



Definitions Related to the MDC's LTCP

Clean Water Project (CWP)

The Clean Water Project (CWP) is the District's 20-year program to eliminate combined sewer overflows to Wethersfield Cove and the North Branch Park River, reduce combined sewer overflows to other Hartford waterbodies, address sanitary sewer overflows outside of Hartford, and reduce Nitrogen discharged to the CT River.

Combined Sewer

A combined sewer is a pipe that conveys both wastewater and stormwater to the treatment plant.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)

A combined sewer overflow (CSO) occurs when a combined sewer reaches capacity due to excessive stormwater and overflows to a river or stream.

Consent Decree

The Consent Decree is the legal document issued by the permitting authority (EPA) to the MDC that provides the compliance requirements for the separated sewer system portion of the Clean Water Project.

Consent Order

The Consent Order is the legal document issued by the permitting authority (CT DEEP) to the MDC that provides the compliance requirements for the combined sewer system portion of the Clean Water Project.

Consolidation Pipe (or Consolidation Conduit)

A consolidation pipe (or conduit) captures CSO before it enters a waterbody. The MDC's proposed plan uses consolidation pipes to convey flow to a CSO storage tunnel.

CSO Storage Tunnel

A CSO storage tunnel stores CSO during a rain event until the treatment plant can accept and treat the flow.

CT DEEP

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection is a state regulatory agency formed to conserve, improve, and protect natural resources and the environment in CT. CT DEEP also serves as a permit-issuing authority for EPA in the state.

Drop Shaft

A drop shaft is a connection point to a CSO storage tunnel. Consolidation pipes connect to the drop shaft to convey CSO to the storage tunnel.

EPA

The Environmental Protection Agency is a federal regulatory agency dedicated to protecting human health and the environment. EPA develops and enforces regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by congress.

Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure uses vegetation, soils, and natural processes to manage water by mimicking nature, soaking up and storing the water.

Hartford Water Pollution Control Facility (HWPCF)

The HWPCF is the waste water treatment plant in Hartford on Brainard Road that treats flow from Hartford, Newington, West Hartford, Bloomfield, and portions of Wethersfield and Windsor.





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Inflow and Infiltration (I/I)

Inflow and Infiltration are ways that stormwater and groundwater enters a sewer pipe. Inflow comes from direct connections to the sewer via sources such as catch basins, sump pumps, foundation drains, yard drains, roof leaders, etc. Infiltration comes from groundwater entering the pipe (or manhole) through defects such as cracks, holes, etc.

Interceptor

A major, large diameter sewer pipe that collects flow from the smaller pipes and conveys it to the wastewater treatment plant.

Long Term Control Plan

The Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) is the planning document to guide the District's combined sewer portion of the Clean Water Project. The document is required by the Consent Order and is required to be updated every 5 years.

Metropolitan District

A non-profit municipal corporation, chartered in 1929 by the Connecticut General Assembly, to provide potable water supply and sewage services on a regional basis. It serves eight member towns: Bloomfield, East Hartford, Hartford, Newington, Rocky Hill, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor; and four non-member towns: East Granby, Farmington, Glastonbury, and South Windsor.

Outfall

The point where a pipe discharges to an open waterbody. A CSO outfall is where a pipe containing combined sewer overflow discharges to a waterbody.



Relief Pipe

A relief pipe is a sewer that is built to help convey flow during wet weather events. A relief pipe connects back into the existing sewer system (not a storage tunnel).

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)

A sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) occurs when a sanitary sewer overflows into a river or stream. An SSO can be caused by a physical blockage in the pipe or if the pipe exceeds capacity in a rain event because of excessive I/I.

Separated Sewer (or Sanitary Sewer)

A separated sewer is a pipe that is designed to only convey sewage (i.e., no stormwater) to the treatment plant. Defects in a separated sewer can allow groundwater to enter the pipe (Infiltration) and illicit connections from sump pumps, roof leaders, foundation drains, yard drains, etc. can also introduce stormwater (Inflow) to a sewer that is meant to be separated.

Sewer Separation

Sewer separation (or separation) means constructing a project that converts a combined sewer area into a separated sewer area. The projects consist of installing a second pipe so the area can have one separated pipe dedicated to sewage and one drain dedicated to stormwater.

Special Sewer Service Charge (SSSC)

The Special Sewer Service Charge (SSSC) is the charge added to customers' water bills in District member towns that have both water and sewer service. The SSSC funds the CWP.

Storm Pipe (or Drain)

A pipe that is designed to convey only storm water. A storm pipe discharges directly to a waterbody and does not flow to the treatment plant.