

## **Sewers and Sewage Disposal Ordinance**

### **Chapter 19, Utilities, Article III, Sewers and Sewage Disposal, Divisions 1-5**

#### **DIVISION 1. – GENERALLY**

##### **Sec. 19-41. - Definitions.**

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

*BOD* (denoting biochemical oxygen demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees Celsius, expressed in milligrams per liter.

*Borough Clerk* shall mean the appointed clerk of the borough.

*Borough Engineer* shall mean the appointed engineer of the borough.

*Building Drain* shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge of soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and surveys it to the building sewer, such building sewer beginning three (3) feet outside the outer face of the building wall, or on the street side of the trap installed in accordance with the borough's plumbing code.

*Building Sewer* shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

*Combined Sewer* shall mean a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.

*Contact Person* shall mean the individual responsible for overseeing daily operation of the Food Preparation Establishment and who is responsible for overseeing the Food Preparation Establishment's compliance with the FOG Pretreatment Program.

*FOG - Fats, Oil and Grease* shall mean any fats, oils and grease generated from the food preparation process as identified by the most current EPA method as listed in 40-CFR 136.3.

*FOG Interceptor* shall mean a passive tank installed outside a building and designed to remove fats, oil and grease from flowing wastewater while allowing wastewater to flow through it, and as further defined herein.

*FOG Recovery Unit* shall mean all active indoor mechanical systems designed to remove fats, oil and grease by physical separation from flowing wastewater, as further defined herein.

*FOG Pretreatment System* shall mean properly installed and operated FOG Interceptors, FOG Recovery Units, and other alternate system as approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority.

*Food Preparation Establishments* shall mean Class III and IV food service establishments and any other facility discharging fats, oil and grease above the effluent limits in Section 5(c)(2) of the Department of Environmental Protection's *General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewater Associated with Food Preparation Establishments* such as but not limited to restaurants, hotel kitchens, hospital kitchens, school kitchens, bars, factory cafeterias and clubs.

*Garbage* shall mean the solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

*Health Officer* shall mean the appointed health officer of the borough or his authorized representative.

*Industrial Wastes* shall mean the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing process, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

*Inflow* shall mean any stormwater or groundwater flow from a building that is connected directly to the sewer system.

*Natural outlet* shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or ground water.

*Non-renderable Fats, Oils and Grease* shall mean fats, oils, and grease generated from food preparation processes that have been contaminated during the food preparation process thereby prohibiting this material from being rendered.

*Notification of Approved Alternate FOG Pretreatment System* shall mean written notification from the Water Pollution Control Authority for authorization to install and/or operate an alternate FOG Pretreatment System.

*pH* shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in moles per liter of solution.

*Plumbing Inspector* shall mean the appointed plumbing inspector of the borough or his authorized representative.

*Properly Shredded Garbage* shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch.

*Public Sewer* shall mean a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and is controlled by public authority.

*Renderable FOG* shall mean uncontaminated fats, oils and grease from the food preparation process that can be used as a source of material that is free of impurities and can be recycled into products such as animal feed and cosmetics.

*Renderable FOG Container* shall mean a closed, leak-proof container for the collection and storage of food grade fats, oil and grease.

*Regional FOG Disposal Facility* shall mean a publicly owned treatment works or privately owned treatment works that is permitted by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection for the separation and disposal by incineration or other methods of FOG from the wastewater of a facility.

*Sanitary Sewer* shall mean a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not admitted.

*SD* shall mean the sewer operation and maintenance group of the street department.

*Sewage* shall mean a combination of water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground and surface waters may be unintentionally present.

*Sewage Treatment Plant* shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating domestic wastes plus approved quantities of industrial wastes.

*Sewer* shall mean pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

*Sewage System* shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

*Slug* shall mean 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 or more than five (5) times the average twenty-four-hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

*Storm drain* (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a pipe or conduit which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

*Superintendent* shall mean the superintendent of water pollution control of the borough, or his authorized representative.

*Suspended solids* shall mean the solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

*Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA)* shall mean authorized representative of the Borough of Naugatuck.

\*Cross references - Flood erosion control board, 6 2-76 et seq.; water pollution control authority, 6 19-91 et seq. State law reference — Municipal waterworks systems, G.S. 6 7-234 ct seq.

*Toxic Substances* shall mean any substance, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, which, when discharged to the sewer system in sufficient quantities may tend to interfere with any sewage treatment process to constitute a hazard to human beings or animals, or to inhibit aquatic life in receiving waters of the effluent from the sewage treatment plant.

*Watercourse* shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

(Code 1973, 6 26-61)

**Sec. 19-42. - Protection from damage.**

No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is part of the sewage system.

(Code 1973, 6 26-66)

**Sec. 19-43. - Powers and authority of inspectors.**

- (a) The plumbing inspector, the borough engineer, the health officer, the superintendent, members of the sewer authority, and other duly authorized employees of the borough bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this article. The borough shall have no authority to inquire into any processes beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.
- (b) While performing the necessary work on private property referred to in subsection (a) of this section the superintendent or other duly authorized employees or representatives of the borough shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the borough employees or representatives and the borough shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by borough employees or representatives and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in section 19-72.
- (c) The superintendent and other duly authorized employees or representatives of the borough bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the borough hold a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage system lying within the easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

(Code 1973, 6 26-67)

**Sec. 19-44. - Penalties.**

- (a) Any person found to be violating any provision of this article, except section 19-42, shall be served by the borough with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The

offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

- (b) Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in accordance with section 1-7.
- (c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall become liable to the borough for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the borough by reason of such violation.

(Code, 6 26-68)

**Sec. 19-45 – 19-60. - Reserved.**

**DIVISION 2. – PUBLIC SANITARY SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS**

**Sec. 19-61. - Use of public sewers required.**

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the borough or in any area under the jurisdiction of the borough, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.
- (b) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the borough, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(Code 1973, § 26-62 (a), (b))

**Sec. 19-62. - Privies, privy vaults, etc.**

Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for disposal of sewage.

(Code 1973, § 26-62 (c))

**Sec. 19-63. - Connection to public sewer required.**

- (a) The owner of any house, building, or property used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the borough and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the borough, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper sewer in accordance with the provisions of this division, within ninety (90) days after the date of official notice to do so, provided that the public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet of the property line.
- (b) The developer of any property or subdivision of three (3) or more building lots situated within the borough whose property line, at any point, is within five hundred (500) feet of an existing or future public sanitary sewer is hereby required, at his expense, to install suitable toilet facilities in all houses or buildings located on such building lots, and to connect such facilities directly to the proper public sewer in

accordance with the provisions of this division. Prior to installation of the required sewers, the developer shall apply to the water pollution control authority for a permit, and apply to the borough engineer for an inspection. There shall be a one-week notice to the borough engineer prior to the need for an inspector. The inspector shall be on the job at all times during construction. The application shall be supplemented by plans, specifications, and other information as deemed necessary by the borough engineer. Upon approval of the permit, the applicant shall enter into a contract with the borough to reimburse the borough for inspection by the borough engineer.

- (c) The discharge of sewage, industrial, and other wastes generated on or discharged from real property lying outside the bounds of the borough into the borough sewage system shall be made only with express consent of the borough and upon issuance of a permit setting forth the terms and conditions for such discharge.

(Code 1973, § 26-62(d)-(f))

**Sec. 19-64. - Private disposal systems.**

- (a) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of section 19-48(a) the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewer disposal system complying with the provisions of this section.
- (b) Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the health officer. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the Borough, which the applicant shall supplement by plot plans, certified by a professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the health officer. A permit and inspection fee shall be paid to the borough at the time the application is filed.
- (c) Use of private sewage disposal system shall not commence until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the health officer. He shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the health officer when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within forty-eight (48) hours of the receipt of notice by the health officer.
- (d) The type, capacity, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the state department of health. No permit shall be issued for any private sewage disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.
- (e) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewer disposal system, as provided in section 19-48(a), a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within ninety (90) days, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

- (f) The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the borough.
  - (g) No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the borough.
  - (h) Any person proposing a new discharge into the public sewer system or a substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants that are being discharged into the public sewer system shall notify the Director of the Water Pollution Control Authority at least forty-five (45) days prior to the proposed change or connection.
- (1) A person intending to connect a sanitary sewer lateral from his property to the public sewer shall first obtain a permit to connect from the Engineering Department. The application shall be made on forms provided by the Engineering Department, and it shall be accompanied by a sketch or plan showing the proposed installation in sufficient detail to enable the Engineering Department to determine that the proposed installation meets the requirements of this regulation and other applicable specifications, codes, and laws. The application shall be signed by the owner of the premises to be served or his authorized agent and by the qualified contractor who has been chosen to perform the work of installing and connecting the lateral to the public sewer. 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 by the new parties in interest.
  - (2) A connection to the public sewer will be made only after the building's plumbing has been approved by the Town Building Inspector in order to insure that minimum standards are met for the installation. A house trap and fresh air vent shall be in good working order. No trench containing a building drain or connection to the sanitary sewer shall be backfilled until the Engineering Department has completed an inspection of and approved the work. The water level in the trench shall be maintained at a level below the sewer connection is being made and until such time as it has been inspected, approved and backfilled. The contractor shall notify the Engineering Department 24 hours before starting any work authorized under this permit.
  - (3) Permits to connect to the public sewer may be revoked and annulled by the Engineering Department for such cause and at such time as he may deem sufficient. All other parties in interest shall be held to have waived the right to claim damages from the municipality or its Agents on account of such revocation.

(Code 1073, § 19-63) Cross Reference—Licenses, permits and miscellaneous business regulations, Ch. 12.

**Sec. 19-65. - Building sewers and connections.**

- (a) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any building sewer, public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the borough engineer.

- (b) There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits for residential and commercial service, producing only sanitary sewage, and for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the borough. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the borough engineer. A permit and inspection fee for either class of building sewer permit shall be paid to the borough at the time the application is filed.
- (c) No building sewer shall be constructed within 25 feet of a water supply well. If the building sewer is constructed within 25-75 feet of a water supply well, it shall be constructed in accordance with all applicable guidelines promulgated by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.
- (d) All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the borough for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- (e) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except where an industrial complex, commercial or multiple dwelling installation has provided a private sewer system on its own property to drain several buildings to an interceptor for discharge by gravity or pumping to the borough sewer. This type of building sewer connection shall be approved by the borough engineer.
- (f) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the borough engineer, to meet all requirements of this division.
- (g) All underground building sewers shall be Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) SDR 26 unless otherwise approved by the borough engineer. All pipe must conform with the latest specifications for sewer pipe as established by the borough engineer.
- (h) New building sewers shall be at least six (6) inches in diameter and shall have a minimum slope of one-eighth inch per foot with cleanouts not less than every 75-ft., unless approved by the borough engineer. Non-seize grease suitable for use with PVC fittings shall be applied to the cleanout cap.
- (i) Transition couplings for joining existing concrete, ductile iron, cast iron reinforced concrete, vitrified clay or asbestos cement pipe to new PVC pipe shall be shielded couplings made of chemical resistant elastomeric plastic with corrosion resistant stainless-steel clamp bands and shall be sized to fit the outside diameters of the pipes being joined.
- (j) Couplings shall conform to ASTM C1460 and C564 and shall be Fernco 1000RC series, Flex Seal MR02, MR06 or 51 or equal.
- (k) Whenever 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 public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building



drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer. Duplex lift systems shall be provided for commercial and industrial buildings.

- (l) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain, which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.
- (m) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the borough engineer or other applicable rules and regulations of the borough. All such connections shall be made gastight, watertight, and root proof. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the borough engineer before installation.
- (n) The applicant for a building sewer permit shall notify the borough engineer when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the borough engineer.
- (o) All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the borough.
- (p) House connection detail shall be in accordance with Appendix I.
- (q) An approved backwater (check) valve shall be installed in the building drain or sewer pipe to prevent backflow of sewage in the buildings where the invert of the pipe entering the structure is below the elevation of the manhole cover of the next upstream manhole in the public sewer.
- (r) Within thirty days following a sewage backup into a building caused from a blockage or deficiency in the public sewer system, an approved backwater (check) valve shall be installed in the building drain or sewer pipe to prevent backflow of sewage in the buildings.
- (s) No building sewer shall be constructed within 25 feet of a water supply well. If a building sewer is constructed within 25-75 feet of a water supply well it shall be constructed in accordance with all applicable guidelines promulgated by the Commissioner.
- (t) Building sewers shall be constructed with a minimum of 10-foot horizontal clearance from potable water lines. In locations where horizontal clearance is not possible the sewer shall be laid at least 18-inches below the water line.
- (u) Suitable Building sewer cleanouts shall be placed at the property line and adjacent to each bend and intervals not exceeding 75-feet.
- (v) 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.

- (w) Building sewers shall be laid within the limits of the same property served unless easements are obtained and approval is received by the WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY.

(Code 1973, § 19-50)

Editor's note — Appendix I is included at the end of this division.

Cross reference — Licenses, permits and miscellaneous business regulations, Ch. 12.

If soft bottom is encountered, 'Z4" stone will be used to stabilize bed of pipe as directed. Pipe to be bedded on suitable material to line and grade. No voids will be permitted under pipe during installation.

**Secs. 19-66 - 19-80. - Reserved.**

### **DIVISION 3. – PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER DISCHARGE RESTRICTIONS**

#### **Sec. 19-81. - Discharge of unpolluted waters to sanitary sewers prohibited.**

- (a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.
- (b) Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such drains as are specifically designated to such drains as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the borough engineer. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the borough engineer, to a storm water or natural outlet.

(Code 1973, § 26-65 (a), (b))

- (c) Dwellings, buildings and structures with sump pumps or footing tiles (French drains) or drains shall have a permanently installed discharge line, which shall not at any time discharge water into the sanitary sewer system, except as provided herein. A permanent installation shall be one, which provides for year-round discharge capability to either the outside of the dwelling, building or structure, or is connected to a borough storm sewer or natural outlet. It shall consist of a rigid discharge line without valving or quick connections for altering the path of discharge, or a system otherwise approved by the borough Engineer or an approved borough official. Stormwater discharged to the outside of the dwelling shall not be directed to or enter sidewalks or public streets where it can cause flooding or freeze in winter.
- (1) Any person, firm or corporation having a roof surface, groundwater sump pump, footing tile or drain, swimming pool, cooling water or unpolluted industrial process water now connected and/or discharging into the sanitary sewer system shall disconnect or remove the same. Any disconnects, openings, or defects in the sanitary sewer system shall be closed or repaired in an effective, workmanlike manner with the proper permits and may be inspected by a representative of the borough.

- (2) All new structures with sumps for which a building permit is issued shall be plumbed to the outside of the dwelling to discharge elsewhere on property or connected to a storm sewer system, if available, before a certificate of occupancy is issued except upon borough approval. Discharge may be made to privately or publicly owned infiltration basins or storm sewer systems. Discharges to the public storm system requires a permit.
- (d) In accordance with Section 25-54i of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended, a permit from the Commissioner of Environmental Protection is required prior to the initiation of a discharge of any of the following wastewaters to a public sewer:
  - (1) Industrial wastewater of any quantity.
  - (2) Domestic sewage in excess of 5,000 gallons per day through any individual building sewer to a public sewer.

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

- (e) All industries discharging into a public sewer shall perform such monitoring of their discharge as required by the Commissioner in any State Discharge Permit issued pursuant to Section 25-54i of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, including, but not limited to, installation, use, and maintenance of monitoring equipment, keeping records and reporting the results to the Commissioner. Such records shall be made available upon request of the Commissioner of Environmental Protection or the Director of the Water Pollution Control Authority.
- (f) Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this ordinance. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or user's own cost and expenses. The Commissioner of Environmental Protection or the Director of the Water Pollution Control Authority may require that plans showing facilities and operating procedures be submitted for review and approval prior to the construction of the facilities.
  - Within 24 hours following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the Director of the Water Pollution Control Authority and the Commissioner a verbal report and within 5 calendar days, he shall submit 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 Water Pollution Control Facility, fish kills, aquatic plants, or any other damage to persons or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability, which may be imposed by this ordinance or other applicable law.

(A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. The Borough of Naugatuck shall insure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

**Secs. 19-82. - Prohibited discharges to public sewers.**

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

- (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel, oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas;
- (2) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any 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, including but not limited to cyanides in excess of 1mg/l as CN and chromium VI in excess of mg/l in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer;
- (3) Any sewage wastes having a pH lower than 6.5 or higher than 9.6 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the sewage works. The upper limit of pH for any industrial wastewater discharge shall be established under the dischargers Sate Discharge Permit.
- (4) Solid or viscous substances in quantities of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
- (5) Any substance which will cause the Water Pollution Control Facility to violate its NPDES Permit or the receiving water quality standards.

(Code 1973, § 26-65c)

**Sec. 19-83. - Discharge of certain wastes restricted.**

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the borough that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming an opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the borough will give consideration to such factors as the quantity of waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials and construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

- (1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit or sixty-five (65) degrees Celsius;
- (2) Any waters or wastes containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, 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 fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit or zero and sixty-five (65) degrees Celsius;

- (3) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinders equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower or greater shall be subject to review and approval of the borough engineer.
- (4) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances, which exceed the limits established by the borough. Any waters or wastes containing an aggregate of ten (10) mg/l of the above heavy metals shall be raised to a pH of between 8.0 and 9.5;
- (5) Any waters or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement to such a degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment plant exceeds the limits established by the borough.
- (6) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste-or-odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding the limits which may be established by the borough as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of state, federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters;
- (7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed the limits established by the borough in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;
- (8) Materials which exert or cause:
  - (a) Unusual concentration of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, fuller's earth or lime residues) or dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride or sodium sulfate);
  - (b) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions);
  - (c) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works;
  - (d) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting a slug;
- (9) Waters or wastes containing substances, which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes, employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such a degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

(Code 1973, § 26-65(d))

**Sec. 19-84. - Action of borough upon discharge of wastes having deleterious effect upon sewerage works, etc.**

If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, discharging to the sewage treatment plant contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in section 19-58 and which in the judgment of the borough may have a deleterious effect upon the sewerage works, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the borough may:

- (1) Reject the wastes
- (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition before discharge to the public sewers;
- (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; or
- (4) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of section 19- 74 of this section.

(Code 1973, § 26/65(e))

**Sec. 19-85. - Pretreatment equipment, facilities.**

- (a) If the borough permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plans and equipment shall be subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.
- (b) Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(Code 1973, § 26-65 (g))

**Sec. 19-86. - Interceptors.**

Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided by the owner at his expense when, in the opinion of the borough, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the borough and shall be located as to be ready and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(Code 1973, § 26-65 (I))

**Sec. 19-87. - Control manholes.**

When required by the borough, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. An approved valve or gate shall also be provided in the manhole to prevent the industrial waste from being discharged into the borough sewerage system if it becomes necessary for the borough to reject the industrial waste in accordance with section 19-69. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved

by the borough. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(Code 1973, § 26-65(h))

**Sec. 19-88. - Measurements, tests and analyses.**

All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this division shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of Standards Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at the control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by the borough with such assistance as is necessary for the industry using customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property.

(Code 1973, § 26-65(i))

**Sec. 19-89. - Permit required for industrial wastes.**

All establishments discharging industrial wastes into the borough's sewerage system shall obtain a permit from the borough. Acceptable average and peak rates of flow and concentrations of pollutants shall be as determined by the borough.

(Code 1973, § 26-65 (j))

Cross reference — Licenses, permits and miscellaneous business regulations, Ch. 12.

**Sec. 19-90. - Special agreement with industrial concerns.**

No statement contained in this division shall be construed as preventing any special agreement between the borough and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength, volume or character may be accepted by the borough for treatment, subject to payment, therefore, by the industrial concern.

(Code 1973 § 26-65(k))

**Sec. 19-91. - Reserved.**

**Sec. 19-92. - Fats, oils and grease pretreatment.**

The purpose of this section is to outline the wastewater pretreatment requirements for Food Preparation Establishments and other commercial facilities that discharge fats, oils and grease in their wastewater flow. All new and existing facilities that generate and discharge fats, oils and grease in their wastewater flow shall install, operate and maintain a FOG pretreatment system. The requirements of this section shall supplement and be in addition to the requirements of the Borough of Naugatuck's Sewer Use Ordinance.

(Adopted by WPCA 8/1/2009)

**Sec. 19-93. - Application to install a FOG pretreatment system.**

- (a) FOG Pretreatment Systems shall be provided for all new and existing Food Preparation Establishments, including restaurants, cafeterias, diners, and similar non-industrial facilities using food preparation processes. FOG Pretreatment Systems shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units.

- (b) All new Food Preparation Establishments or Establishments that change ownership as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority shall submit an application to install a FOG Pretreatment System prior to opening the facility. The FOG System must be installed and functioning within 30 days of the application approval date.
- (c) All existing Food Preparation Establishments, which require a new FOG Pretreatment System, as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority, shall submit an application for the installation of a new FOG Pretreatment System By July 1, 2010. The application shall be in accordance with Borough of Naugatuck's Sewer Use Ordinance. The approved FOG Pretreatment System shall be installed no later than July 1, 2011.
- (d) All existing Food Preparation Establishments, which have an existing FOG Pretreatment System, may, as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority, keep the existing FOG Pretreatment System in operation. Such facilities shall submit an application for an "Alternate FOG Pretreatment System" as described in {Section 6 C}. Such application shall be submitted By July 1, 2010.
- (e) All costs and related expenses associated with the installation and connection of the FOG Interceptor(s) or Alternate FOG Pretreatment System(s) shall be borne by the Food Preparation Establishment. The Food Preparation Establishment shall indemnify the Borough of Naugatuck and its Agents for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly occur due to the installation of the FOG Pretreatment System.
- (f) Applications to Install a FOG Pretreatment System or an "Alternate FOG Pretreatment System" shall be submitted on standard forms provided by the WPCA and shall be accompanied by a Fifty Dollar fee (\$50.00). A letter of intent or contract from the approved FOG cleaner/hauler shall be submitted as part of the application.

(Adopted by WPCA 8/1/2009)

**Sec. 19-94. - FOG discharge limits.**

- (a) No facility 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 Water Pollution Control Facility, as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority.

(Adopted by WPCA 8/1/2009)

**Sec. 19-95. - FOG 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 Water Pollution Control Authority per the Borough of Naugatuck's Sewer Use Ordinance, and subject to the requirements of all other applicable codes, ordinances and laws.



- (b) Except as provided by Section 19.96, the wastewater generated from Food Preparation Establishments shall be treated to remove FOG using a FOG Interceptor.
- (c) Every structure at the subject facility shall be constructed, operated and maintained, in a manner to ensure that the discharge of food preparation wastewater is directed solely to the FOG Interceptor, or Alternate FOG Pretreatment System. No valve or piping bypass equipment that could prevent the discharge of food preparation wastewater from entering appropriate treatment equipment shall be present.
- (d) The Contact Person at each Food Preparation Establishment shall notify the Water Pollution Control Authority when the FOG Pretreatment System is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the plumbing inspector, and/or Water Pollution Control Authority.
- (e) All applicable local plumbing/building codes shall be followed during the installation of the FOG Pretreatment System.

(Adopted by WPCA 8/1/2009)

**Sec. 19-96. - FOG interceptor requirements.**

1. The FOG Interceptor shall be installed on a separate building sewer line servicing kitchen flows and shall be connected only to those fixtures or drains which would allow fats, oils, and grease to be discharged. This shall include:
  - i. Pot sinks;
  - ii. Pre-rinse sinks;
  - iii. Any sink into which fats, oils and grease are likely to be introduced;
  - iv. Soup kettles or similar devices;
  - v. Wok stations;
  - vi. Floor drains or sinks into which kettles may be drained;
  - vii. Automatic hood wash units;
  - viii. Dishwashers without pre-rinse sinks; and
  - ix. Any other fixtures or drains that are likely to allow fats, oils and grease to be discharged.
2. No food grinder shall discharge to the FOG Interceptor.
3. No fixture or drain other than those listed in Paragraph (1) above shall be directly connected to the FOG Interceptor unless approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority.
4. An outdoor, FOG interceptor shall have a minimum depth of four (4) feet and a minimum detention time of:
  - i. At least twenty-four (24) hours of the maximum daily flow from the fixtures described in subparagraph (1) of this section based on water meter records or other methods of calculation as approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority, or

- ii. 1000 gallons, whichever is greater.
5. 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 one hundred eighty (180) square inches.
  6. FOG Interceptor shall be watertight and constructed of precast concrete, or other durable material. It shall be located so as to be accessible for convenient inspection and maintenance. No permanent or temporary structures or containers shall be placed directly over the FOG Interceptor. FOG Interceptors installed in areas subject to traffic shall be designed to accommodate traffic loading.
  7. FOG Interceptors constructed of precast concrete, shall meet the following requirements:
    - i. All concrete FOG Interceptors shall be fabricated using minimum 4,000-psi concrete per ASTM standards with four (4) to seven (7) percent air entrainment.
    - ii. The FOG Interceptor shall have a minimum liquid depth of thirty-six (36) inches, measured from the bottom of the tank to the outlet invert.
    - iii. The air space provided between the liquid height and the underside of the tank top shall be a minimum of eight (8) inches.
    - iv. All structural seams and/or lifting holes shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement or similar material and coated with a waterproof sealant. In areas where seasonal high ground water is at an elevation greater than the bottom of the FOG Interceptor, but below the top of the FOG Interceptor, the exterior top, sides and bottom shall be coated with a waterproof sealant creating a water tight condition for the tank. In areas where seasonal high ground water is at an elevation greater than the top of the FOG Interceptor, the exterior of the manhole extensions to grade shall be coated with a waterproof sealant creating a water tight condition for the extension.
    - v. The manhole cover shall be placarded with the warning "Entrance into the tank could be fatal".
    - vi. Voids between the FOG Interceptors walls and inlet and outlet piping shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement and coated with a waterproof sealant.
    - vii. The liquid capacity of the tank shall be marked on the top of the tank between the outlet access hole and the outlet wall or on the vertical wall between the top of the tank and the top of the outlet opening.
    - viii. The invert elevation of the inlet shall be between three (3) inches and six (6) inches above the invert elevation of the outlet.

8. All non-concrete septic tanks must be approved for use by the Water Pollution Control Authority.
9. Separate cleanout covers shall be provided over the inlet and outlet of the FOG Interceptor so as to provide easy access for inspection and cleaning. Cleanout ports shall be fitted with manhole extensions to grade. In areas subject to traffic, the extensions shall ductile iron frames and round manhole covers. Where concrete covers are used, the lid must either weigh a minimum weight of fifty-nine (59) pounds or contain a locking mechanism to prevent unauthorized entrance. The manholes, extensions, and inlet and outlet access holes to the FOG Interceptor shall have a minimum inside diameter of seventeen (17) inches.
10. The inlet and outlet piping shall be PVC meeting ASTM D 1785 Schedule 40 with rubber compression gaskets or solvent weld couplings. The joints must meet ASTM D 3212 specifications. The Water Pollution Control Authority may approve other piping materials for use. The minimum diameter of the inlet and outlet piping shall be four (4) inches. The inlet and outlet shall utilize a tee-pipe fitting on the interior of the FOG Interceptor. No caps or plugs shall be installed on the tee-pipes. The tee-pipe on the inlet and outlet shall extend to within twelve (12) inches of the bottom of the tank and at least five (5) inches above the static liquid level of the tank.
11. The FOG Interceptor shall be set level of a consolidated, stable base that has been mechanically compacted, with a minimum of six (6) inches of crushed stone so that no settling or tipping of the FOG Interceptor can occur. 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.
12. The outlet discharge line from the FOG Interceptor shall be directly connected to the municipal sanitary sewer.
13. 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.
14. The following minimum-separating distances shall be maintained between the FOG Interceptor and the items listed below:
  - 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. (Subject to Inland Wetland Commission Approval)
15. 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.

(Adopted by WPCA 8/1/2009)

**Sec. 19-97. - Alternate FOG Pretreatment System.**

- (a) When it is not practical for the Food Preparation Establishment to install an outdoor in-ground FOG Interceptor per Section 19-95, an Alternate FOG Pretreatment System may be utilized upon approval by the Water Pollution Control 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 Water Pollution Control Authority will approve these systems on a case-by-case basis. The Contact Person may be required to furnish analytical data demonstrating that FOG discharge concentrations do not exceed the limits established in this ordinance.
- (b) Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems shall consist of a FOG Recovery Unit meeting the requirements of Paragraph D of this section, unless there are special circumstances that preclude such installation, as approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority, and in accordance with Paragraph E of this section.
- (c) Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems shall meet the requirements of Section 19-95, Paragraphs A through E, and shall be installed immediately downstream of each of the fixtures and drains listed in Section 19-95 Paragraph F(1), and shall meet the requirement of Section 19-95 Paragraph F.(2) and (3).
- (d) Alternate FOG Pretreatment System Requirements.
  - (1) FOG Recovery Units shall be sized to properly pretreat the measured or calculated flows using methods approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority.
  - (2) FOG Recovery Units shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material such as stainless steel or plastic.
  - (3) Solids shall be intercepted and separated from the effluent flow using a strainer mechanism that is integral to the unit.
  - (4) The FOG Recovery Unit shall operate using a skimming device, automatic draw-off, or other mechanical/hard wired electrical means to automatically remove separated FOG. This automatic skimming device shall be controlled using a timer or level control. The operation of the automatic skimming device shall be field adjustable. The FOG Recovery Unit timer shall be set to operate the unit no less than once per day.

- (5) FOG Recovery Units shall be fitted with an internal or external flow control device to prevent the exceedance of the manufacturer's recommended design flow.
- (6) FOG Recovery Units shall be located to permit frequent access for maintenance, and inspection.

(e) Other Alternate FOG Pretreatment System

- (1) Other Alternate FOG Pretreatment Systems that do not meet the requirements of Section 19-95 Paragraph F or Section 19-96 Paragraph D, may be considered for approval by the Water Pollution Control Authority on a case-by-case basis. The application shall include:
  - i. Documented evidence that the proposed Alternate FOG Pretreatment System will not discharge FOG concentrations that exceed the discharge limits per Section 19-94.
  - 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 proposed 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 Water Pollution Control Authority, the Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be maintained on the premises. The plan shall be made available for inspection on demand by the Water Pollution Control Authority.
  - iv. A written FOG Minimization Plan, which shall include procedures for all Food Preparation Establishment employees to minimize FOG entering the wastewater collection system.
  - v. A description of a FOG Pretreatment Training Program for Food Preparation Establishment employees in FOG minimization procedures.
- (2) A Notification of Approved Alternate FOG Pretreatment System may be granted for a duration not to exceed three (3) years, with extensions, when demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Water Pollution Control Authority that the proposed Alternate FOG Pretreatment System, Operation and Maintenance Plan, FOG Minimization Plan and FOG Pretreatment Training Program are adequate to maintain FOG concentration in the wastewater discharge below the limits set in Section 19-94.

**Sec. 19-98. - Pretreatment equipment maintenance.**

- (a) The FOG Pretreatment System shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation, at the Food Preparation Establishment's expense.
- (b) The Contact Person shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal, by appropriate means, of the collected material removed from the FOG Pretreatment System.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The Contact Person shall determine the frequency at which its FOG Interceptor(s) shall be pumped according to the following criteria:
  - (1) The FOG Interceptor shall be cleaned by a subsurface sewage disposal cleaner whenever twenty-five (25) percent of the operating depth of the FOG Interceptor is occupied by fats, oils, grease, and settled solids, or a minimum of once every three (3) months, whichever is more frequent. Cleaning of FOG Interceptors 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.
  - (2) If the Contact Person can provide data demonstrating that less frequent cleaning of the FOG Interceptor will not result in a grease level in excess of twenty-five (25) percent of the operating depth of the FOG Interceptor, the Water Pollution Control 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 Grease Trap/Interceptor Cleaner indicating the grease level at each cleaning, and the FOG Interceptor maintenance log.
  - (3) A maintenance log shall be maintained on the premises and shall include the following information: dates of all activities, volume pumped, grease depth, grease trap/interceptor cleaner'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 Grease Trap/Interceptor Cleaner's receipts shall be made available to the Water Pollution Control Authority for inspection on demand. Interceptor cleaning and inspection records shall be maintained on file a minimum of five (5) years.
- (e) All material removed and hauled from FOG Pretreatment Systems must be performed by a subsurface sewage disposal cleaner or entity approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority. Pumped material shall be disposed of at a Regional FOG Disposal Facility.

- (f) The Contact Person shall be responsible for submitting maintenance reports to the Water Pollution Control Board every 2 years. Reports shall be submitted before July 1 in each odd year (2013, 2015, 2017, etc.). The Contact Person shall notify the WPCA within 30 days of changing approved FOG cleaner/haulers.
- (g) The Contact Person shall be responsible for the cost and scheduling of all actions needed to comply with Sections 19-92 through 19-98. The Contact Person shall be notified in writing of violations of this Article by the Water Pollution Control Authority. Actions to comply with these Sections shall be completed within the time limits as given below:

Violation Days from Inspection to Correct Violation

Equipment not registered: 30 days

Equipment not properly installed: 90 days

Major violations (outdoor and indoor): 30 days

Minor Violations: 90 days

- (h) If the required actions to comply with this article are not corrected within the time limits specified in Section 19-97 Paragraph F., the property owner may be fined an amount as determined by the WPCA not to exceed ten dollars a day until the violations are corrected. The maximum fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

(Adopted by WPCA 8/1/2009)

**Sec. 19-99. - FOG minimization.**

- (a) The Contact Person shall make every practical effort to reduce the amount of FOG contributed to the sewer system.
- (b) Renderable fats, oil and grease shall not be disposed of, in any sewer, septic tank or FOG Interceptor. All renderable fats, oil and grease 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.

(Adopted by WPCA 8/1/2009)

**DIVISION 4. – WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY**

**Sec. 19-100 - 19-120. - Reserved.**

**Sec. 19-121. Repealing clause.**

- (a) The water pollution control board is hereby abolished and all the powers, duties and authority, whether enumerated or implied are herewith transferred to the board of mayor and burgesses.
- (b) The borough clerk is hereby directed to ensure immediate publication of this division in any newspaper having circulation in the borough. (Amend. Of Aug. 4, 1998)

**Sec. 19-122. - Establishment and designation.**

The borough hereby reestablishes and designates the water pollution control authority as the Water Pollution Control Authority in said Borough of Naugatuck in order to replace the board of mayor and burgesses, which was designated as the water pollution control authority on August 4, 1998. Said water pollution control authority shall be empowered with all powers and duties conferred upon water pollution control authorities by the Connecticut General Statutes and said authority shall have all other powers and duties reasonably necessary to oversee the management of the borough wastewater facility and sludge incinerators and to administer and manage the sewer collection system as set forth herein.

(Code No. 111, 2-5-02)

**Sec. 19-123. - Members.**

- (a) The Naugatuck Water Pollution Control Authority shall consist of five (5) residents of voting age, of the borough, whom shall be appointed to said authority by nomination of the mayor and confirmed by the board of mayor and burgesses.
- (b) Upon adoption of the ordinance from which this section derives, there shall be appointed, one (1) member to serve for a term of one (1) year and until his successor shall be appointed and shall have qualified; one (1) member to serve for term of two (2) years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; one (1) member to serve for a term of three (3) years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; one (1) member to serve for a term of five (5) years and until his successor be appointed and qualified. Thereafter, upon expiration of each of the said original terms, each member shall be appointed to serve for a term of five (5) years from the date of said expiration and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Vacancies, however, created, shall be filled by nomination of the mayor and confirmed by the board of mayor and burgesses for the unexpired portion of the term of the member creating the vacancy.
- (c) The borough controller and the borough engineer shall serve as member's ex officio of the water pollution control authority without voting rights and their attendance will not be a factor in determining a quorum. A majority of the voting members of the water pollution control authority shall constitute a quorum.

(Ord. No. 111, 2-5-02)

**Sec. 19-124. - Reserved.**



**Sec. 19-125. - Specific powers.**

- (a) The water pollution control authority shall oversee the management of the borough wastewater facility and sludge incinerators and shall also be charged with administration of all facilities used for collection of wastewater received from residential, commercial, and industrial establishments within the borough, from the Towns of Middlebury and Oxford and from such other areas as are or may be connected to the pollution control facilities of the borough in the future.
- (b) The water pollution control authority shall also have all other powers vested in water pollution control authorities by the Connecticut General Statutes except that a sewer tax cannot be imposed by the authority without the approval of the borough.

(Ord. No. 111, 2-5-02)

**Sec. 19-126. - Preparation of budgets.**

- (a) The Water pollution control authority shall submit, on or before February 1<sup>st</sup> of each year, capital expenditure budgets for the collection, treatment, and disposal system for the forthcoming year for approval of the borough finance board.
- (b) The board of mayor and burgesses shall submit, on or before February 1<sup>st</sup> of each year, an annual operation and maintenance budget for the collection, treatment and disposal system for the forthcoming year for approval of the borough finance board. This budget will set forth estimate revenues and expenditures for the forthcoming year.
- (c) Expenditures for purposes designated in the annual budget shall not exceed the estimate for that item, but the water pollution control authority shall have the power to make additional expenditures for any item from the contingency fund of the water pollution control authority budget or transfer of unexpended funds from any item included in the budget to any other item.

(Ord. No. 111, 2-5-02)

**Sec. 19-127. - Rules and regulations.**

- (a) The water pollution control authority shall have the power to make and enforce regulations with the same effect as do ordinances for the operation of the sewage system and shall have the power to amend the same.
- (b) The water pollution control authority shall not have the power to discontinue or otherwise dispose of parts of the sewage system except for the purpose of replacement due to wear and obsolescence.
- (c) The water pollution control authority shall have the power to cause any person or municipality to discontinue operation and discharge into the sewer system if that person or municipality fails to comply with rules or regulations for the operation of the sewage system.

(Ord. No. 111, 2-5-02)

**Sec. 19-128. - Reserved.**

**Sec. 19-129. - Hiring of personnel.**

The water pollution control authority may appoint, engage or contract with professionally qualified personnel for such services, as it may deem necessary to oversee the management of the wastewater facility and sludge incinerators and to construct and operate a sewage system, within the limited of appropriations made, therefore, by the borough.

(Ord. No. 111, 2-5-02)

**Sec. 19-130. - Repealing clause.**

The water pollution control board created on August 4, 1998 is hereby abolished and all the powers, duties and authority, whether enumerated or implied are herewith transferred to the water pollution control authority of the borough.

(Ord. No. 111, 2-5-02)

**Secs. 19-131-19-135. - Reserved.**

**DIVISION 5. – RATES AND CHARGES**

**Sec. 19-136. - Sewer use charge; connection charge; permit fee, application fee.**

- (a) Any single-family dwelling unit owner shall pay to the borough an original sewer use charge for the privilege of connecting to the borough sanitary system the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00): which sum shall be payable to Borough of Naugatuck and submitted to the WPCA before any connection is made to the borough sewer system, and before any plumbing or building permit is issued or fee paid under the provisions of this Code.
- (b) Any owner of multiple dwellings, whether condominium units or apartments shall pay for each unit connection the sum as set out in subsection (a) of this section and the fee per unit type as listed:

1 Bedroom / Studio	\$1,500
2 Bedroom	\$3,000
3 or More Bedrooms	\$5,000

- (c) Any owner of a commercial or industrial building or structure not considered a single-family or a multiple dwelling shall pay for each unit connection the sum of five-thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) plus sixty cents (\$0.60) per square foot over 10,000 square feet under the same terms and conditions as set out in subsection (a) of this section. In addition, the borough reserves the right to implement a surcharge or fee reduction based on the estimated flow and composition of waste. An expansion or change of use of a building or structure will trigger a new fee determination; the owner shall be subject to a re-evaluation by the borough of the sewer connection rate.
- (d) Any owner of a hotel, motel and other lodging facilities shall pay the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) plus eight-hundred dollars (\$800.00) per sleeping unit under the same terms and conditions as set out in subsection (a) of this section.

- (e) Any residential detached building or accessory structure, excluding residential dwelling units, shall pay for each building connection the sum of one thousand five-hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) under the same terms and conditions as set out in subsection (a) of this section.
- (f) Any Sewer Connection outside of the borough limits shall pay an annual sewer usage fee of two-hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$275.00) under the same terms and conditions as set out in subsection (a) of this section. Rates are reviewed annually by the WPCA and subject to change based on costs to treat wastewater at the Naugatuck WWTP, or as established by an executed inter-municipal sanitary sewer agreement.

(Code 1973, § 26-33)