

## CHAPTER 2

### Sewer Utility Regulations and Service Charges

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#### **SEC. 9-2-1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

- (a) This Chapter regulates the use of public and private sewers and drains, discharge of septage into the public sewerage system, and the discharge of waters and wastes into the public sewerage systems within the City of Galesville. It provides for and explains the method used for levying and collecting wastewater treatment service charges, sets uniform requirements for discharges into the wastewater collection and treatment systems and enables the City to comply with administrative provisions, and other discharge criteria which are required or authorized by the State of Wisconsin or Federal law. Its intent is to derive the maximum public benefit by regulating the characteristics of wastewater discharged into the City of Galesville sewerage system.
- (b) This Chapter provides a means for determining wastewater and septage volumes, constituents and characteristics, the setting of charges and fees, and the issuing of permits to certain users. Revenues derived from the application of this Chapter shall be used to defray the costs of operating and maintaining adequate wastewater collection and treatment systems and to provide sufficient funds for capital outlay, debt service costs and capital improvements. The charges and fees herein have been established pursuant to requirements of the Wisconsin Statutes. This Chapter shall supersede any previous ordinance, rules or regulations; and shall repeal all parts thereof that may be inconsistent with this Chapter. If there is any conflict between this Chapter and any applicable Statute, the State Statute shall be controlling.

#### **SEC. 9-2-2 DEFINITIONS.**

- (a) Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this Chapter shall be as follows:
  - (1) Approving Authority. The Common Council of the City of Galesville, or its duly authorized committee, agent or representative.

- (2) Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub>-N). One of the oxidation states of nitrogen, in which nitrogen is combined with hydrogen in molecular form as NH<sub>3</sub> or in ionized form as NH<sub>4</sub>. Quantitative determination of ammonia nitrogen shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in the most recent edition of “Standard Methods”.
- (3) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five (5) days at twenty degrees Centigrade (20 degrees C), expressed in milligrams per liter. Quantitative determination of BOD shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in the most recent edition of “Standard Methods”.
- (4) Building Drain. That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from waste and other drainage pipes inside the wall of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning approximately five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.
- (5) Building Sewer. The extension from the building drain to the public area, also referred to as the lateral. Except as specifically provided in this Chapter, the City shall not be responsible for the construction and maintenance of building sewers or laterals.
- (6) Chemical Elements and Compounds that are typically found in wastewater and may be regulated by the Chapter.

Ammonia Nitrogen	NH <sub>3</sub>
Arsenic	As
Cadmium	Cd
Copper	Cu
Chromium	Cr
Cyanide	Cn
Lead	Pb
Mercury	Hg
Nickel	Ni
Nitrogen	N
Phosphorus	P
Radium	Ra
Zinc	Zn

- (7) Commercial User. Any user whose premises are used primarily for the conduct of a profit-oriented enterprise in the fields of construction, wholesale or retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate or services, and who discharges primarily normal domestic sewage.
- (8) Compatible Pollutants. Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, phosphorus, nitrogen, or pH, plus additional pollutants identified in the WPDES permit for the wastewater treatment works receiving the pollutant, if such works were designed to treat such additional pollutants to a substantial degree.
- (9) Easement. An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
- (10) 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. A wastewater or septage shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly

pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection or treatment systems.

- (11) Garbage. The residue from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of food products and produce.
- (12) Ground Garbage. The residue from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such degree that all particulates will be no greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension and will be carried freely in suspension under normal flow conditions in sewers.
- (13) Holding Tank Service Area. The area outside the City's sewer service area, but inside or equal to the City's planning area where a contract has been developed for holding tank wastewater to be treated at the wastewater treatment works.
- (14) Incompatible Pollutants or Wastewater. Wastewater or septage with pollutants that will adversely affect or disrupt the wastewater treatment processes, effluent quality or sludge quality if discharged to the wastewater facilities.
- (15) Industrial User. Any user whose premises are used primarily for the conduct of a profit-oriented enterprise in the fields of manufacturing, dairy products processing, meat processing, other food and drink products, painting or finishing operations, transportation, communications or utilities, mining, agriculture, forestry, or fishing.
- (16) Industrial Waste. The wastewater from an industrial process, trade, or business, as distinct from sanitary sewage, including cooling water and the discharge from pretreatment facilities.
- (17) Licensed Disposer. A person or business holding a valid license to do septage servicing under NR 113, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (18) May is permissible.
- (19) Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l) shall be a weight-to-weight ratio; the milligrams per liter value (mg/l) multiplied by the factor 8.34 shall be equivalent to pounds per million gallons of water.
- (20) Municipal Wastewater. The wastewater of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water and storm water that may have inadvertently entered the sewer system.
- (21) Natural Outlet. Any outlet, including storm sewers, into a water course, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or groundwater.
- (22) Normal Domestic Sewage. Sanitary sewage resulting from the range of normal domestic activities, in which BOD, SS and total kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations meet the following:
  - a. A five (5) day, twenty degree Centigrade (20 degree C) of not more than two hundred (200) mg/l.
  - b. A suspended solids content of not more than two hundred fifty (250) mg/l.
  - c. A total kjeldahl nitrogen content of not more than twenty-five (25) mg/l.
- (23) Parts Per Million (ppm). A weight-to-weight ratio; the parts per million value multiplied by the factor 8.34 shall be equivalent to pounds per million gallons of water. Equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/l).

- (24) Person. Any and all person, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporations, association, society, institution, enterprise, government agency or other entity.
- (25) pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions, in grams per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of seven (7) and a hydrogen ion concentration of  $10^{-7}$ .
- (26) Pretreatment. An arrangement of devices and structures, for the preliminary treatment of processing wastewater required to render such wastes acceptable for admission to the public sewers.
- (27) Private Sewer. Any sewer outside of a public right-of-way or public easement. Except as provided in this Chapter, a private sewer shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the City and the City shall not be responsible for the construction and/or maintenance of such sewer.
- (28) Public Sewer. Any sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the City of Galesville. It shall also include sewers within or outside the corporate boundaries that serve more than one (1) person and ultimately discharge into the City sanitary sewer system, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with City funds. Public sewers shall not include private sewers or building sewers.
- (29) Sanitary Sewage. A combination of water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial plants (other than industrial wastes from such plants), together with such ground, surface and storm waters as may be present.
- (30) Sanitary Sewer. A combination of liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with small quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.
- (31) Septage. The wastewater or contents of septic or holding tanks, dosing chambers, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches, privies or portable restrooms.
- (32) Sewage is the spent water of a community. The preferred term is “municipal wastewater”.
- (33) Sewer Service Areas are the areas presently served and anticipated to be served by a municipal wastewater collection system. The sewer service area is delineated in the most recently approved Facility Plan.
- (34) Sewer Service Charge is a service charge levied on users of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities for payment of capital expenses as well as the operation, maintenance costs, and replacement of said facilities.
- (35) Sewer System means the common sanitary sewers within a sewerage system which are primarily installed to receive wastewaters directly from facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures or from private property, and which include service connection “Y” fittings designed for connection with those facilities. The facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures, from private property to the public sanitary sewer, or its equivalent, are specifically excluded from the definition of “sewerage collection system”; except that pumping units and pressurized lines for individual structures or groups of structures may be included as part of a “sewer system” when such units are cost-effective and are owned and maintained by the City.

- (36) Sewerage System means all structures, conduits and pipes, by which sewerage is collected, treated, and disposed of, except plumbing inside and in connection with buildings served, and service pipes, from building to street main.
- (37) Shall is mandatory.
- (38) Slug Load. Any substance released at a discharge rate and/or concentration which causes interference to wastewater treatment processes or plugging or surcharging of the sewer system.
- (39) Standard Methods. The examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage, and Industrial Wastes”, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation.
- (40) Storm Drain (sometimes termed “storm sewer”). A drain or sewer for conveying surface water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.
- (41) Stormwater Runoff. That portion of the rainfall that is collected and drained into the storm sewers.
- (42) Suspended Solids. Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, septage, or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in “Standard Methods” and is referred to as nonfilterable residue.
- (43) Toxic Discharges means a discharge containing a substance or mixture of substances which, through sufficient exposure, or ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation by an organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food chain, will, on the basis of information available to the City, cause death, disease, behavioral or immunological abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, or developmental or physiological malfunctions, including malfunctions in reproduction or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring.
- (44) User Classes are categories of users having similar flows and water characteristics; that is, levels of biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, nitrogen, etc. For the purposes of this Chapter, there shall be four (4) user classes: residential, commercial, industrial and public authority.
- (45) Wastewater Facilities. The structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away, store and treat domestic and industrial waste and septage and dispose of the effluent and sludge.
- (46) Wastewater Treatment Works. An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, septage, industrial waste and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with sewage treatment facility.
- (47) Watercourse. A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water, either continuously or intermittently.
- (48) WPDES. Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Eliminator System permit, issued per NR 210, Wis. Adm. Code.

