

Chapter 24. Stormwater Control

§ 24-12. PRIVATE STORM DRAIN INLET RETROFITTING.

[Added 12-8-2021 by Ord. No. 2021-06]

- a. No person in control of private property, with the exception of a residential lot containing one single-family residence, shall authorize the repaving, repairing, resurfacing, reconstructing or altering any surface that is in direct contact with an existing storm drain inlet on that property unless the storm drain inlet:
 1. Already meets the design standard set forth below in Subsection **b** to control passage of solid and floatable material; or
 2. Is retrofitted or replaced to meet the standard set forth in Subsection **b** below prior to the completion of the project.
 3. The prohibited content set forth herein shall not apply to the repair of individual potholes. The term resurfacing shall include, inter alia, the top coating or chip resealing with asphalt emulsion or a thin base of hot bitumen.
- b. Design Standards. Storm drain inlets as identified in Subsection **a** above shall comply with the following standards to control passage of solid and floatable materials through storm drain inlets. For purposes of this Subsection **b**, the term "solid and floatable materials" shall mean sediment, debris, trash and other floating, suspended or settleable solids.
 1. Design engineers shall use either of the following grates whenever they use a grate in pavement or another ground surface to collect stormwater from that surface and direct it into a storm drain or surface water body under the grate:
 - (a) The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) bicycle-safe grate which is described in Chapter 2.4 of the NJDOT Bicycle Compatible Roadways and Bikeways Planning and Design Guidelines (April 1996); or
 - (b) A different grate, if each individual clear space in that grate has an area of no more than seven square inches or is no greater than 0.5 inches across the smallest dimension. By way of illustration, grates subject to this standard include grates in grate inlets, the grate portion (non-curb-opening portion) of combination inlets, grates on storm sewer manholes, ditch grates, trench grates and grates of spacer bars in slotted drains.
 2. Whenever design engineers use a curb-opening inlet, all the clear spaces in that curb opening, whether there be one or more clear spaces, shall have an area of no more than seven square inches or be no greater than two inches across the smallest dimension.
 3. The design standards hereinabove set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply:

- (a) Where the Municipal Engineer agrees that this standard would cause inadequate hydrologic performance that could not practicably be overcome by using additional or larger storm drain inlets that meet these standards.
- (b) Where flows are conveyed through any device such as the end of a pipe netting facility, manufactured treatment device or catch basin hood that is designed at a minimum to prevent delivery of all solid and floatable materials that could not pass through one of the following:
 - (1) A rectangular space $4 \frac{5}{8}$ inches long and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. This option shall not apply for out fall netting facilities.
 - (2) A bar screen having a bar spacing of 0.5 inch.
- (c) Where flows are conveyed through a trash rack that has parallel bars with one-inch spacing between the bars.
- (d) Where the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection determines pursuant to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Rules contained in N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(c) that action to meet this standard is an undertaking that constitutes an encroachment or will damage or destroy the New Jersey Register-listed historic property.