

Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment Service Rate

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ARTICLE A - DEFINITIONS

Sec. 9-2-1 DEFINITIONS.

- (1) APPROVING AUTHORITY shall mean the Village Board of Trustees or its duly-authorized agent or representative.

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- (2) BOD (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five (5) days at 20 degrees C, expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l). Quantitative determination of BOD shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
- (3) BUILDING DRAIN shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drain system that receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer.
- (4) BUILDING SEWER shall mean a sanitary sewer that begins immediately outside of the foundation wall of any building or structure being served, and ends at its connection to the public sewer.
- (5) CATEGORY A shall be those sanitary sewers users who discharge normal domestic strength wastewater with concentrations of BOD, suspended solids and phosphorus no greater than the concentrations identified in the current user charge system.
- (6) CATEGORY B shall be those sanitary sewer users who discharge wastewater with concentrations in excess of domestic strength wastewater as identified in the current user charge system. Users whose wastewater exceeds the concentration of any of these parameters shall be in Category B.
- (7) CHLORINE REQUIREMENT shall mean the amount of chlorine, in mg/l, which must be added to sewage to produce a chlorine residual as specified in the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit.
- (8) COMBINED SEWER shall mean a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.
- (9) COMPATIBLE POLLUTANTS shall mean BOD, suspended solids, phosphorus, ammonia, nitrogen, TKN, pH or fecal coliform bacteria, plus additional pollutants identified in the municipality's WPDES permit for its wastewater facility; provided that such facility is designed to treat such additional pollutants and, in fact, does remove such pollutants to a substantial degree.
- (10) EASEMENT shall mean an acquired legal right for the specified use of land owned by others.
- (11) FLOATABLE OIL is oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. Wastewater shall be considered free of floatable oil if it is properly pre-treated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.
- (12) GARBAGE shall mean the residue from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of food products and produce.

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- (13) **GROUND GARBAGE** shall mean the residue from the preparation, cooling, dispensing, handling, storage and sale of food products and produce that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers with no particle greater than 1/2-inch in any dimension.
- (14) **INCOMPATIBLE POLLUTANTS** shall mean wastewater with pollutants that will adversely affect the wastewater treatment facilities or disrupt the quality of wastewater treatment if discharged to the wastewater treatment facilities.
- (15) **INDUSTRIAL WASTE** shall mean any solid, liquid or gaseous substance discharged or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing or commercial establishment or process or from the development, recovery or processing of natural resources. Such term includes any wastewater that is not sanitary sewage.
- (16) **INFILTRATION** shall mean the water unintentionally entering the public sewer system, including sanitary building drains and sewers, from the ground through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.
- (17) **INFLOW** shall mean the water discharge into a sanitary sewer system, including building drains and sewers from such sources as, but not limited to, the following: roof leaders, cellars, yard and area drains, foundation drains, unpolluted cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections from storm sewers, and/or combined sewer, catch basins, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage Inflow does not include, and is distinguishable from, infiltration.
- (18) **LICENSED DISPOSER** shall mean a person or business holding a valid license to do septage servicing under NR 113.
- (19) **MUNICIPALITY** shall mean the Village of Nichols.
- (20) **NATURAL OUTLET** shall mean any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a water course, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or ground water.
- (21) **NITROGEN** shall mean ammonia nitrogen, expressed in mg/l of NH_3N . Quantitative determination of ammonia nitrogen shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
- (22) **NORMAL DOMESTIC STRENGTH WASTEWATER** shall mean wastewater with concentrations of BOD, suspended solids, and phosphorus no greater than the concentrations identified in the current user charge system.

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- (23) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS shall include all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment facilities, including administration and replacement costs, all as determined from time to time, by the municipality.
- (24) PERSON shall mean any and all persons, including any individual, company, firm, municipality or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, governmental agency or other entity.
- (25) pH shall mean 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 7 and a hydrogen-ion concentration of 10^{-7} .
- (26) PHOSPHORUS shall mean total phosphorus and is expressed in mg/l of P (phosphorus).
- (27) PRE-TREATMENT shall mean the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharge in or otherwise introducing pollutants into a wastewater system.
- (28) PRIVATE SEWER shall mean a sewer not owned by the Village or Utility.
- (29) PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW) shall mean a treatment works including any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling or reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial waste. The systems include sewers, pipes and equipment used to convey wastewater to the treatment facility. The term also includes the municipality that owns and operates the facilities.
- (30) PUBLIC SEWER shall mean any publicly owned sewer, storm drain, sanitary sewer or combined sewer.
- (31) REPLACEMENT COSTS shall mean expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories or appurtenances that are necessary during the useful life of the wastewater treatment facility to maintain the capacity and performance for which such facilities were designed and constructed.
- (32) SANITARY SEWAGE shall mean combination of liquid and water carried wastes discharged from toilets and/or sanitary plumbing facilities.
- (33) SANITARY SEWER shall mean a sewer that carries sewage or wastewater.
- (34) SEPTAGE shall mean the wastewater or contents of septic or holding tanks, dosing chambers, grease interceptors, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches, privies or portable restrooms.
- (35) SEWAGE is the spent water of a person or community. The preferred term is "wastewater".
- (36) SEWER shall mean a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage

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water.

- (37) SEWER SERVICE CHARGE is a charge levied on users of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities for payment of operation and maintenance expenses, debt service costs, and other expenses or obligations of said facilities.
- (38) SEWER SERVICE CHARGE SYSTEM shall have the same meaning as User Charge System, as referred to in NR 162 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (39) "SHALL" is mandatory; "MAY" is permissible.
- (40) SLUG shall mean any discharge of water or wastewater that, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation and/or adversely affects the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment facility.
- (41) STANDARD METHODS shall mean the examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation (WEF).
- (42) STORM SEWER OR DRAIN shall mean an drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water or unpolluted water from any source.
- (43) SUSPENDED SOLIDS (SS) expressed in mg/l shall mean total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of or is in suspension in water, wastewater or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering; as prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" and referred to as non-filterable tissue.
- (44) TKN (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen) shall mean the sum of organic nitrogen and ammonia nitrogen.
- (45) UNIT OF SERVICE shall consist of any residential or small commercial aggregation of space or area occupied for the distinct purpose, such as a residence, apartment, flat, store or office, which is equipped with one or more fixtures for rendering water service, separate and distinct from other users. Each unit of service shall be regarded as one customer.
- (46) UNPOLLUTED WATER is water quality equal to or better than the effluent of the wastewater treatment facilities or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities.
- (47) USER CHARGE SYSTEM shall mean the system of charges levied on users for the cost of operation and maintenance, including replacement reserve requirements on new and old wastewater collection and treatment facilities.