

Chapter 326

SEWERS

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Floor Drain and Underground Injection Control Regulations

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Town of Ashland Department of Public Services (Water and Sewer Division) 1991 (now Department of Public Works). Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Plumbing — See Ch. 218.

Septic systems — See Ch. 300.

Sewage disposal — See Ch. 303.

Wastewater treatment plants — See Ch. 307.

Street excavations — See Ch. 330.

Water — See Ch. 334.

Fees — See Ch. A352.

ARTICLE I

Definitions

§ 326-1. Terms defined.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meanings of terms in this chapter shall be as follows:

APPROVAL TO CONNECT — Prior to actual connection between the sanitary building drain and the sanitary building sewer, an approval to connect shall be required from the DPW. This approval will only be considered just prior to final connection, upon completion of testing and inspection by the Superintendent. **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**

BOD (denoting “biochemical oxygen demand”) — The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees Celsius (20° C.), expressed in milligrams per liter.

COD (denoting “chemical oxygen demand”) — The quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of organic matter with a strong chemical oxidant, expressed in milligrams per liter as determined under standard laboratory procedure.

COMPATIBLE POLLUTANT — A substance that is amenable to removal in substantial amounts by the wastewater treatment plant. “Compatible pollutants” include, but are not limited to, coliform bacteria, suspended solids and those that exert BOD.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC SEWER MAINS AND SANITARY BUILDING SEWERS — Referred to hereinafter as “Construction Standards and Rules and Regulations.”

CONTRACTOR — A person, partnership or corporation which has been actively engaged in work associated with construction, rehabilitation or repair of sewer facilities and which has sufficient equipment, labor and resources to construct the proposed work.

DEVELOPER — The owner of record of a subdivision or a parcel of property or owner of record of a single lot upon which a new dwelling or structure is to be constructed, hereinafter referred to as the “applicant.”

DPW — The Department of Public Works of the Town of Ashland, Massachusetts, hereinafter referred to as “town” or “DPW.” **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**

ENGINEER — The consulting engineer or firm employed by the DPW for review of design and construction proceedings. **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**

EXCESSIVE — More than the limits established in these regulations or of such magnitude that, in the judgment of the DPW, may cause damage to any facility, may be harmful to the

treatment plant to the degree required to meet the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, Public Law 92-500, may create any hazard in the receiving waters, may exceed the capacity of the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) sewerage system or may otherwise endanger life, limb or public property or may constitute a public nuisance.

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.

GARAGE — Any building wherein is kept or stored one (1) or more vehicles, including, among others, a public or private garage, carport, motor vehicle repair shop or paint shop, service station, lubritorium, car wash 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.

INCOMPATIBLE POLLUTANT — A substance that is not amenable to removal in substantial amounts by a wastewater treatment plant. "Incompatible pollutants" include, but are not limited to, toxic metals and persistent organics and toxic biocumulative organics.

INDIVIDUAL HOMEOWNER — The owner of record of an existing dwelling for which a sanitary building sewer is to be installed, hereinafter referred to as "applicant."

INDUSTRIAL USER — Any user identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the United States Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented, under the following divisions:

- A. Division A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
- B. Division B: Mining.
- C. Division D: Manufacturing.
- D. Division E: Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Service.
- E. Division I: Services.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES — The wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade or business, and shall include solid, liquid or gaseous wastes or wastewater resulting from industrial or manufacturing processes or discharged from a commercial, governmental or institutional facility or from the development, recovery or processing of natural resources.

LICENSED PIPELAYER — The person, partnership or corporation authorized by the DPS to perform this type of work and responsible for the actual construction of the addition, repair or alteration to the municipal sewerage system.

NATURAL OUTLET — Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT SEWER LINES — Required prior to installation of any exterior piping systems which will eventually connect to the Ashland municipal sewerage system and applied for in the name of the licensed pipelayer and the individual homeowner or developer. Application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee as set by the Department of Public Services, a layout of the proposed construction, a copy of the

certificate of insurance, a copy of the state and local highway opening permit and a performance bond of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), if applicable, and other pertinent data further detailed in the following sections of this chapter.

PERSON — Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, partnership, group or any political subdivision of the commonwealth.

pH — The logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in moles per liter of solution.

PLANNING BOARD AGENT — The authorized representative of the Ashland Planning Board (P.B. Agent).

PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE — The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER — A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and which is controlled by the Ashland DPS.

PUBLIC SEWER MAIN — Any system of sewer pipe, eight (8) inches or larger in diameter, servicing more than one (1) building or dwelling, constructed within a public or private way or easement or under authority of a special permit or license, which will eventually become a part of the municipal sewer system, such as developments, etc.

SANITARY BUILDING DRAIN — The pipe within the building or structure extending to a point ten (10) feet beyond the exterior side of the foundation wall, conveying the discharge of wastewater (sewage).

SANITARY BUILDING SEWER — The pipe extending from a point ten (10) feet beyond the exterior face of the foundation wall to the public sewer main, conveying the discharge of wastewater (sewage).

SANITARY SEWAGE — Liquid and water-carried human and domestic wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, exclusive of ground-, storm- and surface waters, roof and surface runoff, uncontaminated cooling water and noncontact industrial process waters and exclusive of industrial wastes.

SANITARY SEWER — A sewer which carries sanitary sewage and industrial waste.

SEWAGE — A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT — Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating wastewater, industrial wastes or sludge.

SEWAGE WORKS — All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

SEWER — A pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

SLUG — Any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than

fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four-hour concentration of flows during normal operation and which may adversely affect the sewerage system.

STATE SEWER SYSTEM EXTENSION OR CONNECTION PERMIT — A state water pollution control sewer extension or connection permit is required for any main line extension or system change in use or flow on main line systems with a valid permit. In addition, any new service connection to an existing permitted main line requires a permit if the discharge is to exceed two thousand (2,000) gallons per day. Any existing permitted service connection planning a change in use or flow must reapply, and any service connection existing prior to May 10, 1979, which is planning an increase in discharge greater than two thousand (2,000) gallons per day over existing discharge must apply for a new permit.

STORM DRAIN — A sewer which carries storm- and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than uncontaminated cooling water.

SUPERINTENDENT — The authorized representative of the DPS.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS — 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.

TOWN — The Town of Ashland, Massachusetts.

WATERCOURSE — A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

§ 326-2. Word usage.

“Shall” is mandatory; “may” is permissive.

ARTICLE II General Construction Requirements

§ 326-3. Permit required.

No person shall uncover, make any connection with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer main or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the DPS. Any person proposing a new discharge into the system or a substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants that are being discharged into the system shall notify the DPS at least forty-five (45) days prior to the proposed change or connection followed by a forty-eight-hour notice prior to start of work.

§ 326-4. Cost of installation and connection.

All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the sanitary building sewer shall be borne by the individual homeowner or developer. The owner or developer shall indemnify the Town of Ashland from any loss or damage that may, directly or indirectly, be occasioned by his installation of the sanitary building sewer.

§ 326-5. Each building to have own sewer.

A separate and independent sanitary building sewer shall be provided for every building, unless written permission has been obtained from the DPS to do otherwise.

§ 326-6. Use of existing pipes.

Existing sanitary building sewer pipes may be used to connect buildings only if they meet all requirements of Ashland's Construction Standards and Rules and Regulations for sewer use in the Town of Ashland, Massachusetts.

§ 326-7. Maintenance and repair.

The owner (applicant) shall be responsible for maintaining and repairing of the sanitary building drain and sewer from inside of the foundation wall to the public sewer main in the street.

§ 326-8. Licensed pipelayers.

- A. Licenses to perform work such as installation of sanitary building sewers and public sewer mains or work in relation thereto will be issued only to experienced and competent licensed pipelayers. A fee as set by the Department of Public Services must accompany all applications for licenses. Licenses must be renewed each calendar year, and request for renewal must be accompanied by a fee as set by the Department of Public Services. A complete set of Construction Standards and Rules and Regulations will be supplied with each license renewal.
- B. This license fee is separate and distinct from any other application fees outlined previously.
- C. Insurance.
 - (1) Pipelayers doing work hereunder shall maintain minimum insurance coverage as follows:
 - (a) Public liability: fifty thousand/one hundred thousand dollars (\$50,000/\$100,000).
 - (b) Property damage liability: fifty thousand/one hundred thousand dollars (\$50,000/\$100,000).
 - (2) Certificates of insurance acceptable to the DPS shall be filed with the Superintendent prior to the commencement of the work. These certificates shall contain a provision that coverages afforded under the policies will not be canceled unless at least fifteen (15) days' prior written notice has been given the DPS.
- D. The DPS reserves the authority to revoke the license of any pipelayer if, in the opinion of the DPS, his construction methods or materials are not in strict compliance with the Construction Standards and Rules and Regulations of the town.

§ 326-9. Performance guaranties.

- A. Licensed pipelayer proposing to construct an extension to an existing public sewer main, a sanitary building sewer or any other work in relation thereto which will be done within the limits of the Town of Ashland roadway takings, easements or other land under the control of the Town of Ashland, Massachusetts, shall be required to submit with the application for permit to construct sewer lines a performance bond, payable to the Town of Ashland, Massachusetts, in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each permit.
- B. The performance bond shall remain the property of the town for a period of three hundred sixty-five (365) calendar days from the date of final construction inspection and approval by the DPS. If, during this period, the Superintendent determines that an unsatisfactory condition exists at the construction site related to the licensed pipelayer's operation, the licensed pipelayer shall be immediately notified. Failure of the licensed pipelayer to respond and correct the unsatisfactory condition within a forty-eight-hour period shall be grounds for the DPS to revoke the pipelayer's license and to arrange for the work to be completed by others. All costs in relation to this repair work shall be deducted from the performance bond, and costs exceeding the amount deposited shall be billed directly to the licensed pipelayer.
- C. At the expiration of this retention period, the licensed pipelayer shall submit a written request to the DPS for release of the performance bond.

§ 326-10. Permits and approval to connect.

- A. For residential and commercial discharges, a permit to construct sewer lines shall be required for construction of the sanitary building sewer, extension of the public sewer main or any other work in relation thereto. The Department of Public Services, Water and Sewer Division, must be notified forty-eight (48) hours prior to actual connection to the system, and the approval to connect will only be considered upon completion of the construction, with the exception of the actual connection, testing, inspection by the Superintendent and when approval to connect is granted by the Massachusetts Division of Water Pollution Control (WPC), if applicable.
- B. A state WPC sewer system extension or connection permit is required for any main line extensions or changes in use or flow on main line systems with a valid permit. In addition, any new service connection to an existing permitted main line requires a permit if the discharge is to exceed two thousand (2,000) gallons per day. Any existing permitted service connection planning a change in use or flow must reapply, and any service connection existing prior to May 10, 1979, which is planning an increase in discharge greater than two thousand (2,000) gallons per day over existing discharge must apply for a new permit.
- C. For industrial discharges, a separate sewer use discharge permit application must be submitted by the owner, approved by the DPS and also the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) and the Division of Water Pollution Control, prior to submittal of the application for permit to construct sewer lines. An approval to connect shall also be required as stated above.

- D. The licensed pipelayer shall be responsible for obtaining all required permits, state and local, as specified by the construction standards for the Town of Ashland. In the event that a state agency or the MWRA enacts additional permit requirements for sewer use, the licensed pipelayer shall be responsible for the additional permits.
- E. For residential developments and subdivisions whose sewer mains are to be constructed, Planning Board approved drawings must be submitted with the application. If Planning Board approval is not necessary, plans must be submitted to the DPS by a registered professional engineer, and no public sewer main construction may proceed prior to approval of the application.
- F. Within developments or subdivisions, a permit shall be required for the public sewer main construction, and also separate permits shall be required for each sanitary building sewer proposed.
- G. Applications for permit to construct sewer lines shall be accompanied by a general layout plan showing the building location and proposed route of the service for approval by the Superintendent.
- H. All applications shall be submitted in the name of the individual homeowner or developer and the licensed pipelayer.
- I. A nonrefundable fee as set by the Department of Public Services shall be submitted with each application for a permit to construct sewer lines, and permits shall be issued for a period of ninety (90) days, after which time they become null and void.
- J. Permits to construct sewer lines shall be subject to revocation at the discretion of the DPS, if, in its opinion, the Ashland Construction Standards and Rules and Regulations are not being strictly adhered to.
- K. Permits shall be required for all repair work to the public sewer main or sanitary building sewer, and no permit shall be issued, except in cases of emergency, to dig up or make an excavation in a public way until the applicant files with the Superintendent, contacts Dig-Safe and submits copies of the notices to public utility companies for accurate field locations as required by M.G.L.A. C. 82, § 40.
- L. In general, permits for work to be done between November 15 and April 15 will not be issued except under extreme hardship conditions. Permits shall not be transferable, and a change in ownership of a parcel of land to be serviced or a change in the licensed pipelayer shall require a new permit.
- M. Sewer use charges shall commence on the date of issue of the permit to construct sewer lines.

§ 326-11. Private developments or subdivisions.

- A. The developer shall provide plans and profiles of the proposed work, drawn by a registered professional engineer, using a scale of forty (40) feet to the inch for plan view and forty (40) feet to the inch horizontal and four (4) feet or six (6) feet to the inch vertical for profile. Three (3) copies of plans and profiles of each street or section thereof will be

submitted to the DPS, two (2) of which shall be given to the engineer as submittals for approval of the proposed work.

- B. No changes in plans or profiles will be permitted without prior approval of the Superintendent. The developer and licensed pipelayer shall construct the sewer and appurtenances in conformity with the plans and profiles, as approved, and in agreement with these standards. The work shall be done under the observation of the Planning Board Agent (P.B. Agent). A preconstruction meeting with the Superintendent, P.B. Agent, developer and licensed pipelayer in attendance shall be held before material is ordered or work begins.
- C. All materials used for construction of the sewage system on the project shall be in strict compliance with these standards and are subject to initial approval by the P.B. Agent and final approval by the Superintendent.
- D. The developer shall submit five (5) copies of shop drawings and details of proposed equipment or method of installation for approval by the Superintendent. Defective materials shall be removed from the work and from the job site as soon as notification is received from the Superintendent or the P.B. Agent listing the unacceptable material. Such material shall be replaced by acceptable material from the same or other suppliers.
- E. Workmanship on the project shall be subject to approval by the P.B. Agent, and no work may start prior to notification of the Superintendent and the P.B. Agent.
- F. Testing and final inspection shall be conducted under the observation of the Superintendent, who shall issue final approval.
- G. The developer and his licensed pipelayer shall conform to state and local laws, rules and regulations and the instructions of the DPS and the Superintendent.
- H. The developer shall obtain all permits and licenses required by federal, state or local governmental authorities and shall notify Dig-Safe and any underground utility agencies not covered under Dig-Safe of the proposed construction to enable them to mark out their pipes, conduits and other structures and shall notify the Superintendent and the P.B. Agent at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to start of work, after all approvals and permits have been obtained.
- I. Upon completion of the construction, including service connections at least to the side line of the roadway layout and backfilling and compaction to road subgrade, the developer or the licensed pipelayer shall be required to conduct an air-pressure test, in the presence of the Superintendent or his agent, as detailed in the Construction Standards and Rules and Regulations of the town. The developer or the licensed pipelayer shall also provide manpower to assist the Superintendent in a visual inspection prior to final acceptance of the line. Methods for repair and replacement of unacceptable construction or damaged material shall be submitted to the Superintendent for approval prior to start of repair work. On PVC public sewer main installations a deflection test must also be conducted.
- J. The developer or the licensed pipelayer will supervise and direct the work and will be responsible for the means, methods, techniques, sequences and procedures of construction. The developer or the licensed pipelayer will employ and maintain on the work a qualified supervisor or superintendent who shall have been designated, in writing, by the developer

as the developer's representative at the site. The supervisor shall have full authority to act on behalf of the developer, and all communications given to the supervisor shall be as binding as if given to the developer. The supervisor shall be present on the site at all times as required to perform adequate supervision and coordination of the work.

- K. No individual or group of individuals representing the town shall be responsible for the construction means, controls, techniques, sequences, procedures or construction safety.
- L. Record (as-built) drawings, obtained and paid for by the applicant, shall be required on all public sewer main construction and shall show both a 40 scale plan view and a profile section, as detailed above, on three-mil Mylar, twenty-two by thirty-four (22 x 34) inches in size. These record drawings shall be prepared by a registered professional engineer and shall, at a minimum, show a plan and profile view, with accurate location and grade of public sewer main, road profile, station of wyes and a minimum of three (3) ties to the sanitary building sewer at the edge of the roadway taking with the depth to the top of the pipe, including location of connection at the building. All roads and easement locations through which sewer is to be laid shall be at the proposed subgrade elevation before pipeline construction starts. The licensed pipelayer or developer is responsible for setting the sewer grades and shall supply all engineering design, field layout, grades, supervision and data for the record drawings, as detailed above. Record drawings must be submitted and approved prior to approval to connect.

ARTICLE III

Construction Methods and Materials

§ 326-12. Work in public ways.

A. Permits.

- (1) Highway permit. The licensed pipelayer shall be required to obtain a highway opening permit prior to any excavations within a public way.
- (2) State highway permit. When making a sewer connection in a state highway, the necessary permits from the Massachusetts Department of Public Works must be obtained prior to the issuance of a permit to construct sewer lines. All work shall then be done in accordance with the requirements set forth in the permit issued by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Any cost in connection therewith shall be borne by the licensed pipelayer.

- B. Protection of excavation. All excavation and backfilling shall be done in accordance with these detailed standards herein and in compliance with the highway opening permit. All excavations and obstructions shall be adequately barricaded and protected at all times to provide public safety to the satisfaction of the DPS, an authorized representative of the Highway Division and the Police and Fire Chiefs.
- C. Protection of property. Power shovels, bulldozers, loaders, trucks and other equipment shall not be operated on or across sidewalks, berms, curbs, etc., until protection, such as planking or other approved means, has been provided. All damage resulting from the licensed pipelayer's operations shall be repaired by the licensed pipelayer.

D. Resurfacing.

- (1) Resurfacing material. Asphaltic concrete and associated materials shall be in compliance with the Massachusetts Department of Public Works Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges, Section 460, M3.11.00, Class I, Type I-1.
- (2) Temporary resurfacing. Asphaltic concrete temporary resurfacing, two-inch depth, shall be required on all excavations within roadway areas and shall be maintained by the licensed pipelayer for a period of three (3) months or until ordered replaced by an authorized representative of the Highway Division.
- (3) Permanent resurfacing. Bituminous concrete permanent resurfacing shall be required on all excavations within roadway areas. Depth and type of mix shall be determined by the DPS or an authorized representative of the Highway Division. Prior to placement of permanent resurfacing, edges of existing pavement shall be cut to neat parallel lines and all loose pavement and temporary resurfacing shall be removed to a depth to allow placement of permanent surfacing. Existing edges of pavement shall be coated with RS-1, and sand shall be applied on the surface of the joint.
- (4) Failure of the licensed pipelayer to respond to the request of an authorized representative of the Highway Division to complete the work of maintaining temporary resurfacing or to apply permanent resurfacing may result in the revoking of his license.
- (5) In the event that the public sewer main or sanitary building sewer crosses existing concrete pavement, sidewalks or driveways, the temporary bituminous patch shall be removed after three (3) months and the paved surface shall be restored with cement concrete pavement, three thousand (3,000) pounds per square inch design mix.

§ 326-13. Excavations.

- A. Lines of excavation. The licensed pipelayer shall make all excavations in earth and rock necessary or incidental to construct and inspect the proposed work as shown on the approved construction drawings.
- B. Type of excavation. All excavations shall be by open cut, except as otherwise permitted by the Superintendent, and shall be of sufficient width to allow for thorough compaction of the refill material and for the inspection of the work.
- C. Field location. It shall be the licensed pipelayer's responsibility to contact Dig-Safe for accurate field locations prior to construction. The licensed pipelayer shall be familiar with and comply with all Massachusetts General Laws relating to excavations, such as M.G.L.A. C. 82, § 40.
- D. Underground facilities. It shall be the licensed pipelayer's responsibility to contact all utility companies, the Highway Division, the Water and Sewer Division and any other agency which may have underground facilities within the construction area for accurate field locations prior to construction, and the licensed pipelayer shall mark the location of such utilities so that they may be avoided in the operation of the excavating equipment.

Excavation by hand tools shall be used where required to prevent damage to existing utility lines or other structures.

- E. Discharge. The licensed pipelayer shall provide suitable temporary channels for the flow of all watercourses and shall hold the town harmless against all claims for damages growing out of obstruction to the flow in sewers, drains or gutters or because of injury to gas, water or other pipes or conduits or fixtures relating to the same, and he shall give sufficient notice to the proprietors of such pipes or fixtures in time to permit them to cooperate in protecting their property.
- F. Ledge measurement. Where ledge rock is encountered, the licensed pipelayer shall take accurate measurements relating the top surface of the ledge to the proposed invert of the pipe or the bottom of other structures. This information shall be recorded and made available to his engineer for use in completing the record drawings.
- G. Explosives. The removal of ledge shall be accomplished by licensed individuals, and the licensed pipelayer shall obtain the necessary permits before the blasting occurs. The handling, storage and use of explosives shall be in accordance with the requirements of M.G.L.A. C. 148, §§ 10 to 27, inclusive, latest revisions or additions thereto. The licensed pipelayer shall furnish and place any blasting mats as may be required to perform the work safely.
- H. Trench support. The licensed pipelayer shall furnish and place such sheeting and bracing as may be required to perform the work safely and shall leave in place, if ordered by the Superintendent, that portion necessary to maintain the base fill material and the walls of the excavation during and after the backfilling process has been completed. The use of a steel support box may be used in place of sheeting and bracing.
- I. Excavation below grade. The licensed pipelayer shall remove unsuitable foundation material under the pipelines and refill it with bank gravel, screened gravel or concrete, as ordered by the Superintendent. Sheeting, if necessary, to contain the refill material shall be furnished, installed and left in place at the order of the Superintendent.
- J. Control of water. Dewatering of the area in which work will be done, including pump station sites, will be the responsibility of the licensed pipelayer, using pumps of sufficient capacity to lower the water table in the immediate trench area to a level below excavation.
- K. Existing pavement. Trench excavation in existing public ways shall be subject to the requirements of the Construction Standards and Rules and Regulations of the town. Excavation in streets having an improved pavement shall be preceded by cutting the existing pavement to ensure that pavement beyond the trench limits will not be disturbed. Before resurfacing, the edges of the pavement shall be inspected and recut if found to be broken or ragged. The licensed pipelayer shall furnish all materials and do all the work necessary to restore the paved surface to its original condition, with depth and type of mix to be determined by the authorized representative of the Highway Division. The work shall be subject to inspection and approval of the authorized representative of the Highway Division.

§ 326-14. Backfilling.

- A. General. The trenches and other excavations shall be backfilled as soon as possible after laying the pipe or the completion of other structures. No backfilling shall be done until the Superintendent has inspected the work.
- B. Placement. The area below the pipe and extending to six (6) inches above the crown of PVC pipe and D.I. pipe shall be backfilled with compacted granular material, as specified under pipe laying, and thoroughly tamped by light tampers as placed. The remainder of the side fill to a minimum depth of twenty-four (24) inches above the top of pipe shall be a select, fine ordinary borrow material, approved for such use by the Superintendent, placed in twelve-inch layers and compacted by hand tamping. No stones larger than three (3) inches across the largest dimension will be allowed within this stratum of backfill.
- C. Compaction.
 - (1) The remainder of backfill to the surface of the ground or to the bottom of the gravel subbase in roadway locations shall be ordinary borrow, approved by the Superintendent, placed in twelve-inch layers and thoroughly compacted by mechanical rammers or vibrators. No rock larger than twelve (12) inches in diameter will be allowed within this stratum of backfill, and all voids within rock backfill must be completely filled. Alternate methods for compaction within this stratum presented by the licensed pipelayer will be considered by the Superintendent, and the licensed pipelayer shall be required to demonstrate to the Superintendent's satisfaction that his proposed method of compaction will produce the intended results for the various conditions and materials encountered.
 - (2) Alternate compaction. Approval of this alternative method of compaction will not relieve the licensed pipelayer of his responsibilities in regard to maintenance of settled trenches. The responsibility for proper bedding of the pipe shall be the licensed pipelayer's, and pipe failures due to improper bedding or compaction shall be removed and replaced.
- D. Subbase. For trenches within roadways, the top eighteen (18) inches of backfill shall be bank gravel, placed and compacted during backfilling operation. The licensed pipelayer shall fine grade the gravel surface, apply dust control treatment and maintain the surface in a condition which will allow normal vehicular traffic until temporary resurfacing is installed.

§ 326-15. Pipe materials.

- A. PVC pipe. Pipe and fittings for main sewer pipe may be polyvinyl chloride (PVC) made by a manufacturer of established reputation, meeting the requirements of ASTM-D-3033 or D-3034-77 or the latest revision thereto, with a pipe diameter to wall thickness ratio (SDR) of thirty-five (35). Maximum pipe length shall be thirteen (13) feet with elastomeric ring, bell and spigot style joint, meeting the requirements of ASTM-D3212-76 or the latest revision thereto.
- B. Laterals. Pipe and fittings for laterals shall be polyvinyl chloride (PVC), six (6) inches in size and meeting the same requirements as for the main pipe. Fittings shall be molded

one-piece construction, and a PVC cap, designed for use on the bell end of the pipe, shall be used where necessary.

- C. Force mains. Pipe for sewer force mains shall be ductile iron (D.I.) push-on joint, meeting the requirements of ANSI A21.51-76 (AWWA C151-76) or the latest revision thereto, thickness Class 52, within the immediate area of the pump station. Force mains beyond the limits of the pump station shall be Class 50, cement-lined, tar-coated and sealed.
- D. Fittings. Fittings for ductile iron pipe shall be manufactured of ductile iron, mechanical joint, all bell, compact design, rated for three hundred fifty (350) pounds per square inch. Fittings shall meet or exceed the requirements of ANSI-A21.53-1984 and shall be cast with the following identifying designations: Class C153, pressure rating three hundred fifty (350), opening diameter, manufacturer's identification, country where cast, degree of bend and D.I. or ductile. Ductile iron fittings that are not presently manufactured to the compact design but are manufactured to meet or exceed the requirements of ANSI A21.10-1971 (AWWA C110-7) standard for cast-iron fittings, or the latest revision thereto may be utilized. Mechanical joints for fittings shall meet or exceed the requirements of ANSI A21.11 (AWWA C111), including bituminous-coated glands, rubber ring and T-head bolts.
- E. Retainer glands. Retainer glands for all ductile iron main bends shall be cast of high-strength ductile iron and fitted with cap joint, square head and double-heat-treated-steel set screws. The quantity of screws shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the gland.
- F. D.I. gravity sewer pipe. In areas where ductile iron gravity sewer pipe is required, i.e., shallow trenches three and five-tenths (3.5) feet or less or depths greater than thirteen and zero-tenths (13.0) feet in the immediate area of water supplies or recreational areas, the licensed pipelayer shall furnish and install Class 50 ductile iron pipe and ductile iron tees or wyes for sanitary building sewer connections, with mechanical joints. A mechanical joint plug or cap shall be furnished and installed on the lateral at the roadway taking line to allow air testing of the system. Alternative materials will be considered for shallow or deep trench conditions, if appropriate design data and installation methodology is submitted to substantiate the choice of materials.
- G. Sanitary building sewer connections. Wyes shall be required for all sanitary building sewer connections to the public sewer main and shall be the same type of material and manufacture as the pipe. Connections to an existing public sewer main shall be accomplished by the use of a cast-iron saddle with stainless steel strap and bolts.

§ 326-16. Public sewer main installation.

- A. Alignment. The licensed pipelayer shall provide such engineering services as may be required to ensure that the pipelines are constructed in accordance with the approved drawings. Engineering services provided by the developer or licensed pipelayer shall include the establishment of lines and the setting of grades. Pipe installed which does not conform to the approved drawings shall be removed and reinstalled at the developer's or licensed pipelayer's expense. Laser beam aligning equipment will be permitted on sewer main construction if the licensed pipelayer demonstrates that the equipment and operators can produce the required line and grade of the public sewer main.

- B. Handling. All pipe shall be handled carefully to avoid injury to workmen, other structures or to the pipe itself. Only equipment or methods approved by the Superintendent shall be employed in handling pipe. Pipe or fittings damaged for whatever reason shall be removed from the job site immediately.
- C. Protection of pipe. If PVC pipe is used, care shall be taken to stack the pipe properly and, if stored for a period exceeding sixty (60) days exposed to the ultraviolet rays of the sun, pipe shall be covered with canvas or other opaque material, and provision for the circulation of air beneath the covering shall be provided.
- D. Condition of pipe. PVC pipe must be straight barrel, and deflection prior to installation is not to exceed one-sixteenth ($\frac{1}{16}$) inch per two-foot length. Pipe not meeting this requirement shall not be installed and shall be removed from the construction site.
- E. Trench bottom. All pipe shall be laid on a stable foundation to prevent settlement. If soft or unsatisfactory material is found at grade, it shall be removed and replaced with other material to provide an adequate foundation.
- F. Bedding. In general, the bottom of the trench shall be excavated to a depth of four (4) inches below the bottom of the pipe barrel for PVC pipe and D.I. pipe placed for all gravity mains, force mains and laterals. The granular bedding shall be washed screened gravel or crushed stone, ranging in size from one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) to one (1) inch. After the pipe has been set to line and grade, additional granular material of the same size and characteristics shall be lightly tamped in place to an elevation equal to a point six (6) inches above the crown of PVC pipe. The granular material around the pipe shall also be placed the full width of the trench, as excavated, or to the inside surfaces of the sheeting which is required to contain the foundation material in unstable trenches.
- G. Backfilling. Material for backfilling to a point twenty-four (24) inches above the crown of the pipe shall be select borrow, containing no large stones, loam, clay or other substances unsuitable for backfill material. Select borrow shall be placed in layers suitably tamped to the side limits of the trench as excavated. Material from a point twenty-four (24) inches above the crown of the pipe to a point eighteen (18) inches below subgrade, within roadway locations, shall be ordinary borrow, placed in layers and thoroughly tamped. No rock fragment larger than twelve (12) inches in diameter will be permitted within this section of backfill. The top eighteen (18) inches of the trench shall be backfilled with road grade bank gravel which, when compacted in place, will form a suitable foundation for the base course of road surfacing.
- H. Rock trenches. Similar bedding shall be provided in rock trenches, except that there shall be six (6) inches clear under the pipe to the rock surface and nine (9) inches clear on each side. Under no circumstances will the pipe be permitted to bear directly on the rock.
- I. Jointing. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe shall be bell-and-spigot-type joint, with elastomeric ring supplied by the pipe manufacturer. Immediately prior to jointing, the spigot, bell and gasket shall be thoroughly cleaned and a lubricant supplied by the pipe manufacturer applied. Extreme care shall be exercised during the jointing process to ensure that the pipe is in the correct position within the bell. Pullers or other types of mechanical equipment shall not be allowed, preventing the possibility of splitting or deforming the joint.

- J. Ductile iron pipe shall be push-on-type joint with rubber gasket. Prior to assembly, the bell and spigot shall be cleaned of foreign matter and a lubricant applied. Cut sections of pipe shall have the spigot end filed to a slight taper to prevent damage to the gasket. The pipe shall be aligned both horizontally and vertically and forced into position with deflection, if necessary, accomplished after the joint is assembled and within the manufacturer's allowable tolerances.
- K. Maintenance of pipe. Care shall be taken by the licensed pipelayer to exclude mud and/or water containing dirt from entering the pipelines. Temporary plugs shall be installed, and the licensed pipelayer shall weight the pipes or backfill if inspection has been made to prevent flotation from water in the trench.
- L. Ductile iron (D.I.) fittings shall be mechanical-joint type. Prior to assembly all foreign matter shall be removed from the bell and spigot and the gland and gasket placed and the spigot carefully inserted into the bell. The joint shall be assembled and bolts tightened in an altering sequence to a final torque of seventy-five (75) to ninety (90) foot-pounds. Deflection shall be accomplished after the joint is assembled.

§ 326-17. Sanitary building sewer installation.

- A. General. Sanitary building sewers will not be allowed to have more than two (2) angle points or a total angular deviation of one hundred eighty degrees (180°) unless granted variance by the Superintendent. Cleanouts shall be constructed as shown on the attached drawings¹ and shall consist of a wye, forty-five-degree, horizontal bend PVC piping and a cast-iron cap and a rubber insert with stainless steel clamps to provide an absolutely watertight installation. Under certain circumstances, manholes may be used in place of cleanouts, if approved by the Superintendent.
- B. Backwater valves are to be installed as shown on the attached drawings for each sanitary building sewer installation.² The backwater valve shall be six (6) inches in size and constructed of PVC with solvent-welded joints to six-inch SDR 35 PVC sewer pipe.
- C. Special conditions. Sanitary building sewers in excess of one hundred (100) feet in length are subject to review by the Superintendent and other requirements as may be found necessary to assure a functional connection.
- D. Excavation and backfill shall be typical as detailed for main sewer installation, and no backfilling shall be permitted until the Superintendent has inspected and approved the installation.
- E. Pipe elevation. All sanitary building sewer pipe shall be laid to a minimum slope of one-fourth (1/4) inch per foot unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent. The sanitary building sewer should be brought to the building on a uniform slope and at an elevation appropriate to the connection with the existing sanitary building drain. In any building in

¹ Editor's Note: Said drawings are on file in the Town Clerk's office, the Department of Public Services, the Planning Office and the office of the Building Inspector and may be examined there during regular business hours.

² Editor's Note: Said drawings are on file in the Town Clerk's office, the Department of Public Services, the Planning Office and the office of the Building Inspector and may be examined there during regular office hours.

which the building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain may be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the sanitary building sewer.

- F. Existing septic system. Sanitary building sewers connected to existing septic system piping shall be made on the building side of the septic tank and the tank or cesspool pumped dry and removed or refilled with approved material. Connection to existing pipe shall be accomplished with rubber adaptor couplings and stainless steel clamps, designed specifically for the type of application intended.
- G. Additional connections. No direct or indirect connection will be allowed between the sanitary building sewer and roof drains, foundation drains, cellar drains, sump pump or other sources of surface runoff groundwater.
- H. Approval to connect. Actual connection of the sanitary building drain (wastewater plumbing) to the sanitary building sewer may not be accomplished prior to an approval to connect from the DPS. An additional fee as set by the Department of Public Services for existing structures or for new structures must be submitted with the permit application for each tap to be made by the contractor. If a sanitary building sewer must be connected directly to the public sewer main, the licensed pipelayer shall carefully excavate, dewater and expose the main, supply the cast-iron saddle with a stainless steel retainer strap and conduct the actual tapping to the main under the Superintendent's supervision.

§ 326-18. Chimneys.

- A. General. Chimneys shall be constructed at locations required by the depth of the sewer main and as approved by the Superintendent. The chimney may consist of a PVC tee or ninety-degree saddle, forty-five-degree PVC bend, PVC riser pipe with field cut end, a PVC adapter and a ninety-degree PVC elbow. The entire assembly is to be encased in Class B concrete, reinforced as shown on the standard drawing. At the top of the chimney, a PVC tee may be substituted for the ninety-degree elbow if the chimney is to serve dual use.
- B. Sonotube. The use of a twenty-four-inch diameter sonotube for a vertical concrete form will be permitted. Form work for the concrete section at the main sewer will be constructed to the lines shown on the standard drawing. In constructing the concrete encasement, forms shall be placed so that the weight of the chimney shall bear directly on the foundation material and not on the sewer main. A flexible joint, approved by the Superintendent, shall be installed a minimum distance of twenty-four (24) inches from the vertical face of the concrete.
- C. Precast chimneys. The contractor may option to use a precast chimney, which shall be constructed similar to that as specified for a cast-in-place unit. The precast unit shall consist of six-inch PVC pipe encased in concrete, cast in vertical sections, with O-ring neoprene gaskets and a noncorrosive mechanical clamping mechanism. The unit shall straddle the sewer main, carrying the weight of the unit directly to the trench. The unit shall consist of a base section and a top section, with an intermediate section varying in height from one (1) foot to four (4) feet. The top and bottom sections shall contain a neoprene water stop around PVC fitting to prevent entry of groundwater.

§ 326-19. Force mains.

- A. Type of pipe. Force mains may be ductile iron push-on joint pipe, furnished and installed by the licensed pipelayer, from lift and pump stations to point of discharge. D.I. pipe shall be Class 52, cement-lined, tar-coated and sealed, with mechanical joint fittings installed with concrete thrust blocks and retainer glands.
- B. Combination trenches. In combination trenches, gravity sewer and force main, the force main shall be laid on a shelf excavated in the side of the trench with the main (gravity) sewer, with a minimum cover of four (4) feet six (6) inches. If, because of the depth of cut of the gravity sewer or material encountered, the excavation of a shelf proves to be impractical, the developer shall excavate separate adjacent trenches for the two (2) pipes.
- C. Joints. Mechanical joints shall be made up using a torque wrench set at seventy-five (75) foot-pounds, with the nuts and bolts tightened in an alternating sequence. Jointing of ductile iron pipe shall be typical as detailed in § 326-16, Public sewer main installation.

§ 326-20. Pumping stations.

All plans for sewage pumping or ejector stations proposed for use shall be submitted to the DPS for approval prior to ordering, purchase or installation. Three (3) sets of plans shall be submitted to the DPS, two (2) sets to be transferred to the engineer for review and the final set for the DPS file.

§ 326-21. Manholes.

- A. Construction. Manholes shall be constructed of reinforced precast concrete monolithic base sections, barrel sections and dome sections and shall meet the applicable requirements of ASTM Specification C478-70T, latest revision, design based upon H-20 loadings. All manholes delivered to the site must be approved by the Superintendent. In general, reasons for rejection will include, but not be limited to, porous or cracked walls, misformed joints and pipe connectors which vary more than one (1) inch from those indicated on the plans. Rejected manholes shall be removed from the site by the licensed pipelayer.
- B. Preliminary inspection. All precast manhole sections shall be delivered to the construction site without exterior coatings. Upon on-site approval by the Superintendent, the licensed pipelayer shall apply, by roller or brush, a heavy application of emulsified asphalt waterproofing compound.
- C. Pipe-to-manhole connection shall be made with a flexible rubber boot and stainless steel clamp. The flexible rubber boot pipe-to-manhole connector shall be installed during manufacture of precast manhole sections and shall include a stainless steel screw clamp designed specifically for use on the size and type of pipe utilized on the project. If PVC pipe is used, a continuous bead of silicone shall be applied to the inside of the boot at the clamp location prior to installation of the pipe.
- D. Manhole installation. The licensed pipelayer shall excavate to a depth of six (6) inches below the bottom of the manhole base, compact and fine grade and install washed screened gravel subbase material. The base section shall be placed to grade and the pipes connected.

Pipes shall extend approximately one (1) inch inside the interior wall, with clamps on the connector tightened and mortar troweled on the inside face of the manhole-to-pipe connection.

- E. Inverts and table shall be constructed of red clay brick with mortar joints. Care shall be taken in construction of brick inverts that the width of the invert shall be slightly larger than the inside diameter of the larger of the pipes entering the manhole wall. Bricks shall be laid in a full bed of mortar with push joints, and all brick shall be thoroughly wet immediately before laying.
- F. Mortar shall be made of one (1) part of portland cement and two (2) parts of clean fine sand, well mixed and tempered. Water shall be clean and free from impurities affecting its value. Sand and cement shall be first thoroughly mixed dry and only enough water added to make the mortar uniform and workable. No greater quantity of mortar is to be prepared than is required for immediate use and it shall be constantly worked until used. Any mortar that has once set shall not be tempered and used in the work.
- G. Red clay brick for table, invert and grade adjusting courses shall be hard burned of uniform Grade B. Red clay brick shall be laid with all joints completely filled with mortar and the inside and outside faces covered with mortar and troweled smooth. The maximum height allowable for grade adjustment of the manhole frame with the brick masonry shall be twelve (12) inches.
- H. Manhole joints. The joint between the base section and the barrel section shall be brushed clean and a strip of butyl rubber shall be placed completely around the joint prior to placement of the barrel section. Once the barrel section has been placed, a timber shall be placed across the top of the section and a controlled downward pressure shall be applied with the hydraulic excavating machine to the complete joint. The same method shall be used in making the joints between the remaining barrel section and dome section. Precast concrete flat slab top sections shall be used if height limitations prohibit the use of a dome section.
- I. Manhole steps shall be aluminum alloy 6061 T6, extruded, safety-type, cast in place, twelve (12) inches on center, in the barrel and dome sections, and the portion of the step imbedded in concrete, plus two (2) inches, shall be coated with aluminum oxide. Steps may also be constructed of continuous grade 60 steel bar, three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch outside diameter, molded within polypropylene plastic with a safety tread surface. All interior steps shall be installed during manhole manufacture.
- J. Manhole table. The table shall be constructed at an elevation even with the top of the pipe and shall slope up toward side walls. Inverts shall be constructed in a manner to provide smooth flow through manholes, with no sharp turns or projecting portions of brick. Bottom sections of straight line manhole inverts may be constructed using one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) section of pipe cut longitudinally and carefully set to grade, upon approval of the Superintendent. The half-pipe section must be securely braced during installation of concrete fill around the invert to prevent flotation. Brick for inverts shall be placed on edge and laid flat for table.
- K. Sealing of joints. Once the manhole has been assembled and prior to backfill, hydraulic cement shall be applied to all lift holes and manhole joints, including exterior boot-to-manhole joint.

- L. Backfilling. Once the vacuum test has been completed, select ordinary borrow shall be backfilled around the manhole, with no stone larger than three (3) inches within eighteen (18) inches of the concrete wall. Material shall be placed leveled and compacted in twelve-inch lifts.
- M. Castings. Cast-iron frames and covers shall meet the requirements of ASTM Specification for Grey Iron Castings, Cast Iron Class 20. All castings shall be clean and without blow holes, sand holes or defects of any kind. Plugging of such holes will be cause for rejection, and the castings shall not vary more than five percent (5%) from the weight calculated for the cubic content indicated by the shop drawings, with iron at four hundred fifty (450) pounds per cubic foot. The acceptance of any casting varying more than five percent (5%) will be at the option of the Superintendent.
- N. Casting preparation. The cast-iron manhole frames and covers shall be carefully cleaned of all rust, dirt and scale, and while free and clean from rust shall be given a full coat of coal tar pitch varnish applied hot and satisfactory in quality to the Superintendent. The finish of the castings as delivered shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent, and any rusted or uncovered surfaces shall be the cause of rejection of the castings until the same have been refinished.
- O. Casting fit. Manhole covers must fit the frames with clearances as shown on the standard drawing. The underside of the cover and upper side of the lip of the frame must present parallel plane surfaces, and at these points of contact, the frames and covers must be machined to prevent the covers from rocking in the frames under traffic conditions. Covers shall bear evenly on the frames for the entire circumference and be interchangeable with other frames. Frames shall be set upon a full bed of mortar, and the mortar shall be brought up alongside of the frame to provide a watertight joint.
- P. Casting manufacturer. Standard frames and covers shall be as manufactured by LeBaron Foundry Company, Model LT-101, Mechanics Iron Foundry Company, Model K 6004, or C.M. White Iron Works, Model R-258, and, in general, be eight (8) inches in height with a twenty-two-inch clear opening.
- Q. Watertight castings. Watertight frames and covers shall be as manufactured by LeBaron Foundry Company, Model LBW 268-2, Type BW, C.M. White Iron Works or Mechanics Iron Foundry Company, or equal. In general, the frame shall be eight (8) inches high with a twenty-two-inch clear opening, complete with interior cover, locking bar and sealed seating surfaces. Watertight frames and covers shall be used where required by the design approved by the DPS. Frames shall be set upon a full bed of mortar, and mortar shall be brought up alongside of the frame to provide a watertight joint.
- R. Drop inlet. Manhole drop inlets, if approved, shall be constructed utilizing standard SDR 35 PVC sewer pipe and fittings, as shown on the detail drawings located in the Appendix.³ The piping shall be connected to the manhole utilizing the rubber boots, fully assembled and then encased in concrete, carrying concrete to stable base at trench bottom. A brick dam shall be placed in upper pipe to prevent overflow, which can be easily removed to service pipe. The size of the horizontal pipe shall match the incoming pipe. The use of a

³ Editor's Note: The Appendix is on file in the Town Clerk's office, the Department of Public Services, the Planning Office and the office of the Building Inspector and may be examined there during regular office hours.

drop inlet at the manhole will not be approved without submittal of data justifying the necessity of a drop inlet rather than a direct inlet.

- S. General. The maximum allowable distance between manholes shall be no greater than three hundred (300) feet. All manholes constructed shall be tested as detailed in § 326-22.

§ 326-22. Testing.

- A. General. Gravity sewer mains, both polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and ductile iron (D.I.), including sanitary building sewers from the main to the side line of the roadway layout, shall be air-tested for leakage after backfilling and compaction to road subgrade has been completed. The equipment and method used to conduct the air test will be subject to prior approval by the Superintendent.
- B. Test guidelines. All testing shall be done by an individual or company experienced and equipped in this type of work. A certification of the test results shall be required for each section between manholes, with the stationing corresponding to the submitted plans. The Superintendent shall be notified forty-eight (48) hours in advance of testing. At no time shall construction proceed further than two thousand (2,000) feet from the last section tested.
- C. Gravity main test. In general, a section between two (2) manholes shall be isolated by inflatable plugs. Air shall be introduced into the pipeline to an internal pressure four (4) pounds per square inch gauge greater than the average back pressure of the groundwater or an increase of four hundred thirty-four thousandths (.434) pounds per square inch for each foot of water above the top of the pipe. After stabilizing the pressure at three and five-tenths (3.5) pounds per square inch gauge, plus the adjustment to compensate for the exterior head of water, the air line shall be disconnected and the pressure drop, if any, observed. The line shall be termed acceptable if the time required, in minutes, for the pressure to reduce to the allowable residual pressure is not less than one (1) minute per inch diameter. The licensed pipelayer shall supply all equipment and labor necessary to assist the Superintendent in this test.

Air-Testing Chart

Groundwater Above Pipe (feet)	Pressure Adjustment (pounds per square inch)	Initial Pressure (pounds per square inch)	Stabilized Pressure (pounds per square inch)	Allowable Residual Pressure (pounds per square inch)
0.0	0.0	4.0	3.5	2.5
1.0	0.43	4.43	3.93	2.93
2.0	0.87	4.87	4.37	3.37
3.0	1.30	5.30	4.80	3.80
4.0	1.74	5.74	5.24	4.24
5.0	2.17	6.17	5.67	4.67
6.0	2.60	6.60	6.10	5.10

NOTE: Elapsed time for pressure to reduce to the allowable pressure should not be less than one and zero-tenths (1.0) minute per inch diameter of the particular pipe being tested.

- D. Unacceptable pipe. The licensed pipelayer shall submit to the Superintendent a record of the location and cause of each leak encountered, along with his method for replacement or repair prior to completion of the work after completion of repair. A second test shall be made to determine the acceptability of the work after the completion of repair. In general, pipe which fails the air test shall be replaced, but under certain circumstances, upon approval of the Superintendent, a stainless steel band-type clamp, designed for pressure service, may be used. The minimum width of the clamp shall be fifteen (15) inches, and band and bolts shall be stainless steel.
- E. Cleanup. A visual inspection by the Superintendent shall also be required on all main sewer pipe installed, and the interior of the sewer pipeline shall be thoroughly cleaned from construction debris or foreign matter. Bulkheads shall be installed at the outlet side of the manholes sufficient to prevent the wash of mud or dirt into the completed section of pipeline and, upon completion of the entire line, shall be left free and clear of such debris and the bulkheads removed.
- F. Deflection test. All PVC main line pipe shall be checked for deflection after backfilling and compaction is complete, but at no time shall construction proceed further than two thousand (2,000) linear feet from the last section tested. The pipeline to be checked shall be thoroughly cleaned and plugged. A mandrel shall be pulled through the pipe to check overall deflection, and the pipe through which a mandrel cannot be pulled without extreme force shall be considered failed. The mandrel shall have an outside diameter seven percent (7%) less than the pipe inside diameter and shall be supplied by the pipe manufacturer for this purpose. Pipe which has deflected more than seven percent (7%) shall be excavated and replaced or backfill around the pipe compacted to provide adequate support and the pipe retested. Deflection shall be computed by multiplying the amount of deflection (nominal diameter less minimum diameter when measured) by one hundred (100) and dividing by the nominal diameter of the pipe.
- G. Television inspection. All main line pipe shall be television-tested upon completion of backfilling and compaction. This testing shall be done by a company specializing in this type of work, with a minimum of three (3) years' experience. The camera shall be drawn through the pipe, with a color image projected upon a color video screen, which includes a distance meter. Photographs of all defects, faults, imperfections, points of infiltration, etc., shall be taken and submitted to the Superintendent in duplicate. A written report shall also be submitted in duplicate, broken into sections between manholes, including stations of all manholes, wyes, imperfections, defects, faults, points of filtration, horizontal or vertical misalignment of pipe, condition of manholes, etc.
- H. Force main and siphon test.
- (1) Ductile iron force main and siphon pipe shall be tested hydraulically, by slowly filling the line with water and expelling the air at the discharge end of the force main and all points of high elevation along the force main. The discharge end shall then be plugged and blocked and the hydrostatic pressure increased to one and five-tenths (1.5) times the working pressure. Each section of pipeline shall be slowly filled with water with the specified test pressure measured at the point of lowest elevation. The amount of water added to the line to maintain this pressure within five (5) pounds per square

inch shall be metered, and if the amount added exceeds the amount determined by the formula below, the test shall be considered a failure.

$$L = (S \times D \times P^{0.5}) / 133,200$$

Where:

L	=	Allowance leakage in gallons per hour.
S	=	The length of pipe tested in feet.
D	=	The nominal diameter of the pipe in inches.
P	=	The average test pressure during the leakage test in pounds per square inch.

- (2) The licensed pipelayer shall locate the leak or leaks and, after obtaining prior approval as to method and materials for making the repair from the Superintendent, shall repair the leak(s) until the line meets the testing approval criteria.

I. Manhole vacuum test.

- (1) The licensed pipelayer shall conduct a vacuum test on all manholes prior to backfilling. All openings shall be plugged with hydraulic cement, and suitable plugs shall be inserted in pipes. All equipment and manpower for the test shall be supplied by the licensed pipelayer and equipment shall be manufactured for that purpose. An initial vacuum of ten (10) inches Hg shall be drawn. The test time shall be determined by that time required for the pressure to drop from ten (10) inches mercury to nine (9) inches mercury. Allowable test times are given below:

Depth of Manhole (feet)	Minimum Test Time
0 to 10	1 minute
10.1 to 15	1 minute 15 seconds
15.1 to 25	1 minute 30 seconds

- (2) Vacuum test failure. Manholes which fail to meet the above minimum test times shall be repaired using methods approved by the Superintendent. Manholes shall then be retested using the vacuum test. Following a second vacuum test failure, it shall be uncovered, disassembled, reconstructed or replaced as directed by the Superintendent. The manhole shall be retested by the vacuum test.

§ 326-23. Miscellaneous structures and materials.

- A. General. Approval drawings shall be submitted by the developer or licensed pipelayer for all structures or appurtenances which shall eventually be connected to the municipal sewer system, such as pump or ejector station, auxiliary power units for station, etc. Drawings for special sewer construction, such as inverted siphons, culverts or stream crossings, drain crossings, railroad or state highway crossings, etc., shall also be submitted for approval.
- B. Bank gravel furnished and placed by the licensed pipelayer shall consist of inert material that is hard durable stone and coarse sand, free from loam and clay, surface coatings and deleterious materials, and shall meet or exceed the specifications for gravel borrow listed

under Section M1.03.0 of the 1973 Massachusetts Department of Public Works Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges or the latest revision thereto.

- C. Washed screen gravel furnished and placed by the licensed pipe layer shall be washed and graded bank-run gravel or crushed stone ranging in size from one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch to one (1) inch and shall be hard, durable and reasonably free from flat or laminated particles so as to furnish a free-draining gravel base for sewer construction or other foundation as directed by the Superintendent.
- D. Ordinary borrow furnished and placed by the licensed pipelayer shall be material suitable for trench refill, as approved by the Superintendent, conducive to compaction by the method of consolidation approved for use on the project, free of stones larger than twelve (12) inches in diameter, free from loam and clay, surface coatings and deleterious materials and meeting or exceeding state Department of Public Works Classification M1.01.0.
- E. Concrete masonry shall be used for thrust blocking, foundation material, pipe cradles, half-section or full-section, manhole drop inlet or chimney encasement or as otherwise directed by the Superintendent. Concrete shall be mixed using portland cement, crushed stone and clean hard sand with enough clean water to ensure proper mixing. Concrete may be job mixed or ready mixed, a nominal one-to-two-and-five-tenths-to-five mix, and shall contain not less than four and five-tenths (4.5) bags of cement per cubic yard. Steel reinforcement indicated on standard sewer construction drawing⁴ shall be deformed bars of approved type and structural quality free from dirt or rust and shall be bent as required and accurately placed with depth of cover not less than two (2) inches.

ARTICLE IV Use of Public Sewers

§ 326-24. Use required.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any manner on public or private property within the town or in any area under the jurisdiction of said town any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.
- B. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Town of Ashland or in any area under the jurisdiction of said town any sewage or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of Article IV.
- C. 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. (See § 326-25.)
- D. The owners of all 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, are hereby required, at their expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein and to connect such

⁴ Editor's Note: Said drawings are on file in the Town Clerk's office, the Department of Public Services, the Planning Office and the office of the Building Inspector and may be examined there during regular office hours.

facilities directly to the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet of the property line, unless prevented by topographical or other reasons.

§ 326-25. Private sewage disposal.

- A. Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of § 326-24D, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the requirements of the Board of Health of the Town of Ashland.
- B. No septage shall be discharged into the sanitary sewer system unless in conformance with the permit granted to the Town of Ashland by the MWRA. In no case shall septage containing industrial or incompatible wastes be discharged into the sanitary sewer system. As of July 1, 1984, no septage which originates outside of the MWRA shall be accepted for disposal into the sanitary sewer system.
- C. Fines. **[Added 5-26-1993 ATM by Art. 8]**
 - (1) Failure to maintain grease traps. Fine: one hundred dollars (\$100) per violation.
 - (2) Illegally connected sump pumps [360CRM 10.006(2)]. Fine: one hundred dollars (\$100) per day.

§ 326-26. Building sewers and connections.

- A. No authorized 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 to construct sewer lines from the DPS. All the work related to the installation of sanitary building sewers and the connection to the public sewers shall be performed by persons licensed by the Ashland DPS.
- B. Service connections; permits; fees.
 - (1) There are two (2) classes of service connections: for residential and commercial service and for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make an application on a special form furnished by the town. The application for permit to construct sewer lines⁵ shall be supplemented by plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the DPS. (See § 326-10 for applicable permits.) Connection and inspection fees shall be as set by the Department of Public Services.
 - (2) One (1) copy of the permit shall be available for inspection at all times at the site of the work.

⁵ Editor's Note: Said application for permit to construct sewer lines is on file in the Town Clerk's office, the Department of Public Services, the Planning Office and the office of the Building Inspector and may be examined there during regular office hours.

- C. All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the sanitary building sewer 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 sanitary building sewer.
- D. A separate and independent sanitary building sewer shall be provided for every building, except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear sanitary building through an adjoining alley, court, yard or driveway. The building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building, if approved by the DPS.
- E. Old building sewers or portions thereof may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the DPS, to meet all requirements of this chapter. At the discretion of the DPS, the owner may be required to conduct, at his expense, an internal television inspection of the existing sewer to verify the condition and suitability of the same.
- F. Where possible, the sanitary building sewer shall be brought from the street (public sewer main) to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the sanitary building sewer.
- G. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a sanitary building sewer and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing and backfilling the trench shall all conform to the requirements of the Building and Plumbing Codes⁶ and the latest edition of the construction standards for the Town of Ashland.
- H. The size and slope of the sanitary building sewer shall be subject to the approval of the DPS, but in no event shall the diameter be less than six (6) inches. The slope of such six-inch pipe shall not be less than one-fourth (1/4) inch per foot, unless otherwise permitted.
- I. The applicant for the sanitary building sewer permit shall notify the DPS when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made by the applicant, using materials supplied by the applicant under the supervision of the Superintendent.
- J. All excavations for sanitary 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.
- K. In summary:
 - (1) All work to construct both public sewer mains or sanitary building sewers shall be performed by a licensed pipelayer.
 - (2) All construction work shall be performed in compliance with the Ashland construction standards.

⁶ Editor's Note: See Ch. 98, Building Construction, and Ch. 218, Plumbing.

- H. The size and slope of the sanitary building sewer shall be subject to the approval of the DPW, but in no event shall the diameter be less than six (6) inches. The slope of such six-inch pipe shall not be less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch per foot, unless otherwise permitted. **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**
- I. The applicant for the sanitary building sewer permit shall notify the DPW when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made by the applicant, using materials supplied by the applicant under the supervision of the Superintendent. **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**
- J. All excavations for sanitary 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.
- K. In summary:
- (1) All work to construct both public sewer mains or sanitary building sewers shall be performed by a licensed pipelayer.
 - (2) All construction work shall be performed in compliance with the Ashland construction standards.
 - (3) All applications for sewer connections shall be accompanied by detailed design plans and computations which shall include definitive and profile plans (for industrial, commercial and multifamily residential uses).
 - (4) Approval to connect sewers shall be obtained from the DPW prior to any physical connection to a public sewer main. (See construction standards.¹) **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**
 - (5) A performance bond shall be required for all sewer construction. (See construction standards.²)
 - (6) Detailed as-built plans may be required, in some cases, at the discretion of the DPW. All expenses thereto shall be borne by the user/applicant. **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**

§ 326-27. Incorporation of other standards. [Updated 9-10-2001]

The MWRA rules and regulations covering discharge of sewage, drainage, substances or wastes of the MWRA are hereby made a part of this chapter.³ In the event that federal or state agencies enact or promulgate laws or regulations more stringent than these regulations or those of the MWRA, the federal or state requirements shall take precedence.

¹ Editor's Note: See Articles II and III of this chapter.

² Editor's Note: See Articles II and III of this chapter.

³ Editor's Note: The Floor Drain and Underground Injection Control (UIC) Regulations are included at the end of this chapter.

§ 326-28. Protection from damage.

- A. No authorized person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.
- B. Each user shall provide protection from any discharges, including accidental discharges, in violation of these regulations. Users shall notify the DPW and the MWRA immediately upon discharging wastes in violation of these regulations in order for countermeasures to be taken by the town and MWRA to minimize damages to the sanitary sewerage system and receiving waters. This notification shall be followed, within fifteen (15) days of the date of occurrence, by a detailed written statement to the DPW and MWRA describing the causes for the accidental discharge and the measures being taken to prevent future occurrence. Such notification will not relieve users of liability for any expense, loss or damage to the sanitary sewerage system or for any fines imposed on the MWRA. **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**

§ 326-29. Power and authority of inspectors.

- A. The DPW and other duly authorized employees of the town bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The DPW or its representatives 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 sewers or waterways. **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**
- B. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Subsection A above, the DPW or duly authorized employees of the town shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the town employees and the town shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by town employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in § 326-27. **[Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]**
- C. The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the town bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the town 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 sewage works 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.

ARTICLE V
Enforcement

§ 326-30. Violations and penalties.

- A. Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter (except § 326-28) shall be served by the town with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.
- B. Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in Subsection A shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in the amount not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.
- C. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the town for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by the town by reason of such violation.

ARTICLE VI
Severability; Fees; When Effective

§ 326-31. Severability.

- A. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
- B. The validity of any section, clause, sentence or provision of this chapter shall not affect the validity of any other part of this chapter which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

§ 326-32. Fees. [Amended 10-18-2000 ATM, Art. 14]

- A. Sewer fees as of July 1, 1989, shall be as set by the Department of Public Works.

§ 326-33. When effective.

This chapter shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recording and publication, as provided by law.

SEWERS

Town of Ashland FLOOR DRAIN AND UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC) REGULATIONS [Adopted 9-10-2001]

Section 1. PURPOSE OF REGULATION

Whereas:

- floor drains in industrial and commercial facilities are often tied to a system leading to a leaching structure (e.g. dry well, cesspool, leach field) or a septic system; and
- poor management practices and accidental and/or intentional discharges may lead petroleum and other toxic or hazardous materials into these drainage systems in facilities managing these products; and
- improper maintenance or inappropriate use of these systems may allow the passage of contaminants or pollutants entering the drain to discharge from the leaching structure or septic system to the ground; and
- discharges of hazardous wastes and other pollutants to floor drains leading to leaching structures and septic systems have repeatedly threatened surface and ground water quality throughout Massachusetts; and surface and ground water resources in the Town of Ashland contributes to the town's drinking water supplies; and
- improper maintenance of grease traps contribute to possible surcharging, sanitary sewer overflows, and increased maintenance efforts the Town of Ashland adopts the following regulations, under its authority as specified in Section II, as a preventative measure for the purposes of:
- preserving and protecting the Town of Ashland's drinking water resources from discharges of pollutants to the ground via floor drains, and
- minimizing the threat of economic losses to the Town due to such discharges.

Section II. SCOPE OF AUTHORITY

The Town of Ashland Department of Public Works enforces the following regulation pursuant to authorization granted by 310 CMR 22.21(2), 310 CMR 27.001, 310 CMR 30.000, 310 CMR 40.000, 360 CMR 10:016 and 248 CMR 2.00. The regulation shall apply, as specified herein, to all applicable facilities, existing and new, within the Town of Ashland.

Section III. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this regulation, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

Commercial and Industrial Facility: A public or private establishment where the principal use is the supply, sale, and/or manufacture of services, products, or information, including but not limited to: manufacturing, processing, or other industrial operations; service or retail establishments; printing and publishing establishments; research and development facilities; small or large quantity generators of hazardous waste; laboratories; hospitals.

Department: The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection; Massachusetts Water Resources Authority and Board of State Examiners of Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

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Discharge: The accidental or intentional disposal, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, incineration, or placing of toxic or hazardous material or waste upon or into any land or water so that such hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the land or waters of the Commonwealth. Discharge includes, without limitation, leakage of such materials from failed or discarded containers or storage systems and disposal of such materials into any on-site leaching structure or sewage disposal system.

Floor Drain: An intended drainage point on a floor constructed to be otherwise impervious which serves as the point of entry into any subsurface drainage, treatment, disposal, containment, or other plumbing system.

Grease Trap: A watertight structure located on a building sewer before a septic tank in which grease and oils are separated from other solid and liquid constituents of sewage and accumulated in accordance with 310 CMR 15.230; or a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous, or undesirable matter from normal wastes while permitting normal sewage liquid wastes to discharge into the sanitary sewer system.

Leaching Structure: Any subsurface structure through which a fluid that is introduced will pass and enter the environment, including but not limited to, dry wells, leaching catch basins, cesspools, leach fields, and oil/water separators that are not water-tight.

Oil/Water Separator: A device designed and installed so as to separate and retain petroleum based oil or grease, flammable wastes as well as sand and particles from normal wastes while permitting normal sewage or liquid wastes to discharge into the drainage system by gravity. Other common names for such systems include MDC traps, gasoline and sand traps, grit and oil separators, grease traps, and interceptors.

Toxic or Hazardous Material: Any substance or mixture or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics posing a significant, actual, or potential hazard to water supplies or other hazards to human health if such substance or mixture were discharged to land or water of the Town of Ashland. Toxic or hazardous materials include, without limitation, synthetic organic chemicals, petroleum products, heavy metals, radioactive or infectious wastes, acids and alkalis, and all substances defined as Toxic or Hazardous under Massachusetts General Law (MGL) Chapter 21C and 21E or Massachusetts Hazardous Waste regulations (310 CMR 30.000), and also include such products as solvents, thinners, and pesticides in quantities greater than normal household use.

Use of Toxic or Hazardous Material: The handling, generation, treatment, storage, or management of toxic or hazardous materials.

Section IV. PROHIBITIONS

With the exception of discharges that have received (or have applied and will receive) a Department issued permit prior to the effective date of this regulation, no floor drain(s) shall be allowed to discharge, with or without pretreatment (such as an oil/water separator), to the ground, a leaching structure, or septic system loan industrial or commercial facility if such floor drain is located in either:

- A. An industrial or commercial process area,
- B. A petroleum, toxic, or hazardous materials and/or waste storage area, or

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- C. A leased facility without either A or B of this section, but in which the potential for a change of use of the property to a use which does have either A or B is, in the opinion of the Department of Public Works or its agent, sufficient to warrant the elimination of the ground discharge at the present.

Section V. REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING FACILITIES

- A. The owner of a facility in operation prior to the effective date of this regulation with a prohibited (as defined under Section IV) floor drain system shall:
 - 1. Disconnect and plug all applicable inlets to and outlets from (where possible) applicable leaching structures, oil/water separators, and/or septic systems;
 - 2. Remove all existing sludge in oil/water separators, septic systems, and where accessible, leaching structures. Any sludge determined to be hazardous waste shall be disposed of in accordance with state hazardous waste regulations (310 CMR 30.000). Remedial activity involving any excavation and/or soil or groundwater sampling must be performed in accordance with appropriate Department policies;
 - 3. Alter the floor drain system so that the floor drain shall be either:
 - a. Connected to a holding tank that meets all applicable requirements of Department policies and regulations, with hauling records submitted to the Ashland Department of Public Works at the time of hauling;
 - b. Connected to a municipal sanitary sewer line, if available, with all applicable Department and local permits being obtained and all Department, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, and local standard being complied with; or
 - c. Permanently sealed. Any facility sealing a drain shall be required to submit for approval to the Department of Public Works a hazardous waste management plan detailing the means of collecting, storing, and disposing any hazardous waste generated by the facility, including any spill or other discharge of hazardous materials or waste.
- B. Any oil/water separator remaining in use shall be monitored weekly, cleaned not less than every 90 days, and restored to proper conditions after cleaning so as to ensure proper functioning. Records of the hauling of the removed contents of the separator shall be submitted to the Department of Public Works at the time of hauling.
- C. Compliance with all provisions of this regulation must be accomplished in a manner consistent with Massachusetts Plumbing, Building, and fire code requirements.
- D. Upon complying with one of the options listed under Section V.A.3., the owner/operator of the facility shall notify the Department of the closure of said system by filing the Department's UIC Notification Form which may be obtained by calling 617/292-5770 with the Department, and sending a copy to the Ashland Department of Public Works.

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- E. All grease traps shall comply with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Regulations, 310 CMR 15, "The State Environmental Code Title V: Minimum Requirements For The Subsurface Disposal Of Sanitary Sewage," 360 CMR, rules and regulations for the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, and 248 CMR 2.00 "Uniform State Plumbing Code."

Section VI. EFFECTIVE DATES FOR ALL FACILITIES

The effective date of this regulation is the date posted on the front page of the regulation, which shall be identical to the date of adoption of the regulation.

A. Existing Facilities:

1. Owners/Operators of a facility affected by this regulation shall comply with all of its provisions within 120 days of the effective date;
2. All applicable discharges to the leaching structures and septic systems shall be discontinued immediately through temporary isolation or sealing of the floor drain.

B. New Facilities:

1. As of the effective date of the regulation, all new construction and/or applicable change or use within the Town of Ashland shall comply with the provisions of this regulation.
2. Certification of conformance with the provisions of this regulation by the Department of Public Works shall be required prior to issuance of construction and occupancy permits.
3. The use of any new oil/water separator shall comply with the same requirements as for the existing systems, as specified above in Section V.B.
4. The use of any new grease trap shall comply with the same requirements as for existing systems, as specified in Section V.E.

Section VII. PENALTIES

Failure to comply with provisions of this regulation will result in the levy of fines of not less than \$200.00 but not more than \$1000.00. Each day's failure to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall constitute a separate violation.

Section VIII. SEVERABILITY

Each provision of the regulation shall be construed as separate to the end that, if any provision, or sentence, clause or phase thereof, shall be held invalid for any reason, the remainder of that section and all other sections shall continue in full force and effect.