

SECTION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 APPLICABILITY

These Sewer Regulations establish the requirements for connection to, construction of, and use of the public sewers, as well as discharge limitations and requirements for the installation and use of public and private sanitary sewer facilities.

These Sewer Regulations shall apply to users of the public sewer within the Town of Canton, Connecticut, and to those users in Avon and Burlington, whose sewers discharge to Canton's sanitary sewer system.

1.2 MODIFICATION REPAIR, ABANDONMENT AND INTENT

The purposes and intent of these Sewer Regulations are as follows:

1. Establish rules and administrative review procedures governing the construction of new sanitary sewer installations.
2. Prohibit any new connections of inflow sources into the sanitary sewer.
3. Regulate the direct and indirect discharge of wastewater and pollutants to the sanitary sewer system.
4. Establish guidelines for use of the sewer system and provide penalties for violations thereof.
5. Establish specific limits for pollutant discharges, which by their nature or by their interaction with sewage, could be detrimental to public health; cause damage to the public, sewers, or the water pollution control facility; pollute receiving waters; or otherwise create a public nuisance.
6. Enable the Town to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions, and any other Federal or State laws to which the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) is subject.
7. Provide for the regulation of direct and indirect discharges to the sanitary sewer system through the issuance of permits to certain nondomestic users and through enforcement of general requirements for the other users; authorize monitoring and enforcement activities; and require user reporting.
8. Protect Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) personnel.
9. Protect the general public.
10. Provide for the setting of annual sewer user fees.

No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with or supersede any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Farmington Valley Health District or any other ordinance or regulations duly adopted by the Town of Canton.

1.3 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

1. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of these Regulations.
2. The WPCA was established on June 28, 1979 with all powers and duties conferred by Chapter 103 of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS).
3. The WPCA may, from time to time, delegate administrative duties to the Superintendent or other WPCA personnel.
4. An application filed with the WPCA will be acted on in accordance with CGS § 7-246a.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

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

- Acceptance: As may be defined in an SSCA or SSLCA.
- 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.
- Agreement: An SSCA or SSLCA.
- Aliquot: A definite part of a whole, such as an aliquot quantity of a sample for analysis.
- Apartment: A single -family dwelling unit within a larger structure containing at least one additional dwelling unit.
- 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 Agent: The Water Pollution Control Authority or its designee.
- 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.
- AutoCAD: type of software used to prepare construction plans.
- Batch Discharge: A discrete or discontinuous short-term discharge to the sewer, often characterized by a discharge of all or most of the contents of a vessel. A batch discharge is not a part of a series of episode discharges taking place with little time between each episode.
- Bedrock: Solid or decomposed rock, commonly called ledge, that forms the crust of the earth as a coherent unit, either exposed at the surface, or underlying soil or other unconsolidated superficial material.Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): The amount of oxygen required by bacteria while stabilizing decomposable organic matter under aerobic conditions for five days at 20° Celsius, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l). The determination of BOD shall be performed in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the latest edition of “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater”.
- Building Drain: A relatively horizontal part of the piping of a building drainage system that receives discharges of soil, waste, or other drainage from inside the walls of any building and conveys the same to a building sewer five feet outside the foundation wall of such building.
- Building Sewer: 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.
- Call Before You Dig: A utility-locating service required of all contractors prior to commencing excavation activities.
- Car Wash: A facility for washing cars, trucks or machinery.
- Categorical Standards: National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Standards.
- Caterer: A facility in which food is prepared for off -premises consumption.
- Cesspool: A covered soak pit constructed in the soil for the disposal of domestic waste.
- 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.
- Church: A structure used primarily for religious activities.
- Combined Waste Stream Formula: The formula defined in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution" at 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- 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.

- Condominium Unit: A single-family dwelling unit within a condominium complex.
- 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.
- Day Care Center: A facility in which a licensed day care function is operated.
- Developer: As may be defined in an SSCA or SSLCA.
- 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.
- Drain Layer: An individual, partnership or corporation to whom the State of Connecticut shall have issued a license to install and repair sewers, sewer connections and house connections.
- Easement: An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
- Employee: An individual engaged in a commercial or industrial activity in or on a premises, whether self-employed or not.
- 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.

- Escrow: As may be defined in an SSCA or SSLCA.
- Facility: A building or structure that generates or transports wastewater.
- Family: One or more persons, living in a single housekeeping unit with kitchen and bathroom facilities and other rooms used in common.
- Federal: Refers to the Government of the United States of America.
- Fire House: A structure designed for the purpose of housing fire fighting apparatus and providing facilities for the assembly of firemen.
- Floatable Oil: 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.
- Floor Drain: A drain located at a low point in a facility, that collects wash water, run-off from vehicles, or other run-off caused by activities carried out in the facility.
- Food Preparation Establishment: Class III or IV food service establishment as defined by Section 19-13-B42 of the State of Connecticut Health Code or any other facility with the potential to discharge fats, oil, grease at a concentration above 100 milligrams per liter prior to mixing with any other wastewater from the facility.
- Force Main: The pipe discharging from a wastewater pump station.
- Garage: Any structure or property where one or more motor vehicles are kept, stored, or serviced, including a public or private garage, carport, motor vehicle repair shop, paint shop, service station, lubritorium, car wash, gasoline station with grease pits or wash racks or areas, or any building used for similar purposes.
- Garbage: Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.
- Gas Station: A retail unit in which the principal business activity is the sale of gasoline.
- Grab Sample: A sample that is taken from a wastestream at one specific point in time, without regard to the flow in the wastestream at that time.

- 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.
- Hauled Waste (Substances): Any septage, industrial septage, or water treatment residuals removed from a septic tank or similar receptacle and transported to a POTW for discharge.
- 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: A facility designed for use by guests or patrons either transient or long term containing a room or rooms that are not a portion of a single-family dwelling unit.
- Incompatible Pollutant: All pollutants other than compatible pollutants.
- Indirect Discharge: The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.
- Individual Sewage Systems: A system for disposal of domestic sewage by means of a septic tank, cesspool or mechanical treatment, designed for use apart from a public sewer to serve a single establishment or building.
- Industrial Facility: A facility used for manufacturing, reprocessing, assembling or overhaul of goods, materials or equipment; a warehouse or storage depot, or a facility used for business or commerce and not defined elsewhere.

- Industrial Septage: Industrial wastes or industrial wastewater that is removed from a septic tank or similar receptacle.
- Industrial User: An industry that discharges wastewaters having the characteristics of industrial wastes, as distinct from domestic wastes.
- Industrial Wastewater: All wastewater from industrial processes, trades or businesses.
- 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.
- Instantaneous Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit: The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
- Interference: A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both inhibits or disrupts the WPCF, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal, and therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the WPCF's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations).
- Inter-municipal Agreement: An agreement between communities related to utility sharing.
- Landfill Leachate: A liquid that has passed through or emerged from wastes deposited at a landfill, including liquid resulting from the percolation of runoff, subsurface drainage, groundwater, and storm water through the landfill.
- Larger User: A generator of sewage that, because of its quantity or content, cannot be considered to be comparable to one or several single-family dwelling unit.

- Laundromat: A facility used by patrons to launder clothing in individual machines.
- Laundry: A facility in which the proprietor engages in the function of laundering clothes for customers.
- Local: The Town of Canton and its municipal offices.
- Low Pressure Sewer: A common pipe that receives flow from individual lot grinder pump stations.
- May: This term is used in a permissive, rather than mandatory, sense.
- Medical Waste: Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes and dialysis wastes.
- 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.
- Motel: A facility used for the housing of transient guests, having one or more rooms or groups of rooms that are not a portion of a single-family dwelling unit and that provide space for parking for guests on the premises.
- 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.
- New Source: Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication

of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of the Clean Water Act, as amended, which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section.

- New Use: A facility that was not previously connected to the sewer.
- Nightclub: A facility that serves alcoholic beverages to customers and that may provide entertainment.
- Non-Residential Building: Any commercial, industrial, institutional, public or other building not occupied as a dwelling, including boarding houses and hotels and motels.
- Nursing Home: A facility for the supervised care of convalescents or other patients.
- Office Unit: A self-contained office or suite of offices having rest room facilities for the exclusive use of employees and clients. An office unit may include a kitchenette for the use of employees. A facility containing six or fewer offices with shared hallways, shared common space and shared rest rooms shall be considered as one office unit.
- Open Watercourse: A well-defined surface channel, produced wholly or in part by a definite flow of water and through which water flows continuously or intermittently. The term includes any lake, pond or other surface body of water intermittently or permanently covered with water, as well as any ditch, canal, aqueduct or other artificial channel for the conveyance of water to or away from a given place, but does not include gutters for storm drainage formed as an integral part of a paved roadway.
- Organics: Those chemical compounds based on a carbon structure and also containing hydrogen with or without oxygen, nitrogen, or other elements.
- Pass Through: A discharge through a treatment facility of pollutants that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, are a cause of a violation of any federal or state law or of any permit issued by the WPCA.
- Penalty: A monetary charge established by the WPCA to be levied against an industrial, commercial, or residential user of the waste system who does not comply with any part of these Regulations.
- Person: Any individual, trustee, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, society, group, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns.

- pH: A standard measure of acidity or alkalinity.
- Phenolic Compounds: The hydroxy derivatives of benzene, 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2-nitrophenol, 4-nitrophenol, p-chloro-m-cresol, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
- Plans: A document prepared by a Professional Engineer or Professional Surveyor registered in the State of Connecticut, which document may include layout, topography, construction specifications, and site testing information.
- Pollutant: Any element, constituent, or property of wastewater, or of agricultural, industrial, manufacturing, or commercial process waste, or leachate, or any other substance that alters the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of water through its introduction therein.
- 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.
- Privy: A separate enclosed shelter or building containing a floor slab and seat riser constructed over an excavation in the earth and having no water connections, used as a toilet.
- Pro Rata: The ratio of the time period, rounded to the nearest month, during which a use charge applies under these Regulations to one year.

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- Processing Waste: Any sewage that differs in content or quantity from that generated by a single-family dwelling unit, or that is not defined elsewhere in these Regulations, shall be considered to be processing waste.
- Professional Engineer: An engineer licensed by the State of Connecticut to practice engineering for the public.
- Prohibited Discharge Standards: Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances.
- Properly Shredded Garbage: 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 ½ inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.
- Property Owner: This term includes both the owner of the fee interest in any real estate and also tenants, lessees, or others in control or possession and use of the property in question, or those having any interest therein, and their agents or representatives as the interest, duties, powers, or liabilities of each may be.
- Public Sewer: A common sanitary sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.
- Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW): The Water Pollution Control Facility operated by the Town of Canton 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 Building: Any house, apartment, trailer or mobile home, or other structure occupied by individuals permanently or temporarily as a dwelling place.

- Restaurant: A facility for the preparation and/or serving of meals to transient customers.
- Retail Unit: A store or similar facility that displays and sells merchandise to the general public, and that does not generate sewage other than from 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.
- Right of Entry: As may be defined in an SSCA or SSLCA.
- 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.
- Schools: A structure used primarily to provide education, either public or private.
- Security: As may be defined in an SSCA or SSLCA.
- Seepage Analysis: A mathematical or physical determination of water movement in soils.
- 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.
- 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: The spent water of a community, which may be a combination of liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and/or storm water that may be present.

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- Sewer Surcharge: A charge for sewer service and treatment service for wastes having characteristics different from sanitary wastes and for which additional charges must be assessed in order for the waste to be processed properly and to compensate the WPCA for additional expenses incurred.
- Sewer: This term includes the main pipe or conduit, manholes, and other structures, and equipment appurtenances thereto, provided to carry sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, cooling water or similar wastes, subject, in each particular case, to the purposes and limitations imposed upon the particular pipe or conduit or sewer.
- Shall: This term is used in a mandatory, rather than permissive, sense.
- Significant Industrial User: A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6; or a user that:
 - 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).
 - 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.
 - 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:
 - Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;

- 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;
- Failure to accurately report noncompliance.
- **Single-Family Dwelling Unit**: A single housekeeping unit that is designed for occupancy by one family, and that does not generate sewage inconsistent with usual domestic activities, such as from bath and toilet facilities, kitchen facilities and home laundry facilities.
- **Sludge**: Waste containing varying amounts of solid contaminants removed from water, wastewater or industrial wastes by physical, chemical or biological means; this term shall include, but is not limited to, all wastewater residuals including scum, grit, screenings, and products thereof; this term does not include wastewater residuals as defined herein.
- **Slug Load**: Any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste in which the concentration of any given constituent or the quantity of flow exceeds, for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes, more than 5 times the average 24-hour concentration proposed during normal operation; or cumulative flows of any duration that exceed more than 2 times the average 24-hour concentration proposed 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).
- **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 Drain: A sewer that carries storm-waters and surface waters and drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.
- Subsurface Drain: Any perforated or open joint pipe or other constructed subsurface conveyance to which ground water discharges or in which groundwater is collected and transported during any season of any year.
- Subsurface Sewage Disposal System: A system consisting of a septic tank followed by leaching trenches, pits, beds or galleries.
- Superintendent: The Superintendent of the Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF), or such other person as may be designated by the Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) to handle the responsibilities and powers herein assigned to the Superintendent.
- Suspended Solids: The solid matter, measured in mg/liter that may be in suspension, floatable, or settleable and is removed by laboratory filtering as prescribed in the latest edition of “Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater”.
- Swimming Pool Wastewater: Wastewaters generated by the acid cleaning, pressure washing and/or draining of public pools or private residential pools, or the backwash of a pool filtration system.
- Tavern: A facility for the service of alcoholic beverages to customers.
- Technical Consultant: A professional engineer, attorney, or other consultant hired by or appointed to advise the WPCA or Superintendent.
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The sum of suspended matter and settleable matter, both volatile and nonvolatile.
- Town: The Town of Canton, Connecticut.
- Toxic Pollutant: Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provisions of Section 307(a) of the Act or other Acts.
- Trade Secret: Anything tangible that constitutes, represents, evidences, or records a secret scientific, technical, merchandising, production, manufacturing, or management information, design, process, procedure, formula, invention, method, or improvement.

- Treatment System: Any and all devices, equipment, or works used in the pumping, storing, treating, recycling, and reclaiming of sewage and/or industrial waste.
- Unpolluted Water: Water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.
- Upset: An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the discharge standards.
- User: Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of sewage into the Town's sewer system.
- Vehicle Maintenance Facility: Any municipal or commercial facility that services, repairs, cleans or details vehicles.
- Warranty Period: As may be defined in an SSCA or SSLCA.
- Wastewater Discharge Permit: A permit issued in accordance with Federal and/or State regulations and requirements.
- Wastewater Facilities: An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with "Wastewater Treatment Plant" or "Water Pollution Control Plant".
- Wastewater Residuals: Scum, sludge, sludge products, grit, screenings, and residual ash from incineration of sludge.
- Wastewater: The liquid and water carrying industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, that is contributed to or allowed to enter the wastewater treatment plant.
- 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 sewage and industrial waste.
- Water Table: The upper surface of the zone of saturation.

- Watercourse: A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either 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.

1.5 ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations, when used in these Regulations, shall have the designated meanings:

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| 1. | ASTM | American Society for Testing Materials |
| 2. | BOD | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| 3. | CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| 4. | CGS | Connecticut General Statutes |
| 5. | COD | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| 6. | CTDEP | Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection |
| 7. | EDU | Equivalent Dwelling Unit |
| 8. | EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| 9. | gpd | gallons per day |
| 10. | MBAS | Methylene Blue Active Substance |
| 11. | mg/L | Milligrams per Liter |
| 12. | NCCW | Noncontact Cooling Water |
| 13. | NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| 14. | O&M | Operations and Maintenance |
| 15. | PE | Professional Engineer |
| 16. | °C | Degrees Celsius |

SECTION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 17. °F Degrees Fahrenheit
- 18. POTW Publicly Owned Treatment Works
- 19. PSES Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources
- 20. PSNS Pretreatment Standards for New Sources
- 21. RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- 22. RLS Registered Land Surveyor
- 23. SIC Standard Industrial Classification
- 24. SSCA Sanitary Sewer Construction Agreement
- 25. SSLCA: Sanitary Sewer Lateral Construction Agreement
- 26. TSS Total Suspended Solids
- 27. USC United States Code
- 28. WEF Water Environment Federation
- 29. WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority
- 30. WPCF Water Pollution Control Facility

All other words or abbreviations shall be construed as having the meaning defined in Glossary, Water and Sewage Control Engineering, published by the Water Environment Federation, Washington, DC, as amended, or by their general usage, if undefined.