

Sec. 19-13-B32. Sanitation of watersheds

Unless specifically limited, the following regulations apply to land and watercourses tributary to a public water supply including both surface and ground water sources.

(a) As used in this section, “sewage” shall have the meaning found in section 19-13-B20 (a) of the public health code: “Toxic metals” shall be arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and silver and the salts thereof: “high water mark” shall be the upper limit of any land area which water may cover, either standing or flowing, at any time during the year and “watershed” shall mean land which drains by natural or man-made causes to a public drinking water supply intake.

(b) No sewage disposal system, cesspool, privy or other place for the deposit or storage of sewage shall be located within one hundred feet of the high water mark of any reservoir or within fifty feet of the high water mark of any stream, brook, or watercourse, flowing into any reservoir used for drinking purposes.

(c) No sewage disposal system, cesspool, privy or other place for the deposit or storage of sewage shall be located on any watershed, unless such facility is so constructed that no portion of the contents can escape or be washed into the stream or reservoir.

(d) No sewage shall be discharged on the surface of the ground on any watershed.

(e) No stable, pigpen, chicken house or other structure where the excrement of animals or fowls is allowed to accumulate shall be located within one hundred feet of the high water mark of a reservoir or within fifty feet of the high water mark of any watercourse as above mentioned, and no such structure shall be located on any watershed unless provision is made in a manner acceptable to the commissioner of health for preventing manure or other polluting materials from flowing or being washed into such waters.

(f) No toxic metals, gasoline, oil or any pesticide shall be disposed of as a waste into any watercourse tributary to a public drinking water supply or to any ground water identified as supplying a public water supply well.

(g) Where fertilizer is identified as a significant contributing factor to nitrate nitrogen occurring in excess of 8 mg/l in a public water supply, fertilizer application shall be made only under current guidelines established by the commissioner of health in cooperation with the state commissioner of agriculture, the college of agriculture of the University of Connecticut and the Connecticut agricultural experiment station in order to prevent exceeding the maximum allowable limit in public drinking water of 10.0 mg/l for nitrite plus nitrate nitrogen.

(h) Where sodium occurs in excess of 15 mg/l in a public drinking water supply, no sodium chloride shall be used for maintenance of roads, driveways, or parking areas draining to that water supply except under application rates approved by the commissioner of health, designed to prevent the sodium content of the public drinking water from exceeding 20 mg/l.

(i) The design of storm water drainage facilities shall be such as to minimize soil erosion and maximize absorption of pollutants by the soil. Storm water drain pipes, except for crossing culverts, shall terminate at least one hundred feet from the edge of an established watercourse unless such termination is impractical, the discharge arrangement is so constructed as to dissipate the flow energy in a way that will minimize the possibility of soil erosion, and the commissioner of health finds that a discharge at a lesser distance is

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advantageous to stream quality. Special protections shall be taken to protect stream quality during construction.

(Effective August 2, 1977)