

Town of Raynham, Massachusetts

558 South Main Street, Raynham, MA 02767
ph: 508.824.2707

Article III - Use of the Public Sewers

Article III

Use of the Public Sewers

Section. 1. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

Section. 2. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm ~sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the Superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the Superintendent, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

Section. 3. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

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

(b) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or in interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.

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

(d) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc. either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

Section. 4. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Superintendent that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can other wise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

(a) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty (150) F (65C).

(b) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred fifty (150) F (0 and 65C).

(c) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower (0.76 HP metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent.

(d) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.

(e) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or waste exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage as the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Superintendent for such materials.

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

(g) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Superintendent in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

(h) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.

(i) Materials which exert or cause:

(1) Concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to fullers earth, lime slurries and lime residues) containing greater than two hundred (200) parts per million of such solids or unusual concentrations of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

(2) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).

(3) A BOD greater than two hundred (200) parts per million, a chlorine demand greater than fifteen (15) parts per million or an unusually high chemical oxygen demand in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.

(4) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.

(j) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

Section. 5. ~If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 4 of this Article, and which in the judgment of the Superintendent, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Superintendent may:

(a) Reject the wastes,

(b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers,

(c) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or

(d) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of Section 14 of this article. If the Superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, by-law and laws.

Section. 6. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Superintendent and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

Section. 7. Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, the owner at his expense shall maintain them continuously in satisfactory and effective operation.

Section. 8. When required by the Superintendent, the owner of any property a sewer wastes serviced by building carrying industrial ~shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters, and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall ~be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

Section. 9. All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this by-law shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no ~special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and analyses composites suspended solids ~are obtained from 24-hour of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples. All industries discharging into a public sewer shall perform such monitoring of their discharges as the Board of Sewer Commissioners and/or other duly authorized employees of the Town may reasonably require, including installation, use, and maintenance of monitoring equipment, keeping records and reporting the results of such monitoring to the Board of Sewer Commissioners. The Board of Sewer Commissioners shall make such records available upon request to other Agencies having jurisdiction over discharges to the receiving waters.

Section. 10. The Superintendent may at any time, in his discretion, order the cessation of the discharge into the public sewer of any substance liable to interfere with the normal operation of the public sewer or of the sewage works or sewage treatment plant and, should the Superintendent find it necessary he may at any time, in his discretion, without further notice and without recourse, sever the connection causing the removal of any tributary private or building sewer or drain through which such detrimental substances are discharged.

Section. 11. The owner of all houses, building or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the Town and abutting on any street, alley, or right of public sanitary sewer of the Town, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this by-law, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, except when a public sewer is greater than 200 feet from the property line and a subsurface sewage disposal facility is approved by the Superintendent for such properties.

Section. 12. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Town of Raynham, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Town, any sanitary sewage, industrial waste, or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent Provisions of this by-law or by a permit from Federal and State regulating agencies.

Section. 13. A permit for discharging the water from a swimming pool to the public sewer shall be obtained from the Superintendent before such discharge shall be made. Permit will designate the time and rate of flow permitted. The Superintendent shall have the right to enter upon the premises, designated on the permit, to inspect the project prior to and during the operation. If an owner fails to obtain such a permit or disregards instructions whether accidental or intentional the owner will be held responsible for any damage that may be caused from such discharge subject to the penalties contained in this by-law.

Section. 14. No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangements between the Town and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of usual strength or character may be accepted by the Town for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern.