Works of the City of Torrington.

Domestic Sewage – shall mean sewage that consists of water and human excretions or other waterborne wastes incidental to the occupancy of a residential building or nonresidential building but not including wastewater from water-softening equipment, commercial laundry wastewater and blow down from heating and cooling equipment or other industrial or commercial process wastewater.

Dwelling Unit – shall mean a single unit providing completely independent living facilities for one (1) or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

EPA. - Shall mean the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Easement - shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

Effluent - shall mean the liquid overflow of any facility designed to treat, convey or retain wastewater.

Equipment - shall mean all movable, non-fixed items necessary to the wastewater treatment process.

Federal Act – See: Clean Water Act.

Fee Schedule - shall mean the latest resolution fixing rates charged by the Authority for services rendered as approved or amended by the Authority.

Floatable Oil – shall mean Fats, Oil or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from sewage by treatment in and approved pretreatment facility.

FOG (Fats, Oils and Grease) – shall mean 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. Melted animal fat, any edible substance identified as grease per the most current EPA method as listed in CFR 136.3.

Garbage - shall mean the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.

Grab Sample – shall mean a sample that 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.

Holding Tank Waste - shall mean any sanitary waste from holding tanks or chambers such as are used in connection with boats, chemical toilets, campers, trailers or other isolated facilities from which sanitary waste emanate. This definition includes sanitary wastes from septic tanks and grease interceptors.

Incompatible Pollutant – shall mean all pollutants other than compatible pollutants as defined above.

Industrial Wastewater - shall mean the wastes admissible to the wastewater treatment system from industrial manufacturing processes, trade or business or from the development, recovery or processing of natural resources, as distinct from sanitary sewage.

Interference - shall mean inhibition or disruption of the Torrington WPCA's sewer system, treatment processes or operations, which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the wastewater treatment system NPDES Permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the Torrington WPCA in accordance with Section 405 of the Act, or any criteria guidelines or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substance Control Act or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the Torrington WPCA.

Maintenance - shall mean keeping the wastewater treatment works in a state of repair and shall include expenditures necessary during the service life of the treatment works to maintain in the capacity (capability) for which said works were designed and constructed.

May - shall mean permissive (see "shall").

Medical Waste - shall mean isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

Mg/L - shall mean milligrams per liter.

Natural Outlet - shall mean any outlet into a waterway, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.

New Source - shall mean any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards under Section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, and subject to the other provisions as found at 40 CFR 403.3(k).

Normal Strength Sewage - shall mean sewage having daily average concentration values of not more than the following in the pollutant categories indicated:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand	250 mg/L
Suspended Solids	300 mg/L
Total Phosphorus as P	20.0 mg/L
Total Nitrogen as N.....	25.0 mg/L
Biodegradable oils and greases in less than floating amounts.	

NPDES Permit - shall mean National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 USC § 1342).

Nuisance - shall mean anything which is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or is an obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with human comfort or enjoyment of life or property, whether affecting individual interests per se or affecting at the same time an entire community or neighborhood of any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance, interference or damage may not be inflicted equally upon the persons therein.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs - shall mean all costs incidental to the complete operation and maintenance of the treatment works, including replacement.

Pass Through - shall mean a discharge, which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES Permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Persons, Establishment or Owner – shall mean any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint-stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine, and the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

PH - shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

Phosphorus - shall mean total phosphorus content in wastewater as determined by the methods of analytical testing.

Pollutant - shall mean any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water, including medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, CBOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

Pollution - shall mean an alteration of the quality of the water of the state by waste to a degree, which affects such waters for beneficial uses or facilities, which serve such beneficial uses. Pollution may include contamination.

Pretreatment - shall mean 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, or process change(s), or other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6(d).

Pretreatment Program - shall mean a program administered by a POTW that meets the criteria established by the Federal Pretreatment Regulations, specifically 40 CFR 403.8 and 403.9, and which has been approved by a regional administrator or state director in accordance with 40 CFR 403.11.

Pretreatment Standard or National Pretreatment Standard - shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the E.P.A. in accordance with Section 307 (b) of the Act, which applies to industrial users.

Process Wastewater - shall mean any water and liquid waste discharged from any trade or process carried on in the establishment, including pretreated wastes and polluted cooling water which during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production of or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.

Production-based Standard - shall mean a discharge limitation expressed in terms of allowable pollutant mass discharge rate per unit of production and is applied directly to an industrial user's manufacturing process.

Properly Shredded Garbage – shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has 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 one-half (1/2) inch [one and twenty-seven hundredths (1.27) centimeters] in any dimension.

Public Authority - shall mean any government entity having jurisdiction.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)- shall mean a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned by Torrington WPCA. This definition includes any public sewer that conveys wastewater to the POTW treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers, or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purpose of these Rules And Regulations, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the Authority who are, by contract or agreement with the Authority, users of the Authority's POTW.

Public Corporation - shall mean any city, county, school Authority, water Authority and any other governmental agency or political subdivision clothed with the power of levying taxes or issuing bonds payable from special funds.

Public Sewer - shall mean a common sanitary sewer, which is controlled, owned, operated and maintained by a public authority.

Regional Administrator - shall mean the appropriate E.P.A. Regional Administrator or their designated representative.

Sanitary Sewage - shall mean sewage containing water-carried wastes contributed from premises by reason of human occupancy and free from storm, surface water and industrial wastes.

Sanitary Sewer - shall mean a sewer, which collects and conveys domestic sewage from residences, public buildings, commercial establishments, industries and institutions. A "Sanitary Sewer" may also collect and convey permitted industrial wastewater and storm, surface and ground waters not intentionally admitted.

Septage – shall mean the liquids and solids that are removed from a tank used to treat domestic sewage that is separate from a public sewer.

Sewage - shall mean human and animal excretions and all domestic and such manufacturing waste as may tend to be detrimental to public health.

Sewer - shall mean any pipe or conduit for conveying wastewater or drainage water.

Sewer Use Fee - shall mean the charge, based upon the amount of water supplied to the user or the number of units, that they must pay for the uses of and the services rendered by the Wastewater Treatment System and facilities of Torrington WPCA.

Sewerage System - shall mean any device, equipment, appurtenance, facility and method of collecting, transporting, receiving, treating, disposing of or discharging sewage to the treatment facilities.

Shall - is mandatory – (see "may").

Significant Industrial User - shall mean: (a) all industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; and (b) any other industrial user that; discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Torrington WPCA as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement [in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)].

Slug Loading - shall mean the discharge of any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the wastewater treatment system.

Special Meter - shall mean the term applied to an approved meter designed for measurement of water and used specifically for the sole purpose of measuring the amount of water which does not enter the sewage system and for which a user expects to receive a reduction in their sewage service charge.

Standard Methods - shall mean the publication: Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest edition, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation.

State - shall mean State of Connecticut.

Storm Sewer or Storm Drain - shall mean a sewer which carries storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters and drainage, but which excludes sanitary sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

Storm Water - shall mean any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting there from.

Surcharge - shall mean the charge, which the user must pay in addition to the sewer use fee if the sewage which is discharged into the city sewerage system exceeds the specifications for the normal strength sewage.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen - shall mean the sum of free-ammonia and organic nitrogen compounds, which are converted to ammonium sulfate $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, under test conditions. The value shall be as determined by the methods of analytical testing.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) or Suspended Solids (SS) - shall mean the solid matter that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage or other liquids and which are removable by laboratory filtering, expressed in milligrams per liter. The value shall be as determined by the methods of analytical testing as approved pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136 of Title 40 (40 CFR 136).

Toxic Organic Management Plan - shall mean a written plan submitted by industrial users as an alternative to TTO monitoring, which specifies the toxic organic compounds used, the method of disposal used and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into wastewater discharged to the POTW.

Toxic Pollutant – shall mean any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provisions of § 307(a) of the Act or other acts.

User - shall mean any person that discharges, causes or permits the discharge of wastewater into a public sewer.

User Classification - shall mean the identification of a user as to the type of premises from which wastewater is discharged. Such classification shall be assigned by the Authority and shall include residential, industrial, public and commercial users.

- (a) **Residential User** - shall mean any contributor to the Authority's wastewater treatment works whose lot, parcel, or real estate, or building is used for domestic dwelling purposes only.
- (b) **Industrial User** - shall mean any user, which discharges industrial wastes.
- (c) **Public User** - shall mean and include any public or parochial school, college or university, churches, public parks, public or governmental buildings, charitable institutions and other similar users of an eleemosynary nature.
- (d) **Commercial User** - shall mean any and all users of the wastewater treatment system not otherwise classified.

Waste - shall mean sewage and any and all other waste substances (liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive) associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any production, manufacturing, or processing operation of whatever nature, including such wastes placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.

Wastewater - shall mean a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from premises.

Wastewater Constituents and Characteristics - shall mean the individual chemical, physical, bacteriological and radiological parameters, including volume and flow rate, and such other parameters that serve to define, classify or measure the contents, quality, quantity and strength of wastewater.

Wastewater Discharge Permit - shall mean a permit issued to industrial users, which authorizes discharges to the public sewer.

Wastewater Treatment Plant or Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) - shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage and sludge.

Wastewater Treatment System - shall mean all of the connected treatment works necessary to meet the requirements of Title III of the federal act and involved in: (a) the transport of wastewaters from premises to a plant or facility wherein treatment of the wastewater is accomplished; (b) the treatment of the wastewaters to remove pollutants; (c) the ultimate disposal, including recycling or reuse of the treated wastewater and residues resulting from the treatment process.

Wastewater Treatment System (WTS) Service Charge - Refer to "Sewer Use Fee."

Wastewater Treatment System (WTS) Surcharge - Refer to "Surcharge."

Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) – shall mean the Board of Councilmen in accordance with Chapter 65 of the Torrington Code.

Waterway or Watercourse - shall mean a channel in which waters of the state flow either continuously or intermittently.

Waters of the State - shall mean all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

Section 102 – Abbreviations

BOD-Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CBOD-Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand
C°-Celsius
CRF-Capacity Reserve Fee
CFR-Code of Federal Regulations
CN, A-Cyanide, Amenable
CN, T-Cyanide, Total
COD-Chemical Oxygen Demand
ERP-Enforcement Response Plan
EPA-United States Environmental Protection Agency
F°-Fahrenheit
GPM-Gallons Per Minute
LEL-Lower Explosive Limit
MGD-Million Gallons per Day
Mg/L-Milligrams per Liter
N-Nitrogen
NOV-Notice of Violation
NEMA-National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NPDES-National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M-Operation and Maintenance
P-Phosphorus
pH-Negative Log of Hydrogen Ion Concentration
POTW-Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PVC-Polyvinyl Chloride
SNC-Significant Noncompliance
SPCC-Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
SU-Standard Units
SWDA-Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et. seq.
TKN-Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TOMP-Toxic Organic Management Plan
TRC-Technical Review Criteria
TSS-Total Suspended Solids
TTO-Total Toxic Organics
TVR-Total Volatile Residue
USC-United States Code
USGS-United States Geological Survey
WTS-Wastewater Treatment System

ARTICLE 2

USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

Section 201 – Water Pollution Control Plan

The City of Torrington Sanitary Sewer Service Area shall be as delineated on Map known as “Sewer Service Area, City of Torrington Sewerage System”. For additional information and requirements refer to Appendix A “Water Pollution Control Plan”

Section 202 - Use of Public Sewers Required

The owner(s) of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the City of Torrington Sewer Service Area and abutting on any street, alley, sewer easement or right-of-way in which there is now located within 200 feet or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer, is hereby required, at their expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of these Rules and Regulations within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so. The deadline to connect such facilities as a result of an assessment project shall be within thirty (30) days after the sewer is in operation and/or accepted by the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the sewer.

All new development and/or construction of new buildings within the designated Sewer Service Area shall be required to be connected to the public sewer system, all costs associated with the construction and installation of sewer to connect to the existing system shall be borne by the developer or owner of said property.

ARTICLE 3

USE OF THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL

Section 301 – General

- 1) Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged into such sewers as are specifically designed and designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet.
- 2) Any person owning or having possession, charge or management of any lot or parcel of real estate in which there exists public or private wastewater treatment works and on which a fill or partial fill is to be made, shall, before making such fill, apply to the Director of Public Works for a permit authorizing the same to be made. The application shall state the location of the tract and the nature and dimensions of the fill proposed. If the Director of Public Works is satisfied that the proposed fill will not obstruct, damage or interfere with any lawfully existing public or private wastewater treatment works under their management, permission authorizing the fill may be granted.
- 3) In the event it becomes necessary to adjust, relocate or otherwise modify any existing public or private wastewater treatment works as a result of placing the fill, the applicant authorized to make the fill shall, at their expense, make such adjustments, relocations or modifications, as required by the Director of Public Works, subject to the Commissioner's review and approval, before or during the filling operation. The applicant is responsible for obtaining any review required by the State of Connecticut.
- 4) The applicant shall post a bond, in an amount to be determined by the Director of Public Works, covering the replacement cost of the existing or modified wastewater treatment works and guaranteeing that the aforementioned fill will not damage the wastewater treatment works either as existing or modified. The bond shall be in force for a period of one (1) year after the fill is completed.
- 5) The Authority will not accept responsibility for restitutions unless such property damage results from negligent actions of the Torrington WPCA. Sewer backups or overflows resulting from acts of God, which cause property damage, will not be the responsibility of the Torrington WPCA. The Torrington WPCA shall be responsible for all public sewers. Property owners shall be responsible for all operation and maintenance to include rehabilitation and replacement of all building sewers and private common sewers for such property up to the connection of the building sewer to the public sewer.
- 6) No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently remove, break, damage, destroy, deface, cover or tamper with any wastewater treatment works which is a part of the wastewater treatment system. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate prosecution.

Section 302 - Prohibited Discharges

- 1) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, either directly or indirectly, to the sanitary sewer system: surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsoil drains or subsurface drainage.
- 2) Any such connections made either before or after the effective date of these Rules and Regulations shall be considered illegal and shall be subject to immediate removal by the owner of the premises so connected and at such owner's expense.
- 3) Should the owner of such an illegally connected premises fail to remove the illegal connection within ninety (90) days of being notified by the Director of Public Works to do so, the Director of Public Works may cause the connection to be removed and the cost thereof to be billed to the owner of the premises.
- 4) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any natural outlet or storm sewer any sanitary sewage or other polluted waters. Effluent from privately owned individual household disposal devices shall not be discharged to storm sewers.* Enforcement of this regulation is the responsibility of the several boards of health. Its appearance here is for informational purposes only.

- 5) No person constructing a sanitary sewer or sanitary building sewer shall leave same open, unsealed or incomplete in such fashion as to permit storm or subsurface water to enter such sewers.
- 6) No person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in the wastewater treatment system other than through an approved building sewer, unless otherwise approved by the Director of Public Works in writing.

ARTICLE 4

SEWER USE FEE: ALL USERS

Section 401 - Sewer Use Fee

- 1) General
 - a) The purpose of these regulations is to establish fair and reasonable charges for the use of the Torrington Sewerage System so that the Operation and Maintenance of said sewerage system shall be self-supporting. This user charge system is designed to produce sufficient revenues required for the operation and maintenance, including capital replacement, of pollution abatement facilities. Each user that discharges wastewaters to said facilities that cause an increase in the cost of operation and maintenance shall pay for such increase.
 - b) Provide that each user or user class pays its proportional share of operation and maintenance, including capital replacement, costs of pollution abatement facilities within the Torrington sewer service area, based on the user's proportionate contribution to the total wastewater loading from all users or user classes based on actual or estimated use of wastewater treatment services.
 - c) Provide that each user be notified annually, in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate and that portion of the user charges that is attributable to wastewater treatment services.
 - d) Generate sufficient revenue to offset the cost of all treatment works operation and maintenance, including capital replacement costs.
- 2) For the sewer use fee for normal strength sewage refer to Chapter 170 of the Torrington Code. The basic sewer use fee shall be determined based on number of units and/or upon the metered flow and at rates as provided by the Authority's fee schedule approved annually by the Torrington WPCA.
- 3) In addition to the Torrington WPCA sewer use fees, the Authority may also bill and collect charges due to contractual arrangements the Authority may have with cities or organizations within the service area. The charges appear on the regular Torrington WPCA bill as separate items and are not part of the sewer use fee and/or rates established by the Authority.
- 4) When the sewer is available, it will be presumed that the sewage from the premises is discharged either directly or indirectly into the sewer and the property shall be billed for sewage service. This shall apply to all premises within the jurisdictional boundary of Torrington WPCA.
- 5) Where new sanitary sewers are constructed, all premises shall be connected to the new sewer in accordance with regulations herein set out and shall be subject to the sewer use fee as soon as connections are made to the new sewer. However, if the making of the connection is delayed, the property shall be subject to the sewer use fee ninety (90) days after the sewer is in operation and/or accepted by the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the sewer. For sewer assessment projects, this time requirement applicable to the sewer use fee shall be reduced to thirty (30) days after the sewer is in operation and/or accepted. This shall apply to all premises within the jurisdictional boundary of Torrington WPCA.
- 6) Claims for exemption from the sewer use fee because of non-availability of sewers may be made in writing to the Director of Public Works giving the public water supplier account and meter numbers. Exemptions from the charge will be effective only from and after such application has been investigated and approved by the Director of Public Works.
- 7) Wells or sources of water supply other than municipal water supplies shall be registered in writing to the Director of Public Works, giving name of individuals or firm, address, source and amount of water supply other than that from the public water supplies, together with a sketch to a scale showing plan of property, water distribution system, sewer layout and existing meters. All sources of water that enter the sewer system shall be properly metered and subject to the sewer use fee.
- 8) Any customer who has been paying a sewer use fee where sewer service is not available as described in Article 2 of these Rules and Regulations, may be entitled to a refund for the periods for which a receipt or evidence of payment can be provided.

- 9) Any customer who is found to be connected to the sewer system but has not been billed shall be billed back three (3) years from time the connection is discovered.

Section 402 - Payment for Services

- 1) The sewer use fee and surcharge, if any, are billed and collected by the Tax Collector of the City of Torrington.
- 2) Payment of the sewer use fee and surcharge must be as made to the Torrington WPCA or one of its assigned collection agents.
- 3) In case of failure of any user to pay for services rendered, the Board may compel payment and may enjoin further use until the payment is made, or it may institute an action in any court having jurisdiction for the recovery of charges for services rendered, or the Board may, by a notice in writing, signed by its Chairman or any member of said Board, notify the municipality or the person, firm, commission, or corporation which furnishes water to the user's premises, to shut off the water service to said user's premises, until such time as all delinquent charges, plus a reasonable charge for turning off and on the water service against such user, are paid in full or have acceptable payment arrangements made.
- 4) Bills shall be rendered according to the name and address of the registered owner as recorded in the office of the Tax Assessor of the City of Torrington. Bills will be due and have a payment due date of twenty-one (21) calendar days past the mailing date.
- 5) A penalty of five (5%) percent of the amount of all bills shall be added to those not paid within twenty-one (21) days from the date of mailing, or by the payment due date. Bills not paid by the payment due date will be considered delinquent.
- 6) If a bill is rendered to a customer who is not the property owner, and the bill becomes unpaid and/or delinquent, then the property owner shall bear the responsibility of payment.
- 7) Residential Property with no public water service will be billed a flat rate according to the current approved rate schedule and will be rendered to the registered owner of the property.
- 8) When any bill has remained unpaid for twenty-one (21) calendar days past the payment due date, the user will be notified by mail. When any bill has remained unpaid for thirty-five (35) calendar days past the payment due date, the WPCA will authorize the notification of the municipality or the person, firm, commission, or corporation which furnishes water to the user's premises, to shut off the water service to such user's premises until such time as all delinquent charges plus a reasonable charge for the turning off and on of water service against such user, are paid in full or have acceptable payment arrangements made. The WPCA may institute actions in a court having jurisdiction for the recovery of such delinquent bills.
- 9) In the event that a customer moves out of a premises and has a delinquent account balance, this balance will be applied to the customer's new account if it is within the Authority's service area. If a customer moves from the Authority's service area, any delinquent balance will be submitted to a collection agency for action.
- 10) Upon receipt of such notice in writing, the municipality, person, firm, or corporation which furnishes water to the said user's premises will immediately shut off and discontinue the water service to said user's Premises.
- 11) Upon full payment of such delinquent account plus a reasonable charge for turning off and on the water service, or upon an acceptable payment arrangement made, person, firm, commission, or corporation which furnishes water to such user that the water service can again be provided to said user's premises. The fee or charge collected for turning off and on the water service shall be paid to the municipality, person, firm, commission, or corporation turning off the water service.
- 12) Payment of the sewer use fee can be made by check. Customers who pay by check assume all responsibility for insuring there are sufficient funds to cover the check issued for payment of sewer use fees. When paying by check, payment is considered to be made only when the funds are transferred from the customer's bank account to the Authority's account or it's agent's account.

- 13) A service fee in such amount as approved on the Authority's fee schedule as approved by resolution of the Authority shall be applied to the customer's account for each check returned from the customer's bank (for any reason). This fee will be added to the outstanding sewage charge balance for which payment was originally intended. The service fee is necessary to cover extra expenses incurred by the Authority for processing the returned check.
- 14) A notice will be sent to the customer after the returned check is received by the Authority. This notice will inform the customer of the service fee and also inform the customer that if all outstanding sewer service charges (including the returned check fee) are not paid within five (5) working days from the postmarked date of the notice, all water service will be secured to the account in accordance with Sections 402 or other applicable sections hereinbefore.
- 15) The service fee for returned checks is in addition to all other charges and penalties as described in the Authority's Rules and Regulations.

Section 403 - Reduced Sewer use fee

- 1) Requests for reduction in the sewer use fee (as determined and described hereinbefore and after) will be allowed for water not entering the sewer system if measured with a special meter and approved in accordance with the procedures described hereinafter. All meters shall be installed in accordance with the standards, rules and regulations of the applicable public water supplier.
- 2) Reduction in the sewer use fee may be allowed when water that is not measured by a special meter does not enter the sewer system. A letter must be submitted clearly indicating the reason for the water not reaching the system along with technical data supporting the quantity of water that does not enter the sewer system. The Authority may send an inspector to verify the information submitted.
- 3) Requested reductions or credits to a user's sewer use fee, other than refunds for special meters, will not be less than a minimum bill per current approved rates, for the applicable billing period. No refund checks will be issued for less than five dollars (\$5.00) unless approval of the Director of Public Works is received.

Section 404 - Auxiliary and Special Meters

1) General

- a) Auxiliary or special meters shall be installed at the expense of the owner. No meter shall be installed before the Director of Public Works grants approval of the installation. All meters shall be installed in accordance with the standards, rules and regulations of the applicable public water supplier.
- b) Meters to be used as auxiliary meters or special meters which will be approved are as follows:
 - i) Meters purchased from any municipality, or the person, firm or corporation, which furnished water to, said user's premises and meters similar to and equal to those specified by said water supplier and tested by the water supplier.
 - ii) Crest or turbine type meters of two (2) inch size and over, to be used where it is established the particular meter is under a full head at all times, provided such meters are tested and passed for large constant flows by an independent testing laboratory or a water department and certified by same.
 - iii) Meters used currently for tax purposes by the United States Government will be accepted without tests.
- c) Existing private meters now in place may be continued in use on conditional basis. If such meters are suspected of faulty registration, they are subject to a test when so ordered by the Director of Public Works.

2) Auxiliary Meters

- a) The Director of Public Works has the authority to permit or to require an additional meter(s) to be installed at the applicant's expense, so as to measure the quantity of water actually entering the wastewater treatment system and to determine the sewer use fee or surcharge.

- b) Auxiliary meters for determining the sewer use fee or surcharge shall be installed, owned and maintained by the property owner. However, following the installation of such meters and approval of the installation by the Authority, meters may not be removed without the prior approval of the Director of Public Works.
- c) When an auxiliary meter is so located that it is not read by the public water supplier, it shall be the responsibility of the user to make reports of meter readings before each billing period. Meter reading forms are available from the Authority. If the required meter reading reports for auxiliary meters are not received at the Authority before each billing period, the Authority shall compute the user's sewer use fee by using an estimated consumption total based on consumption history.
- d) Where private meters are used on wells, or in an industrial, commercial or private water distribution system and such meters are set behind the meters used to register the primary water supply to a lot, land or premises, the installation is subject to the inspection and approval of the Director of Public Works.
- e) Where total sanitary wastewater flow is to be measured, the auxiliary meter(s) must be installed to measure all flow streams discharging to the sewer.
- f) If the Director of Public Works finds that it is not practical to measure the quantity of wastewater by meters, the Director of Public Works shall determine the quantity of wastewater entering the wastewater treatment system in any manner or by any method found reasonable and practical. The quantity so determined shall be the quantity of wastewater to which the Sewer Use Fee charges shall be applied.

3) Special Meters

- a) All requests for installation of special meters and reductions in sewer service charge must be in writing, using the special meter installation form, to the Director of Public Works.
- b) **Special Meter Requirements** - An approved, permanently installed special meter (no hose connections or portable meters) designed for measurement of water flows must be used to measure all water that does not enter the sewage system. All special meters must register in the same units (gallons or cubic feet) as the public water supply meter that serves the user.
- c) **Meter Approval** - All special meters must be approved by the Authority to receive credit. It shall be the responsibility of the user to verify that the water does not enter the sewage system. Only water measured with the approved special meter shall qualify for a reduction in sewer service charges. Where a portion of the special metered water discharges to the sewer system, only partial credit will be given based on information supplied by the user and as determined by the Authority. No refunds, credits, reductions or allowances will be given covering any period prior to the date the Director of Public Works approves the request for installation of a special meter.
- d) **Right to Inspect Meters** - The Authority reserves the right to enter a user's premises, to inspect the installation of all special meters and to verify all readings. If completed forms do not correspond with actual readings, then all reductions will be based on actual meter readings.
- e) **Special Meter Responsibility** - The Authority assumes no responsibility for installation, maintenance or mechanical condition of the meter. No reductions will be approved if the meter fails to operate properly. No estimated readings will be acceptable as a basis for reduction in sewer service charges. If a meter is suspected of faulty registration, the Director of Public Works may order a test and/or replacement of meter.
- f) **Meter Reading Submittal** - The user is responsible for reporting all readings to the Authority. The Authority assumes no responsibility for the readings until received at the main office. All readings must be recorded on the official form provided by the Authority and mailed to the Authority's main office. Forms will be automatically forwarded to the user on a yearly basis. All reductions will be computed based on the Authority's current approved rate schedules in effect at the time the water was used. The Authority at its discretion may perform all meter readings.

- g) **Meter Reading Time Limit** - All special meter forms must be received by the Authority before the sewer use fee is processed for each billing period. If the reading is not received before the processing of the sewer use fee, then the total water consumption from the public water supply meter and any auxiliary meter will be used. For annually read special meters, the special meter refund forms must be completed and mailed to the Authority within thirty (30) days of when the Authority mailed the forms to the user. No reductions will be allowed to a user's sewer use fee once the billing has been computed and/or processed. The reduction will be carried forward to the next billing period. No reduction in a user's sewer use fee will be allowed for accounts that have been inactive for a period of twelve (12) months or more since the last form submittal.

- h) **Special Meter Refund Limitations** - Requested reductions or credits to a user's sewer use fee will not be greater than a minimum bill per current approved rates, for the applicable billing period. The amount of reduction associated with a special meter credit cannot amount to more than the total sewer use fees associated with the usage from the user's water supply meter(s) for the same period of time.

ARTICLE 5

WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL USERS

Section 501 - General Regulations

1) Prohibitions:

General and specific prohibitions apply to all commercial and industrial users introducing pollutants into a wastewater treatment system whether the user is subject to other national pretreatment standards, or any national, state, or local pretreatment requirements. The Authority has the right to deny, control, or condition discharges to the wastewater treatment system and has the right to require compliance with the federal, state, and Torrington WPCA Rules and Regulations, per Federal Regulations 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1).

- a. **General Prohibition** - No user may introduce into the wastewater treatment system any pollutants or wastes which cause, threaten to cause, or are capable of causing, either alone or by interaction with other substances, pass through or interference.
- b. **Specific Prohibitions** - No user shall discharge to the wastewater treatment system the following:
 - i. Waste causing a fire or explosion hazard. This includes pollutants, 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 be injurious in any other way to the Authority's wastewater treatment system. At no time shall two (2) successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five percent (5%), nor any single reading more than ten percent (10%), of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter for the particular gas to be measured. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorides, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, sulfides, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Celsius using the test methods specified in Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 261.21, and any other substances which the Torrington WPCA, the state or E.P.A. has notified its user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.
 - ii. Any water or wastes, acid or alkaline in reaction and having corrosive properties capable of causing damage or hazard to structure, equipment or personnel of the Authority, but in no case have a pH lower than 5.0. Refer to the "wastewater discharge local limits" for further pH limitations and enforcement.
 - iii. Solid or viscous pollutants or waste streams in amounts which will cause obstruction of flow in or damage or injury to the wastewater treatment system.
 - iv. Any pollutant or waste streams, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), discharged at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the wastewater treatment processes.
 - v. (5) Heat in liquid or vapor form in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the wastewater treatment plant resulting in interference, or cause the temperature at the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius).
 - vi. Any water or waste containing floating fat, oils, or grease or containing petroleum oil (including synthetic petroleum replacements), non-biodegradable cutting oil, products of mineral oil origin, or other non-biodegradable oils, emulsified or not, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through. Refer to Section 501-2 for further limitations.

- vii. Any water or wastes containing toxic gases, vapors, dissolved gases (such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfur oxides and ammonia) or fumes in concentrations sufficient to cause poisonous or toxic fumes or wastewater within the wastewater treatment system in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems or harmful condition.
- viii. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated and controlled by the Torrington WPCA.
- ix. Waste that causes a danger to life or safety of personnel, including, but not limited to, medical or infectious wastes.
- x. Waste that causes a nuisance or prevention of the effective maintenance or operation of the wastewater treatment system, through having a strong, unpleasant odor.
- xi. Waste that causes air pollution by the release of toxic or malodorous gases or malodorous gas-producing substance.
- xii. Waste that causes the wastewater treatment system's effluent or any other product of the treatment process such as residues, sludge or scum to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process.
- xiii. Waste that causes a detrimental environmental impact or a nuisance in the water of the state or a condition unacceptable to any public authority.
- xiv. Waste that causes any condition, e.g., discoloration in the wastewater treatment system's effluents such that receiving water quality requirements established by law cannot be met.
- xv. Waste that causes conditions at or near any wastewater treatment works which violate any statute, permit, rule, or regulation of any public authority.
- xvi. Quantities or rates of flow which overload any wastewater treatment works or cause excessive Authority operation and/or maintenance costs, or use a disproportionate share of wastewater treatment works.
- xvii. Any ashes, cinders, sand, inorganic materials, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, waxes, wood, asphaltic materials, cement or concentrate, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, lime slurry, lime residues, beer or distillery spent grains, chemical residues, paint residues, cannery waste bulk solids, or any other solid or viscous substances, in amounts capable of causing obstruction to flow in, or interference with the proper operation of a wastewater treatment works.
- xviii. Any water or wastes containing objectionable or toxic substances to such a degree that any such material received in the composite wastewater at a wastewater treatment plant exceeds the limits established by the Director of Public Works to comply with the objectives presented in the Introduction of these Rules and Regulations.
- xix. Toxic or poisonous substances in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, to constitute hazards to humans or animals, or to create any hazard in waters which receive treated effluent from the wastewater treatment plant.
- xx. Any water or wastes containing surfactants that cause interference in the wastewater treatment system and/or pass through of the wastewater treatment system causing foaming in the receiving stream.

- c. **Radioactive Material** - No person shall discharge material licensed by the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission or other radioactive material into the wastewater treatment works. Excreta from individuals undergoing medical diagnosis or therapy with radioactive material shall be exempt.
- d. **Garbage Grinders**
 - i. No person shall discharge wastes from garbage grinders into the wastewater treatment system except:
 - 1. Wastes generated in preparation of food normally consumed on the premises.
 - 2. Where the user has obtained permission for that specific use from the Director of Public Works.
 - ii. All garbage grinders shall shred the waste to a degree that all particles will be carried freely under normal flow conditions prevailing in the public sewer. Garbage grinders shall not be used for grinding plastic, paper products, inert materials or garden refuse for discharge to the wastewater treatment system.
- e. **Dilution** - Except where expressly authorized to do so by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement, no industrial user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any other way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a pretreatment standard or requirement, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the Authority or the state. (Comment: Dilution may be an acceptable means of complying with some of the prohibitions set forth in this section for pH regulations.) The Director of Public Works may impose mass limitations on industrial users who are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

2) Wastewater Discharge Local Limits: Users shall not discharge:

- a) Heat in liquid or vapor form in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the wastewater treatment plant resulting in interference, or cause the temperature at the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius). An effluent having a temperature higher than 104⁰ F. (40⁰ C).
- b) Any liquid or vapor in a wastewater discharge into the wastewater treatment system having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Celsius).
- c) Any wastewater or waste containing floating fat, oils, or grease of animal or vegetable origin, or containing petroleum oil (including synthetic petroleum replacements), nonbiodegradable cutting oil, products of mineral oil origin, or other non-biodegradable oils in amounts that will cause interference or pass through, is prohibited.
- d) Any wastewater or waste containing petroleum oil (including synthetic petroleum replacements), non-biodegradable cutting oil, products of mineral oil origin, or other non-biodegradable oils, emulsified or not, in excess of fifty (50) mg/L.
- e) Any wastewater or waste containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32⁰ F. (0.0 C) and 140⁰ F. (60.0 C) in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
- f) Any water or wastes that contain phenols in excess of 0.50 mg/L. The limit may be modified if the aggregate of contributions throughout the wastewater service area create treatment difficulties or produce wastewater treatment plant effluent discharges to receiving waters which may be prohibitive.
- g) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquids, solids or gases, and in no case pollutants with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 1400 F. (600 C), or pollutants which cause an exceedance of 10% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) at any point within the POTW.

- h) Any substance which would cause the treatment plant to be in noncompliance with sludge use, recycle or disposal criteria pursuant to guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Federal Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act or other regulations or criteria for sludge management and disposal as required by the state.
- i) Any water or wastes, acid or alkaline in reaction and having corrosive properties capable of causing damage or hazard to structure, equipment or personnel of the Authority. The acidic or alkaline character of such wastes must be neutralized at all times to within the permissible range of pH, which range is between 6.0 and 10.0. Violation of this requirement is subject to penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each 1.0 pH unit over or under the permissible pH range of 6.0 to 10.0 and each violation shall be considered a separate offense; provided, however, that to constitute a violation, the illegal flow shall be continuous for the following time periods:

Prohibited < 5.0
 1 hour for pH 5.0 to 5.9 or 10.1 to 11.0
 15 minutes for pH 11.1 to 12.0
 5 minutes for pH 12.1 to 13.0
 Prohibited >13.0

The Director of Public Works may assess the penalties for such violations and add such penalties to the user's charges and fees. Such penalty shall not be construed as liquidated damages and shall accrue in addition to any liability for any consequential damages resulting from the violation for which the penalty is imposed.

- j) Any wastewater containing metals or substances in concentrations greater than those listed in Table 501-1, where the sampling performed for each pollutant is accurate and representative of daily operation. The limits apply to total sanitary flow being discharged to the wastewater treatment system from property building sewer.

**TABLE 501-1 Local Wastewater Discharge Limits
 Discharge Pollutant Parameters, Type, Sampling Method, Maximum Limit (mg/L)**

Arsenic (As), Total, Composite, 0.05
Barium (Ba), Total, Composite, 5.0
Boron (B), Total, Composite, 5.0
Cadmium (Cd), Total, Composite, 2.62
Chromium (Cr), Total, Composite, 1.0
Chromium (Cr ⁺⁶), Composite, 0.1
Copper (Cu), Total, Composite, 1.0
Lead (Pb), Total, Composite, 0.1
Magnesium (Mg), Total, Composite, 100.0
Manganese (Mn), Total, Composite, 5.0
Mercury (Hg), Total, Composite, 0.0005
Nickel (Ni), Total, Composite, 1.0
Nitrogen, (TN), Total, Composite, 30
Selenium (Se), Total, Composite, 3.0
Silver (Ag), Total, Composite, 0.1
Tin, Total, Composite, 2.0
Zinc (Zn), Total, Composite, 1.0
Cyanide, Amenable (CN, A), Grab, 0.1
Cyanide, Total (CN, T), Grab, 0.11
Fluoride, Composite, 20.0
PH, Grab, 6.0 - 10.0 (S.U.)
Temperature, Grab, 150 degrees F. (65 degrees C)
Phenols, Composite, 0.5
Grease & Oil, Grab, 100

These effluent limitations have been established to assure compliance with the objectives presented in the Introduction of these Rules and Regulations. The Torrington WPCA reserves the right to establish more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the wastewater disposal system if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in the Introduction to these Rules and Regulations. Except as modified to meet conditions at the wastewater treatment plant, measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of such wastewaters shall be determined in accordance with standard methods.

3) Federal Limits Versus Local Limits

The more stringent of federal, state or local limits shall always apply.

4) Sampling/Flow Monitoring

a) Authority Right of Access and Monitoring of Wastewater

- i) Persons or occupants of premises of any industrial user where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the employees of the Authority ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection and sampling or for the performance of any of their duties as stated in Article 9 in these Rules and Regulations. The Authority shall have the right to enter and set up, on company property, such devices as are necessary to conduct a gauging and sampling operation and to begin such operation without advance notice to the company.
- ii) Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into the premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the Authority will be permitted to enter without delay for the purpose of performing their specific responsibilities. While performing the work, Authority personnel shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the user; or the company or premise shall install suitable gauging and sampling manholes outside the security limits, which manholes will, at all times, be immediately accessible to Authority personnel.

b) Installation of Monitoring/Sampling Chamber

- i) The Director of Public Works may require any industrial user to construct, at the user's expense, monitoring facilities. The plans for the monitoring facilities must be reviewed by the Director of Public Works prior to installation. The monitoring facilities would allow for observation, sampling and flow measurement of the building sewer or internal drainage systems. The Authority may also require sampling or metering equipment to be provided, installed and operated at the user's expense.
- ii) The monitoring facility shall be situated on the user's premises and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.
- iii) The personnel of the Authority shall have access to the monitoring facilities at all times for inspection and sample collection as stated in Article 9 in these Rules and Regulations. If the facilities are locked, special arrangements shall be made to allow access. The Authority's personnel shall also have the right to set up monitoring devices at the facilities. There shall be ample room in or near such monitoring facilities to allow accurate sampling and compositing of samples for analysis. The monitoring facilities, sampling and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the user.
- iv) Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the Authority's requirements and all applicable local agency construction standards and specifications. Unless a time extension is otherwise granted by the Director of Public Works, construction shall be completed within ninety (90) days following the issuance of written notification by the Authority.

5) Spill/Slug Prevention

- a) Each user shall provide facilities for protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other regulated wastes and slug discharges. Such facilities shall be provided and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans, delineating such facilities and detailed operating procedures to provide the protection, shall be maintained by the user and available for inspection by the Authority at any reasonable time, upon request of the Authority.

- b) When the Authority determines that chemicals or other materials stored on a site may represent a possible hazard to the sewer system, the Director of Public Works may require the development of an accidental spill prevention or slug control plan. Per 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v), the plan should state at a minimum a description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges. The plan must describe areas of production, areas where raw chemicals and waste chemicals are stored, and state where the spill or slug potentials exist. The procedures to be taken to control or countermeasure a spill or slug must be stated and include the Torrington WPCA twenty-four (24) hour phone number (309-6605) for reporting accidental spills for immediate notification and require a written follow-up notification to be sent to the Authority within five (5) days of the incident. Refer to the General Reporting Requirements for spill reporting. The plan must include, where necessary, procedures for inspection and maintenance of each aspect of the slug control plan, including measures and equipment of the emergency response.
 - c) A new or modified accidental spill prevention or slug control plan may be required and submitted to the Authority when any person institutes the use of a new process or change in its manufacturing or processing facilities or when there is a significant change in its existing operation or wastewater constituents or characteristics.
 - d) Where required by Federal Categorical Regulations, a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) or a Toxic Organic Management Plan (TOMP) shall be submitted to the Authority. Refer to the categorical industrial user section of these Rules and Regulations.
- 6) **Wastewater Treatment** - Wastewater pretreatment or control facilities may need to be installed for a user to attain compliance with the Authority's Rules and Regulations. Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to wastewater pretreatment or control facilities are required to be submitted to the Authority for review. Failure to make a timely submittal shall be grounds for revocation or refusal to issue or renew a wastewater discharge permit. Changes made to existing pretreatment or control facilities must also be submitted to the Authority for review.
- a) **Review of Pretreatment or Control Facilities** - Review of existing or proposed pretreatment or control facilities or equipment by the Authority does not, in any way, guarantee that these facilities or equipment will function in the manner described by their constructor or manufacturer; nor shall it relieve any person of the responsibility of enlarging or otherwise modifying such facilities to accomplish the intended purpose of pretreatment or control.
 - b) **Pretreatment Operations and Records** - Where pretreatment or control facilities are provided, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense and shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Authority. The user shall maintain operating records and submit to the Authority, as required by the Director of Public Works, reports of the character of the influent and effluent to show the performance of the pretreatment or control facilities.
 - c) **Wastewater Interception Devices** – Fats, Oil & Grease and/or Oil and Sand interception devices or traps shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing oil or grease in excessive amounts, sand or other harmful ingredients, except that such interception devices or traps will not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interception devices or traps shall be of the type and capacity approved by the Director of Public Works and the plumbing codes of state and State and Local regulations and shall be so located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. They shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperatures and shall be of substantial construction, gastight, watertight and equipped with easily removable covers. Where installed, all Fats, Oil & Grease and/or Oil and Sand interception devices or traps shall be maintained by the owner, at the owner's expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times. For further requirements refer to Torrington Code, Chapter 170.
 - d) **Pretreatment Bypassing**
 - i) An industrial user may allow any bypass, defined as the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of an industrial user's treatment facility, to occur only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation and does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated. These bypasses are subject to the provisions of the following:

- (1) If an industrial user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Authority, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) An industrial user shall submit oral notice of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards to the Torrington WPCA within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the industrial user becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the industrial user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain the information required in 40 CFR 403.17. The Torrington WPCA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.
- ii) If the bypass discharge is prohibited, the Torrington WPCA may take enforcement action against an industrial user for a bypass, unless:
 - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage;
 - (2) There was no feasible alternative to the bypass; and
 - (3) The industrial user submitted notices as required above.
 - iii) The Torrington WPCA may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects and if the Torrington WPCA determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions noted above.

7) General Reporting Requirements

- a) **Changes in Operation, Wastewater Volume or Character of Pollutants** - All industrial users shall promptly notify the Authority in advance of any substantial change in production operation and in the wastewater volume or character of pollutants, including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the industrial user has submitted an initial notification under 40 CFR 403.12(p). See Section 501(6)(D), Hazardous Waste Discharge Reporting.
- b) **Slug Loading** - The discharge of any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which may cause interference with the wastewater treatment system must be reported to the Authority prior to the discharge and abide by all the conditions of the Authority's Rules and Regulations and any conditions the Authority imposes on the discharge. If any waste is discharged or is proposed to be discharged to the wastewater treatment system which may contain substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 501 of these Rules and Regulations and which, in the judgment of the Director of Public Works, have a detrimental effect on the wastewater system and/or receiving waters, or which may otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Director of Public Works may:
 - i) Reject the wastes;
 - ii) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the wastewater treatment system;
 - iii) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
 - iv) Require payment to cover the added costs of handling, treating and disposing of the wastes not covered by the wastewater treatment system sewer use fee.
- c) **Accidental Discharge/Spill Reporting**
 - i) Users shall notify the Torrington WPCA immediately of any slug loading, accidental discharges or any other discharges or highway spills of wastes in violation of these Rules and Regulations to enable countermeasures to be taken by the Authority to minimize damage to the wastewater treatment system and/or the receiving waters. The Torrington WPCA twenty-four (24) hour phone number is 309-6605. The user shall identify the type of chemical, volume of spill, location, time and date of occurrence and the countermeasures taken to control.
 - ii) This notification shall be followed, within five (5) calendar days of the date of occurrence, by a detailed written statement from the user describing the causes of the discharge and the measures being taken to prevent its future occurrence.
 - iii) Such notification will not relieve users of liability for any consequential expense, loss or damage to the wastewater treatment system or for any fines and/or penalties imposed on the Authority, which result from the violating discharge.

d) **Hazardous Waste Discharge Reporting**

- i) The industrial user shall notify the Torrington WPCA, the E.P.A. Regional Waste Management Division Director and State of Connecticut DEP, in writing, of any discharge into the treatment system of a substance, which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the information requested in 40 CFR 403.12(p). Industrial users who commence discharging after the effective date of this rule shall provide the notification no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the discharge of the listed or characteristic hazardous waste. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of these Rules and Regulations or 40 CFR 403.12(b), (d) and (e).
 - ii) Discharges are exempt from the requirements of this section during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the industrial user discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
 - iii) In the case of any new regulations under Section 3001 of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the industrial user must notify, as noted above, of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.
 - iv) In the case of any notification made under this section, the industrial user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.
- e) **Non-Categorical Industrial User Self-Monitoring and Reporting** -Significant non-categorical industrial users shall submit to the Torrington WPCA, at least once every six (6) months (or on dates specified by the Torrington WPCA), a description of the nature, concentration and flow of pollutants required to be reported by the Torrington WPCA. This sampling and analysis may be performed by the Torrington WPCA in lieu of self-monitoring by the significant non-categorical industrial user. Where the Torrington WPCA itself collects all the information required for the report, the non-categorical significant industrial user will not be required to submit the report.
- f) **Compliance Schedules** - If self-monitoring indicates that the pretreatment standards are not being met on a consistent basis and additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required for the industrial user to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements, the industrial user will provide the shortest compliance schedule by which the additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be provided, as required by 40 CFR 403.12(c). The incremental steps for planning, the installation or alteration, and completion shall not exceed nine (9) months between steps of progress. A progress report shall be submitted to the Torrington WPCA within fourteen (14) days following each increment date in the compliance schedule and the final date for compliance. In no event shall an increment exceed nine (9) months. The progress reports shall state whether the increments of progress are being met, or give a date when the compliance schedule will be back on schedule.
- g) **Proper Sampling and Analysis** - All reports required of industrial users shall be based on analysis performed in accordance with procedures established by the E.P.A. Regional Administrator pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendment thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the E.P.A. Regional Administrator. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the E.P.A. Regional Administrator. Except as modified to meet conditions at the wastewater treatment plant, measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of such wastewaters shall be determined in accordance with standard methods.

Section 502 - Industrial Users

1) General

The Authority may inspect or monitor all commercial/industrial users in the service area as needed. To obtain important information of a commercial/industrial establishment, the Authority may require a commercial/industrial establishment to complete and file with the Director of Public Works an industrial waste questionnaire containing pertinent information on their production, quantity of flow, a chemical analysis of their wastes to be discharged, and waste disposal. For new establishments, the questionnaire may be required to be completed before wastewater discharges begin. All discharges from a commercial/industrial establishment shall remain the responsibility of the person who discharges should a problem, complication or damage occur due to a discharge. The owner of the building, in the case of leasing or a multi-tenant situation may also be liable to enforcement action for discharges in violation of the Torrington WPCA Rules and Regulations or may have to install and pay for monitoring facilities or wastewater pretreatment. Commercial/industrial establishments discharging into wastewater collection systems not owned by the Torrington WPCA shall be regulated by the multi-or extra-jurisdictional agreement between the Authority and the owner of the wastewater collection system. Where the Authority is contracted by a client to operate and maintain the wastewater collection system and or wastewater treatment system, the commercial/industrial discharges shall be regulated per the contract between the Authority and the client.

2) Significant Industrial Users.

a) **Surcharged Industries** -A surcharged industry is a significant industrial user who discharges wastewater into the wastewater treatment system which exceeds the specifications for normal strength sewage. A surcharge is applied to these industrial users where an additional wastewater charge is applied above and beyond the normal strength wastewater service charge. A wastewater discharge permit will also be issued to all surcharged industries. Every user whose premises are served by a sewer connection and which discharges sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, water or other liquid, other than normal strength sewage, either directly or indirectly into the wastewater treatment system under the management of the Authority, shall be charged and shall pay a wastewater treatment system surcharge in addition to the wastewater treatment system service charge. The surcharge shall be determined on the basis of any combination of pollutants which exceeds previously described limits. In the case of a new industry with high strength wastes, or when a surcharged industry is unable to self-monitor and report to the Authority analysis of the wastes to the Authority when requested, the WTS surcharge shall be based on a chemical analysis of a similar process or other data acceptable to the Authority and shall continue in effect until such time as an analysis of the wastes is submitted by the company and confirmed by the Authority.

3) Surcharge Calculation

When the concentrations of one (1) or more pollutants exceed the values for normal strength sewage (see Section 1, Definitions), or exceeds other pollutant concentration limits the excess concentrations shall be subject to charges at a rate calculated from the following formula:

$$C_{ub} = (V_u)(8.34) \times (B_c)(B-250)$$

$$C_{us} = (V_u)(8.34) \times (S_c)(S-300)$$

$$C_{tkn} = (V_u)(8.34) \times (TN_c)(TN-25)$$

$$C_{up} = (V_u)(8.34) \times (P_c)(P-P_n)$$

Where:

C_{ub} = User's annual charge for treating pollutant surcharge for BOD (dollars per year)

C_{us} = User's annual charge for treating pollutant surcharge for SS (dollars per year)

C_{tkn} = User's annual charge for treating pollutant surcharge for TN (dollars per year)

C_{up} = User's annual charge for treating pollutant surcharge for additional pollutant (dollars per year)

V_u = User's total annual volume to WPCF (million gallons per year)

B_c = O&M Costs to treat for BOD (dollars per pound)

S_c = O&M Costs to treat for SS (dollars per pound)

- TN_c = O&M Costs to treat for TN (dollars per pound)
- P_c = O&M Costs to treat for additional pollutant (dollars per pound)
- B = User's Concentration of BOD (milligrams per liter)
- S = User's Concentration of SS (milligrams per liter)
- TN = User's Concentration of TN (milligrams per liter)
- P = User's Concentration of additional pollutant (milligrams per liter)

NOTE: Surcharge may apply to all users

4) Surcharge Sampling

- a) The sewage strength of the wastewater discharge shall be determined from wastewater samples taken at a sampling point at such time, duration and manner as the Authority may elect or at any place mutually agreed upon between the user and the Authority. The results of routine sampling and analysis by the user may also be used in determining the amount of the surcharge, after approval by the Authority.
- b) The average wastewater strength found by analysis shall be used in determining the amount of the surcharge. The surcharge shall be applied to the total water consumption, less that portion exempted by the Authority.

5) Surcharge Reduction by Flow Reduction

- a) Where certain types of business and industrial users discharge clear water, not contaminated as the usual wastewater entering the wastewater treatment system, and if such users shall install and have in operation equipment to prevent said water from entering the wastewater treatment system, they shall be exempt from payment of surcharges for the water so eliminated. The owner shall install meters at his expense to measure that amount of water so disposed of, or diverted. All surcharge reduction procedures listed above must be reviewed by the Authority prior to installation. Refer to Special Meters for more information.
- b) For difficult situations, a commercial or industrial establishment may submit to the Authority for review and request for permission to install a total sanitary flow meter to accurately measure the amount of wastewater being discharged to the sanitary sewer system to account for water evaporation or water contained in product. No estimations of water losses are acceptable.
- c) If the Director of Public Works finds that it is not practical to measure the quantity of wastewater by incoming water meters feeding the establishment, he shall determine the quantity of wastewater entering the wastewater treatment system in any manner or by any method he may find reasonable and practical. The quantity so determined shall be the quantity of wastewater to which the WTS surcharge shall be applied.

6) Surcharged Industrial Sampling and Reporting

- a) Federal E.P.A. requires surcharged industries to self-monitor their wastewater and report the results to the Authority for the six-month periods of June and December of each year. The Authority has the option to perform this required monitoring for the surcharged industries.
- b) The Authority shall conduct, at a minimum, one (1) wastewater discharge sample per location per calendar year, without cost to the person, industry or company. This sample shall be obtained any time during the calendar year and shall serve as the basis for future WTS surcharges.

- 7) **Request for Additional Surcharge Sampling** - If a person, industry or company disagrees with the analysis on which the WTS surcharge is based, he may request in writing another wastewater sampling before the normally scheduled yearly sampling by the Authority. The Authority will review this request on a case-by-case basis as to whether to grant the request. The full cost of the sampling (including labor, equipment and analytical costs), shall be payable by the requesting party. After the sampling is completed and at the discretion of the Authority, the new sampling data will be averaged in with the other sampling data in question, unless the Authority agrees that the other data in question is inaccurate. The new average sampling results, higher or lower than the previous sampling results, shall become the basis for the WTS surcharge.

8) **Categorical Industrial Users (CIU)** - Federal E.P.A. designated specific categories of industrial users in order to regulate the amount of specific pollutants being discharged to the sewer systems and natural wastewater treatment system surcharges. All E.P.A. designated categorical industries in the Authority service area must report to the Authority Industrial monitoring Department for proper wastewater discharge management and control, per federal regulations. The federal categorical pretreatment standards are applied to the regulated process end of pipe discharge or regulated process discharge pretreatment effluent. Upon the promulgation of the federal categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the federal standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed in these Rules and Regulations for sources in that sub-category, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under these Rules and Regulations. The Director of Public Works shall notify all affected users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR 403.12. An existing source industrial user is a user already in production before the promulgation of an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. Existing source industrial users shall be in compliance with the categorical pretreatment standards within three (3) years of the effective date of the pretreatment standards unless a shorter compliance time is specified in the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N. Existing source industrial users can become new source industrial users if they make changes where they meet the definition of new source per 40 CFR 403.3(k). New source industrial users shall install and have in operating condition and shall start up all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable pretreatment standards before beginning to discharge. New source industrial users must meet all applicable pretreatment standards within the shortest feasible time [not to exceed ninety (90) days].

a) CIU Baseline Report

- i) Existing source industrial users subject to such categorical pretreatment standards and currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the wastewater treatment system shall be required to submit to the Authority a baseline report which contains the information as required by 40 CFR 403.12(b). This report is due within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or one hundred and eighty (180) days after the final administrative decision made upon a categorical determination submission under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later.
- ii) At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of discharge, new sources and sources that become industrial users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical pretreatment standard, shall be required to submit to the Torrington WPCA a baseline report which contains the information as requested in 40 CFR 403.12(b).
- iii) The report shall include the certification statement as set forth in 40 CFR 403.6(a)(2)(ii) and shall be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(1) and certified by a qualified professional laboratory analyst or engineer.

b) Compliance Schedules - See Section 501(7)(F).

c) Ninety (90) Day Compliance Report

- i) Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the treatment works, any user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the Director of Public Works a report as required by the 40 CFR 403.12(d), indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants and the average and maximum daily flow in the discharge from the regulated process units in the user facility which are limited by pretreatment standards and requirements. The report shall indicate whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional O&M and/or additional pretreatment is required for the industrial user to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.
- ii) This report shall include the certification statement as set forth in 40 CFR 403.6(a)(2)(ii) and shall be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(1) and certified to by a qualified professional laboratory analyst or engineer.

d) Periodic Compliance Monitoring and Reporting

- i) Any industrial user subject to a categorical pretreatment standard, after the compliance date of such pretreatment standard, or, in the case of a new source, after commencement of the discharge into the treatment works, shall submit to the Director of Public Works during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or by the General Manager or the approval authority, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.12(e). In addition, this report shall include a record of measured or estimated average and

- maximum daily flows for the reporting period. The Director of Public Works may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted and may require a more detailed reporting of flows.
- ii) For all industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed only in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), the report shall include the user's actual average production rate for the reporting period.
 - iii) A total toxic organic (TTO) certification statement must be provided in lieu of required TTO monitoring per 40 CFR 433.12(a) & (b).
 - iv) This report shall include the certification statement as set forth in 40 CFR 403.6(a)(2)(ii) and shall be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(l).
 - v) If an industrial user subject to this reporting requirement monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Torrington WPCA, using the procedures prescribed in Section 501(6)(F)(2), the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.
 - vi) If sampling performed by an industrial user indicates a violation, the user shall notify the Torrington WPCA within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Torrington WPCA within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation.
- e) **Additional Reporting** - Refer to General Reporting.
- f) **Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)**
- i) Industrial users under the oil handling facilities regulations (40 CFR Part 112) must prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.
 - ii) Each user who is required to prepare an SPCC Plan shall have an initial and on-going safety and accident prevention-training program. This training and education program shall include, but not be limited to, appropriate work practices, protective measures, and emergency procedures. The details and frequency of the training programs should be provided as part of the SPCC Plan for the facility. The Authority shall have the authority to require different frequencies of training for industries with frequent spills and/or spill histories.
- g) **Toxic Organic Management Plan (TOMP)** - If industrial users under the categories of 40 CFR Part 413 (Electroplating), 433 (Metal Finishing), and 469 (Electrical and Electronic Components), do not want to sample for the required total toxic organics, then the industrial user shall submit a TOMP that specifies to the satisfaction of the Torrington WPCA, the toxic organic compounds used, the method of disposal used instead of dumping, and procedures for ensuring that toxic organics do not spill or leak into the wastewater.
- h) **Consistent Removal Credit** - Where the wastewater treatment system achieves consistent removal of pollutants limited by a categorical pretreatment standard(s), the Torrington WPCA may apply to the approval authority for modification of specific limits in the federal pretreatment standards. The Torrington WPCA may then modify, at its discretion and subject to the conditions of 40 CFR 403.7, pollutant discharge limits in the federal pretreatment standards.
- i) **Mass Limits**
- i) When the pollutant discharge limits in a categorical pretreatment standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the Authority may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual industrial users. The limits conversion shall be calculated as shown at 40 CFR 403.6(c).
 - ii) Any industrial user operating under a control mechanism incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production based standard shall notify the Torrington WPCA within two (2) business days after the user has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any user not notifying the Authority of such anticipated change will be required to meet the mass or concentration limits in its control mechanism that were based on the original estimate of the long term average production rate.
- j) **Combined Waste Stream Formula** - Where process effluent is mixed prior to treatment with wastewaters other than those generated by the regulated process, fixed alternative discharge limits may be derived by the Torrington WPCA, or by the industrial user with the written concurrence of the Authority. These alternative limits shall be applied to the

mixed effluent and shall be calculated as shown at 40 CFR 403.6(e) using the combined waste stream formula. Modification is authorized whenever there is a material or significant change in the values used in the calculation to fix alternative limits for the regulated pollutant. An industrial user must immediately report any such material or significant change to the Torrington WPCA. The industrial user may change monitoring points only after receiving approval from the Torrington WPCA.

- 9) **Miscellaneous Significant Industrial Users** - Miscellaneous significant industrial users are industrial users which are neither surcharged nor categorical.

10) **Wastewater Discharge Permitting**

- a) **Permit Requirements** - All significant industrial users shall obtain an Industrial User's Wastewater Discharge Permit before connecting to or discharging into the wastewater treatment system. All significant industrial users shall complete and file with the Authority, a permit application in the form prescribed by the Director of Public Works and accompanied by the applicable fees. The Authority will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. After evaluation of the data furnished, the Director of Public Works may issue an Industrial User's Wastewater Discharge Permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

b) **Wastewater Discharge Permit Provisions**

- i) Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of these Rules and Regulations. Permits shall contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:
- (1) Statement of duration
 - (2) Statement of non-transferability without, at a minimum, prior notification to the POTW and provision of a copy of the existing control mechanism to the new owner or operator.
 - (3) Effluent limits based on applicable general pretreatment standards in part 403 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits and state and local law.
 - (4) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and record keeping requirements, including an identification of the pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency and sample type, based on the applicable general pretreatment standards in part of 403 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits and state and local law.
 - (5) Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the compliance date beyond applicable federal deadlines.
 - (6) Additional requirements as determined by the General Manager.
- ii) All discharges shall comply with all other applicable laws, regulations, standards, and requirements contained in the pretreatment ordinance and any applicable state and federal pretreatment laws, regulations, standards, and requirements including any such laws, regulations, standards, or requirements that may become effective during the term of this permit.
- iii) **Permit Length of Time**
- (1) Permits shall be issued for a specified period of time but in no event shall a permit extend beyond three (3) years of the date of issuance. Thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the permit, the user shall apply to the Authority for a renewal of the permit.
 - (2) The user shall be notified in writing of any proposed changes in his permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. The notice shall include a specified time schedule for compliance. This time schedule shall be based on practical delivery and construction time requirements and shall become part of the permit.
- iv) **Permit Changes** - The Authority reserves the right to re-open the wastewater discharge permit to establish more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the wastewater sewer system, if deemed necessary.
- v) **Permit Transfers** - Industrial users wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. An industrial user's wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, or significantly changed operation unless permission is granted by the Authority. If a change in

ownership, name, production, or location occurs, a letter so indicating must be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed change date, along with a new permit application.

- vi) Permit Expiration - Should the wastewater discharge permit expire, the permit and permit conditions shall remain in effect until a new permit is issued, but in no case beyond three (3) years of the date of issuance.
- vii) Permit Revocation - Refer to Article 10(2), Enforcement Action.

11) Record Keeping

- a) Any industrial user subject to reporting requirements established in these Rules and Regulations or any other state or federal pretreatment regulations shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by the regulations. Such records shall include for all samples:
 - i) The date, exact place, method and time of sampling and the names of the person or persons taking the samples.
 - ii) The dates analyses were performed
 - iii) Who performed the analyses
 - iv) The analytical techniques/methods used
 - v) The results of such analyses
- vi) Any industrial user subject to these reporting requirements shall be required to retain for a minimum of three (3) years any records of monitoring activities and results (whether or not such monitoring activities are required by regulation) and shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the Torrington WPCA. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the industrial user or when requested by the Director of Public Works or the E.P.A. Regional Administrator.

12) Confidential information

- a) Information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or any governmental agency without restrictions unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Torrington WPCA that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user.
- b) When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this ordinance, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, State Disposal System Permit and/or the pretreatment programs; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the state or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.
- c) The Torrington WPCA shall not transmit to any governmental agency or to the general public information accepted by the Torrington WPCA as confidential until and unless a ten (10) day notification is given to the user.

13) Miscellaneous Fees - The Torrington WPCA may adopt charges and fees which may include:

- a) Fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the pretreatment program of the Torrington WPCA
- b) Fees for monitoring, inspection and surveillance procedures
- c) Fees for reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction
- d) Fees for permit application
- e) Fees for filing appeals
- f) Fees for consistent removal (by Torrington WPCA) of pollutants otherwise subject to federal pretreatment standards
- g) Other fees as the Torrington WPCA may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein

Section 503 - Disposal of Holding Tank Waste

- 1) All individuals or companies must apply for and obtain a "Trucked Waste Disposal Permit" before discharging waste to the Torrington WPCA. Permits are issued on an annual basis and all provisions of the permit must be adhered to at all times. A permit fee shall be applicable for each waste hauler.
- 2) A "Waste Disposal Report" shall be completed and accepted by the Torrington WPCA for each shipment prior to discharge of the waste.
- 3) No person shall discharge any wastes into any watercourse, storm sewer or any location within the wastewater collection system that is not expressly authorized by the WPCA.
- 4) Holding tank wastes originating within the Authority shall be discharged at the Authority's wastewater treatment plant or other locations as approved by the Authority in writing.
- 5) Holding tank wastes originating outside the boundaries of the towns served by the Torrington Area Health District are prohibited from being discharged into the Authority's wastewater treatment system unless prior written permission is granted by the Administrator of the WPCA.
- 6) Any person discharging holding tank wastes into the wastewater treatment system of the Authority shall pay the Authority the appropriate disposal fee as designated in current fee schedule.
- 7) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation and/or suspension or revocation of their permit. In addition, such person shall be liable for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by reason of such violation.
- 8) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, either directly or indirectly, into the wastewater treatment system of the Authority, wastes other than domestic sewage without the prior written approval of the Director of Public Works.
- 9) For further requirements refer to Appendix B –“Trucked Waste Disposal Regulations”.

Section 504 – Restaurants and Other Commercial Users

- 1) All restaurants and food service establishments within the boundaries of the Sewer Service Area must complete a Grease Trap Permit Application/Questionnaire. The Torrington WPCA will determine the need to issue a permit along with any applicable fees. All restaurants are required to have installed a properly functioning grease interceptor that is in compliance with any and all applicable State of Connecticut, City of Torrington, or other Federal, State or Local authority statutes, rules, regulations or policies.
 - a) The Authority may inspect a grease trap to determine if the trap is of adequate size and working properly.
 - b) The Torrington WPCA reserves the right to require cleaning or additional pretreatment if the trap is of inadequate size or not working properly.
 - c) The Authority shall require that any new restaurant construction within its boundaries submit a detailed drawing of the grease trap and complete a Grease Trap Permit Application/Questionnaire.
 - d) For further requirements refer to Torrington Code, Chapter 170 and State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection General Permit titled “*General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewater Associated With Food Preparation Establishments*”
- 2) All Other commercial users shall be in compliance with any and all applicable State of Connecticut, City of Torrington, or other Federal, State or Local authority statutes, rules, regulations or policies.

- a) All Vehicle Maintenance facilities shall have an approved, designed, installed, and operating Oil Water Separator that meets the specifications of the WPCA.
- 3) The Authority may inspect any facility to ensure compliance.

Section 505 - Unusual Discharges

- 1) A letter of request must be submitted to the Director of Public Works to discharge waste of an unusual nature to the wastewater treatment system. The Authority will determine, on a case-by-case basis, if the request will be granted. The Authority will also determine what analyses, pretreatment and/or fees are required. See the Authority's fee schedule for rates.
- 2) The responsible party shall also have an acceptable means of measuring the volume to be discharged.

ARTICLE 6

STANDARDS FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS AND PUMP STATIONS

Section 601 – Approval

1) General

- a) No sanitary sewer which discharges either directly or indirectly into the wastewater treatment system under the management of the Authority, wastewater lift stations or wastewater treatment plants shall be constructed without prior written approval by the Authority of the plans therefore, as to (a) concept and (b) detail.
- b) The Authorities preferred method for conveyance of sanitary sewage is by gravity sewers.
- c) If approved, the construction of new pump station facilities shall be in accordance with the following rules and guidelines. The purpose of this policy is to provide equitable distribution of the cost for the transport and treatment of municipal wastewater.
 - i) The Authority has the authority to require the installation of a gravity sewer, in lieu of a pump station, and shall have authority to recoup any additional expenses.
 - ii) Torrington WPCA shall prohibit the construction of pump stations serving less than forty (40) homes, unless payment is provided in accordance with section iv(1) or iv(2) below.
 - iii) Pressure sewers with house pumps discharging into a common lateral are prohibited.
 - iv) As provided the Authority may establish a surcharge or other rate, fee or charge to be made applicable to users in areas where facilities are to be acquired, constructed or established. The Authority, shall identify the cost to each user, in accordance with the procedures in CGS 7-249, and set a rate based upon the operating cost of the proposed pump station. For any pump stations constructed that serves less than forty (40) homes or the equivalent flow of 7,123 gallons per day from commercial and/or industrial facilities, the Authority shall require one of the following payment options:
 - (1) An initial lump sum payment for operating and maintaining the pump station over a twenty (20) year life expectancy. The payment shall be based on a present worth cost analysis.
 - (2) A surcharge on the users' annual sewer usage bill to recoup operations and maintenance costs. This surcharge shall provide the Authority with a reasonable rate of return (not to exceed ten percent) during the finance period.
- d) All proposed sanitary sewer extensions shall be approved by the Authority in advance of any construction.
 - i) A Proposed Sanitary Sewer Extension Application and applicable fee shall be submitted prior to any review.
 - (1) Action on Proposed Sewer Extension
 - (a) Upon presentation of proposed sanitary sewer extension a preliminary review will be conducted to ensure compliance with applicable Ordinances, Rules & Regulations and/or Standards.
 - (i) Preliminary Approval-Developer given notice to proceed with design.
 - (ii) Disapproval – Proposed Sewer Extension denied no further action.
 - ii) A full set of plans as described herein shall be submitted to the Authority for review.
 - iii) Proposed Sanitary Sewer Extensions shall be designed such that the extension shall connect to the existing sanitary sewer system at a point designated by the Authority and extend to a point that is halfway between the frontage footage of the property to be served. (Frontage footage shall be designated as the widest point of a lot that is parallel to the proposed sanitary sewer extension)
 - (1) Acceptable terminations of Sanitary Sewer Extensions are:
 - (a) Manhole Structure-This is the preferred method
 - (b) Clean-Out-authorized if termination is temporary and/or future elimination and extension of the sewer is planned.
 - iv) Upon completion of review and any required amendments to design the Proposed Sanitary Sewer extension shall be presented to the Water Pollution Control Authority for action.
 - (1) Action by WPCA

- (a) Acceptance
 - (i) Proposed extension referred to Planning and Zoning for 8-24 Review.
 - 1. Action by Planning and Zoning Commission
 - a. Favorable 8-24 Review- Plan will be resubmitted to WPCA for Vote, if WPCA vote is favorable a notice to proceed shall be given.
 - b. Unfavorable 8-24 Review – Plan presented to City Council for action.
 - (b) Disapproved – No further action.
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- 2) **Reservation of Flow Capacity at Existing Pump Stations or Sanitary Sewers** - Upon receiving a written request from a developer for reserving sanitary sewer and wastewater treatment plant allocation, the following guidelines shall be followed:
 - a) All written requests for the reservation from a developer for reserving flow capacity at an existing pump station or sanitary sewer must be approved by the Authority. The written request shall include the number of homes or buildings in the proposed development and the projected time schedule for constructing the homes or buildings on an annual basis. The developer shall be required to perform a capacity evaluation from the point of connection to the existing system to the point of discharge to the appropriate interceptor. Developer will be required to perform a rehabilitation project designated by the Authority.
 - b) The Authority shall determine the final amount of flow capacity that may be reserved. This may vary from the requested amount.
 - c) The Authority will only permit the reservation of flow capacity for a period of one (1) year. The date of the Authorities approval shall begin the one-year period.
 - d) The developer must submit to the Authority design plans for approval within the one-year period.
 - e) Failure to submit design plans within the one-year period will result in the capacity being available for assignment to other interested developers.
 - f) Any request for an extension to the one-year time period must be submitted in writing to the Authority. A time extension, if approved by the Authority, will be for an additional ninety (90) calendar days. (*Note: Any subsequent time extension, if approved by the Authority, will also be ninety (90) calendar-day periods.*)
 - g) In the event that the developer has not started construction on the project within one year after receiving approval, the Authority reserves its right to revoke the reservation of capacity and reassign the capacity to another developer.
 - h) Once approval is received the developer will be required to comply with the projected annual building schedule as stated in the original request letter. If the developer fails to meet this schedule, the Authority will require payment of capacity connection fees for lots scheduled to be constructed during the calendar year. In addition, these same lots will be placed on the Authority’s billing system and charged the normal sewage rate for unmetered or unit service.
 - i) Proposed projects that connect to the existing sewer system by gravity flow will be given priority over projects that use a pump station to connect to the system.
 - j) Under no circumstances will an allocation be issued that will cause the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 7,000,000 gpd, that will cause the mainline sewer or any downstream segment to be surcharged or exceed its capacity, or cause any pumping station to exceed its capacity.
 - k) SEE Appendix D: Procedure for Requesting Allocation of Sanitary Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity.
-
- 3) **Reviews** -Design and plan submission requirements for review shall be as follows:
 - a) Concept Review

- i) Letter (to contain the following):
 - (1) A request for plan review and approval.
 - (2) Type of development, e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, etc. Include information as to size of development, number of units, etc.
 - (3) An estimate of sanitary flow generated by the proposed development.
 - (4) An estimate of cost for the wastewater treatment works, including a separate item for any wastewater treatment plant or wastewater lift station proposed in the design.
 - (5) A time schedule for construction of the development in terms of dwelling units per year or proportion of the estimated flow to be added to the wastewater treatment system.
 - ii) Plans
 - (1) Two (2) prints showing proposed development on a 100-scale topographic map. This plan should show street layouts, existing sanitary, combined and storm sewers, including sewer numbers, materials, sizes, grades, locations and manhole invert and top of frame elevations. All existing work should be shown with dashed line work. With solid line work, engineer should show proposed sanitary and storm sewers locations, sizes, grades and flow arrows (or invert elevations).
 - (2) In lieu of the above, the engineer may elect to submit detailed construction drawings for concept review. In such cases, the same number of sets as outlined above will be needed. The letter containing the information requested above will be necessary in either case.
 - (3) Grading plan.
- b) Detail Review**
- i) Prior concept approval.
 - ii) Five (5) sets of detailed plans at 40 scale.
 - iii) Sanitary Sewer Drainage area map.
- c) Concurrent Concept and Detail Review** - If the nature or simplicity of the proposed wastewater treatment works is such that concept and detail reviews can, in the opinion of the Authority, be effectively and efficiently accomplished concurrently, the Authority may elect to do so.
- d) Building Sewers** - All building sewers which connect directly or indirectly into the wastewater treatment system under the management of the Authority shall be inspected by and subject to, testing under the supervision of the Authority or its designated representative.
- e) Main Sewers** - All sewers which will connect either directly or indirectly into the wastewater system under the management of the Authority and which are to be constructed by any person, shall be inspected by and subject to, the testing under the supervision of the Authority or its designated representative.
- f) Design** - The design and construction of all sanitary sewers connected either directly or indirectly to the wastewater treatment system managed by the Authority shall, as a minimum, meet all published standards and specifications as established by the Authority.
- g) Permits** - No statement contained in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangements between the Director of Public Works and the developer or as preventing the Director of Public Works from stopping issuance of additional permits or revoking outstanding permits should conditions warrant such action in the opinion of the Director of Public Works.

Section 602 – Plans

1) General

All plans for sewage works shall bear a suitable title showing the name of the municipality. They shall show the scale in feet, a graphical scale, the north point, date and the name of the engineer, with their certificate number and imprint of their registration seal. The plans shall be submitted in Autocad or other format acceptable to Director of Public Works. They shall be drawn to a scale which will permit all necessary information to be plainly shown. Generally, the size of the plans should not be larger than twenty-four (24) inches by thirty-six (36) inches. Datum used should be indicated. Locations and logs of test borings, when made, shall be shown on the plans. Title sheet shall have vicinity map showing location of sewer. Detail plans shall consist of: plan views, elevations, sections and supplementary views which, together with the specifications and general layouts, provide the working information for the contract and construction of the works. They shall also include: dimensions and relative elevations of structures, the location and outline form of equipment, location and size of piping, water levels and ground elevations. Design plans shall include all requirements given in the City of Torrington Subdivisions Section 4.5 and the following criteria: When sewer construction is to be part of a new subdivision the design shall be shown as part of the overall site Development Plans.

2) Plans of Sewers

- a) **General Plan** - A comprehensive plan of existing and proposed sewers shall be submitted for projects involving new sewer systems and substantial additions to existing systems. This plan shall show the following:
 - i) **Topography and elevations** - Existing or proposed streets and all streams or water surfaces shall be clearly shown. Contour lines at suitable intervals should be included.
 - ii) **Streams** - The direction of flow in all streams and high and low water elevations of all water surfaces at sewer outlets and overflows shall be shown.
 - iii) **Boundaries** - The boundary lines of the municipality and the area to be sewerred shall be shown.
- b) **Sewers** - The plans shall show the location, size and direction of flow of all existing and proposed sanitary sewers draining to the treatment works concerned.
- c) **Detail Plans** - Detail plans shall be submitted. Profiles should have a horizontal scale of not more than forty (40) feet to the inch and a vertical scale of not more than four (4) feet to the inch. Plan views should be drawn to a corresponding horizontal scale and shall be shown on the same sheet. Plans and profiles shall show:
 - i) Location of streets and sewers.
 - ii) Line of ground surface; size, material and type of pipe; length between manholes; invert and surface elevation at each manhole; and grade of sewer between each two (2) adjacent manholes. Where there is any question of the sewer being sufficiently deep to serve any residence, the elevation and location of the basement floor shall be plotted on the profile of the sewer which is to serve the house in question. The engineer shall state that all sewers are sufficiently deep to serve adjacent basements except where otherwise noted on the plans.
 - iii) Locations of all special features such as concrete encasements, elevated sewers, etc.
 - iv) All known existing structures and utilities, both above and below ground, which might interfere with the proposed construction, particularly water mains, gas mains, storm drains and telephone and power conduits. All utility crossings shall be shown in the profile.
 - v) Special detail drawings, made to a scale to clearly show the nature of the design, shall be furnished to show the following particulars:
 - (1) All stream crossings and sewer outlets, with elevations of the streambed and of normal and extreme high and low water levels and with rock line elevation. Details of all special sewer joints and cross-sections. Sewer plans to serve existing houses shall list the street address and owner's name.
- d) **Plan Approval** - Six (6) complete sets of plan and profile sheets shall be submitted to the Torrington WPCA. The Authority will review the plans and approve or disapprove the plans as submitted. Construction shall not to begin until notice is given.

3) Plans of Sewage Pumping Stations

- a) **Location Plan** - A plan shall be submitted for projects involving construction or revision of pumping stations. This plan shall show the following:
 - i) The location and extent of the tributary area
 - ii) Any municipal boundaries within the tributary area
 - iii) The location of the pumping station and force main and pertinent elevations.
- b) **Detail Plans** - Detail plans shall be submitted showing the following, where applicable:
 - i) Topography of the site
 - ii) Existing pumping station
 - iii) Proposed pumping station, including provisions for installation of future pumps.
 - iv) Elevation of high water at the site and maximum elevation of sewage in the collection system upon occasion of power failure.
 - v) Maximum hydraulic gradient in downstream gravity sewers when all installed pumps are in operation.
 - vi) Tests borings and groundwater elevations
 - vii) Profiles of force main
- 4) **Specifications** - All sewers designed or constructed within the area served by Torrington WPCA shall be designed or constructed in accordance with the WPCA's specifications for sanitary sewers.
- 5) **Revisions to Approved Plans** - Any deviations from approved plans or specifications affecting capacity, flow; operation of units, or point of discharge shall be approved, in writing, before such changes are made. Plans or specifications so revised shall be submitted well in advance of any construction work, which will be affected by such changes to permit sufficient time for review and approval. Structural revisions or other minor changes not affecting capacities, flows or operation will be permitted during construction without approval. "As-built" plans in Autocad format or other format acceptable to Director of Public Works clearly showing such alterations shall be submitted at the completion of the work.

Section 603 - Design of Sewers

- 1) **Approval of Sewers** - In general, the Torrington WPCA will approve plans for new systems, extensions to new areas or replacement of sanitary sewers within its Service Area as delineated in the Water Pollution Control Plan of the City of Torrington so long as capacity exist.
- 2) **Design Flow** - Torrington WPCA requires that the sewers be sized and placed on a grade that will provide adequate carrying capacity to serve the total upstream watershed, at full development and at peak flow conditions based upon the following guidelines:
 - a) **Per Capita Flow**
 - i) New sewer systems shall be designed on the basis of an average per capita flow of sewage of not less than one hundred (100) gallons per day and 400 gpd per single-family residence. This figure is assumed to cover normal infiltration.
 - ii) For existing sewer systems, an additional per capita allowance shall be made where the average annual flow exceeds this value and immediate remedial measures are not proposed.
 - b) **Peak Design Flow**
 - i) Sanitary sewers shall be designed on a peak design flow basis using current TR-16 curves.
 - ii) Use of other values for peak design flow will be considered if justified on the basis of extensive documentation.
 - c) **Additional Factors to be considered**
 - i) Additional peak flows of industrial and commercial wastes
 - ii) Maximum groundwater infiltration
 - iii) Topography of immediate area
 - iv) Difficulty of installation

d) **Design Period** – In general sewers should be designed for a life span of 50 years

3) **Details of Design and Construction**

- a) **Minimum Size** - No gravity sewer conveying raw sewage shall be less than eight (8) inches in diameter.
- b) **Depth** - In general, sewers should be sufficiently deep to receive sewage from basements and to prevent freezing. Minimum cover shall be 3'-0" over PVC pipe. Where cover is less than 3' 0", pipe shall be ductile iron. Minimum cover in streets or other vehicular traveled areas shall be six (6) feet.
- c) **Buoyancy** – Where high groundwater conditions are anticipated, the buoyancy of sewers shall be considered and the floatation of pipe shall be prevented with appropriate construction.
- d) **Slope** - All sewers shall be designed and constructed to give mean velocities, when flowing full, of not less than 2.0 feet per second, based on Manning's formula using an "n" value of 0.013. The following are the minimum slopes which should be provided; however, slopes greater than these are desirable:

SEWER SIZE	MINIMUM SLOPE IN FEET PER 100 FEET (m/100m)
8 inch	0.40
10 inch	0.28
12 inch	0.22
15 inch	0.15
18 inch	0.12
21 inch	0.10
24 inch	0.08
27 inch	0.067
30 inch	0.058
36 inch	0.046

- e) Sewers shall be laid with uniform slope between manholes.
- f) Where velocities greater than twelve (12) feet per second are attained, special provision shall be made to protect against displacement by erosion and shock. Ductile iron pipe shall be used.
- g) Sewers on twenty percent (20%) slopes or greater shall be anchored securely with concrete anchors or equal, spaced as follows:
 - i) Not over thirty-six (36) feet center to center on grades twenty percent (20%) and up to thirty-five percent (35%)
 - ii) Not over twenty-four (24) feet center to center on grades thirty-five percent (35%) and up to fifty percent (50%)
 - iii) Not over sixteen (16) feet center to center on grades fifty percent (50%) and over
- h) Sewers on thirty-five percent (35%) slope or greater shall be ductile iron pipe.
- i) **Alignment** - Sewers thirty (30) inches or less shall be laid with straight alignment between manholes. The alignment shall be checked using a laser beam. Curvilinear alignment of sewers larger than 30 inches may be considered on a case-by-case basis provided the specific pipe manufacturers maximum allowable pipe joint deflection limits is not exceeded.
- j) **Changes in Pipe Size**
 - i) When a smaller sewer joins a larger one, the invert of the larger sewer should be lowered sufficiently to maintain the same energy gradient. An approximate method for securing these results is to place the 0.8 depth point of both sewers at the same elevation.
 - ii) Sewer extensions shall be designed based on projected capacity to serve development and upstream drainage area.
- k) **Materials**
 - i) Materials for sanitary sewers shall be PVC or ductile iron pipe. Concrete pipe may be used when special conditions warrant with prior approval of the Torrington WPCA.

- ii) Ductile iron pipe shall be required where the line:
 - (1) Has less than 3 feet of cover.
 - (2) At stream crossings, state road crossings or other crossings as may be designated by the Director of Public Works.
 - (3) Is greater than twenty (20) feet in depth.

- 1) **Testing, Inspection, and Locating** – All sewers shall be tested, inspected and provide for future locating. All reports relative to testing and inspection shall be submitted to the WPCA prior to acceptance of sewer.
 - i) **General**

Testing shall be accomplished through the combination of visual inspections, deflection tests, low-pressure air tests, and leakage tests methods. Acceptance tests shall only be performed after **all** work adjacent to and over the pipeline has been completed. Backfilling, placement of fill, grading, initial/base layer of paving, concrete work, and any other superimposed loads shall be completed and in place prior to any testing. All testing shall be performed in the presence of the WPCA’s representative, after the installation of all other utilities (including power poles). Tests performed in the absence of the WPCA’s representative shall be considered invalid and shall be repeated at the Contractor’s expense.

 - ii) **Visual Inspection**

The WPCA’s representative shall visually inspect all gravity sewer pipe (plastic composite and ductile iron) installed to verify alignment and ensure the pipe is free from obstructions and debris. The inspector shall use the sun light and mirrors to “flash” the sewer pipe one section at a time. When the full diameter of the pipe is visible between adjacent manholes, the segment of piping is deemed properly aligned and free of sags and debris. If the segment of pipe fails the visual inspections the pipe shall be cleaned and/or replaced and re-tested.

 - iii) **Deflection**
 - (1) Deflection tests shall be performed on all flexible pipes. The test shall be conducted after final backfill has been in place at least 30 days to permit stabilization of the pipe system.
 - (2) No pipe shall exceed a deflection of 5.0 percent when tested with a mandrel specifically designed for the type and size of pipe installed. If deflection exceeds 5 percent, the pipe shall be replaced.
 - (3) The rigid ball or mandrel used for the deflection test should have a minimum diameter of not less than 95 percent of the base inside diameter or the average inside diameter of the pipe as specified by ASTM. The pipe shall comply with ASTM D 2122 Standard Test Method of Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings. The tests shall be performed without the use of mechanical pulling devices. Because the inside diameter of composite plastic piping varies from that of solid wall PVC, equipment systems used to perform Mandrel tests shall be specifically designed for the pipe material being tested. Mandrels that do not specifically state the size and type of piping for which it is applicable shall not be allowed

 - iv) **Low-Pressure Air Test**

On all sanitary sewer lines (plastic composite and ductile iron), including private sewer lines, the Contractor shall conduct a line acceptance test using low-pressure air testing. For ductile iron pipelines test in accordance with the applicable requirements of ASTM C924. For PVC pipelines test in accordance with ASTM F1417-98 and UBPPA UNI-B-6. For gasketed joint plastic composite pipe (Truss Pipe), it is often desirable to begin and finish a run with the factory bell in place (lay the upstream section of the pipe backwards) or coat the spigot ends at each manhole with a heavy bodied moisture cured urethane adhesive. Take care to coat both ends of spigot/spigot section entering the manhole. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, equipment, and any appurtenant items necessary to satisfactorily perform the vacuum test. All testing equipment shall be approved for vacuum testing manholes.

 - (1) **Air Test Procedure (Dry Conditions)**

The following procedure shall be used during the low–pressure air testing of sewer mains located above the ground water table:

Isolate section of sewer by inflatable stoppers or other suitable test plugs. Plug or cap the ends of all branches, laterals, tees, wyes, and stubs to be included in the test. Securely brace all plugs or caps to prevent

blow-out. One of the plugs or caps should have an inlet tap, or other provision for connecting a hose to a portable air source.

(Note: Special attention should be placed on the exposed spigot end of composite plastic pipe. If not properly sealed, air can leak through the porous material in the pipe’s annulus.)

Connect the air hose to the inlet tap. Add air slowly to the test section until the pressure inside the pipe reaches 4.0 psig. Allow the pressure to stabilize such that a pressure between 4.0 psig and 3.5 psig is maintained for at least two minutes. The pressure will normally drop slightly until equilibrium is obtained; however a minimum of 3.5 psig is required. Disconnect the air supply and decrease the pressure to 3.5 psig, before starting the test. Use the Time-Pressure Drop Method to determine if the segment of pipe is “Acceptable”. Determine the minimum acceptable time for a 1 psig drop in pressure from 3.5 psig to 2.5 psig. Compare the minimum acceptable time to that actually observed in the field to determine if the rate of air loss is within acceptable limits. Minimum holding times are listed in the following table depending on length and size of mains.

Minimum specified time required for a 1.0 psig pressure drop for size and length of pipe.

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Specification Time for Length Shown (Minutes : Seconds)							
	100ft	150ft	200ft	250ft	300ft	350ft	400ft	450ft
8	7:34	7:34	7:34	7:34	7:36	8:52	10:08	11:24
10	9:26	9:26	9:26	9:53	11:52	13:51	15:49	17:48
12	11:20	11:20	11:24	14:15	17:05	19:56	22:47	25:38:00
15	14:10	14:10	17:48	22:15	26:42:00	31:09:00	35:35:00	40:04:00
18	17:00	19:13	25:38:00	32:03:00	38:27:00	44:52:00	51:16:00	57:41:00
21	19:50	26:10:00	34:54:00	43:37:00	52:21:00	61:00:00	69:48:00	78:31:00
24	22:47	34:11:00	45:34:00	56:58:00	68:22:00	79:46:00	91:10:00	#####

(2) **Air Test Procedure (Wet Conditions)**

All test pressures are measured as gage pressure, which is any pressure greater than atmospheric. Since water produces a pressure of 0.43 psig for every foot of depth over the main, air test pressures **must** be increased to offset the depth of ground water over the sewer line. In areas where groundwater is known to exist, the contractor shall install a one-half inch diameter capped PVC pipe nipple, approximately 10” long, through the manhole wall on top of one of the sewer lines entering the manhole. This shall be done at the time the sewer line is installed. Immediately prior to performing the line acceptance test, the ground water elevation shall be determined by removing the pipe cap, blowing air through the pipe nipple into the ground so as to clear it, and then connecting a clear plastic tube to the nipple. The hose shall be held vertically and a measurement of the height in feet of water over the invert of the pipe shall be taken after the water has stopped rising in the plastic tube. Multiply the height in feet above the pipe invert to the ground water table by 0.43 psig/ft and add it to the required 3.5 psig minimum test pressure. For example, if the height of water is 11.5 ft, then the added pressure will be 0.43 psig/ft x 11.5 ft or 4.9 psig. This increases the test pressure from 3.5 psig to 8.4 psig and the 2.5 psig to 7.4 psig, respectively. The allowable

drop of 1 psig for the time allowed as outlined in Table 1 still remains the same. If however, the ground water level is 2 ft or more above the top of the pipe at the upstream end, or if the air pressure required for the test calculates out to be greater than the 9 psig gage, the air test method should not be used. In these cases, a visual inspection for leakage would produce a more conservative test. Before the air test method is used, the ground water level should be lowered by pumping or dewatering. **VACUUM TESTING OF MANHOLES** All sanitary sewer manholes constructed by the Contractor shall be vacuum tested for leakage in the presence of a WPCA Representative. Vacuum testing shall be performed in accordance with ASTM C1244. The vacuum test requirement will not apply to any existing manhole, or any existing manhole that has been converted to a drop manhole by the Contractor. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, equipment, and any appurtenant items necessary to satisfactorily perform the vacuum test. All testing equipment shall be approved for vacuum testing manholes.

(v) **Vacuum Testing Procedure**

All lifting holes shall be plugged with an approved non-shrink grout inside and out. Manhole joints shall be grouted from the outside only. All pipes entering the manhole shall be plugged. The Contractor shall securely brace the plugs in order to keep them from being drawn into the manhole. The test head shall be placed at the inside of the top of the cone section of the manhole and the seal inflated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

A vacuum of 10 inches of mercury shall be drawn and the vacuum pump shut off. With the valves closed, the time for the vacuum to drop to 9 inches of mercury shall not be less than that shown in the table below:

DEPTH (FEET)	MANHOLE DIAMETER (INCHES)		
	48	60	72
0-8	20	26	33
10	25	33	41
12	30	39	49
14	35	46	57
16	40	52	67
18	45	59	73
20	50	65	81
22	55	72	89
24	59	78	97
26	64	85	105
28	69	91	113
30	74	98	121

(Times shown are minimum elapsed times, in seconds, for a drop in vacuum of 1 inch of mercury.)

vi) **Leakage Test**

(1) Leakage Test shall be performed on all sewers, the appropriate testing method either water or low pressure air testing shall be as designated by the Department of Engineering.

(a) Water (Hydrostatic) Testing: The leakage exfiltration or infiltration shall not exceed 100 gallons per inch of pipe diameter mile per day for any section of the pipe system. The test shall be performed with a minimum positive head of 2 feet.

vii) **Sequence of Testing**

The sequence of testing shall be as follows:

Construction completed and all backfill and superimposed loads in place Landscaping over and around sewer appurtenances is completed. Manholes completed. Lines thoroughly cleaned. Visual testing (“flashing”).

Mandrel testing (plastic composite pipe only). Determination of ground water table. Air Testing or Infiltration Testing Pipe and/or Manhole(s).

viii) **Test Failure**

Should a line or manhole fail to pass any of the acceptance test as outlined, the Contractor shall, at his expense, determine the source of the failure, make any necessary repairs, and retest the segment of piping or manhole in question at no cost to the WPCA.

ix) **AIR/VACUUM TEST EQUIPMENT**

Equipment systems used to perform low-pressure air tests shall be specifically designed for this purpose. Systems approved by the Board shall be Cherne Air-Loc Equipment, Lansas Products, or approved equal. Isolation of pipe segments shall be accomplished through the use of plugs (mechanical or pneumatic type). Pressurization of the sewer main shall be accomplished through the use of an air compressor that has an oil free air source, singular control panel, main shut-off valve, pressure–regulating valve, 9 psig pressure relief valve, input pressure gauge, and a continuous monitoring pressure gage. The continuous monitoring pressure gage shall have a pressure range from 0 psig to at least 10 psig with minimum divisions of .10 psig. The gage face shall be a minimum of 4 inches in diameter and have an accuracy of + .04 psig.

x) **CCTV**

- 1) All Sanitary sewers shall be televised and recorded.
- 2) Recordings of all sewers shall be submitted to the WPCA and/or Department of Engineering for Review prior to acceptance. Copies of submitted materials shall not be returned.
- 3) All CCTV recordings shall be in digital format.

xi) **Locating**

Metalized plastic locating tape shall be installed on all sewer installations. Tape shall be “Lineguard Detectable” tape or equal. The color shall be green and shall be lettered “SEWER”. The tape shall be placed in the trench between 12 to 18 inches above the sewer main/lateral and approximately between 24 to 30 inches below finished grade. A 10 Gauge copper tracing wire shall be laid the full length of the pipe(s) the wire shall be attached at the exterior crown of the pipe. Tracing wire shall be one continuous piece; the terminations of the wire shall be located in manholes or at Tracing Wire Stations for off-road installations. Tracing wire stations shall be Rhino TriView Flex or equal, color shall be Green with “Sewer Pipeline” decals. All Off-Road Force Mains or gravity mains greater than 400 ft between manholes shall have utility marking posts every 300 ft, posts shall be Rhino Hybrid 1-Rail or 3-Rail or equal and shall be green with appropriate “ Sewer” decals.

- m) **Easements** - All public sewers shall be constructed within a public right-of-way or on a separate easement when crossing private property (requires special approval from Director of Public Works). Minimum easement width shall be twenty (20) feet, centered on the sanitary sewer pipe.

n) **Manholes**

- i) **Location** - Manholes shall be installed: at the end of each line; at all changes in grade, size or alignment; at all intersections; and at distances not greater than four hundred (400) feet for sewers fifteen (15) inches or less, and five hundred (500) feet for sewers eighteen (18) inches to thirty (30) inches, except that distances up to six hundred (600) feet may be approved in cases where adequate modern cleaning equipment may be permitted in

- larger sewers. Cleanouts may be used only for special conditions and shall not be substituted for manholes nor installed at the end of laterals greater than one hundred fifty (150) feet in length.
- ii) **Drop Type** - Drop manholes shall not be allowed unless approved by the Torrington WPCA. Where the difference in elevation between the incoming sewer and the manhole invert is less than twenty-four (24) inches, the invert should be filleted to prevent solids deposition.
 - (1) Outside drop type manholes are not authorized.
 - (2) Doghouse type manholes are not authorized.
 - iii) **Diameter** - The minimum diameter of manholes shall be forty-eight (48) inches; larger diameters are required for large diameter sewers. A minimum access diameter of twenty-four (24) inches shall be provided. Sewer diameter greater than twenty-four (24) inches requires a sixty (60) inch diameter manhole.
 - iv) **Materials** – Manholes shall be precast concrete with barrel section, cones and bases manufactured in compliance with ASTM C 478 and shall have an O-Ring or bituminous-based gasketed joints. Other types are allowed subject to prior approval of the WPCA.
 - v) **Flow Channel** - The flow channel through manholes should be made to conform in shape and slope to that of the sewers. Minimum angle between inlet and outlet pipes shall be 90° (Degrees) and provide a minimum of 0.2' drop across all manhole inverts.
 - vi) **Bench** – A bench shall be provided on each side of every manhole. The bench shall have a slope of not less than 0.5 inch per foot nor greater than 1.0 inch per foot. No lateral sewer, service connection, or drop manhole pipe shall discharge onto the surface of the bench.
 - vii) **Buoyancy** - Where high groundwater conditions are anticipated, the buoyancy of manholes shall be considered and the floatation of pipe shall be prevented with appropriate construction.
 - viii) **Manhole Material and Water-tightness** - Manholes shall be of the pre-cast concrete type. The poured-in-place concrete type may be used in certain situations with the prior approval of the Torrington WPCA. Inlet and outlet pipes shall be joined to the manhole with a gasketed flexible watertight connection. Watertight manhole covers are to be used whenever the manhole tops may be flooded by street runoff or high water. All manholes shall be fitted with an external infiltration shield which shall extend overlapping the frame bottom flange to 12" below the joint where the frame and the manhole chimney meet.
 - ix) **Covers** - Standard cover shall be Campbell Foundry #1009 or equal. Standard watertight cover shall be R-1916E or equal. Frames shall be bolted to cone section with four (4) - 5/8-inch diameter concrete bolts. All covers that are to be fitted for manholes that are located in off street areas shall be fitted with a cam-lock mechanism.
 - x) **Inspection and Testing**– All manholes shall be inspected for damage prior to acceptance. All manholes shall be tested for leakage. Leakage tests may include appropriate water or vacuum tests as designated by Department of Engineering.
 - (1) Water (Hydrostatic) Testing: The exfiltration rate should not exceed 1 gallon per vertical foot of manhole section for a 24-hour period. A period of time may be permitted prior to the beginning of the test to allow for the absorption of water into the concrete manhole.
 - (2) Vacuum Testing: Conduct vacuum tests on a sealed manhole at an initial test pressure of 10 inches of mercury. The vacuum drop shall not exceed 1 inch of mercury over a period of time as follows:
 - (a) 1-10 foot deep manholes – 2.0 minutes
 - (b) 10-15 foot deep manholes – 2.5 minutes
 - (c) > 15 foot deep manholes - 3.0 minutes
 - xi) **Identification**-Manholes shall be identified on all as-built drawings according to the nomenclature established by the WPCA and the Department of Engineering.
- o) **Inverted Siphons** – Inverted siphons will only be allowed when approved by the Torrington WPCA. Special conditions for inverted siphons may be required. These conditions may include, but are not limited to, air jumpers and biofilters. Inverted siphons approved by the authority shall have not less than two barrels with minimum pipe size of 8 inches and shall be provided with the necessary appurtenances for convenient flushing and maintenance. Manholes shall have adequate clearances for cleaning equipment and for inspection and flushing. The design shall provide for sufficient heads and pipe sizes to sustain velocities of at least 3.0 feet per second for average flows under initial conditions. The inlet and outlet details shall be arranged so that the normal flow is diverted to one barrel and so that either barrel may be taken out of service for maintenance. A hose connection to the siphon for flushing purposes should be considered.
- p) **Sewers in Relation to Streams**

- i) **Cover Depth** - The top of all sewers entering or crossing streams shall be at a sufficient depth below the natural bottom of the streambed to protect the sewer line. Waterstops shall be used to prevent the infiltration of stream water into bedding material. In general, the following cover requirements must be met:
 - (1) One (1) foot of cover is required where the sewer is located in rock, concrete bedding shall be used.
 - (2) Three (3) feet of cover is required in other material. In major streams, more than three (3) feet of cover may be required
 - (3) In paved stream channels, the top of the sewer line should be placed below the bottom of the channel pavement
 - (4) Ductile iron pipe shall be used for all stream crossings.
- ii) **Horizontal Location** - Sewer lines shall be located at least fifty (50) feet away from a stream which appears as a blue line on a USGS seven and one-half (7-1/2) minute topographic map except where the sewer alignment crosses the stream. The distance shall be measured from the top of the stream bank.
- iii) **Structures** - The sewer outfalls, headwalls, manholes, gate boxes or other structures shall be located so they do not interfere with the free discharge of flood flows of the stream.
- iv) **Alignment** - Sewers crossing streams should be designed to cross the stream as nearly perpendicular to the stream flow as possible and shall be free from change in grade. Sewer systems shall be designed to minimize the number of stream crossings.

q) Aerial Crossings

- i) Support shall be provided for all joints in pipes utilized for aerial crossings. The supports shall be designed to prevent frost heave, overturning and settlement, thermal expansion, vibrations and other loads that may act on the piping.
- ii) For aerial stream crossings, the impact of floodwaters and debris shall be considered. The bottom of the pipe should be no lower than the 50-year flood elevation level
- iii) Precautions against freezing shall be provided.
- iv) Expansion joints shall be provided between the above ground and below ground sewers. Where buried sewers change to aerial crossings, use of special construction techniques shall be required to minimize damage from frost heaves.
- v) Ductile Iron Pipe with restrained mechanical joints shall be used.

r) Protection of Water Supplies

- i) **Water Supply Interconnections** - There shall be no physical connections between a public or private potable water supply system and a sewer, or appurtenances thereto, which would permit the passage of any sewage or polluted water into the potable supply. No water pipe shall pass through or come in contact with any part of a sewer manhole.
- ii) **Relation of Water Mains**
 - (1) **Horizontal Separation** - Sewers shall be laid at least ten (10) feet horizontally from any existing or proposed water main. The distance shall be measured edge to edge. In cases where it is not practical to maintain a ten (10) foot separation, the appropriate reviewing agency may allow deviation on a case-by-case basis, if supported by data from the design engineer. Such deviation may allow installation of the sewer closer to a water main, provided that the water is in a separate trench or on an undisturbed earth shelf located on one side of the sewer and at an elevation so that the bottom of the water main is at least eighteen (18) inches above the top of the sewer.
 - (2) **Crossings** - Sewers crossing water mains shall be laid to provide a minimum vertical distance of eighteen (18) inches between the outside of the water main and the outside of the sewer. This shall be the case where the water main is either above or below the sewer. The crossing shall be arranged so that the sewer joints will be equidistant and as far as possible from the water main joints. Where a water main crosses under a sewer, adequate structural support shall be provided for the sewer to prevent damage to the water main.
 - (3) **Special Conditions** - When it is impossible to obtain proper horizontal and vertical separation as stipulated above, the sewer shall be designed and constructed equal to water pipe and shall be pressure tested to assure water-tightness prior to backfilling.

s) **Building Sewer Laterals**

- i) All laterals shall be shown with station and offsets. Each individual subdivided site shall have a separate service lateral.
- ii) Service laterals shall have cleanouts located at the property line (Refer to State Building Code).
- iii) All Service laterals shall be connected to the mainline with a “T” wye connection.
- iv) Connections to Manholes are not permitted without prior approval.
- v) All building laterals shall be confined to within the property boundaries of the lot being served.

Section 604 - Design of Wastewater Pumping Stations

1) General

- a) **Flooding** - Sewage pumping station structures and electrical and mechanical equipment shall be protected from physical damage by the one hundred (100) year flood. Sewage pumping stations should remain fully operational and accessible during the twenty-five (25) year flood.
- b) **Lot** - Pump stations shall be located on a minimum size lot of 60 ft x 60 ft, said lot shall be owned in fee simple by City of Torrington WPCA with a permanent easement for a driveway. Lot shall be fenced with eight (8) foot fence and a fourteen (14) foot gate. The lot shall abut a public right-of-way.
- c) **Grit** - Where it is necessary to pump sewage prior to grit removal, the design of the wet well and pump station piping shall receive special consideration to avoid operational problems from the accumulation of grit. Discharge piping shall be designed to prevent grit from settling in pump discharge lines of pumps not in operation. Vertical runs of discharge piping shall be kept to a minimum.
- d) **Odor Control** – An odor control system approved by the WPCA shall be required for all pumping stations. This odor control system shall include the initial supply of chemicals required for the proposed application.
- e) **Influent Lines** – The outlet end on all influent lines to pump stations shall discharge the flow to the wet well in a submerged condition to reduce odors. Trash bars shall be installed in the inlet channel of the pumping station wet well. An overflow line shall be installed and discharge into the wet well in case trash bars become overloaded.

2) Design

- a) **Type** – Wastewater pumping stations shall be of the drywell type. Other types as described herein may be approved where circumstances justify their use.
- b) **Equipment Removal** – Provisions shall be made to facilitate removal of pumps, motors and other mechanical and electrical equipment including provisions for portable or permanent chain lifts.
- c) **Access** – Suitable and safe means of access shall be provided to dry and wet wells of pumping stations. Stairways are preferred for dry wells and are required for wet wells containing either bar screens or mechanical equipment requiring inspection or maintenance. For built-in-place pump stations, a stairway with rest landing shall be provided at vertical intervals not to exceed twelve (12) feet. For factory-built pump stations over fifteen (15) feet deep, a rigidly fixed landing shall be provided at vertical intervals not to exceed ten (10) feet. Where a landing is used, a suitable and rigidly fixed barrier shall be provided to prevent an individual from falling past the intermediate landing to a lower level.
- d) Sewage pump stations shall be designed in accordance with the WPCA’s specifications. All hardware items (bolts, conduit straps, brackets, etc.) used in the pumping station wet well shall be Type 316 stainless steel.
- e) References should be made to local, state and federal safety codes which, if they are more stringent, shall govern.
- f) Electrical service shall be provided by underground service.
- g) **Pumps**

- i) **Multiple Units**
 - (1) At least two (2) pumps shall be provided. A minimum of three (3) pumps shall be provided for stations handling flows greater than zero point five (0.5) MGD.
 - (2) If only two (2) units are provided, they should have the same capacity. Each shall be capable of handling flows in excess of the expected maximum flow. Where three (3) or more units are provided, they should be designed to fit actual flow conditions and must be of such capacity that with any one (1) unit out of service the remaining units will have capacity to handle maximum sewage flows.
 - ii) **Pump Openings** – Pumps shall be capable of passing spheres of at least three (3) inches in diameter and pump suction and discharge piping shall be at least four (4) inches in diameter.
 - iii) **Protection Against Clogging** – Where the size of the installation warrants, a mechanically cleaned removable bar screen is recommended. Where screens are located below ground, convenient facilities must be provided for handling screenings. Consideration shall be given to providing screenings discharges to ground level. For larger and deeper stations, duplicate units of proper capacity are required.
 - iv) **Priming** – The pump should be so located such that under normal operating conditions the wet well level will not drop below the centerline of the pump impeller.
 - v) **Intake** – Each pump shall have an individual intake. Wet well design shall be such as to avoid turbulence near the intake.
 - vi) **Dry Well Dewatering** – a separate sump pump shall be provided in dry wells to remove leakage or drainage with the discharge above the high alarm level of the wet well. All floor and walkway surfaces shall drain to sump.
 - vii) **Pumping Rates** – The pumps and controls of main pumping stations and especially pumping stations operated as part of the treatment works, shall be selected to operate at varying rates to permit discharging wastewater from the station to the treatment works at approximately the same rate of inflow.
 - viii) **Seals** – All pumps shall be equipped with mechanical seals.
- h) Electrical Equipment** – Electrical systems and components (e.g., motors, lights, cables, conduits, switchboxes, control conduits, etc.) in raw sewage wet wells, or in enclosed or partially enclosed spaces where hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may be present, shall comply with the National Electrical Code requirements for Class I Group D, Division 1 locations. In addition, equipment located in the wet well shall be suitable for use under corrosive conditions. Each flexible cable shall be provided with a watertight seal and separate strain relief. A fused disconnect switch located above ground shall be provided for all pumping stations. When such equipment is exposed to weather, it shall meet the requirements of weatherproof equipment (NEMA 3R). All motors shall be rated for 3-phase operation. All control panels shall be equipped for phase monitoring, phase protection and lightning arresting.
- i) **Controls**
 - i) **Level**
 - (1) **Type** – Control systems shall be of the ultrasonic type with encapsulated float type for high water. The electrical equipment shall comply with the National Electrical Code requirements for Class I, Group D, and Division 1 locations.
 - (2) **Locations** – The control system shall be located away from the turbulence of incoming flow and pump suction.
 - (3) **Alteration** – Provisions should be made to automatically alternate the pumps in use.
 - (4) **Run Time** – Run time meters shall be installed for each pump.
 - ii) **Flow** – At pumping stations larger than 0.2 mgd installation of a suitable device for measuring flow on both inlet and discharge. The preferred device for discharge flow measurement is a magnetic flow meter.

iii) **Alarm Systems** – Alarm systems shall be provided for pumping stations. Pumping station alarms shall be telemetered, including identification of the alarm condition, to the WPCA’s central telemetry system. The power source for the alarm system shall be independent battery with continuous charge. The installer of each pump station shall pay the current pump station telemetry fee to the WPCA to cover the cost of connecting to and reprogramming of the WPCA’s telemetry system. Alarms shall be activated for any of the following cases:

- (1) High Water in Wet Well
- (2) Low Water in Wet Well
- (3) Loss of one or more phases of power
- (4) High water in station pump room sump
- (5) Loss of alarm communication
- (6) Loss of echo in level transducer
- (7) Generator Run
- (8) Generator Failure
- (9) Pump Failure
- (10) Entry Alarm

j) Valves

- i) **Discharge/Suction** – Suitable shutoff and check valves shall be placed on the suction line of each pump, except on submersible and vacuum-primed pumps. Suitable shutoff and check valves shall be placed on the discharge lines of each pump. The check valve shall be located between the shutoff valve and the pump. Check valves shall be suitable for the material being handled. Check valves shall not be placed on the vertical portion of discharge piping. Valves shall be capable of withstanding normal pressure and water hammer. Valves will be positioned such that they can be wrench operated from the top of the valve pit.
- ii) **Location** – If the pumping station is to have a separate building all valves shall be installed inside of building else valves shall be located in a separate valve pit. Accumulated water shall be drained to the wet well. An effective method shall be provided to prevent sewage from entering the pit to the wet well.

k) Submersible Pump Stations

- i) Submersible pumping stations are not allowed where the design capacity of the pumping station is greater than two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) gallons per day.
- ii) **Construction** – Submersible pumps and motors shall be designed specifically for raw sewage use, including totally submerged operation during a portion of each pumping cycle. An effective method to detect shaft seal failure or potential seal failure shall be provided and the motor shall be squirrel-cage type design without brushes or other arc-producing mechanisms.
- iii) **Pump Removal** – Submersible pumps shall be readily removable and replaceable without dewatering the wet well or disconnecting any piping in the wet well.
- iv) **Electrical**
 - (1) **Power Supply and Control** – Electrical supply, control and alarm circuits shall be designed to provide strain relief and to allow disconnection from outside the wet well. Terminals and connectors shall be protected from corrosion by location outside the wet well or through use of watertight seals. If located outside, weatherproof equipment shall be used. Power supply, disconnect and metering shall meet the requirements of the utility which provides the service. Power supply to station shall be underground service.

- (2) **Controls** – The motor control center shall be located outside the wet well and be protected by a conduit seal or other appropriate measures meeting the requirements of the National Electrical Code to prevent the atmosphere of the wet well from gaining access to the control center. The seal shall be so located that the motor may be removed and electrically disconnected without disturbing the seal.
- (3) **Power Cord** – Pump motor power cords shall be designed for flexibility and serviceability under conditions of extra hard usage and shall meet the requirements of the Mine Safety and Health Administration for trailing cables. Ground fault interruption protection shall be used to deenergize the circuit in the event of any failure in the electrical integrity of the cable. Power cord terminal fittings shall be corrosion-resistant and constructed in a manner to prevent the entry of moisture into the cable, shall be provided with strain relief appurtenances and shall be designed to facilitate field connecting.
- (4) **Electrical** – Pumps shall operate on 230/460 volt, 3-phase power. All starters, breakers and other components shall be of American manufacturer such as Square D, Siemens Allis, Allen Bradley or equal. All electrical components shall be manufactured to NEMA Standards. Protective devices shall be provided for over voltage, under voltage, single phasing and lightning surge. Electrical design shall be in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code (latest edition).

l) Wet Wells

- i) **Wet Well Capacity** – Wet wells shall be designed so that the capacity from the pump on elevation to the pump off elevation shall be approximately ten (10) times the pumps rated capacity. (A three hundred [300] GPM pump shall require a wet well of three thousand [3,000] gallons.)
 - ii) **Divided Wells** – Where continuity of pumping station operation is important the wet well should be divided into two section, properly interconnected and gated to facilitate repairs and cleaning.
 - iii) **Floor Slope** – The wet well floor should have a minimum slope of 1 to 1 to the hopper bottom. The horizontal area of the hopper bottom shall be no greater than necessary for proper installation and function of the inlet.
 - iv) **Channels** – Wastewater channels shall be provided with fillets with a minimum slope of 1 to 1 at all locations where the side of the channel intersects the floor of the channel. Non-corrosive grating strong enough to support any expected loads shall be provided over all channels. Channels that may be removed from service and can be expected to be in active for extended periods of time shall be provided with drain valves.
- m) **Ventilation, Heating and Lighting** – Adequate ventilation, heating and lighting shall be provided for all pumping stations. Where the pump pit is below the ground surface, mechanical ventilation is required, so arranged to independently ventilate the dry well and the wet well if screens or mechanical equipment requiring maintenance or inspection are located in the wet well. There shall be no interconnection between the wet well and dry well ventilation systems. In pits over 15 feet deep, multiple inlets and outlets are required. Consideration should be given to automatic controls where intermittent operation is used and, when necessary to control odors within the pumping station.
- i) **Wet Wells** – Ventilation may be either continuous or intermittent. For continuous operation, at least 12 complete air exchanges per hour shall be provided. For intermittent operation, at least 30 complete air exchanges per hour shall be provided.
 - ii) **Dry Wells** – Ventilation may be either continuous or intermittent. For continuous operation, at least 6 complete air exchanges per hour shall be provided. For intermittent operation, at least 30 complete air exchanges per hour shall be provided. Heating is required and dehumidification is desirable.
 - iii) Lighting switches for below ground facilities shall be accessible at ground level. Consideration should be given to automated lighting. Lighting fixtures shall comply with applicable standards. Exterior lighting shall be provided.
- n) **Water Supply**- There shall be no physical connection between the any potable water supply and any other piping system or fixture in a pumping station. An outlet or hose bib shall be provided and protected by a double check valve installation or other approved device.

- o) **Instructions and Equipment** – Sewage pumping stations shall be supplied with six (6) complete sets of operational instructions, including emergency procedures, maintenance schedules, special tools, as may be necessary.

- p) **Generator** – A stand-by power generator of sufficient capacity to operate the pump station under peak flow conditions and all related equipment shall be required at all new pump station facilities. This source shall be automatically activated by failure of any phase of the power supply or upon any fluctuation in voltage in an amount and or duration that would cause damage to the motors or other equipment. The complete cost of this power generator with automatic transfer switch shall be the responsibility of the developer and included with the finished pump station. The order of preference to power the stand-by generator shall be natural gas, propane or diesel. Fuel storage supply shall be provided for a minimum of 8 hours of generator run time.
 - i) **Alternate** – As an alternate for small pumping stations, wet well storage equal to the maximum amount of wastewater, which can be expected for four hours, may be provided or a portable standby generator may be used or a portable engine driven pump may be supplied which can be readily connected to the force main.
 - ii) **Controls** – Provisions shall be made for both automatic and manual startup and cut-in. The controls shall be such that upon automatic start-up under emergency conditions, shut down can be accomplished either manually or upon reestablishment of line power. Conditions, which would damage the generator set, will cause the generator to shut down.

- q) **Safety** – When chemical addition is incorporated into the pumping station, appropriate safety facilities shall be provided including but not limited to eyewash, safety shower. Consideration should be given to local power lockout controls at all pumps. A lock-out/tag-out kit shall be provided for the pumping station.

Section 605 – Design of Force Mains

- 1) **Velocity** - At design average flow a velocity of at least two (2) feet per second shall be maintained.

- 2) **Air Relief Valve** - An automatic air relief valve shall be placed at high points in the force main to prevent air locking.

- 3) **Termination** – Force mains should enter the gravity sewer at a point below the flow line of the receiving manhole.
- 4) **Design Pressure** - The force main and fittings, including reaction blocking, shall be designed to withstand normal pressure and pressure surges (water hammer).

- 5) **Special Construction** - Force main construction near streams or used for aerial crossings shall meet applicable requirements of Sections 603(3)(n) and (o).

- 6) **Design Friction Losses**
 - a) Friction losses through force mains shall be based on the Hazen and Williams formula or other acceptable method. When the Hazen and Williams formula is used, the following values for "C" shall be used for design.
Unlined iron or steel - 100
All other – 120
 - b) When initially installed, force mains will have a significantly high "C" factor. The higher "C" factor should be considered only in calculating maximum power requirements.

- 7) **Separation from Water Mains** - There shall be at least a ten (10) foot horizontal separation between water mains and sanitary sewer force mains. Force mains crossing water mains shall be laid to provide a minimum vertical distance of eighteen (18) inches between the outside of the force main and the outside of the water main. This shall be the case where the water main is either above or below the force main. At crossings, one (1) full length of water pipe shall be located so both joints will be as far from the force main as possible. Special structural support for the water main and the force main may be required.

- 8) **Tapping** – Building connections to a force main are prohibited unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director of Public Works.

- 9) **Locating** - Metalized plastic locating tape shall be installed on all sewer installations. Tape shall be “Lineguard Detectable” tape or equal. The color shall be green and shall be lettered “SEWER”. The tape shall be placed in the trench between 12 to 18 inches above the sewer main/lateral and approximately between 24 to 30 inches below finished grade. A 10 Gauge copper tracing wire shall be laid the full length of the pipe(s) the wire shall be attached at the exterior crown of the pipe. Tracing wire shall be one continuous piece; the terminations of the wire shall be located in manholes.

ARTICLE 7

BUILDING SEWERS: CONNECTIONS AND PERMITS

Section 701 - Connections and Permits

1) General

- a) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building that is to be occupied unless otherwise approved by the Director of Public Works. The minimum size shall be four (4) inches for a single-family unit.
- b) Only persons certified as sewer tappers/drain layers with the Torrington WPCA will be allowed to connect building sewers to the sanitary sewer system. The following requirements must be met to be certified as a sewer tapper:
 - i) Only persons engaged in the sewer construction or plumbing business will be certified as a sanitary sewer tapper.
 - ii) Copies of Proper licenses (P-7 or better) issued by the State of Connecticut shall be submitted on an annual basis for each calendar year.
 - iii) Payment of an initial certification fee per tapper (nontransferable) with a yearly renewal fee as designated in current WPCA fee schedule.
 - iv) The posting of a \$5,000.00 bond per company. (Company may have multiple tappers.)
 - v) Proof of appropriate training in sewer tapping.
- c) Building sewer connections to a manhole are prohibited unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director of Public Works. The maximum number of building sewers that shall be allowed to connect to a manhole is two 4" laterals or one 6" lateral unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director of Public Works.
- d) The building sewer shall be constructed of materials meeting the standards of the Authority and requirements of the Connecticut State Plumbing Law and Code, Rules and Regulations. It shall be laid at minimum grade of one-fourth (1/4) inch per lineal foot from the building to the public sewer.
- e) Building sewers shall be constructed as part of the improvement to the property line of the premises served.
 - i) The building sewer shall be allowed to connect into the existing sewer lateral at the curb or property line, if a service connection sewer is available at this location under the following conditions.
 - (1) The existing sewer lateral is constructed of an approved material (i.e. PVC (SDR35), Cast Iron, Ductile Iron)
 - (2) Under no circumstances shall VCP or other like material of construction sewer laterals be reused.
 - (3) Sewer Laterals intended to be reused shall be pressure tested from the point of connection to the final connection into the public sewer main.
 - (4) The sewer lateral must pass all required testing.
 - (a) If the Sewer lateral fails testing the owner shall:
 - (i) Reline the Sewer Lateral and Retest.
 - (ii) Abandon the existing sewer lateral and make a new connection as described.
 - ii) Where no curb or property line located service connection sewer is available; the owner of the building sewer shall extend the building sewer to the public sewer and connect to the nearest wye or tee available on the public sewer. If no wye or tee exists on the public sewer within the immediate vicinity of the frontage of the lot or tract of land that the building sewer is to serve, the owner of the building sewer shall have a wye or tee installed on the public sewer in accordance with requirements hereinafter set forth. The building sewer shall be owned and maintained by the owner of the property served by such building sewer from the point of connection to the public sewer to the building served.
 - iii) No building sewer shall cross or in any way traverse any adjacent property in order to connect to the public sewer. The entire length of the building sewer to the curb line shall lie within the boundaries of the lot being served.

- iv) No building sewer shall be laid parallel to or within three (3) feet of any bearing wall, which might thereby be weakened. The depth shall be sufficient to afford protection from frost. The building sewer shall be laid at uniform grade and in straight alignment. Changes in direction shall be made only with properly curved pipe and fittings.
- v) Whenever the public sewer is deep enough to serve basements, all sanitary fixtures should be connected to the public sewer by gravity. This connection should include all laundry facilities and the basement floor drain. Backwater traps are recommended for the basement floor drain when connections are made in this manner.
- vi) In those instances where the public sewer is not of sufficient depth to serve the basement fixtures, the owner will be permitted to install a high level connection and pump laundry waste and the waste from the basement floor drain to the sanitary sewer by means of a sump pump, no other water discharge shall be connected.
- vii) The removal of an existing sump pump shall be at the option of the owner. However, if it is to remain in service to pump sanitary sewage into the building sewer (including laundry waste and the basement floor drain), all foundation drains or other groundwater or storm water connections thereto shall be permanently disconnected therefrom and handled in some other manner. If it is to remain in place to pump groundwater or storm water, all sanitary connections shall be broken and sealed and the discharge from the sump pump shall be piped to a proper storm drain, natural outlet or drainage field. Connections to existing public sewers where wyes or tees are not available shall be made by one of the following methods:
 - (1) Install a wye or tee saddle according to details shown on City of Torrington Standard Detail, a copy of which is available at the Department of Public Works.
 - (2) **For Ductile Iron or PVC Pipe** - Install a tee saddle using a Wheeler-Pilot hole cutter (tapping machine) or equivalent machine and a saddle expressly made to fit into the hole formed by the machine. The saddle shall be sealed to the sewer with an epoxy material formulated for bonding to the sewer material and the saddle. The saddle material shall be a corrosion resistant material or polyester. The strength of the installed and bonded saddle shall exceed the strength of a factory-installed tee.
 - (3) **For VCP Pipe** - install a standard wye or tee pipe section by cutting out the sewer pipe, maintaining squared ends; inserting the standard wye or tee pipe section and sealing each joint with a rubber collar adapter. Each joint space between the existing pipe and the inserted section shall not exceed one (1) inch. The collar adapter shall be compressed to the pipe by means of two (2) stainless steel screw-take-up bands per end.
 - (4) The details and construction of all connections shall be inspected and approved by the Director of Public Works or authorized representative and by the plumbing inspector.
- f) In the development of residential subdivisions with sanitary sewers, all lots shall be served by connections to the sanitary sewer system either by gravity or by means of a pump or ejector. No individual disposal devices will be permitted. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the sanitary sewer system, any sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
- g) The owner of the premises served by a sewer shall be responsible for all maintenance, operation, cleaning, repair and reconstruction of the building sewer from the building to the point of the "T" wye connection with the public sewer.
- h) The person to whom a connection permit is issued will be held responsible for the proper installation of the building sewer in accordance with these Rules and Regulations, subject, however, to the condition that they or it holds the Authority harmless from any loss or damage.
- i) The owner or their agent shall make application for a "Sewer Discharge Permit" on a form to be obtained from the Authority, provided however, that no "Sewer Discharge Permit" shall be issued until the applicant has provided sufficient evidence of having obtained the building construction permit for the building for which the building sewer connection permit is sought. The application for the "Sewer Discharge Permit" shall be accompanied by the payment of all applicable "Sewer Capacity Reserve Fees" (CRFs) in effect as of the date of the application as determined by the Authority's fee schedule. The application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Authority. A separate "Sewer Discharge Permit" must be obtained for each building sewer connection and/or each equivalent unit. No authorized person or public corporation shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any Authority sewer or appurtenances thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Director of Public Works at least three (3) working days before commencing work.

- j) Any owner who shall make application to the City of Torrington Building Official for a demolition permit of any structure that is connected to the public sewer shall:
 - i) Abandon the existing sewer lateral at the point that said lateral connects to the public sewer mainline by means of cutting away the existing lateral at the T-Wye and bulk heading the T-Wye and installing a neoprene cap with stainless steel bands.
 - ii) The owner of said property may make application to the WPCA for an alternate method of abandonment.
- k) Although not mandatory the Water Pollution Control Authority and the Department of Public Works HIGHLY RECOMMENDS:
 - i) Each building sewer be installed with a minimum of one (1) clean-out located in proximity of the property line.
 - ii) Each building sewer be installed with a minimum of one (1) back-water valve located in proximity of the property line.
 - iii) Each property owner obtain sewer back up insurance from their insurance carrier.

2) Capacity Reserve Fee (i.e.Connection Fee)

- a) All “Sewer Discharge Permits” applications must be accompanied by the full payment of all applicable CRF’s as determined by the Authority’s most recent approved rate, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. After Authority staff have reviewed the application and determined that (1) the application is complete, (2) all outstanding construction items have been completed in such form and with such documentation as the Authority may require, and (3) all necessary easements have been obtained, Authority staff will issue the “Sewer Discharge Permit” designated capacity allocation for said property.
- b) A Sewer Discharge Permit and Sewer Capacity Reserve Fee and inspection fee shall be applicable for all connections to the sanitary sewer system.
- c) All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer to the public sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the Authority, The City of Torrington and their employees and agents for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- d) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Director of Public Works and the Torrington Plumbing Inspector at least three (3) days in advance when the building sewer is ready for inspection and when it is ready for connection to the public sewer. The connection to the service connection sewer and the final connection to an existing building sewer or building drain shall be made under the supervision of the Torrington WPCA, the Torrington Plumbing Inspector and/or their representative(s). Connections shall not be allowed on Saturday, Sunday or Approved Holidays.
- e) Any person making connection, either directly or indirectly, to the sanitary sewer without first obtaining a building sewer connection permit and paying applicable CRF shall be deemed to have made an illegal connection to the public sewers and shall be liable to the Authority for the amount of the CRF in effect at the time the illegal connection is discovered by Authority personnel, in addition to any other penalty or action which the Authority may impose or seek to have imposed pursuant to CGS or the Rules and Regulations of Torrington WPCA.
- f) Existing septic tanks shall be abandoned insofar as disposal of sanitary sewage is concerned when the building is connected to the public sewer. No building sewer shall be routed through an existing septic tank in such that the tank may be used for holding of raw sewage.
- g) Capacity Reserve Fees are calculated as follows:
 - i) Residential – Shall be calculated based on the Current approved CRF for each dwelling unit.
 - ii) Industrial, Commercial, Municipal and Institutional – shall be calculated based on:
 - (1) Industry Standards for water consumption of facility type and use.
 - (2) Documented metered water consumption of like facility type, size and use.

3) Prohibited

- a) No person shall install or cause to be installed, any sewer service connection, building sewer or make any service connection to any public sewer within the sewer service area without a permit and the construction shall conform to the requirements of the Connecticut State Plumbing Law and Code, Rules and Regulations. The construction shall also conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Authority as specified herein and to any other public corporation having jurisdiction and control of the public sewer to which the connection is being made or will be made. Where the connection is being made to an Authority sewer, a written permit must also be secured from the Director of Public Works of the Authority.

- b) No person or public corporation shall make direct connection of roof downspouts, exterior or interior foundation drains, area drains or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer. Upon discovery of such improper sources, the Authority shall notify the property owner to remove any improper connections within 30 days of notification and return the public sewer and associated appurtenances to a satisfactory condition. Upon completion of the disconnection, the property owner shall notify the Authority to conduct an inspection of the rehabilitation work.

ARTICLE 8

INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Section 801 - Private Disposal *

- 1) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available to premises, the building sewer shall be connected to an individual private sewage disposal system complying with the requirements of the appropriate public authority.
- 2) The owner shall, at their own expense, operate and maintain the individual private sewage disposal facility to the satisfaction of the appropriate public authority.
- 3) It shall be unlawful for any individual private residential sewage disposal facility to be connected to any public sanitary, storm or combined sewer.
- 4) At such time as a public sanitary sewer becomes available for use by property served by an individual private sewage disposal system, a direct connection shall be made to the public wastewater treatment system by and at the expense of the owner. Any septic tanks, cesspools or similar individual private sewage disposal facility shall be abandoned to the satisfaction of the appropriate public authority.

*Enforcement of these Rules and Regulations is the responsibility of the several boards of health and their appearance here is for informational purposes only.

ARTICLE 9

POWERS AND AUTHORITY

Section 901 - Powers and Authority

- 1) The Director of Public Works and other duly authorized employees of the Authority bearing proper credentials and identification shall have, at reasonable times, access to and copy any records or information pertaining to any effluent that is being monitored in accordance with the provisions of these Rules and Regulations.
- 2) The Director of Public Works and other duly authorized employees of the Authority bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter upon all properties for the purpose of effluent record inspection and/or transcribing, surveying, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing of all wastewater treatment works under the management of the Authority, in accordance with the provisions of these Rules and Regulations.
- 3) The Director of Public Works and other duly authorized employees of the Authority bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties, through which a proper easement is on record, for the purpose of effluent record inspection and/or transcribing, surveying, inspection, maintenance, operation, repair and reconstruction of any portion of the wastewater treatment system under the management of the Authority subject to the terms of the easement.
- 4) The Director of Public Works and other employees of the Authority shall have the authority to serve notices of violations of these Rules and Regulations. The Director of Public Works shall be responsible for the enforcement of these Rules and Regulations and shall have authority to issue orders and impose penalties as authorized therein, assess and require payment for consequential damages, to establish limits for the discharge of toxic or objectionable substances and shall have any other powers or authority necessary and proper for the enforcement and the achievement of the goals of these Rules and Regulations.
- 5) When the WPCA undertakes and funds a Public Improvement project easements for the construction of new sewer lines shall be obtained in accordance with the following guidelines these do not apply to privately funded public improvement projects:
 - a) The standard payment for an easement running parallel with a property line shall be based on a lineal footage measurement, in accordance with the Authority's current payment amount as designated in the current fee schedule. This measurement shall be taken along the centerline of the proposed sewer. Parallel to the property line is defined as being within the setback requirements of the local jurisdiction. This can be front, side or rear.
 - b) Under special circumstances (i.e., commercial property), dividing what could be a buildable lot or proposals that may cause extreme degradation to the property, Torrington WPCA will acquire an independent appraisal of the property. Payment for the easement shall be based upon this appraisal.
 - c) In all cases, a minimum payment shall be paid in accordance with the Authority's current payment amount.
 - d) Where manholes, vaults, clean-outs or other subterranean structures are proposed, an additional payment for each of these structures shall be granted, paid in accordance with the Authority's current payment amount as designated in the current fee schedule.
 - e) Every alternative route shall be investigated to avoid the removal of trees. Where mature trees must be removed, Torrington WPCA will negotiate a reasonable settlement with the property owner. Ornamentals and groomed shrubs will be saved whenever possible or replaced. Torrington WPCA will NOT replace trees within the permanent easement area.
 - f) Assessment projects shall be calculated in two ways and the comparison costs presented to the property owners.
 - i) The property owners receive payment for the easement; the cost is then added to the assessment project.
 - ii) Property owners granting the easement free and clear and save upfront cost to the overall project.

**ARTICLE 10
ENFORCEMENT**

Section 1001 – Enforcement

1) General

- a) If any person or public corporation is found to be violating any provision of these Rules and Regulations, the Director of Public Works may: (1) Enforce these regulations by mandamus or otherwise; (2) Remove any improper construction or close any connections made improperly or in violation of these regulations; (3) Revoke any permit issued pursuant to these regulations; (4) Recover by civil action from any person or public corporation violating any regulation, a sum of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for each offense.
 - b) The installation of any facility by any person or public corporation contrary to the provisions of these regulations shall constitute a nuisance and shall be abated by injunction upon proper application of anyone aggrieved including the Authority, the commissioner, the state board of health, or the local board of health.
 - c) Any person or public corporation found to be operating in violation of these regulations shall be compelled by injunction to cease and desist upon proper application by anyone aggrieved, including the Authority, the commissioner, the state board of health, or the local board of health.
 - d) Any person or public corporation willfully failing to comply with these Rules and Regulations shall be liable for damages caused by such failure and for the cost or renewing any construction damaged or destroyed.
- 2) **Enforcement Action** - Discharges of wastewater in violation of these Rules and Regulations in any manner or in violation of any order issued by the Director of Public Works as authorized by these Rules and Regulations is hereby declared a public nuisance. Such nuisance shall be corrected or abated as ordered by the Director of Public Works. The Authority will determine the appropriate enforcement action to be taken in each case, based on its consideration of factors relative to the violation, including, but not limited to, the type of violation, the intensity of the violation, whether the violation was intentional or unintentional, and the history of violations for a given establishment.
- a) **Administrative Enforcement** - Remedies consist of the following, but are not necessarily invoked in the order presented:
 - i) **Notice of Violation (NOV)** - An official written communication from the Authority, mailed certified or hand delivered to a noncompliant user stating that the Authority has found the user in violation of the federal, state, and/or Authority's Rules and Regulations. The NOV requires the user to evaluate and explain the cause of the violation, states actions to be taken to achieve compliance, and required steps to be taken to insure the violation will not reoccur. The NOV requires the user to return to compliance and may state conditions or requirements for achieving compliance. The NOV may also state deadlines for a response demonstrating compliance has been achieved. The NOV may be the foundation for further enforcement action. Refer to Section 501(6)(F), General Reporting Requirements, Compliance Schedule.
 - ii) **Administrative Orders** - Enforcement documents issued by the Authority or Director of Public Works, which directs a noncompliant establishment to undertake or to cease specific activities. They may be the first formal response to significant noncompliance and may be used as a vehicle for administrative fines.
 - iii) **Cease and Desist Orders** - Directs a noncompliant user to cease illegal or unauthorized discharges immediately or directs the termination of the discharge found to be in violation of these Rules and Regulations, or pretreatment standards, or the provisions of a wastewater discharge permit. The cease and desist order will be used in situations where the discharge could cause interference or pass through, or otherwise create an emergency situation. The Director of Public Works may issue an order of cease and desist directing that those persons not complying therewith shall:
 - (1) Comply forthwith
 - (2) Comply in accordance with a time schedule set forth by the Director of Public Works
 - (3) Take appropriate remedial or preventative action in the event of a threatened violation.

- iv) **Consent Orders** - A negotiated settlement between the Torrington WPCA and a user found to be in noncompliance with applicable pretreatment requirements or the Authority Rules and Regulations. The consent order differs from the other forms of administrative orders in that the signatures of both the Authority and user representative are required. The consent order may also contain a compliance schedule (Refer to Section 501(6)(F), General Reporting Requirement, Compliance Schedule) for meeting progress milestones dates and possibly fines or remedial actions.
- v) **Show Cause Orders** - An order to direct the user to appear before the Torrington WPCA, explain its noncompliance, and show cause why more severe enforcement actions against the user should not be taken. Show cause may be used in circumstances where previous enforcement actions have failed to resolve the noncompliance. This could lead to further enforcement actions.
- vi) **Supplemental Responses** - Additional enforcement responses available to the Authority are cleaning and repair, cost recovery, public notice, increased monitoring and reporting, short term permits, and permit termination. These responses are often used in conjunction with other responses.
 - (1) **Cleaning and/or Repair Cost Recovery** – When a discharge of wastes by any user causes an obstruction of, or damage to, or any other impairment to a wastewater treatment works, a charge shall be levied by the Authority against said user for the cost of the work required to clean and/or repair the wastewater treatment works affected by said discharge. The Authority shall add such charge to the user's usual sewer service charges, surcharges and fees. These charges may be also used in the judicial remedy cost recovery procedure.
 - (2) **Public Notice/Significant Noncompliance (SNC)** - The Torrington WPCA will utilize the authority to publish on at least an annual basis, in the largest daily newspaper published in the municipality in which the Authority is located, a list of significant industrial users which, at any time during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant non-compliance (SNC) with applicable pretreatment requirements. This public notification is required by the federal pretreatment regulations [40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii)]. For the purpose of this provision, an industrial user is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) **Chronic Violations of Wastewater Discharge Limits** - Those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all the measurements taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or the average limit for the same pollutant parameter.
 - (b) **Technical Review Criteria (TRC) Violations** - Those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC=1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH).
 - (c) Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or longer-term average) that the Authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of the Authority personnel or the general public).
 - (d) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the Authority's exercise of its emergency authority under 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(vi)(B) to halt or prevent such a discharge.
 - (e) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.
 - (f) Failure to provide, within thirty (30) days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90) day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports; and reports of compliance with compliance schedules.
 - (g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.
 - (h) Any other violation or group of violations which the Torrington WPCA determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.
 - (3) **Increased Monitoring and Reporting** - Increasing the frequency of industrial user self-monitoring and reporting to the Authority.
 - (4) **Shortened Permit Terms** - The Authority may revoke and reissue to shorten the permit's duration where a user is experiencing compliance problems with applicable federal and state regulations and/or the Authority Rules and Regulations.
 - (5) **Permit Revocation** - The Authority may revoke a permit of a user for violations of applicable federal and state regulations and/or the Authority's Rules and Regulations or for the following:
 - (a) Falsifying or not accurately reporting information or analytical wastewater data to the Authority.
 - (b) Not reporting significant changes in operation or changes in wastewater constituents and characteristics.

- (c) Not providing reasonable access to user or Authority premises for purpose of inspection and monitoring and reasonable access to pertinent user records.
- (d) Noncompliance with each and every term of the wastewater discharge permit. The procedure for revoking a permit requires the Director of Public Works to send a written notice fifteen (15) days in advance of the date of a hearing by the Director of Public Works. The user shall have the opportunity to present evidence at the hearing. The Director of Public Works will notify the user in writing of the decision within fifteen (15) days after the hearing.

3) Administrative Fines

- a) The Director of Public Works may assess a penalty of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each violation of the Authority's Rules and Regulations by a noncompliant establishment. Each day in which a violation occurs is considered a separate violation. Such penalties may be added to the establishment's sewer use fees and/or other fees.
- b) Any such penalty imposed shall not be construed as liquidated damages and shall accrue in addition to any liability for any consequential damages resulting from the violation for which the penalty is imposed.

4) Right To Appeal - If the findings, order or decision of the Director of Public Works made in pursuance of the provisions of these Rules and Regulations are not acceptable to any user, such user shall have the right to appeal as follows.

- a) Two (2) professional engineers shall be chosen, one by the user and the other by the Authority, neither of who shall be a regular employee of either principal. Such persons shall act as referees. As soon as such referees are chosen, the Director of Public Works shall file with them a certified copy of the complaint and the decision of the Director of Public Works and it shall be the duty of such referees to investigate the complaint and to agree either to affirm or reject the findings of the Director of Public Works and file a report with the Authority within a reasonable time, setting down their decision. If the referees so chosen are unable to agree, they shall choose a third professional engineer and the decision or recommendation of the majority shall be reported to the Authority. The decision or ruling of the Board shall be final and shall be reported to the user and to the Director of Public Works.
- b) The fees and expenses of the referee appointed by the user shall be paid by the user and the fees and expenses of the referee appointed by the Authority shall be paid by the Authority. The fees and expenses of the third referee shall be equally divided between the user and the Authority.

5) Judicial Enforcement Remedies - The implementation of the judicial process to secure court ordered action to correct violations and to secure penalties for violations. Judicial administrative remedies will be sought (1) when notices of violation or administrative orders have proven ineffective in returning the violating user to compliance; (2) when emergency situations require injunctive relief to halt or prevent discharges which threaten human health or the environment or interfere with the treatment system or; (3) to impose civil penalties and recover losses incurred due to noncompliance. All judicial administrative remedies will be sought at the discretion of the Director of Public Works.

- a) **Injunctive Relief** - The Authority, through counsel, may petition for a court order of injunction to restrain or compel the activity of a noncompliant user. Injunctive relief can be used where an administrative order does not achieve compliance, or where immediate action is required to prevent a danger to human health, the treatment works or the environment. Injunctions can be temporary in nature, permanent or both.
- b) **Cost Recovery** - The judicial process can be used by the Authority to recovery the cost associated with noncompliant acts of a user. These costs may be due to actual physical damage to the treatment works or collection system, personal injury to Authority personnel, and damage to the environment, or other related costs such as increased testing/monitoring.

c) Civil Penalties

- i) Any person who violates any provision of these Rules and Regulations or any permit condition or who violates any cease and desist order, prohibition, effluent limitation, or pretreatment or toxicity standard, may be liable for a court ordered civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation for individuals and five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) per violation for corporations. Each day in which a violation occurs shall be considered a separate violation. In addition to the above, the Authority may recover attorney fees, related court costs, and other expenses associated with the enforcement action.

ii) Any such penalty imposed shall not be construed as liquidated damages and shall accrue in addition to any liability for any consequential damages resulting from the violation for which the penalty is imposed.

6) **Termination of Wastewater Treatment Service** – The Director of Public Works may revoke any wastewater discharge permit or terminate or cause to be terminated wastewater treatment system service to any premise if a violation of any provision of these Rules and Regulations is found to exist or if a discharge of wastewater causes or threatens to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance as defined in these Rules and Regulations. This provision is in addition to other statutes, rules or regulations authorizing termination of service for delinquency in payment. Revocation of a permit shall be accomplished by the procedures set forth in these Rules and Regulations. Revocation of a permit is sufficient grounds for termination of service.

7) **Criminal Prosecution**

- a) **Falsifying Information or Data** - Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to these Rules and Regulations or wastewater treatment discharge permit, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under these Rules and Regulations, shall, upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished up to the maximum extent allowed by law.
- b) **Violations** - Any person who willfully or negligently violates any provision of these Rules and Regulations or any orders or permits issued hereunder shall, upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished up to the maximum extent allowed by law.

ARTICLE 11
COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER STATUTES, EXISTING CODES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

Section 1101 - Other Statutes, Codes, Regulations and Standards

- 1) Present and prospective users of the sewage works of the Authority are herewith advised and warned of other existing regulations, codes, ordinances and laws governing the requirements for use and control of sewage systems and the requirements of their compliance.
- 2) Users and plumbers employed by the user are required to comply with any and all applicable State Building Codes, City of Torrington Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, and Standards and Specifications, City of Torrington WPCA Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, and Standards and Specifications any and all State of Connecticut General Statutes, Rules and Regulations that may apply.
- 3) Every person and public corporation desiring to install or enter into a contract for the installation of a public, semi-public or industrial sewage system, or to make additions or alterations in such treatment or pretreatment plant or to alter or extend any such sewer shall comply with all design and construction standards and specifications of the City of Torrington, Torrington WPCA, all rules and regulations of the local board of health in which the facility exists or is to be constructed and comply with all codes, rules and regulations of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. No such installations, additions or alterations shall begin until the plans and specifications, therefore, have been submitted to and approved by the Authority and/or their authorized representatives.
- 4) No person or public corporation shall install within the City of Torrington Sewerage System any laterals, trunk lines, interceptors for the collection or discharge of sewage or other liquid wastes, treatment or disposal works, until the plans therefore have been submitted to and approved by the Authority. Any installation contrary to the provisions of this section shall constitute a nuisance and shall be abated upon proper application by anyone aggrieved, including the Authority, the commissioner, the state board of health and local board of health."

**ARTICLE 12
VALIDITY**

Section 1201 – Validity

- 1) All rules and regulations or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
- 2) If the provisions of any paragraph, section or article of these Rules and Regulations are declared unconstitutional or invalid by the final decisions of any court of competent jurisdiction, the provisions of the remaining paragraphs, sections or articles shall continue in full force and effect.

APPROVED: _____

AMENDED: _____

EFFECTIVE: _____