

**SEWER REGULATIONS  
SEWER AUTHORITY  
OF THE  
CITY OF NORWICH,  
CONNECTICUT**

**ADOPTED FEBRUARY 26, 1974  
REVISED MARCH 27, 1984  
REVISED OCTOBER 16, 2018**

**INTRODUCTION**

These regulations establish the procedures and policies for making connections to and the use of the public sewers in the Norwich wastewater collection system. They also establish specific limits for pollutant discharges which by their nature or by their interaction with sewage will be detrimental to the public health, cause damage to the public sewer or the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, pollute the waters of the state, or otherwise create a public nuisance.

These regulations are intended to:

- (a) Inform the public as to the technical and administrative procedures to be followed in obtaining connection to the Sewer Authority of the City of Norwich ("Authority") wastewater collection system;
- (b) Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the collection system which will interfere with the collection and/or treatment system;
- (c) Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment system which will pass through the system inadequately treated into the waters of the State or the atmosphere, or otherwise be incompatible with the system; and
- (d) Improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system.

These regulations shall apply to all users of the Norwich Sewer System. Except as otherwise provided herein, the General Manager or his/her designee shall implement and enforce the provisions of these regulations.

**ARTICLE I  
DEFINITIONS**

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in these Regulations shall be as follows:

"Accidental Discharge" means any release of Wastewater, which, for any unforeseen reason, fails to comply with any prohibition or limitation in these regulations

“Act” or “the Act” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 USC, 1251, et. seq.

“Administrative penalty” or “fine” means a punitive monetary charge unrelated to treatment cost, which is assessed by the Authority rather than a court.

“Agent” means the authorized representative of the City for performing FOG inspection and enforcement duties.

“Approval Authority” means the General Manager or his/her designee

“Authority” means the Sewer Authority of the City of Norwich.

“Average daily flow” means the arithmetical mean of the total daily (24-hour) process wastewater flow over a one-year period. This mean shall be calculated based on days when discharge occurs.

“Best Management Practices” or “BMPs” means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices approved by or engaged in by a significant portion of the wastewater industry to prevent or reduce the pollution to the waters of the State of Connecticut. BMPs include without limitation treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

“Biochemical oxygen demand” or “BOD” means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter amenable to measurement by the methods described in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater Jointly published by American Public Health Association (APHA), the American Water Works Association (AWWA), and the Water Environment Federation (WEF) current edition; under standard laboratory procedures for five days at 20 degrees Celsius, usually expressed as a concentration (milligrams per liter (mg/L)).

“Building Drain” means that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system.

“Building Sewer” means the extension from the building drain, beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall, to the Collection System or other place of disposal.

“Chemical Oxygen Demand” or “COD” means a measure of the oxygen-consuming capacity of inorganic and organic matter present in wastewater amenable to measurement by the methods described in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater; current edition. COD is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in mg/L during a specific period of time.

“Chief Plant Operator” or “CPO” refers to the authorized agent or representative of the Authority who is responsible for the operation of the POTW.

“Chlorine Content” means the quantity of chlorine available in solution where interfering substances are not present.

“Chlorine Demand” means the difference between the amount of chlorine applied and the amount of free, combined, or total available chlorine remaining at the end of the contact period.

“City” means the City of Norwich, Connecticut.

“Code of Federal Regulations” or “CFR” means the Code of Federal Regulations.

“Collection System” means the structures and equipment utilized to collect and convey sewage to the POTW.

“Combined Sewer” means any sewer which was designed to convey both surface runoff and sewage, or which in fact does so.

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the DEEP.

“Compatible Pollutant” means BOD, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria; as well as any additional pollutants identified in the POTW’s NPDES permit, where the POTW is designed to treat such pollutants and in fact does treat such pollutants to the degree required by the NPDES permit.

“Composite Sample” means a mixture of aliquot samples obtained at regular intervals over an identifiable 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.

“Contact Person” means the individual responsible for overseeing daily operation of the FPE and who is responsible for overseeing the FPE’s compliance with the FOG Pretreatment Program.

“DEEP” means the Department Energy and Environmental Protection for the State of Connecticut.

“Domestic user” or “Residential user” means any person who contributes causes or allows the contribution of wastewater into the city POTW that is of a similar volume and/or chemical makeup as that of a residential dwelling unit. Discharges from a residential dwelling unit typically include up to 100 gallons per capita per day at 250 mg/L of BOD and TSS.

“Domestic wastewater” means the liquid and waterborne wastes derived from ordinary living processes, free from industrial wastes, and of such character to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment into the POTW.

“Environmental Protection Agency” or “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“FOG” means any Fats, Oils, Grease and related substances of similar character generated from the food preparation process. All are sometimes referred to as “grease” or “greases”.

“FOG Interceptor” means a passive tank installed outside a building and designed to remove FOG from flowing wastewater while allowing wastewater to flow through it, and as further defined herein.

“FOG Pretreatment System” refers to properly installed and operated FOG Interceptors and FOG Recovery Units as approved by the director and other duly authorized employees of the City.

“FOG Recovery Unit” means all active indoor mechanical systems designed to remove FOG by physical separation from flowing wastewater, as further defined herein.

“Food Preparation Establishment” or “FPE” means Class II, III and IV food service establishments and as defined under The State of Connecticut Public Act 17-93 (which includes revised definitions of classes from Section 19-13-B42 of the State of Connecticut Health Code) or any other facility determined by the Authority to discharge FOG above the set limits in Section 5(b)(2) of DEEP’s General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewater Associated with Food Preparation. These facilities shall include, but not limited to restaurants, motel kitchens, hotel kitchens, hospital kitchens, school kitchens, bars, factory cafeterias, retail bakeries, clubs, delicatessen, meat cutting preparation, or any other facility shall require a FOG interceptor installation as defined by the requirements of the State of Connecticut “General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewater Associated with Food Preparation Establishments” issued October 5, 2015 and as amended.

“Garbage” means solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

“General Manager” means the General Manager of the Authority, or his/her authorized deputy, agent, or representative, all acting for the Authority.

“Grab sample” means a sample which is taken from a Waste stream on a one-time basis and collected over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes without regard to the flow in the Waste stream.

“Holding Tank Waste” means any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers and septage hauling trucks.

“Incompatible Pollutant” means all pollutants other than compatible pollutants as defined in this Section 1.

“Industrial user” means any user of the sewerage system who discharges industrial waste into the Norwich Sewer System.

“Industrial Wastewater” means aqueous and other liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from Domestic Wastewater.

“Infiltration” means water other than wastewater that enters the Norwich Sewer System (including the system and foundation drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connection, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

“Inflow” means water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system (including sewer service connections) from sources such as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash water, or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

“May” indicates permissive action.

“Medical waste” means isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, dialysis wastes, and other wastes from a health care or similar operation that may cause Interference or a health risk to personnel working the Norwich Sewer System.

“National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit” refers to a permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 USC 1342), et. seq.

“Non-renderable FOG” is food grade grease that has become contaminated with sewage, detergents, or other constituents that make it unacceptable for rendering.

“Norwich Sewer System” means the Collection System and the POTW collectively.

“Notice of Violation” or “NOV” is issued in response to an observed violation.

“Notification of Approved Alternate FOG Pretreatment System” means written notification from the Authority for authorization to install and/or operate an alternate FOG Pretreatment System.

“Person” means 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, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

“pH” means a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance, expressed as standard units, and calculated as the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.

“Pretreatment” means 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 the POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, except as prohibited by Title 40, CFR, Section 403.6(d).

“Properly Shredded Garbage” means the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing to public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.

“Public Sewer” means any sewer underlying a public way or any sewer which is controlled by the Authority.

“Publicly Owned Treatment Works” or “POTW” means an arrangement of devices for the treatment of sewage or sludge.

“RCRA” means the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 as amended.

“Regional FOG Disposal Facility” means a facility for the collection and disposal of non-renderable FOG approved by the DEEP.

“Renderable FOG” is material that can be recovered and sent to renderers for recycling into various usable products. Renderable grease is created from spent products collected at the source, such as frying oils and grease from restaurants. This material is also called yellow grease.

“Renderable FOG Container” refers to a closed, leak-proof container for the collection and storage of food grade FOG.

“Sanitary Sewer” means a public sewer controlled by a government agency or entity, including the Authority, which carries liquid and waterborne waste from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants or institutions; together with minor quantities of ground and surface waters that are not intentionally admitted.

“Septage” means liquid and solid waste pumped from a sanitary sewage septic tank or cesspool.

“Sewage” means a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, businesses, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground waters, surface waters, and storm waters as may be present.

“Sewage Works” means all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

“Sewer Collection System Maintenance Chief” or “SCSMC” refers to the authorized agent or representative of the Authority who is responsible for the operation of the sewer collection system.

“Sewer” means any pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

“Shall” indicates mandatory action.

“Slug” means any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flow during normal operation.

“Soluble Oil” means oil which is either of mineral or vegetable origin and disperses in water or sewage at temperatures between 0°C and 65°C. For the purposes of these regulations, emulsified oil shall be considered as soluble oil.

“Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)” or “North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)” refers to a classification of an industry based on its product or service as in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987 and 1997 respectively.

“State” means the State of Connecticut.

“Storm Drain” or “Storm Sewer” means any pipe or conduit designed to carry storm waters, surface waters and storm drainage, but from which sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water, are intended to be excluded.

“Strength of Waste” means the concentration of pollutants or substances contained in a wastewater.

“Suspended Solids” means the solid matter, measured in milligrams per liter, which may be in suspension, floatable, or settleable and is removable by laboratory filtering.

“Toxic Pollutant” means any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Commissioner or the EPA under the provisions of Section 307(a) of the Act or other acts.

“TSS” means total suspended solids.

“Uncontaminated Cooling Waters” means only those waters that are used for cooling purposes which in no way come into contact with the manufactured product or parts thereof. This water shall be essentially of the same quality after use as before.

“Unpolluted Wastewater” means any wastewater excluding Domestic Wastewater or Industrial Wastewater, which is substantially free of pollutants and is discharged from the following, at a minimum:

- a. Rain downspouts and drains, or;
- b. Footing drains, or;
- c. Storm Drains, or;
- d. Cooling Waste systems, or;
- e. Aquifer restoration or well development activities.

“Upset of Pretreatment Facilities” means an exceptional incident in which there is an unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the effluent limitations of the user’s permit because factors beyond the reasonable control of the User. An upset does not include noncompliance caused by operational error, improper design or inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operations.

“User” means any person who contributes causes or permits the contribution of sewage into the Authority’s Norwich Sewer System.

“Watercourse” means any channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

## **ARTICLE II**

### **BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS**

**Section 1.** Any Person proposing a new discharge into the Norwich Sewer System or a substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants that are being discharged into the Norwich Sewer System shall notify the Authority prior to the proposed change or connection. An Application for Sewer Connection Permit must be completed.

A permit must be obtained from the Authority before any person shall make any excavation for or construct, install, lay, repair, alter, abandon or remove any sewer, sewer connection or appurtenance thereof in a public street or in private lands within the City of Norwich, or for any sewer which is in any way connected to or which discharges directly or indirectly into the Collection System of the Authority or is intended at some future time to be so connected or to so discharge. Application shall be made on forms provided by the Authority and shall be accompanied by a plan (to scale) showing the proposed installation in sufficient detail to enable the Authority to determine that the proposed installation meets

the requirements of this regulation and other applicable specification, codes, and laws. The application shall be signed by the owner of the premises to be served or his/her authorized agent and by the qualified licensed contractor who has been chosen to perform the work of installing and connecting the building drain to the Collection System.

A connection to the Collection System will be permitted only after the building's plumbing has been approved by the City Building Inspector in order to ensure that minimum standards are met for the installation. A house trap and fresh air vent shall be required for the building and all plumbing shall be in good working order. Upon approval of the application and plan, a permit shall be issued to have the work performed by the stated contractor. In the event the premises changes ownership before the work is completed or if another contractor is chosen to perform or finish the work, the original permit becomes void, and a new permit must be obtained before any new parties become involved.

All work related to the installation of building sewers shall be performed by persons licensed under the Occupational Licensing Act of the State of Connecticut and who have as minimum a W-9 license. All building sewers shall be installed by a drain layer who possesses a valid license issued under Chapter 393 of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, repair, or disturb any Collection System or appurtenance thereof.

**Section 2.** There shall be three classes of permits:

- (1) Residential;
- (2) Multifamily, commercial and industrial (sanitary only); and
- (3) Industrial (other than sanitary).

Regardless of the permit required, the owner or his/her agent shall make application on a form furnished by the Authority at least ten (10) days prior to commencing the work. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Authority.

The applicant for a Sewer Connection Permit shall notify the Authority at least forty-eight (48) hours before beginning the work and also when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the Collection System. The connection shall be made under the supervision of an authorized representative of the Authority.

Permits to connect to the Collection System may be revoked, revised or annulled by the Authority for violations of these regulations, State law or federal law or for exceeding permit limitations.

**Section 3.** All costs and expenses associated with the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the user. The user shall indemnify the City and the Authority for any loss or damage to streets, the Collection System or other infrastructure owned or maintained by the City or the Authority that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.



**Section 4.** A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided to every building unless otherwise approved by the Authority. Existing building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Authority to meet all requirements of these regulations.

**Section 5.** Where possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the Collection System, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by a pump or ejector station and discharged to the building sewer. All lift stations shall be approved in advance by the Authority. All piping, mechanical and electrical work shall be done in accordance with the applicable codes. All costs associated with the installation and operation of such lift stations shall be borne by the user.

The applicant shall submit the plans and specifications of any proposed lift station to the Authority.

No above ground building sewer installations will be allowed without specific approval of the Authority.

**Section 6.** No person shall connect any roof drain, downspout, foundation drain, areaway drain, basement drain, sump pump or other source of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to the Collection System. Upon discovery or notification of this type of connection, customer must remove and reroute any inflow source(s) in accordance with the requirements of the Authority. All property owners shall discharge said inflow sources to their own property or to the City owned drainage system in accordance with the Authority's standards. The property owner is responsible for all costs associated with the disconnection of inflow source(s).

**Section 7.** All sewers and appurtenances must be installed in accordance with Appendix F: Sanitary Sewer Collection System Specifications.

**Section 8.** The property owner will be responsible for all costs associated with the installation of the sewer service connection from the structure to the Collection System. The Authority will install the portion of the sewer service between the street sewer and the property line. With the Authority's written consent, the property owner may contract with an approved construction and excavation company for such installation. The property owner will install a connection between the property line and the structure. The property owner will be responsible for all costs incurred by the Authority for its portion of the installation, as well as the costs associated with the installation on the owner's property itself. Payment of the Authority's costs shall be pursuant to reasonable credit requirements including full or partial payment in advance.

### **ARTICLE III**

#### **USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS**

Discharge of untreated wastewater within the boundaries of the Authority. It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge to any outlet, other than sanitary sewer or approved septic, any domestic or industrial waste except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of

these regulations or where an appropriate Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit issued by the DEEP has been obtained.

The Authority shall prohibit the construction of new combined sewers except in cases where repair or replacement of the existing system is approved in writing by the Commissioner.

The Authority is authorized to accept septage at the POTW; or other locations as approved by the Commissioner.

It shall be unlawful for any person to construct or repair any privy, privy vault septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended for the disposal of sewage if public sewers are available. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged only to such sewers which are specifically designated as storm sewers in accordance with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations. Users serviced by combined sewers must at their expense, within 90 days of notification, reconnect their building line to separate sanitary sewers when such service becomes available.

All new sewers and sewer connections shall require a connection fee in accordance with the Notice of Adoption of Sewer Capital Connection Fee as enacted October 5, 2005 and as amended.

**Section 1.** The Authority shall prohibit the introduction of Unpolluted Wastewater, including: storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage or uncontaminated cooling water, or any other new inflow sources, to any separated sanitary sewer, either directly or indirectly.

**Section 2.** Any person who proposes to originate the discharge of any industrial waste for the first time into the Norwich Sewer System or who proposes to make a significant change in the character or volume of any industrial waste theretofore discharged into the Norwich Sewer System shall obtain an appropriate Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit issued by the State of Connecticut DEEP prior to initiating said discharge.

**Section 3.** None of the following described waters or wastes shall be caused or permitted to be discharged into the Norwich Sewer System:

- (a) Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable explosive liquid, solid, or gas. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter situated at the point of discharge into the Collection System (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent (5%). Nor shall any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter be allowed.
- (b) The temperature of any discharge shall not increase the temperature of the receiving stream above 83°F, or, in any case, raise the temperature of the receiving stream by more than 4°F. The incremental temperature increase in coastal and marine waters is limited to 1.5°F during the period including July, August and September.
- (c) Water and waste containing FOG, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred and forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit (0 and 60°C).

(d) Water or wastes of such strength as to contain:

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Concentration Parts/Million (mg/l)</i>
1. BOD in excess of	300
2. COD in excess of	900
3. pH outside the range	6.0 to 9.0
4. Chlorine demand in excess of	20

(e) Overflow or other drainage from cesspools or other receptacles storing organic wastes, except subject to provisions of Article XII of these Regulations.

(f) Sludge Conditions

- a. The Authority shall comply with all existing federal and state laws and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices, including but not limited to 40 CFR Part 503.
- b. If an applicable management practice or numerical limitation for pollutants in sewage sludge more stringent than existing federal and state regulations is promulgated under Section 405 (d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the promulgated regulations.
- c. The permittee shall give prior notice to the Commissioner any change(s) planned in the permittees' sludge use or disposal practice. A change in the permittees' sludge use or disposal practice may be a cause for modification of the permit.
- d. Testing for inorganic pollutants shall follow "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA Publication SW-846 as updated and/or revised.

(g) Materials not specifically addressed in these regulations yet listed by the EPA as priority pollutants.

**Section 4.** Hospital, clinics, offices of medical doctors, convalescent homes, pharmacies, and medical laboratories shall dispose of laboratory pathological wastes, contaminated surgical operating room wastes or contaminated delivery room wastes in accordance with guidelines by EPA, the Center for Disease Control (CD) or other appropriate agencies. Wastes which contain toxic biological contamination and/or pharmaceutical products shall not be discharged to the Norwich Sewer System.

**Section 5.** Dental offices shall install an appropriately sized amalgam separator and shall demonstrate that the installation, operation, maintenance and amalgam waste recycling or disposal of the amalgam separator in accordance with the amalgam separator manufacturer's recommendations.

- a. The following dental offices are exempt from the requirements of this section:
  - i. A dental office that can demonstrate that it is not engaged in amalgam placement, removal or modification;

- ii. An orthodontist;
  - iii. a periodontist;
  - iv. an oral maxillofacial surgeon;
  - v. an oral maxillofacial radiologist; and
  - vi. an oral pathologist.
- b. Dental offices shall report the model and size of their amalgam separator within 90 days after installation to the Authority. A dental office shall report its compliance, and maintain records of the operation, maintenance and recycling or disposal of amalgam waste for the previous three (3) years.

**Section 6.** For any waters or wastes containing metallic ions, similar objectionable or toxic substances, or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement the following may be required at the discretion of the Authority. Technical information and engineering data regarding the nature and strength of the waste (proposed or existing) including appropriate pre-treatment processes to be reviewed and approved by the DEEP prior to initiation or continuation of the discharge.

**Section 7.** The Authority shall not accept any new sources of non-domestic wastewater conveyed to its POTW through its Norwich Sewer System or by any means other than its sanitary sewage system unless the generator of such wastewater; (a) is authorized by a permit issued by the Commissioner under Section 22a-430 CGS (individual permit), or, (b) is authorized under Section 22a-430b (general permit), or, (c) has been issued an emergency or temporary authorization by the Commissioner under Section 22a-6k. All such non-domestic wastewaters shall be processed by the POTW via receiving facilities at a location and in a manner prescribed by the Authority which are designed to contain and control any unplanned releases.

**Section 8.** No new discharge of domestic wastewater from a single source to the POTW in excess of 50,000 gallons per day shall be allowed by the Authority until the Authority has notified in writing the Municipal Facilities Section of said new discharge.

**Section 9.** No discharge shall contain or cause in the receiving stream a visible oil sheen, floating solids, visible discoloration, or foaming.

**Section 10.** No discharge shall cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water body beyond any Zone of Influence (ZOI) specifically allocated to that discharge in the City's NPDES permit.

**Section 11.** Any new or increased amount of sanitary sewage discharge to the Norwich Sewer System is prohibited where it will cause a dry weather overflow or exacerbate an existing dry weather overflow.

**Section 12.** Industrial Users connected to, or wishing to connect to the Collection System shall adhere to the following criteria:

- (a) All industrial waste from the industrial plant must be conveyed to a control manhole located in a place that will allow the Authority free and unlimited access for sampling before discharge into the Norwich Sewer System.
- (b) The industry shall provide pertinent information regarding the waste producing processes, including volume, character, and frequency of discharge.
- (c) The industry, if requested, shall provide treatability and biodegradability data of wastes discharged to the Norwich Sewer System.
- (d) If the volume or character of the industrial waste does not meet the limits set by this regulation, the industry must employ pretreatment processes to render the waste characteristics acceptable for discharge into the Norwich Sewer System.
- (e) An approved metering device when required by the Authority shall be installed and maintained by user.

**Section 13.** The Authority shall maintain an alternate power source adequate to provide full operation of all pump stations in the sewerage collection system and to provide a minimum of primary treatment and disinfection at the WPCF to insure that no discharge of untreated wastewater will occur during a failure of a primary power source.

**Section 14.** The average monthly effluent concentration shall not exceed 15% of the average monthly influent concentration for BOD and TSS for all daily composite samples taken in any calendar month.

**Section 15.** When the arithmetic mean of the average daily flow from the POTW for the previous 180 days exceeds 90% of the design flow rate, the Authority shall develop and submit within one year, for the review and approval of the Commissioner, a plan to accommodate future increases in flow to the plant. This plan shall include a schedule for completing any recommended improvements and a plan for financing the improvements.

**Section 16.** When the arithmetic mean of the average daily BODs or TSS loading into the POTW for the previous 180 days exceeds 90% of the design load rate, the Authority shall develop and submit for the review of the Commissioner within one year, a plan to accommodate future increases in load to the plant. This plan shall include a schedule for completing any recommended improvements and a plan for financing the improvements.

**Section 17.** On or before July 31<sup>st</sup> of each calendar year the main flow meter shall be calibrated by an independent contractor in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The actual record of the calibration shall be retained onsite and, upon request, the Authority shall submit to the Commissioner a copy of that record.

**Section 18.** The Authority shall operate and maintain all processes as installed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and as outlined in the associated operation and maintenance manual. This includes but is not limited to all preliminary treatment processes, primary treatment processes, recycle pumping processes, anaerobic treatment processes, anoxic treatment processes, aerobic treatment processes, flocculation processes, effluent filtration processes or any other processes

necessary for the optimal removal of pollutants. The permittee shall not bypass or fail to operate any of the aforementioned processes without the written approval of the Commissioner.

**Section 19.** On or before 2.5 years from issuance, each anaerobic digester unit shall be sampled, in a manner approved in writing by the Commissioner, to determine the amount of grit and depth of scum blanket. The results of the sampling shall be maintained at the POTW and, upon request, the permittee shall submit to the Commissioner a copy of the sampling data.

#### **ARTICLE IV** FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) PROGRAM

##### **Section 1. Purpose**

This article and management program outlines the wastewater pretreatment requirements for FPE and other commercial facilities that discharge FOG in their wastewater flow. All new and existing facilities that discharge FOG in their wastewater are applicable to these regulations in addition to other requirements of State or federal law. The objectives of this article are to:

- (a) Prevent the introduction of excessive amounts of grease into the Norwich Sewer System.
- (b) Prevent clogging or blockage of the City's Collection System due to grease buildup causing sewage to back up and flood streets, residences, and commercial buildings, resulting in potential liability to the Authority, residences, commercial buildings and others.
- (c) Implement a procedure to recover the costs incurred from cleaning and maintaining sewer lines due to improper grease removal.
- (d) Implement a procedure to recover the costs for any liability incurred by the City for damage caused by grease blockages resulting in the flooding of streets, residences, or commercial buildings.
- (e) Issue FOG discharge permits to FPEs and establish maintenance and monitoring requirements and reinforcement activities.
- (f) Establish administrative procedures and reporting requirements.
- (g) Establish permit fees for the recovery of costs resulting from this FOG article.

##### **Section 2. Application to Install a FOG Pretreatment System**

- (a) All FPE shall have FOG Pretreatment Systems of a type and capacity approved by the Authority. These FOG Pretreatment Systems are to be properly maintained to prevent FOG from entering the Norwich Sewer System. FOG Pretreatment Systems shall be provided for:

- a. All new and existing FPE, including restaurants, cafeterias, diners, and similar non-industrial facilities using food preparation processes that have the potential to generate FOG in wastewater at concentrations in excess of the limits defined in these regulations.
  - b. New and existing facilities which the Authority require FOG Pretreatment Systems for the proper handling of wastewater containing FOG, except that such FOG Pretreatment Systems shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units.
- (b) All new FPE that generate and discharge wastewater containing FOG and which will require a FOG Pretreatment System, as determined by the Authority, shall include the design and specifications for the FOG Pretreatment System as part of the sewer connection application as described in these regulations.
- a. New FPE shall not be allowed to initiate operations until all FOG Pretreatment Systems are approved and inspected by the Authority.
  - b. New FPE shall be required to install an “indoor or outdoor” FOG interceptor, whose design and location must be approved by the Authority in writing prior to installation.
  - c. New FPE where conditions prohibit the installation of an “outdoor” FOG interceptor may install an “indoor” grease trap, whose design and location must be approved by the Authority in writing prior to installation.
- (c) All existing FPE that generate, and discharge wastewater containing FOG and which require a new FOG Pretreatment System, as determined by the Authority, shall submit an application for the installation of a new FOG Pretreatment System within twelve (12) months of adoption of these regulations. The application shall be in accordance with these regulations. The approved FOG Pretreatment System shall be installed within three (3) years of adoption of these regulations.
- (d) Existing FPE that generate and discharge wastewater containing FOG and which have an existing non-complying FOG Pretreatment System may, as determined by the Authority, operate the existing FOG Pretreatment System. Such facilities shall submit an application for an “Alternate FOG Pretreatment System” as described in Section 5 (c). Such application shall be submitted within twelve (12) months of adoption of these regulations.
- (e) All FOG Pretreatment Systems shall be subject to evaluation, and inspection by the Authority or its authorized representatives during normal working hours. Any noncompliant issue(s) or recommendations for correction for improvement resulting from the inspection will be made available to the owner, or operator in writing.
- (f) All costs and related expenses associated with the installation and connection of the FOG Interceptor(s) or Alternate FOG Pretreatment System(s) shall be borne by the FPE. The FPE shall indemnify the City and its Agents for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly occur due to the installation of the FOG Pretreatment System.

### **Section 3. Discharge Limits**

- (a) No FPE shall discharge or cause to be discharged any wastewater with a FOG concentration in excess of one hundred (100) milligrams per liter, as determined by the currently approved test for total recoverable fats and grease listed in 40 CFR 136.3, or in concentrations or in quantities which will harm either the sewers, or POTW, as determined by the Authority.
- (b) Any FPE whose effluent discharge to the Norwich Sewer System is determined by the Authority to cause interference in the conveyance or operation of the Norwich Sewer System may be required to sample the FOG interceptor and/or grease trap discharge and have it analyzed for FOG at the expense of the owner, leaseholder, or operator. Results of such analyses shall be reported to the Authority.

### **Section 4. Pretreatment System Requirements**

- (a) An application for the design and installation of a FOG Pretreatment System shall be subject to review and approval by the Authority per these regulations and subject to the requirements of all other applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.
- (b) Except as provided by Section 5, the wastewater generated from FPE shall be treated to remove FOG using a FOG Interceptor.
- (c) Every structure at the subject facility shall be constructed, operated, and maintained, in a manner to ensure that the discharge of food preparation wastewater is directed solely to the FOG Interceptor, or Alternate FOG Pretreatment System. No valve or bypass piping that could prevent the discharge of food preparation wastewater from entering appropriate pretreatment equipment shall be present.
- (d) The Contact Person at each FPE shall notify the Authority when the FOG Pretreatment System is ready for inspection and connection to the Collection System. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the Authority.
- (e) All applicable local plumbing/building codes shall be followed during the installation of the FOG Pretreatment System.
- (f) FOG Interceptor Requirements.
  - a. The FOG Interceptor shall be installed on a separate building sewer servicing kitchen flows and shall only be connected to those fixtures or drains which can allow FOG to be discharged into the Norwich Sewer System. This shall include:
    - i. Pre-rinse sinks, or dishwashers without pre-rinse sinks;
    - ii. Pot and pan wash sinks\re-rinse sinks, including pre-rinse sinks to automatic dishwashers;
    - iii. Scullery;



- iv. Automatic dishwasher;
  - v. Meat preparation sink;
  - vi. Any other sink into which FOG may be introduced;
  - vii. Soup kettles or similar devices;
  - viii. Wok stations;
  - ix. Floor drains or sinks into which kettles may be drained;
  - x. Automatic hood wash units; and
  - xi. Any other fixtures or drains that can allow FOG to be discharged into the Norwich Sewer System.
- b. No pipe carrying any wastewater other than from those listed in the Paragraph above shall be connected to the FOG Interceptor.
- c. No food grinder shall discharge to the FOG Interceptor. Where food-waste grinders are installed, the waste from those units shall discharge directly into the building drainage system and not pass through FOG interceptor.
- d. The FOG Interceptor shall be located so as to maintain the separating distances from well water supplies set forth in Section 19-13-B51d of the Public Health Code.
- e. The following minimum-separating distances shall be maintained between the FOG Interceptor and the items listed below, unless otherwise directed by the Authority.
- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| i. Property line   | 10 ft |
| ii. Building served (no footing drains)  | 15 ft |
| iii. Ground water intercepting drains, footing drains and storm drainage systems | 25 ft |
| iv. Open watercourse   | 50 ft |
- f. The FOG Interceptor shall have a retention time of at least twenty-four (24) hours at the maximum daily flow based on water meter records or other calculation methods as approved by the Authority. The FOG Interceptor minimum capacity shall be 1,000 gallons unless a lower quantity is authorized in writing by the General Manager or his/her designee. FOG Interceptors shall have a minimum of two compartments. The two compartments shall be separated by a baffle that extends from the bottom of the FOG interceptor to a minimum of five (5) inches above the static water level. An opening in the baffle shall be located at mid-water level. The size of the opening shall be at least eight (8) inches in diameter but not have an area exceeding 180 square inches.

- g. FOG interceptors shall be adequately sized and shall comply with the State of Connecticut - General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewater Associated with Food Preparation Establishments, issued October 5, 2015 or as amended. The size of the FOG interceptor shall be the greater of the minimum quantity specified in subparagraph 4 f (g) of these regulations or the quantity determined by the following formula: grease capacity of the FOG interceptor shall be equal to or greater than double the actual drainage Load from the combined drainage fixtures connected to the grease trap. Whereas the grease capacity is expressed in "pounds" as stated for each grease trap model's detailed specifications. Whereas the following calculation determines the actual drainage load in "gallons".
- i.  $\text{Length} * \text{width} * \text{depth} = \text{cubic Inches of an individual compartment sink connected to the grease trap. (where there are multi-compartment sinks, the first compartment only is used in this calculation)}$
  - ii.  $\text{Cubic inches (total from each fixture)} / 231 (1 \text{ gal} = 231 \text{ cubic inches}) = \text{gallon capacity}$
  - iii.  $\text{Gallon capacity} * 0.75 (75\% \text{ of gallon capacity}) = \text{actual drainage load}$
  - iv.  $\text{Therefore, actual drainage load} * 2 = \text{grease capacity of the FOG interceptor required.}$
- h. FOG Interceptor shall be watertight and constructed of precast concrete, or other durable material.
- i. FOG Interceptors constructed of precast concrete, shall meet the following requirements:
- i. The exterior of the FOG Interceptor, including the exterior top and bottom and extension to grade manholes, shall be coated with a waterproof sealant.
  - ii. All concrete FOG Interceptors shall be fabricated using minimum 4,000-psi concrete per ASTM standards with 4 to 7 percent air entrainment.
  - iii. All structural seams shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement or similar material and coated with a waterproof sealant.
  - iv. Voids between the FOG Interceptors walls and inlet and outlet piping shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement and coated with a waterproof sealant.
- j. All non-concrete tanks must be approved for use by the Authority.
- k. All FOG interceptors and/or grease traps shall be designed and installed to allow for complete access for inspection and maintenance of the inner chamber(s) and viewing and sampling of effluent wastewater discharged to the Norwich Sewer System. These chambers shall not be visually obscured with soil, mulch, floorings, or pavement of any

substance. All FOG interceptors must be easily accessible for servicing and maintaining the trap in working and operating condition, and for inspecting. No structures shall be placed directly upon or over the FOG Interceptor.

- l. All FOG interceptors, whether singular or two tanks in series, must have each chamber directly accessible from the surface to provide means for servicing and maintaining the interceptor in working and operating condition.
- m. When the FOG interceptor is installed in a parking lot, access ports to the interceptor shall be blocked off from parking or otherwise designated as a "No Park" area.
- n. The FOG Interceptor shall be installed on a level stable base that has been mechanically compacted with a minimum of six (6) inches of crushed stone to prevent uneven settling.
- o. Select backfill shall be placed and compacted around the FOG Interceptor in a manner to prevent damage to the tank and to prevent movement caused by frost action.
- p. The outlet discharge line from the FOG Interceptor shall be directly connected to the municipal sanitary sewer.
- q. The FOG Interceptor shall have a minimum liquid depth of thirty-six (36) inches.
- r. Separate clean-outs shall be provided on the inlet and outlet piping.
- s. The FOG Interceptor shall have separate manholes with extensions to grade, above the inlet and outlet piping. FOG Interceptors installed in areas subject to traffic shall have manhole extensions to grade with ductile iron frames and round manhole covers. The word "SEWER" shall be cast into the manholes covers. FOG Interceptors installed outside areas subject to traffic may have concrete risers with lids either having a minimum weight of 59 lbs or shall be provided with a lock system to prevent unauthorized entrance. All manholes and extensions to grade providing accesses to the FOG Interceptor shall be at least seventeen (17) inches in diameter.
- t. The inlet chamber of the vessel will incorporate a PVC open sanitary-tee, which extends equal to or greater than 12 inches below the water surface. The outlet chamber of the vessel will incorporate a PVC open sanitary-tee that extends two-thirds below the water surface. The sanitary-tees (both inlet and outlet) will not be capped but opened for visual inspection of the waste stream.
- u. Inlet and outlet piping shall have a minimum diameter of four (4) inches and be constructed of schedule 40 PVC meeting ASTM 1785 with solvent weld couplings.
- v. The inlet and outlet shall each utilize a tee-pipe on the interior of the FOG Interceptor. No caps or plugs shall be installed on the tee-pipes. The inlet and outlet shall be located at the centerline of the FOG Interceptor and at least twelve (12) inches above the maximum ground water elevation. The inlet tee shall extend to within 12 inches of the bottom of the FOG Interceptor. The inlet invert elevation shall be at least three (3)

inches above the invert elevation of the outlet but not greater than four (4) inches. The outlet tee-pipe shall extend no closer than twelve (12) inches from the bottom of the FOG Interceptor and the diameter of this tee pipe shall be a minimum of four (4) inches.

- w. The diameter of the outlet discharge line shall be at least the size of the inlet pipe and in no event less than four (4) inches.
  - x. Fixtures and other potentially grease-containing drains connecting to the grease trap will be determined and approved by the Authority in writing prior to installation.
  - y. Factory-installed flow control fittings must be provided to the inlet side of all "underneath-counter" grease traps to prevent overloading of the grease trap and to allow for proper operation.
  - z. Where automatic dishwashers are installed, the discharge from those units will discharge directly into the building drainage system and not into the grease trap. A basket, screen or other intercepting device shall be installed to prevent passage into the drainage system of solids ½ inch or larger in size. The basket or device shall be removable for cleaning purposes.
- aa. When necessary due to installation concerns, testing for leakage will be performed using either a vacuum test or water-pressure test.
- i. Vacuum Test - Seal the empty tank and apply a vacuum to two (2) inches of mercury. The tank is approved if 90 percent of the vacuum is held for two (2) minutes.
  - ii. Water-Pressure Test - Seal the tank, fill with water, and let stand for twenty-four (24) hours. Refill the tank. The tank is approved if the water level is held for one (1) hour.

#### **Section 5. Alternate FOG Pretreatment System**

- (a) When the Authority determines that it is not practical for the FPE to install an outdoor inground FOG Interceptor per Section 4, an Alternate FOG Pretreatment System may be utilized upon approval by the Authority and upon receiving a "Notification of Approved Alternative FOG Pretreatment System." Approval of the system shall be based on demonstrated (proven) removal efficiencies and reliability of operation. The Authority will approve these systems on a case-by-case basis. The Contact Person may be required to furnish the manufacturer's analytical data demonstrating that FOG discharge concentrations do not exceed the limits established in these regulations.
- (b) Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems shall consist of a FOG Recovery Unit meeting the requirements of Paragraph (d) below, unless there are special circumstances that preclude such installation, as approved by the Authority, and in accordance with Paragraph (e).

(c) Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems shall meet the requirements of Section 4, (a) through (e), and Section 4 (f) b. and c. and shall be installed immediately downstream of each of the fixtures and drains listed in Section 4 (f) a.

(d) Alternate FOG Pretreatment System Requirements.

- a. FOG Recovery Units shall be sized to properly pretreat the measured or calculated flows using methods approved by the Authority.
- b. FOG Recovery Units shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material such as stainless steel or plastic.
- c. Solids shall be intercepted and separated from the effluent flow using a strainer mechanism that is integral to the unit.
- d. FOG Recovery Units shall operate using a skimming device, automatic draw-off, or other mechanical means to automatically remove separated FOG. This skimming device shall be controlled using a timer, FOG sensor, or other means of automatic operation. FOG Recovery Units operated by timer shall be set to operate no less than once per day.
- e. FOG Recovery Units shall be included with an internal or external flow control device.
- f. FOG Recovery Units shall be located to permit frequent access for maintenance, and inspection.

(e) Other Alternate FOG Pretreatment System

- a. Other Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems that do not meet the requirements of Section 4 (f) or Section 5 (d) may be considered for approval by the Authority on a case-by-case basis. The application shall include:
  - i. Documented evidence that the Alternate FOG Pretreatment System will not discharge FOG concentrations that exceed the discharge limits per Section 3.
  - ii. Plans and specifications for the proposed system including plans and profile of system installation, manufacturer's literature, documentation of performance and any other information detailing the alternate system.
  - iii. A written Operation and Maintenance Plan, which shall include the schedule for cleaning and maintenance, copies of maintenance log forms, a list of spare parts to be maintained at the subject facility, and a list of contacts for the manufacturer and supplier. Following receipt of written Notification of Approved Alternate FOG Pretreatment System from the Authority, the Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be maintained on the premises. The plan shall be made available for inspection on demand by the Agent.

- iv. A written FOG Minimization Plan, which shall include procedures for all FPE employees to minimize FOG entering the wastewater collection system.
  - v. Description of a FOG Pretreatment Training Program for FPE employees in minimization procedures.
- b. A Notification of Approved Alternate FOG Pretreatment System may be granted for a duration not to exceed three (3) years, with extensions, when demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Authority that the Alternate FOG Pretreatment System, Operation and Maintenance Plan, FOG Minimization Plan and FOG Pretreatment Training Program are adequate to maintain the FOG concentration in the wastewater discharge below the limits set in Section 3.

### Section 6. Pretreatment Equipment Maintenance

- (a) The exclusive use of enzymes, bacteria, grease solvents, emulsifiers, etc. is not considered acceptable grease trap maintenance practice.
- (b) The FOG Pretreatment System shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation, at the FPE's expense.
- (c) The Contact Person shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal, in accordance with these regulations, of the collected material removed from the FOG Pretreatment System.
- (d) Regularly scheduled maintenance of FOG Pretreatment Systems is required to insure adequate operation. In maintaining the FOG interceptors, the owner, leaseholder, or operator shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal of grease by appropriate means and shall maintain an on-site record of dates and means of disposal. A record of all FOG Pretreatment System maintenance activities shall be maintained on the premises for a minimum of five (5) years.
- (e) The Contact Person shall ensure that the FOG Interceptor is inspected when pumped to ensure that all fittings and fixtures inside the interceptor are in good condition and functioning properly. The depth of grease inside the tank shall be measured and recorded in the maintenance log during every inspection along with any deficiencies, and the identity of the inspector.
- (f) The Contact Person shall determine the frequency at which its FOG Interceptor(s) shall be pumped according to the following criteria:
  - a. The FOG Interceptor shall be completely cleaned by a licensed waste hauler when 25% of the operating depth of the FOG Interceptor is occupied by grease and settled solids, or a minimum of once every three (3) months, whichever is more frequent.
    - i. **FOR EXAMPLE:** *If the total depth (TD) of the GI is 40 inches, the maximum allowable depth (d) of floatable grease equals 40 inches multiplied by 0.25 or  $d=TD * 0.25 = 10$  inches. Therefore, the maximum allowable depth of floatable grease of the vessel should not exceed ten (10) inches.*

- b. If the Contact Person can provide data demonstrating that less frequent cleaning of the FOG Interceptor will not result in a grease level in excess of 25% of the operating depth of the FOG Interceptor, the Authority may allow less frequent cleaning. The Contact Person shall provide data including pumping receipts for four (4) consecutive cleanings of the FOG Interceptor, complete with a report from the FOG hauler indicating the grease level at each cleaning, and the FOG Interceptor maintenance log.
- c. A maintenance log shall be maintained on the premises and shall include the following information: dates of all activities, volume pumped, grease depth, hauler's name, location of the waste disposal, means of disposal for all material removed from the FOG Interceptor, and the name of the individual recording the information. The maintenance log and waste hauler's receipts shall be made available to the Agent for inspection on demand. Interceptor cleaning and inspection records shall be kept up-to-date and maintained on file a minimum of five (5) years.
- (g) All removal and hauling of the collected materials must be performed by State approved waste disposal firms. Pumped material shall be disposed of at a Regional FOG Disposal Facility. Pumping shall include the complete removal of all contents, including floating materials, wastewater and settled sludge. Decanting back into the FOG Interceptor shall not be permitted. FOG interceptor cleaning shall include scraping excessive solids from the wall, floors, baffles and all piping.
- (h) The Contact Person shall be responsible for the cost and scheduling of all installation and maintenance of FOG Pretreatment System components. Installation and maintenance required by the Agent shall be completed within the time limits as given below:

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Days from inspection to Correct Violation</u>
Equipment not registered	30 days
Operational/BMP violations	30 days
Installation violations (outdoor and indoor)	90 days

**Section 7. FOG Minimization**

- (a) The Contact Person shall make every practical effort to reduce the amount of FOG contributed to the sewer system.
- (b) Renderable FOG shall not be disposed of, in any sewer or FOG Interceptor. All renderable FOG shall be stored in a separate, covered, leak-proof, Renderable FOG Container, stored out of reach of vermin, and collected by a renderer.
- (c) Small quantities of FOG scraped or removed from pots, pans, dishes and utensils shall be directed to the municipal solid waste stream for disposal.
- (d) FPE shall adopt BMPs for handling sources of floatable FOG originating within their facility. A notice shall be permanently posted at a prominent place in the facility-advising employees of the BMPs procedures to be followed. The City may render advice regarding the minimization of waste.

- (e) FPE whose operations cause or allow excessive FOG to discharged or accumulate in the Collection System shall be liable to the Authority for costs related to City service calls for line blockages, line cleanings, line and pump repairs, etc. including all labor, materials, and equipment. If the blockage results in a Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) and the Authority are penalized for the SSO, the penalty may be passed along to the FPE. These costs or penalties are in addition to any other remedies available to the Authority under these regulations or other provisions of state law.

### **Section 8. Vehicle Service Facilities**

- (a) Oils, greases, fuels, solvents, aqueous cleaners, or radiator fluids (including radiator flushing wastewater) shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer.
- (b) No wastes, including rinse water, from engine or parts cleaning may be discharged to the sanitary sewer. Wastewater from engine and parts cleaning must be either recycled in a closed-loop recycling system or hauled off-site for proper disposal.
- (c) Floor drains in work areas are prohibited unless a wastewater discharge permit has been obtained or the drain(s) is located in areas used exclusively for exterior vehicle washing. In new and remodeled vehicle service facilities, floor drains are prohibited except areas exclusively for exterior vehicle washing.
- (d) Exterior vehicle washing using detergents or cleaners must be conducted on an approved wash pad. The wash pad should be sloped and bermed to prevent discharge to the storm drain and to prevent excess storm water from running to the pad area drain.
- (e) Waste disposal records, including hazardous waste manifests, must be kept on-site for three years and shall be made available to the Authority.

### **ARTICLE V**

#### **DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS REGARDING THE USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS**

- (a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters such as stormwater, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or cooling water to any sanitary sewer.
- (b) Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated by the Authority as combined sewers or storm sewers and discharged to a watercourse in accordance with all applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.
- (c) No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a POTW whether or not the user is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other Federal or State Pretreatment Standards or requirements. A user shall not contribute the following substances to any POTW:



- a. Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the Collection System (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter.
- b. Solids or viscous substances that may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the POTW, including substances such as, but not limited to, grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch, manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grinding or polishing wastes.
- c. Waters or wastes having a pH lower than (5.5) or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the POTW. The upper limit of pH for any industrial wastewater discharge shall be established under the dischargers State Discharge Permit.
- d. Waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids liquids, or gases which in the opinion of the Authority are in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant. A toxic pollutant shall include but not be limited to any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act, or as amended.
- e. Any noxious or malodorous sewage, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other sewage are sufficient to prevent entry into the Norwich Sewer System for their maintenance and repair.
- f. Waters or wastes which, by interaction with other sewage in the Norwich Sewer System releases obnoxious gases, forms suspended solids which interfere with the Collection System, or creates a condition which may be deleterious to structures and treatment processes or which may cause the effluent limitations of the POTW's NPDES Permit to be exceeded.
- g. Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation process where the POTW is pursuing a reuse and reclamation program. In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the facility to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act, any criteria, guidelines or regulations Recovery Act, Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

- h. Any substance which will cause or contribute to a violation of the POTW's NPDES Permit or the receiving water quality standards.
  - i. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment process employed or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the POTW effluent cannot meet the requirements of agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters. If there is any doubt as to amenability to biological treatment, experimental treatability studies are to be undertaken by the user at his/her expense to establish design parameters as required by the Authority.
- (d) The following described substances, materials, waters, or waste shall be limited in discharges to the Norwich Sewer System to concentrations or quantities which the Authority determines will not harm either the sewers, POTW, will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or will not otherwise endanger public property or constitute a nuisance. The Commissioner may set lower limitations if more severe limitations are necessary to meet the water quality standards of the receiving stream. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of sewage discharged to the Norwich Sewer System are as follows:
- a. Sewage having a temperature higher than 150°F (65°C).
  - b. Garbage that is not Properly Shredded Garbage or solid or viscous substances in quantities, or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow of the sewage works. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) horsepower or greater shall be subject to review and approval of the Authority. Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food.
  - c. Waters or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits which may be established by the Commissioner.
  - d. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Commissioner in compliance with all applicable state and federal regulations.
    - i. No user shall discharge or permit to be discharged any radioactive waste into Norwich Sewer System.
    - ii. Hospitals and specialized clinics for radiation treatment may discharge low level radioactive waste if discharged in strict conformity with applicable laws and regulations of the DEEP, or any other agency having jurisdiction.
  - e. Materials which exert or cause:
    - i. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

- ii. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
- iii. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine demand in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the POTW.
- iv. Unusual volume of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting a "slug" as defined in Article I
- v. Overflow from holding tanks or other receptacles storing organic wastes.

- vi. Waters or wastes containing any of the following in excess of the following limits:

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Concentration Parts/Million (mg/l)</i>
1. Ammonia as N	20
2. Arsenic as As	0.05
3. Barium as Ba	5.0
4. Boron as B	5.0
5. Cadmium	0.1
6. Calcium as Ca	400
7. Chloride as Cl	500
8. Chromium (Cr + 6)	0.1
9. Chromium (Total)	1.0
10. Copper as Cu	1.0
11. Cyanides as CN (amenable)	0.1
12. Dissolved solids	600
13. Fluoride as F	5.0
14. Lead	0.1
15. Magnesium as Mg	100
16. Manganese as Mn	5.0
17. Mercury	0.01
18. Nickel	1.0
19. Phenol as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0.1
20. Potassium as K and Na combined	500
21. Settable solids	300
22. Silver	0.1
23. Sulfate as SO <sub>4</sub>	250
24. Sulfide as S	1.0
25. Suspended solids	300
26. Tin	2.0
27. Total Nitrogen	100
28. Zinc as Zn	1.0

All metals, except where indicated otherwise, are to be measured as total metals.

- (e) All industries discharging into the Norwich Sewer System shall perform such monitoring of their discharge as the Authority or its agents may reasonably require, including installation use, and maintenance of monitoring equipment, keeping records and reporting the results of such monitoring to the Authority. Such records shall be made available to other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over discharges to the receiving waters.

In accordance with Section 22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended, a permit from the Commissioner of Environmental Protection is required prior to the discharge of any industrial wastewater of any quantity, or any new domestic wastewater flow in excess of 5,000 gallons per day through any individual building sewer to the Norwich Sewer System.

A potential discharger must submit a permit application to the DEEP not later than 90 days prior to the anticipated date of initiation of the proposed discharge.

- (f) For waters or wastes containing any substance or possessing any characteristic enumerated in Subsection (c) of this Article which are discharged or proposed to be discharged to the public sewers and which in the judgment of the Authority may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Authority may:
  - a. Refuse to accept the wastes or prohibit further discharge of such wastes.
  - b. Require pretreatment or equalization to an acceptable condition for discharge to the Norwich Sewer System.
  - c. Require additional payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes (note: the user shall be responsible for all sampling and testing which the Authority determines necessary to monitor said waste).
  - d. Wastes which fall into any of the above categories must be reviewed by DEEP and the choice as to which of the three alternatives is available to the user in each case must receive the approval of the Authority.

When the Authority authorizes a discharge to the Norwich Sewer System conditioned upon pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of all equipment shall be conducted by the user and shall be subject to the review and approval of the Authority. Such facilities shall conform to all applicable codes, regulations, and laws.

- (g) The CPO shall have the right to reject the discharge of any wastes; or, require more stringent effluent limitations than required by the user's Section 25-54i permit, the decisions of the Commissioner notwithstanding.
- (h) Where pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided or required for any sewage, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner(s) at his/her expense.
- (i) When required by the Authority, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observations, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such structure, when required, shall be accessible and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioner. The sampling structure shall be located at a point along the industrial waste obtained prior to its being diluted by domestic wastewater in the building sewer. The structure shall be installed by the owner at his/her expense and shall be maintained by him/her so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
- (j) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this regulation shall be determined by a licensed laboratory in accordance

with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association, or in accordance with test procedures approved by the Authority, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manholes in the Norwich Sewer System to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall to be carried out by the user as required using methods acceptable to the CPO to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property. The CPO shall designate whether twenty-four (24) hour composites of all outfalls of a premise are appropriate or whether grab samples should be taken. Sampling methods, location, times, durations, and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis subject to the stipulations and general conditions of the discharger's State Discharge Permit.

- (k) No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the (municipality) and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the (municipality) for treatment, provided that such agreements do not contravene any requirements of existing State or Federal Regulations and are compatible with any User Charge and Industrial Cost Recovery System in effect.
- (l) Upon the promulgation of the National Categorical Pretreatment Standard for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal Standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under these regulations for sources in that subcategory, shall supersede the limitations imposed under these regulations.
- (m) No user shall increase the use of process water in an attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in any specific pollutant limitations which may be developed by the Commissioner.
- (n) Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by these regulations. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or user's own cost and expense. The Commissioner may require that plans showing facilities and operating procedures be submitted for review and approval prior to construction of the facilities.
  - a. Following any discharge, the user must immediately notify the Authority and within five (5) days shall submit to the Authority and the Commissioner a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, aquatic plants, the environment or any other damage to persons or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by these regulations or other applicable law.

- b. If a user has employees, then a notice shall be permanently posted advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall insure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

**ARTICLE VI**  
**PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE**

No person shall break, damage, destroy, deface, uncover, tamper with or remove any equipment or materials which are a part of the Collection System, POTW, or any portion used by the Authority for the purposes of making waste examinations and waste flow measurements or monitoring. Only persons authorized by the General Manager or his/her designee will be allowed to uncover, adjust, maintain, and remove such equipment and materials.

**ARTICLE VII**  
**RESPONSIBILITY OF SEWERS, DRAINS, AND OWNERSHIP**

The Norwich Sewer and Storm Sewer System is divided into three (3) components:

- (1) City owned main line sewer or drain – The City owned main line sewer or storm drain consists of all main line piping, manholes, structures, and appurtenances located within the publicly owned right-of-way or City easements but excludes Privately Maintained Sewer lines described in subsection (2) of this Article VII. These facilities convey flow by gravity or pump flow. The City shall be responsible for maintenance, repair and installation of new and existing main line sewers and storm drains unless otherwise stipulated within these regulations.
- (2) Privately Maintained Sewer – The privately maintained sewer consists of the pipe from the building to the City owned main line sewer, including the connection with the main line sewer at the “Y” branch or saddle connection through to the internal face of the building foundation. This portion of the building sewer is the responsibility of the property owner, who is responsible for costs associated with the furnishing, installation, repair, maintenance and replacement of this pipeline. A privately maintained building sewer line is not a drain lateral connected to the City owned storm drainage system. The City owns the portion of the Privately Maintained Sewer that lies within the public right of way; the property owner owns all other portions of the Privately Maintained Sewer.
- (3) Privately Maintained drains – A privately maintained drain line consists of the pipe from an inflow source (e.g., roof leader, driveway drain, sump pump, etc.) located on private property to the City owned main line storm drain, including the connection with the City owned main line storm drain. The property owner is responsible for installation, repair, maintenance and replacement costs associated with this connection up to and including the connection with the City owned main line storm drain.

**ARTICLE VIII**  
**POWERS AND AUTHORITY**

The Authority and its duly authorized employees and agents, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this regulation. While performing the necessary work in private properties, such duly authorized employees or agents of the Authority shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the user.

The Authority and its authorized employees and agents a bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Authority holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of repair and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done if full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property.

**ARTICLE IX**  
**PENALTIES**

Any User, who violates any provision of these regulations, a condition of a permit, or applicable State or Federal laws or regulations, may be subject to enforcement action by the General Manager of the Authority or his/her designee as follows:

**Section 1. Notice of Violation (NOV)**

Whenever the General Manager or his/her designee determines that a User has violated or is violating these regulations, a Permit, or any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained in these regulations, a Permit or any other Pretreatment Requirement, the General Manager or his/her designee may serve upon the User a written NOV which shall be addressed to the authorized representative of the User and shall set forth the date and the nature of the violation. Within thirty (30) days of the date of the NOV, the User shall submit a written account of the reason for the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof to the General Manager or his/her designee and shall schedule a meeting with the General Manager or his/her designee. Submission of the plan does not relieve the User from liability for any violations occurring either before or after receipt of the NOV.

**Section 2. Consent Agreements**

The General Manager or his/her designee is authorized to enter into consent agreements or other similar documents establishing agreements with Users not in compliance. Such agreements or documents will include specific actions to be taken by a User to correct noncompliance within a specific time period and may be titled "Consent Order" or "Consent Agreement". Similar documents shall have the same force and effect as Consent Orders and Administrative Orders issued.

**Section 3. Emergency Suspension**

The General Manager or his/her designee may revoke a User's Permit or right to discharge to the Norwich Sewer System if, in the discretion of the General Manager, such a revocation or suspension is necessary in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the public health and welfare or to the environment, or which



interferes or may interfere with the operation of the POTW or which causes or may cause the POTW to violate or contribute to the violation of any condition of its NPDES Permit, Non-Discharge Permit, or its permit to incinerate or chemically stabilize sludge for land application.

#### **Section 4. Termination of Permits or Permission to Discharge**

The General Manager or his/her designee may revoke a wastewater discharge permit or permission to discharge for good cause, which may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Failure to accurately monitor and report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge;
- (b) Failure to report significant changes in operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
- (c) Refusal of reasonable access to the Users premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring;  
or
- (d) Violation of conditions of the Permit or permission to discharge, conditions of these regulations, or any applicable State and Federal regulations. Users whose permits are subject to revocation under this section will be notified of the proposed termination and may be offered an opportunity to show cause why the proposed action should not be taken.

#### **Section 5. Other Remedies**

The General Manager or his/her designee may use other available remedies to attempt to bring users into compliance including but not limited to:

#### **Section 6. Injunctive Relief**

Whenever a User is in violation of the provisions of these regulations, a permit issued hereunder or any provision thereof, or applicable law or regulation, the General Manager or his/her designee, may file a court action for the issuance of a restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the activities in question by the User in violation of the permit or ordinance.

#### **Section 7. Water Supply Severance**

Whenever a User is in violation of the provisions of these regulations, a permit issued hereunder, or provision thereof or applicable law or regulation, the General Manager or his/her designee may request that the respective county, district, city, town, or other entity providing water to the User, sever the user's water supply and re-connect the water supply only after satisfactory compliance with the user's permit or the provisions of these regulations.

#### **Section 8. Remedies Nonexclusive**

The remedies provided for in these regulations are not exclusive. The General Manager or his/her designee may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a User not in compliance. The General Manager or his/her designee may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the General Manager or his/her designee is specifically empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any non-compliant user.

**ARTICLE X**  
VALIDITY

The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of these regulations shall not affect the validity of any other part of these regulations which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

**ARTICLE XI**  
SEWER USE CHARGE

**Section 1.** Any building or premises used for residence or commercial purposes having any connection with the City of Norwich sewer system or otherwise discharging sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, water or other liquids, directly or indirectly into the Norwich's Sewer System shall pay a sewer use charge. The rate of this charge shall be fixed from time to time by the Authority and based on the actual use sufficient to operate and maintain the POTW (including the collection system) and replace critical components.

**Section 2.** In addition to a sewer use charge based on wastewater volume, industrial buildings or premises shall be subject to surcharges established by the Authority and based on wastewater strength. Sampling and testing of surcharged wastewaters shall be conducted at the sewer user's expense in accordance with procedures established by the Authority.

**Section 3.** In cases where the User shall have a private source or sources of water, the amount of water so used shall be metered at the expense of the property owner or user and the rate of the sewer use charge shall be annually fixed by the Authority. Users whose discharges exceed the volume of potable water purchased from the local water utility shall A) inform the Authority annually of the quantity of such discharges and B) shall bear the cost of installing and operating any wastewater metering equipment required by the Authority.

**Section 4.** Each sewer use charge levied pursuant to these regulations is hereby made as a lien upon the building or premises served by connection to the Norwich Sewer System. Any charges not paid within thirty days after due and payable shall be collected in the manner provided by the Norwich City Charter for collection of delinquent water bills.

**ARTICLE XII**  
DISCHARGE OF SEPTIC TANK MATERIALS

**Section 1.** Septic tank materials, for purposes of these regulations, include only wastewaters derived by pumping or draining septic tanks, cesspools, and other wastewater storage and treatment tanks and basins appurtenant to dwellings and commercial establishments which contain only sanitary or domestic wastes. Materials derived from pumping or draining industrial wastewater storage and treatment tanks or basins shall not be accepted in the Norwich Sewer System by the Authority except under the provisions of Article III of these Regulations.

**Section 2.** No septic tank, cesspool tank or other wastewater material collected outside the limits of the City of Norwich shall be disposed into any part of the Norwich Sewer System or treatment facilities unless written agreement to allow such discharge is approved by the Authority prior to disposal.

**Section 3.** Hours of discharge shall be between 7:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. Monday through Friday excepting holidays. Discharge at any other time shall be by special arrangement only and the hauler shall bear all associated overtime costs.

**Section 4.** A permit furnished by the Authority shall be filed before the initial discharge. Persons owning or operating vacuum-pump trucks or trucks hauling septage or other liquid waste transport trucks shall not discharge wastewater directly or indirectly from such trucks into the Norwich Sewer System unless such persons shall first have applied for and received permits from the Authority. All applicants for such permits shall complete such forms as required by the Authority, pay appropriate fees and agree in writing to abide by the provisions of these regulations and any special conditions or regulations established by the Authority. The owners or operators of such vehicles shall affix and display their permit numbers on the sides of vehicles used for such purposes. Such permits shall be valid for a period of five (5) years from date of issuance, provided that such permits shall be subject to revocation by the Authority for violation of any provision of these regulations or reasonable regulation established by the Authority. Such permits shall be limited to the discharge of sanitary sewage containing no waste from commercial grease traps or industrial waste. The General Manager or his/her designee or designee shall designate the locations and times where such trucks may discharge and may refuse to accept any truckload of waste in his/her absolute discretion where he/she determines that the waste could interfere with the effective operation of the Norwich Sewer System.

No person shall discharge any other holding tank waste or any other waste, including industrial waste, into the Norwich Sewer System unless they have applied for and has been issued an approval from the Authority or in the case of the Industrial discharger written approval from DEEP. Unless otherwise allowed under the terms and conditions of the permit, a separate permit must be secured for each separate discharge. The permit shall state the specific location of discharge, the time of day the discharge is to occur, the volume of the discharge, and shall limit the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the discharge. Such User shall pay any applicable charges or fees and shall comply with all conditions of the Permit issued by the Authority. The discharge of hazardous waste, as defined in Section 1004 of RCRA as codified in 40 CFR Part 261, into a public sewer or to the headworks of a POTW is prohibited.

No person shall operate a dumping station for the discharge of sanitary sewage from recreation vehicles into the Norwich Sewer System unless the User of the dumping station shall have first applied for and received a permit from the Authority. All applicants for such permits shall complete such forms as required by the Authority, pay appropriate fees and agree in writing to abide by the provisions of these regulations and any special conditions or regulations established by the Authority. These permits shall be issued only for approved facilities designed to receive sanitary sewage only.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to free waste haulers from additional requirements that maybe imposed by other municipal or state agencies.

**Section 5.** Fees for septic tank discharges shall be fixed from time to time by the Authority. Payment is due within thirty days from the time of disposal.

**ARTICLE XIII**  
SEWER EXTENSION BY DEVELOPERS

The Authority may allow private developers or contractors to install their own lateral sewers. This shall be at the sole option and discretion of the Authority and any such extension shall conform to the Sewer Construction Standards (As may be amended), rules and regulations set forth by the Authority.

**ARTICLE XIV**  
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

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 other governmental agencies without restriction unless the User specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the General Manager or his/her designee that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the User and that such records are exempt from disclosure pursuant to the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act Such request must be asserted, in writing, at the time of the submission of the information or data.

All records and data submitted by a User – whether exempt from disclosure or not -- shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to these regulations, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Non-discharge permit and/or the related pretreatment programs. Such records or data shall also be available for the use by EPA, the State or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. In no event shall wastewater constituents and characteristics be treated as confidential information.

All records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to officials of the Authority, DEEP, and EPA upon request.

**ARTICLE XV**  
CONFLICTS

Nothing in these regulations is intended to displace or modify any other legal requirements including standards or prohibitions established by Federal, State or local law so long as Federal, state, or local requirements are not less stringent than the requirements set forth in these regulations.