

Chapter 86  
**UTILITIES\***

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#### ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

**Secs. 86-1-86-30. Reserved.**

#### ARTICLE II. SEWERS; SEWAGE DISPOSAL

##### DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

**Secs. 86-31-86-50. Reserved.**

##### DIVISION 2. WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY

**Sec. 86-51. Established; designated.**

(a) The town hereby establishes a water pollution control authority in accordance with the provisions of G.S. ch. 103.

(b) The water pollution control authority shall be the town council.

(Code 1967, § 8-16.1)

**Sec. 86-52. Powers and duties.**

(a) *Generally.* The water pollution control authority shall have **all** those powers conferred by law, including those powers enumerated in G.S. ch. 103, on sewer authorities, including the power to establish and revise rules and regulations for the supervision, management, control, operation and use of a sewerage system, including rules and regulations prohibiting or regulating the discharge into a sewerage system of any sewage or any storm water runoff which, in the opinion of the water pollution control authority, will adversely affect any part or any process of the sewerage system.

(b) *Department of public works.* The department of public works shall, in accordance with the Charter and the General Statutes, and subject to the limitations of this section, have the control, management and supervision of the sanitary sewerage system, or portions of appurtenances thereof, now or hereafter owned or operated by the town and the water pollution control authority.

(c) *Personnel.* **The** water pollution control authority shall have the power to engage the services of engineers, bond counsel, other legal and fiscal advisors and such other qualified technical personnel as may be necessary to plan and construct the sewerage system.

(d) *Annual budget.* The water pollution control authority shall annually have prepared a budget setting forth estimated revenues and proposed expenditures at the same time, in the same form, and in the same manner for inclusion in the manager's budget as all other town offices, boards and commissions now or may hereafter be required to submit their budgets to such manager.

(e) *Accounting.* All accounting books and records for the water pollution control authority shall be kept and maintained by the same personnel who are responsible for keeping and maintaining the accounting records of the town, and such records shall be subject to the annual audit of the town as required by law.

(f) *Fee and rate setting.* On an annual basis no later than May 15, the water pollution control authority will propose sewer service fees and rates for the subsequent fiscal year. New sewer rates shall become effective following a public hearing and a majority vote of the WPCA approving such new rates not later than on July 1. The initial sewer fees and rates for the period of January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014 will be accepted by the WPCA December 1, 2013.

(Code 1967, § 8-16.2, Amended 2013)

Sec. 86-53. Authority to take land.

The water pollution control authority or its agents may enter upon and take and hold by purchase, condemnation or otherwise the whole or any part of any real property or interest therein which it determines is necessary or desirable for use in connection with any sewerage system.

(Code 1967, § 8-16.3)

Sec. 86-54. Authority to take over other systems.

The water pollution control authority is authorized to take over and operate, upon approval of both parties, and make part of any sewerage system of the town the whole or part of any existing private sewerage system and to contract with the owner thereof for proper compensation or allowance therefor in money or otherwise.

(Code 1967, § 8-16.4)

Sec. 86-55. Opening public grounds for construction.

The water pollution control authority is authorized to open the ground and to excavate in any streets, highways and public grounds, for the purpose of building, laying down, sinking and repairing such pipes, conduits, drains or sewers as may be required in connection with the sewerage system with the town.

(Code 1967, § 8-16.5)

Sec. 86-56. Authority to enter property served.

The water pollution control authority or its agents may, at all reasonable times, and upon written notice, enter all premises connected with such sewerage system, to examine the pipes, drains and fixtures thereon and order repair of the same to prevent waste.

(Code 1967, § 8-16.6)

**Sec. 86-57. Malicious damage to property.**

No person shall uncover, deface, or remove any manhole cover nor deposit solid waste of any kind in any sewer manhole or appurtenance.

Any person who willfully, wantonly, maliciously or negligently destroys or injures any pipe, conduit, appurtenance, equipment, machinery, embankment, masonry, building or structure, or other property held, owned or used by the town or for the purposes of this article in connection with such sewerage system, or commits any nuisance therein, shall be liable to the town in treble damages therefor, and shall be fined not more than \$250.00 or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both. (Code 1967, § 8-16.7, Amended 2013)

**Secs. 86-58-86-80. Reserved.**

**DIVISION 3. INSTALLATION,  
MAINTENANCE AND USE OF SANITARY  
SEWERS**

*Subdivision I. In General*

**Sec. 86-81. Definitions.**

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

*Acceptance:* As defined in Enfield Town Code, Chapter 86 and at the discretion of the Water Pollution Control Authority.

*Act:* The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251, et seq., also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended.

*Adjustment of Usage Charge:* The difference between a usage charge as determined in advance or by historical data and the usage charge as determined from actual, currently available usage data.

*Application:* A submission to the WCPA.

*Audit of Sewer Usage Charge:* A review of data, such as water meter readings, made at the end of the period for which a use charge was assessed, to determine if the use charge was estimated correctly.

*Authorized Representative of the User:* A person lawfully authorized to act on behalf of a user in matters relevant to these Regulations. Such persons shall be deemed to include, but shall not be limited to: (1) a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the user is a corporation; (2) the owner or operator of a facility from which a discharge originates; (3) a general partner or proprietor, if the user is a partnership or proprietorship respectively; (4) a managing member of a limited liability company (LLC); and (5) a duly authorized representative of a municipality or local body or other governmental agency, if the user is a governmental entity. Persons other than those designated above may be deemed to be Authorized Representatives, provided such persons submit to the WPCA adequate written documentation verifying such authority.

*BOD (denoting biochemical oxygen demand)* means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20 degrees Celsius, expressed in parts per million by weight.

*Building drain* means the part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning five feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

*Building sewer* **means** the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal. The terms house connection, service connection, or service lateral shall be considered synonymous terms to building sewer.

*Bypass:* An intentional or negligent diversion of a wastestream, by direct or indirect means, to the sanitary sewer system, from any portion of a pretreatment facility prior to completing pretreatment, or from any industrial process or other source of wastewater prior to pretreatment.

*Changed Use:* Any change of use of a facility that results in a change in the quantity and content of the sewage discharge such that a different sewer usage charge could apply.

*Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD):* The amount of oxygen required for the chemical oxidation of carbonaceous (organic) material in wastewater using inorganic dichromate or permanganate salts as oxidants in a two-hour test.

*Combined sewer* means a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.

*Commissioner:* The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection of the State of Connecticut.

*Compatible Pollutant:* Refers to biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria; plus any additional pollutants identified in the WPCF's NPDES permit, where the WPCF is designed to treat such pollutants and, in fact does treat such pollutants to the degree required by the NPDES permit.

*Composite Sample:* A mixture of aliquot samples obtained at regular intervals over a time period; the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the discharge flow rate for the sampling interval.

*Connecticut General Statutes:* The codified laws and regulations of the State of Connecticut. Where the term is used without reference to a specific section or chapter number, it shall be deemed to include all noncodified public acts and special acts of the State of Connecticut, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

*Daily Average Limit:* The highest allowable concentration for any pollutant in a waste stream discharged during any one day by a user, based upon a composite sample, or, in the case of a batch discharge, based upon a grab sample.

*Daily Maximum Limit:* The highest allowable concentration for any pollutant in a waste stream.

*Direct Discharge:* The uninterrupted conveyance of waste, including holding tank waste discharge, from a building sewer to the public sewer system.

*Domestic Sewage:* Sewage that consists of water and human excretions or other waterborne wastes incidental to the occupancy of a residential, commercial or institutional building.

*Easement* means a right held by one person to make use of the land of another.

*Engineer:* A Professional Engineer, registered with the State of Connecticut.

*Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):* The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

*Equivalent Dwelling Unit:* A unit in which the sewage use is comparable in quantity and content to the sewage use of a single-family dwelling unit. Such usage may include toilets and rest rooms, kitchen facilities for the preparation of food for employees only, laundry facilities for clothes or uniforms of employees only, shower and bath facilities for employees only and other facilities for the personal hygiene of employees.

*Facilities* means physical structures; to include (but not be limited to) sewers, manholes, pumping stations and treatment works.

*Floatable oil* means any vegetable, mineral or synthetic liquid substance having a specific gravity less than water. Oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility; wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

*Food Preparation Establishment (FPE):* All Class III, IV-rate Food preparation establishments, as defined by the local Health District and by Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

*Force Main:* The pipe discharging from a wastewater pump station.

*Garbage* means solid wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

*Gravity Sewer:* A pipe that receives wastewater flow without the need for a pump station.

*Gray Water:* Domestic sewage that does not include human excretions.

*Groundwater:* Subsurface water occupying the saturation zone from which wells and springs are fed.

*Hazardous Waste:* Materials meeting the definition of a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR § 261, including, but not limited to, any material in whatever form that, because of its quantity, concentration, chemical composition, infectious characteristics, radioactive characteristics, ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity, either separately or in combination with any substance or substances, constitutes a present or potential threat to human health, safety, welfare, or to the environment, when improperly stored, treated, transported, disposed of, used, or otherwise managed.

*Holding Tank Waste:* Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

*Home Industry:* A business conducted principally by family members in a single-family dwelling unit.

*Hotel/motel:* A building or group of buildings designed and used as for temporary residence by seven or more transient guests which may provide accessory services such as food service, places for public assembly, and other appropriate accessory services.

*Industrial and Commercial Users:* Are any user of the sewerage system that discharges more than 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) of sanitary waste, or a volume of process waste or combined process and sanitary waste equivalent to 25,000 gpd of sanitary waste.

*Infiltration:* The water entering a sanitary sewer system from the ground or a water body, including through such means as defective building drains and sewers, pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manhole walls.

*Inflow:* The discharge into a sanitary sewer system, including service connections, from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellars, yards, and area drains, foundation drains, sump pumps, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections from storm sewers, catch basins, storm water, surface runoff, or street wash water.

*Industrial wastes* means the liquid wastes for industrial processes, as distinct from sanitary sewage.

*Low Pressure Sewer:* A common pipe that receives flow from individual lot grinder pump stations.

*Meter:* A device for measuring the total flow of sewage discharged from a facility. A water meter that measures all of the water entering a facility will be considered to be equivalent unless there is a significant source of additional sewage.

*National Categorical Pretreatment Standard:* The requirements under 40 CFR § 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works by new or existing industrial sewer users in specific industrial categories that are established as separate regulations under the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N.



*National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):* The program for issuing, modifying, revoking, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under Section 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act and Chapter 446K of the Connecticut General Statutes and regulations adopted thereunder.

*National Pretreatment Standard:* The general prohibitions and specific prohibitions of 40 CFR §403.5(a) and (b), and the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

*Natural outlet* means any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.

*Person* means a human being, body of persons, corporation, partnership or other legal entity recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

*pH* means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter solution.

*New Connection:* Any direct attachment of sanitary waste and disposal lines from a property that has not previously been connected to the public sewer system.

*Polluted Water or Waste:* Any water, liquid, or gaseous waste containing any of the following: soluble or insoluble substances of organic or inorganic nature that may deplete the dissolved oxygen content of the receiving stream; settleable solids that may form sludge deposits; grease and oils; floating solids that may cause unsightly appearance; color; phenols and other substances to an extent that would impact any taste or odor to the receiving stream; and toxic or poisonous substances in suspension, colloidal state, solution, or gases.

*Pretreatment:* The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard, and except as prohibited by Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 403.6(d).

*Private Property Line:* The legally established boundary of a parcel of land.

*Private Sewer:* A privately owned sewer installed on private property as a collection system for multiple building sewers that do not connect separately and directly to a public sewer.

*Properly shredded garbage* means the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such 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 in any dimension.

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

*Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW):* The Water Pollution Control Facility operated by the Town of Enfield and its agents, including any devices or systems, whether owned by the Town or under its control, used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature, and also including the sewers, pipes, pumping stations and other devices that convey wastewater to the Water Pollution Control Facility.

*Receiving Waters:* Any water body that may be affected by the discharge from the POTW.

*Record:* A book, paper, map, photograph, recorded tape, financial statement, statistical tabulation, or any other documentary material or data, regardless of physical form or characteristics.

*Registered Land Surveyor:* A land surveyor licensed by the State of Connecticut to practice land surveying for the public.

*Regulations:* These Sewer Regulations.

*Residential and Small Nonresidential Users:* Sewer users including single-family and multifamily dwellings, and commercial and industrial users which introduce no more than the equivalent of 25,000 gallons per day of domestic sanitary wastes to the treatment works.

*Restaurant:* A facility for the preparation and/or serving of meals to transient customers.

*Sanitary Sewer:* A sewer that collects and conveys sewage from residences, public buildings, commercial establishments, industries, and institutions; a sanitary sewer may also collect and convey permitted industrial wastewater and unintentionally admitted ground, storm, and surface waters.

*Separator:* A device designed and installed to separate deleterious or undesirable matter from normal wastes and to retain such deleterious or undesirable matter while permitting normal sewage or liquid wastes to discharge into the drainage system by gravity.

*Septage:* Sewage removed from holding tanks such as chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, cesspools, or similar receptacles.

*Septage Hauler:* Company that transports septage to the WPCF.

*Septic Tank Waste:* Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

*Septic Tank:* A watertight receptacle designed and constructed so as to permit settling of solids, the digestion of organic matter, and the discharge of settled sewage.

*Service Lateral:* That portion of a building sewer that extends from a private property line to the point of connection on the public sewer.

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

*Sewage treatment plant* means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

*Sewage works* means all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

*Sewer* means a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

*Sewer Service Fee Schedule*: The schedule of user charges in exchange for sewer services as defined by the WPCA on an annual basis.

*Shall is* mandatory; *may is* permissive.

*Significant User*: A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6; or a user that meets any of the following criteria:

1. Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the sanitary sewer (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blow-down wastewater).
2. Contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of any design or treatment capacity (i.e. allowable pollutant load) of the wastewater treatment plant receiving the indirect discharge.
3. Is designated as such on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the operation of the treatment plant or collection system, or for violating any pretreatment standards or requirements.

*Significant Noncompliance*: Violations that meet one or more of the following criteria are defined as significant non-compliance:

1. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits;
2. Any other discharge violation that the WPCA believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of WPCA personnel or the general public;
3. Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the WPCA exercising of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
4. Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
5. Failure to provide within thirty (30) days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
6. Failure to accurately report noncompliance.

*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 15 minutes more than five times the average 24-hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

*Solid Waste:* Any unwanted or discarded solid material, putrescible or nonputrescible, including garbage and rubbish.

*Soluble Oil:* Oil that is of either mineral or vegetable origin and disperses in water or sewage at temperatures between 32 degrees Fahrenheit and 150 degrees Fahrenheit (0°C and 65°C).

*Solution solids* means 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.

*Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code:* A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.

*Standard Methods:* The examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater published jointly by American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation.

*State:* The State of Connecticut.

*Storm sewer or storm drain* means a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.

*Superintendent* means the director of public works of the town or his designated agent.

*Suspended solids* means a measure of the material present in suspension in the sewage. Suspended solids are determined by filtering a sample and weighing the material filtered from the sample.

*Town:* The Town of Enfield, Connecticut.

*User:* Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of sewage into the Town's sewer system.

*Unpolluted water* means water which, after chemical analysis, is determined to be acceptable for direct discharge to any river, stream or ground water application without violating state water quality standards.

*Wastewater* means a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water and storm water that may be present.

*Wastewater facilities* means all physical structures relating to sewage collection and treatment.

*Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA):* The agency for the Town having all of the powers, purposes, and objectives set forth in Chapter 103 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, or its authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

*Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF)*: That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewerage and industrial waste. *Watercourse* means a channel in which a flow of water occurs continuously or intermittently.

*Waters of the State*: All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, that are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof.

*Well User*: Any user of the sewerage system that do not have metered public water from any of the water companies serving the Town.

(Code 1967, § 8-17, Amended 2013)

**Sec. 86-82. Discharge of untreated wastes, etc., into natural outlets.**

(a) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the town, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the town, any sanitary sewage, industrial wastes or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this article.

(b) The discharge of any waters to storm sewers or natural outlets requires an NPDES permit from the state commissioner of environmental protection.

(c) Any dischargers of industrial or commercial wastewater other than domestic sewage that have not first obtained the necessary permit from the state commissioner of environmental protection pursuant to G.S. 22a-430, are restricted from discharging to the sewer.

(Code 1967, § 8-18)

**Sec. 86-83. Construction or maintenance of privies, cesspools, 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 the disposal of sewage.

(Code 1967, § 8-19)

**Sec. 86-84. Deposition excrement, etc., upon property.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in an unsanitary manner upon public or private property within the town, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the town, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.

(Code 1967, § 8-20)

**Sec. 86-85. Abutting owners required to connect with sewer.**

The owner of all new construction houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes situated within the town and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is located a public sanitary sewer of the town is

hereby required at the owner's expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with provisions of this article within 90 days after the date of official notice to do so,

provided that said public sewer is within 100 feet of the property line.

(Code 1967, § 8-21)

**Sec. 86-86. Private sewage disposal.**

Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of section 86-85, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of the Public Health Code of the State of Connecticut and the Sanitary Code of the North Central District Health Department.

(1) Septage Discharge Permit: All septage haulers proposing to discharge at the Enfield Wastewater Pollution Control Facility shall be licensed by the State Health Department. An individual septic discharge permit, issued by the Enfield Water Pollution Control Authority, must be obtained for each septage hauler.

Unless specified otherwise, all charges covered by this permit shall be paid in full, by check or other approved method, upon invoicing. In addition, an applicant shall, prior to issuance of the permit, pay in full, any delinquent bills. Current Septage Discharge Permit fees and septage disposal fees shall be listed on the Enfield Water Pollution Control Authority Rate Schedule.

(Code 1967, § 8-22, Amended 2013)

**Sec. 86-87. Maintenance of sanitary sewers.**

(a) *Public sewers.* Public sewers will be maintained by the department of public works and said maintenance shall include cleaning, flushing and rodding as required and such necessary reconstruction as deemed necessary by the director.

(b) *Building sewers.* Building sewers will be owned and maintained by the property owner. Said maintenance shall include cleaning, flushing and rodding as required to ensure proper flow through the building sewer and such reconstruction as needed. Should reconstruction or repair of the building sewer necessitate excavation, the following procedure shall be followed:

- (1) The property owner shall notify the department of public works of the blockage within five (5) calendar days and arrangements will be made to inspect the problem in conjunction with the property owner's plumber.

- (2) If during the investigation it is determined that the blockage is on private property and requires excavation, the property owner shall be so informed and shall be responsible for completion of the repairs.
- (3) If however, during the investigation it is determined that the blockage is within the town's right-of-way, the department of public work shall accomplish the necessary work, complete the repairs, and ensure that proper safeguards are provided in roadway construction

(Code 1967, § 8-26.1, Amended 2013)

**Sec. 86-88. Protection from accidental discharge.**

(a) Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this article. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or user's own cost and expense. The department of public works may require that plans showing facilities and operating procedures be submitted for review and approval prior to construction of the facilities.

(b) Within five days following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the department of public works, 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 facilities, 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 article or other applicable law.

(c) 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. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

(Code 1967, § 8-33.1)

**Sec. 86-89. Powers and authority of inspectors.**

(a) The department of public works and other duly authorized employees of the town bearing proper authorization and identification shall be permitted to enter upon all properties at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(b) The superintendent shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper or other industries, beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewer or waterways or facilities for wastes treatment.

(c) The superintendent or duly authorized employees of the town shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company.

(d) The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the city holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the wastewater facilities lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

(Code 1967, § 8-34)

**Sec. 86-90. Penalties.**

(a) Any person found to be violating any provision of this division shall be served by the town with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a 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 therein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined as provided in section 1-13.

(c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall become liable to the town for any expense, loss or damage occasioned the town by reason of such violation.

(d) Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense. (Code 1967, § 8-35)

**Secs. 86-91-86-110. Reserved.**

**Subdivision II. Building Sewers and Connections**

**Sec. 86-111. Generally.**

(a) Permit required to connect with public sewers, change character of discharge, etc. No person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the department of public works. Any person proposing a new discharge into the system or a substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants that are being dis-charged into the system shall notify the department of public works at least 45 days prior to the proposed change or connection.

(b) Classes of permits; applications for permits; fees. There shall be two classes of building sewer permits: (i) For residential and commercial service, and (ii) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a form furnished by the town. The permit application shall be supplemented by plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the department of public works. Permit and inspection fees as



referenced in the Sewer Service Fee Schedule shall be paid to the town at the time the application is filed.

(c) Opening streets to make connections. Only authorized persons shall open any highway or public ground for the purpose of making any sewer connection, or make or cause to be made any connections, except through the connection branches provided for that purpose.

(d) Costs of installation; town indemnified. All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer from the building to the sewer main shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the town from 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.

(f) Sources of surface runoff or groundwater. No person shall make connections 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.

(Code 1967, § 8-23, Amended 2013)

**Sec. 86-112. Standards of work and specifications of material.**

(a) Old sewers. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the department of public works, to meet all the requirements of this article.

(b) Pipes. The building sewer shall be cast-iron soil pipe, ASTM specifications (A74-12) or equal; polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe, ASTM specification (D-3034-SDR35); or other suitable material approved by the department of public works. Joints shall be tight and waterproof. If installed in fill or unstable ground, the building sewer shall be of cast-iron soil pipe, except that PVC pipe may be accepted if laid on a concrete bed or cradled, as approved by the department of public works.

(c) Size and slope of sewer. The size and slope of the building sewer shall be subject to the approval of the department of public works, but in no event shall the diameter be less than six inches. The slope of such six-inch pipe shall not be less than one-eighth inch per foot.

(d) Elevation of sewer into building; low drains. The sanitary sewer will be brought into the building at an elevation of the floor line not less than two inches above the basement floor. Any deviations from this shall be subject to the approval of the department of public works. In all building in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such drain shall be lifted by approved artificial means and discharged to the building sewer.

(e) Excavations; backfill. All excavations required for the installation of a building sewer shall be open trench work unless otherwise approved by the department of public works. Pipe laying and backfill

shall be performed in accordance with ASTM specification (C12-58T), except that no backfill shall be placed until the work has been inspected.

(f) Joints generally. All joints and connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Premolded gasket joints shall utilize materials having resilient properties. Joints using materials having resilient properties shall conform to ASTM specification (C425-60T) and shall be Type I or III.

(g) Connections generally. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall be made at the "Y" branch if such branch is available at a suitable location. If the public sewer is 12 inches in diameter or less, and no properly located "Y" branch is available, the owner shall at his expense install a "Y" branch in the public sewer at the location specified by the department of public works. Where the public sewer is greater than 12 inches in diameter, and no properly located "Y" branch is available, a neat hole may be cut into the public sewer to receive the building sewer, with entry in the downstream direction at an angle of about 45 degrees. A 45-degree ell may be used to make such connection, with the spigot end cut so as not to extend past the inner surface of the public sewer. The invert of the building sewer at the point of connection shall be at least eight inches below the crown of the public sewer. A smooth, neat joint shall be made, and the connection made secure and watertight by complete encasement in concrete. Special fittings may be used for the connection only when approved by the department of public works.

(Code 1967, § 8-24; Ord. No. 02-2, § 8-24, 9-3-2002)

**Sec. 86-113. Notice to inspect; supervision of work.**

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the department of public works when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the department of public works or its representative.

(Code 1967, § 8-25)

**Sec. 86-114. Excavations to be guarded.**

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 town. Temporary bridges shall be installed over trenches when deemed necessary, in the judgment of the department of public works, to provide convenient public travel.

(Code 1967, § 8-26)

**Secs. 86-115-86-130. Reserved.**

**Subdivision III. Use of Public Sewers**

**Sec. 86-131. Discharges into sanitary sewers generally.**

(a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground-water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewers.

(b) Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the department of public works. Industrial unpolluted process water may be discharged, upon approval of the department of public works, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

(c) The discharge of any waters to storm sewers or natural outlets requires an NPDES permit from the state commissioner of environmental protection.

(Code 1967, § 8-27; Ord. No. 02-2, § 8-27, 9-3-2002)

**Sec. 86-132. Specific waters and wastes.**

Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:

(1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

(2) Any water or waste which may contain more than 100 parts per million by weight of fat, oil, grease or wax or containing any other substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 and 150 F.

(3) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, gas or vapor.

(4) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded.

(5) Any ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, paunch manure or any other solids or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works.

(6) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works.

(7) Any waters or wastes containing a toxic or poisonous substance in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant; such toxic or poisonous substances shall include but are not limited to cyanides, copper, zinc, nickel, iron, chromium, lead, tin, silver, mercury or salts thereof in concentration of pollutants in excess of the following limits:

Pollutant	Concentration Parts per Million (mg /l)
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Arsenic as As	0.05
Barium as Ba	5.0
Boron as B	5.0
Cyanides as CN (amenable)	0.1
Fluoride as F	20.0
Chromium (total)	1.0
Chromium (Cr +6)	0.1
Magnesium as Mg	100.0
Manganese as Mn	5.0
Copper as Cu	1.0
Zinc as Zn	1.0
Cadmium	0.1
Lead	0.1
Tin	2.0
Silver	0.1
Mercury	0.01
Nickel	1.0

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

(8) Materials which exert or cause:

- a. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and 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.

(9) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other odor-producing or taste-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the superintendent as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

(10) Discharge or cause to be discharged into the public sanitary sewer, either directly or indirectly, any overflow by draining from manure pits, cesspools or other receptacles storing organic wastes.

(11) Connect with the public sanitary sewers either directly or indirectly, any steam, exhausts, boiler blowoffs, sediment traps or pipes carrying hot circulating water

(12) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the superintendent in compliance with acceptable state or federal regulations.

(13) Materials creating an unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting slugs.

(14) 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 degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharges to the receiving waters.

(Code 1967, § 8-28)

**Sec. 86-133. Certain discharges subject to review; treatment.**

(a) If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in section 86-132 and which, in the judgment of the superintendent, 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 superintendent may:

- (1) Reject the wastes;
- (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge;
- (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
- (5) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes.

(b) If the superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of wastes flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

(c) 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 1967, § 8-29)

**Sec. 86-134. Measurements and tests.**

(a) All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in section 86-89 and section 86-132 shall be determined in accordance with "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage" and shall be determined at the control manhole provided for in section 86-137 or upon suitable samples taken at such 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.

(b) Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a 24-hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not

always, SOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.)

(c) All industries discharging into a public sewer shall perform such monitoring of their discharge as the department of public works and/or other duly authorized employees of the town may reasonably require, including the installation, use and maintenance of monitoring equipment, keeping records, and reporting the results of such monitoring to the department of public works. Such records shall be made available upon request by the department of public works to other agencies having jurisdiction over discharges to the receiving waters.

(Code 1967, § 8-30)

**Sec. 86-135. Special agreement for treatment of industrial wastes.**

No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the department of public works and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be inspected by the town for treatment, subject to payment therefore by the industrial concern, provided that such agreements do not contravene any requirements of federal laws and are compatible with any user charge and industrial cost recovery system in effect.

(Code 1967, § 8-31)

**Sec. 86-136. Special provisions for Grease, oil and sand interceptors.**

(a) Pretreatment facilities.

- 1) Special traps. Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided and maintained in all drains from garages, filling stations, restaurants, car washes, and cleaning establishments. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the department of public works and the director of health and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.
- 2) Oil/water separators. Garages, parking lots, and places where petroleum based products are used or stored, where wastes containing petroleum-based grease are produced or stored, or where oily and/or flammable wastes, sand or other harmful materials are produced or stored shall have separators to intercept such substances prior to their discharge to the sewer system.
- 3) Grease traps and grease interceptors. All Class III and IV-rated food preparation establishments, as defined by the local Health District, shall provide an on-site grease recovery unit meeting the requirements of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's Fats Oil and Grease (FOG) policies and the following standards:
  - a) For food service establishments having a seating capacity not to exceed 35 or providing take-out service to not more than 35 persons per hour, a grease recovery unit, approved by the Superintendent or the WPCA's designated engineer, shall be installed in the existing sewer line and within the space of the existing establishment. The grease recovery units shall be sized in accordance with the standards of the manufacturer of the equipment selected. The units shall be mechanical devices not solely dependent upon the employees of the establishment for

maintenance and operation. The units shall be located so as to make them readily accessible for inspection by a representative of the WPCA.

- b) Grease traps shall be provided at all locations of new building construction covered by this section. Interceptors (grease traps) shall be provided on all kitchen waste lines serving restaurants and food service establishments.
- c) The capacity of grease traps shall be determined by a professional engineer licensed to practice by the State of Connecticut, utilizing best available control technology (BACT). The grease traps shall be of substantial construction, watertight, and equipped with easily removable covers which, when bolted in place, shall be gastight and watertight.
- d) Effluent discharged from the grease trap(s) shall be directed to the building sewer serving the establishment.
- e) Persons who propose systems within the scope of this paragraph shall submit plans prepared by a professional engineer licensed to practice by the State of Connecticut, for such systems to the WPCA for review and approval. All approved systems shall be inspected by the WPCA during construction.
- f) Chemical, biological, or physical means shall not be used to release fats, wax, oil, or grease into the sewer, bypass the trap or interceptor, or otherwise make the trap or interceptor operate less effectively.
- g) Each Food Preparation Establishment (FPE) shall register with the Authorizing Agent (WPCA) on a yearly basis as of July 1.
- h) A Food Preparation Establishment (FPE) may be subject to periodic inspection, with or without notification by the Authorized Agent (WPCA)
- i) The following shall each constitute a violation subject to enforcement, including penalties, in accordance with Section 5 of these regulations:
  - i) Failure to operate an Automatic Grease Recovery Unit (AGRU) or outside grease interceptor in accordance with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewater Associated with Food Preparation Establishments (General Permit).
  - ii) Failure to register a new Class III or Class IV Food Preparation Establishment (FPE) with the Authorizing Agent within thirty days of first serving food to the public.
  - iii) Failure to file a timely annual registration with or to pay the annual fee to the Authorizing Agent (WPCA) as required.
  - iv) Failure to install and operate an AGRU or outside Interceptor by July 1, 2011 or upon opening of Food Preparation Establishment.
  - v) Failure to maintain an AGRU or outside Interceptor every 3 months such that either device is less than 25% full of FOG at all times, in accordance with General Permit guidelines or requirements of the Authorizing Agent's recommended maintenance cycle, whichever is more stringent.
  - vi) Failure to maintain the AGRU or Interceptor on-line and operable at all times.
  - vii) Failure to notify Authorized Agent of any malfunction or maintenance problem with AGRU or outside Interceptor between inspections.
  - viii) Failure to have renderer's paperwork on site and readily available during inspections.

- ix) Failure to have Maintenance Logs updated and readily available during inspections.
- j) Costs to remedy documented accumulation of FOG in any portion of the municipal sewer system that can be attributed to specific FPE discharges shall be charged to the responsible FPE(s).

(b) The requirement for an external interceptor (grease trap) may be waived by the Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) for existing buildings where there is a proposed change of use or alternation to accommodate a restaurant or food service establishment, provided that the person proposing the change demonstrates to the satisfaction of the WPCA that the installation of an external grease trap would not be feasible and/or would cause an undo hardship in the utilization of the building as a restaurant or food service establishment. The person seeking the waiver shall submit a written request to the director of the department of public works and the director of the health district for authorization to use an internal component utilizing BACT. The written request shall include sufficient technical data provided operation, and maintenance. The director of the public works department and the director of the health district shall jointly present to the WPCA a report of their review of the requested waiver. In the event such a waiver is granted, the provisions of section 86-132 shall be complied with, either by usage of an internal grease trap system, modification of food preparation procedures, service modifications or other means as approved by the WPCA. Granted waivers shall be valid only for the use proposed by the applicant and the waiver shall be nontransferable. The waiver be rendered null and void in the event of the transfer of ownership of the restaurant or food service establishment or any change in the methods of operation. Where installed, all grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be maintained by, and at the expense of, the owner. The interceptor shall be in continuously efficient operation at all times. The owner shall maintain interceptor and a copy of the contract shall be submitted annually to the director of the department of health. Failure to comply with any provisions of this ordinance shall result in the revocation of any permit for operation of a restaurant or food service establishment, or any waiver of the external grease trap requirement.

1. Fats, Oil and Grease Inspection Fee: A use charge shall be paid by all FPE's discharging oils and grease (FOG) to the Enfield Water Pollution Control Authority for routine inspection of their FOG facilities. The FOG inspection fee shall be listed on the Enfield Water Pollution Control Authority Fee Schedule.

(c) Regulations for industrial users

- (1) Permits. 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 discharge of any wastewaters to a public sewer. See Section 25-54i of the Connecticut General Statutes for specifics of permit requirements.
- (2) Permit Decision. The WPCA will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. Regardless of whether the Commissioner issues a discharge permit, the WPCA may deny any connection to or use of the sewer system if it finds that such connection or use would harm or interfere with the normal operation of the WPCF; or would be passed



through the WPCF without effective treatment; or would cause a violation of the Town's NPDES Permit or an unpermitted decline in receiving water quality standards.

(Code 1967, § 8-32; Ord. No. 02-2, § 8-32, 9-3-2002, Revised 2013)

**Sec. 86-137. Control manhole.**

When required by the department of public works, the owner of any property served 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. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located on such property and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the department of public works. The manhole shall be maintained by property owner so as to be safe and accessible to the Public Works Department at all times. (Code 1967, § 8-33, Revised 2013)

**Secs. 86-138-86-160. Reserved.**

**DIVISION 4. CHARGES**

**Subdivision I. In General**

**Secs. 86-161-86-180. Reserved.**

**Subdivision II. Connections**

**Sec. 86-181. Established.**

The water pollution control authority shall establish a one-time connection charge for recovering a portion of the cost of the sanitary sewer system constructed since 1965 including trunk sewers, lateral sewers, pump stations and force mains. Persons seeking sewer service shall be liable for such charge which shall be payable in full upon the issuance of a building permit for the property to be served. That portion of properties already assessed shall not be liable for a connection charge. This charge is intended to recover the portion of capital costs not recovered from benefit assessments. The revenues from this charge shall be placed into the WPCA capital reserve fund and used for system-wide expansion, rehabilitation and replacement. No benefit assessment shall be levied for sewers constructed prior to September 27, 1983.

(Code 1967, § 8-40)

**Sec. 86-182. Amount of charge.**

(a) The amount of the connection charge shall be in accordance with current Sewer Service Fee Schedule determined as follows:

(1) *Residential property:*

a. On residential property serviced by sanitary sewers installed by the town after 1965, \$13.50 per front foot, subject to adjustments for irregular, corner and rear lots and other allowances reflected in the rules of assessment adopted as part of Resolution No. 545, approved February 13, 1969.

b. On residential property serviced by sanitary sewers installed by a developer after 1965, \$3.50 per front foot, subject to adjustments for irregular, corner and rear lots and other allowances reflected in the rules of assessment adopted as part of Resolution No. 545, approved February 13, 1969.

c. In addition to the foregoing charge, \$350.00 per unit for apartment or condominium complexes.

*(2) Commercial property:*

a. On commercial property serviced by sanitary sewers installed by the town after 1965, the greater of \$500.00 per acre or \$13.50 per front foot, subject to adjustments for irregular, corner and rear lots and other allowances reflected in the rules of assessment adopted as part of Resolution No. 545, approved February 13, 1969.

b. On commercial property serviced by sanitary sewers installed by a developer after 1965, the greater of \$500.00 per acre or \$3.50 per front foot, subject to adjustments for irregular, corner and rear lots and other allowances reflected in the rules of assessment adopted as part of Resolution No. 545, approved February 13, 1969.

c. In addition to the foregoing charge, \$200.00 per unit for hotels or motels.

*(3) Industrial property:*

a. On industrial property serviced by sanitary sewers installed by the town after 1965, the greater of \$700.00 per acre or \$13.50 per front foot, subject to adjustments for irregular, corner and rear lots and other allowances reflected in the rules of assessment adopted as part of Resolution No. 545, approved February 13, 1969.

b. On industrial property serviced by sanitary sewers installed by a developer after 1965, the greater of \$700.00 per acre or \$3.50 per front foot, subject to adjustments for irregular, corner and rear lots and other allowances reflected in the rules of assessment adopted as part of Resolution No. 545, approved February 13, 1969.

(Code 1967, § 8-41, revised 2013)

**Sec. 86-183. Developer's credit.**

To the extent a developer is required by the water pollution control authority to install trunk or other sewer pipe to or through such developer's property of a size exceeding the size needed to service such property, the excess cost resulting from such requirement, as determined by the water pollution control authority, may be deducted from the connection charge.

(Code 1967, § 8-42)

**Sec. 86-184. Enforcement and lien.**

Any charge for connection with a sewerage system, not paid within 30 days of the due date, shall thereupon be delinquent and shall bear interest from the due date at the rate and in the manner provided by the General Statutes for delinquent property taxes. Each addition of interest shall be

collectible as a part of such connection or use charge. Any such unpaid connection charge shall constitute a lien upon the real estate against which such charge was levied from the date it became delinquent. Each such lien may be continued, recorded and released in the manner provided by the general statutes for continuing, recording and releasing property tax liens. Each such lien shall take precedence over all other liens and encumbrances except taxes and may be foreclosed in the same manner as a lien for property taxes.

(Code 1967, § 8-43)

State law reference—Similar provisions, G.S. § 7-258.

**Secs. 86-185-86-200. Reserved.**

### **Subdivision III. Sewer Use**

Sec. 86-201. Fair and reasonable charge for operation and maintenance of system.

The water pollution control authority shall establish and regulate a sewer use charge, which will be a fair and reasonable charge for the costs of operation, repairs, replacement and maintenance of the town sewerage system (WPCF, pumping stations and pipe network) and comply with the established state and federal guidelines for such.

(Code 1967, § 8-36, Revised 2013)

**Sec. 86-203. Levying of sewer use charge.**

In accordance with Chapter 103 of the Connecticut General Statutes, including Section 7-255, as amended, the water pollution control authority shall levy a quarterly user charge on all properties connected to the town sewerage system for the costs of operation, repairs, replacement and maintenance of the town sewerage system (WPCF, pumping stations and pipe network). The WPCA shall follow the procedures for establishing and revising this charge as outlined in G.S. ch. 103.

**(1) Sewer Use Charge Structure:** The Sewer use charge for users shall be based on a two- tiered quarterly metered usage. Current sewer use charges shall be listed on the Enfield WPCA Sewer Service Fee Schedule.

**(2) Adoption of Sewer Rates:** Sewer use charges shall be set by the WPCA based on the costs of providing the service as determined by the public works department and its agents and consultants. New sewer rates shall become effective following a public hearing and a majority vote of the total membership of the WPCA approving such new rates. Sewer use charges shall be listed on the Enfield WPCA Sewer Service Fee Schedule.

**(3) Billing Cycle:**

a. Water Meter Based Billing Cycle: Sewer use charges shall be computed and billings distributed on a quarterly basis. Quarterly sewer fees will be based upon quarterly water use .

b. Sewer Meter Based Billing Cycle: Sewer use charges shall be computed by multiplying the quarterly volume of sewerage from the user by the established sewer use rate.

c. Non-meter Based Billing Cycle: Sewer use charges shall be computed by multiplying quarterly average residential or commercial industrial usage by the established sewer rate.

**(4) Seasonal Adjustment:** . A Seasonal Adjustment will be applied to all water metered account holder to compensate for the typical water consumption during the summer months that may not flow to the wastewater treatment plant.

The adjustment shall be computed by multiplying the Peak Water Usage Discount Rate to the proportion of daily consumption during the months of June, July, and August metered in that billing period.

The Peak Water Usage Discount Rate (PWUDR) shall be established and approved annually by the WPCA as part of the Sewer Service Fee Schedule.

(Code 1967, § 8-38, Revised 2013)

**Sec. 86-204. Collection and payment.**

(a) Sewer user charges shall be billed quarterly through the department of finance and shall be paid in full within a period of 30 days after same is declared due and payable, unless otherwise stated on the billing form.

(b) Any charge for the use of a sewerage system, not paid within 30 days of the due date, shall thereupon be delinquent and shall bear interest from the due date at the rate and in the manner provided by the General Statutes for delinquent property taxes. Each addition of interest shall be collectible as a part of such connection or use charge. Any such unpaid use charge shall constitute a lien upon the real estate against which such charge was levied from the date it became delinquent. Each such lien may be continued, recorded and released in the manner provided by the general statutes for continuing, recording and releasing property tax liens. Each such lien shall take precedence over all other liens and encumbrances except taxes and may be foreclosed in the same manner as a lien for property taxes.

(c) Bill adjustments. The Town Manager or his designee is empowered to resolve billing disputes upon receipt of a request from a Town sewer customer. The Town Manager will present to the WPCA his recommended dispute resolution process before January 1, 2014. The WPCA shall adopt said dispute resolution process and have authority to amend this process from time to time based upon the recommendation of the Town Manager.

(d) Termination of service. The WPCA reserves the right to terminate services in accordance with current State law (C.S.G. Sec. 16-3-100. Termination of Electric, Gas, Water and Sewage Utility Service)

(Code 1967, § 8-39, Revised 2013)

State law references—Similar provisions, G.S. § 7-258; delinquent taxes, interest, G.S. §§ 12-145, 12-146.