

CHAPTER 13

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

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13.01 DEFINITIONS

In this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) Ammonia or Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH₃-N): shall mean the quantity of elemental nitrogen present, in which nitrogen is combined with hydrogen in the molecular form as NH₃, or in the ionized form as NH₄⁺ expressed in milligrams of N per liter. Quantitative determination of ammonia-nitrogen shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in Standard Methods, and as approved in ch. NR 219 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (2) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20 degrees Celsius expressed in milligrams of O₂ per liter. Quantitative determination of BOD shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in Standard Methods, and as approved in ch. NR 219 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (3) Building Drain: shall mean horizontal piping within and/or under a building, installed below the lowest fixture of the lowest floor level from which fixtures can drain by gravity to the building sewer.
- (4) Building Inspector: shall mean the Building Inspector of the City of Reedsburg, or said person's appointed assistant, agent, or representative.
- (5) Building Sewer: shall mean the part of a drain system beginning at the immediate outside of the foundation wall of any building being served which conveys its discharge to a public sewer, private interceptor main sewer, private sewage system, or other point of disposal.
- (6) Categorical Pretreatment Standard: shall mean any standard specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties that may be discharged to the wastewater facilities by industrial users in specific industrial categories. The "applicable categorical pretreatment standard" shall mean the most restrictive pretreatment limitations or prohibitive standards for industrial wastewater that are enacted by a federal, state or local governmental entity.
- (7) City: shall mean the City of Reedsburg, Wisconsin.
- (8) Clear (Unpolluted) Water: shall mean water having no impurities, or where impurities are below a minimum concentration considered harmful by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and would not be benefited by discharge to the wastewater treatment facilities provided. Sources of clear water include inflow and infiltration.
- (9) Compatible Pollutants: shall mean BOD, suspended solids, ammonia, and phosphorus, plus additional pollutants identified in the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit issued to the City's wastewater treatment plant, provided that such wastewater treatment plant was designed to treat such pollutants, and does remove such pollutants to a substantial degree.
- (10) Debt Service: shall mean a liability for a project incurred in the provision of the City's wastewater facilities, including general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, promissory notes and special assessment bonds with both principal and interest.
- (11) Floatable Oil: shall mean oil, fat, grease or similar substance in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable oil if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the sewerage system.
- (12) Flow Proportional Composite Sample: shall mean a combination of individual samples taken during operating or discharge hours, whichever is longer, where the individual samples are taken at frequent intervals not exceeding 15 minutes, and are either:
 - (A) Such that the volume of each is proportional to the rate of flow at the time it is taken, or

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- (B) Of equal volume and taken at intervals such that there is a constant volume of discharge during each interval.
- (13) Grab Sample: shall mean a single sample taken at one moment or a combination of several smaller samples of equal volume taken in less than a 2 minute time period. Where the term is used in connection with monitoring temperature or pH, it means a single measurement.
- (14) Grease Interceptor: shall mean a watertight receptacle designed to intercept and retain grease or fatty substances contained in kitchen and other food wastes. Grease interceptor and grease trap mean the same thing.
- (15) Holding Tank: shall mean an approved watertight receptacle for the collection and holding of sewage.
- (16) Holding Tank Waste: shall mean the scum, liquid, sludge or other waste from holding tanks such as chemical toilets, campers, trailers, vacuum pump trucks and other temporary holding facilities that collect wastewater from a user. "Holding tank waste" does not include sludge, or waste from a soil absorption field, septic tank, privy or grease trap.
- (17) Incompatible Pollutants: shall mean any pollutant that is not a compatible pollutant. Incompatible pollutants include any wastewater or discharges to the sewerage system that are likely to adversely affect or disrupt the wastewater treatment processes, effluent quality, or sludge quality if discharged to the sewerage system.
- (18) Industrial Discharge, Industrial Waste or Industrial Wastewater: shall mean all wastewater discharged by an industrial user.
- (19) Industrial User: shall mean:
- (A) Any nongovernmental, nonresidential user of the sewerage system that discharges more than the equivalent of 1,000 gallons per day (gpd) of sanitary waste, and which is identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 United States Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented as of October 1, 1978, under one of the following divisions:
- i. Division A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
 - ii. Division B. Mining
 - iii. Division D. Manufacturing
 - iv. Division E. Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services
 - v. Division I. Services
- (B) In determining the amount of a user's discharge, the City will exclude domestic waste or discharges from sanitary conveniences. After applying the sanitary waste exclusion, discharges in the above divisions that have a volume exceeding 1,000 gpd, or the weight of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids (SS), ammonia (NH₃), or phosphorus (P) exceeding the weight found in 1,000 gpd of normal concentration wastewater are considered industrial users. Any non governmental user of the sewerage system which discharges wastewater that contains toxic or incompatible pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity either singly or by interaction with other waste, to contaminate the sludge of the municipal sewer systems, or to injure or to interfere with any sewage treatment process, or which constitutes a hazard to animals, creates a public nuisance, or creates any hazard in or has an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the treatment works.
- (20) Infiltration: shall mean the water (other than wastewater) from the ground or other sources that enters the sewage system through means such as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manhole walls. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguishable from, inflow.

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- (21) Inflow: shall mean the water (other than wastewater) that enters the sewage system from, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, surface runoff, street was waters, or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguishable from, infiltration.
- (22) Lateral: See “Building Sewer.”
- (23) Licensed Disposer: shall mean any person servicing septic and holding tanks, dosing chambers, grease interceptors, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches, privies, or portable restrooms who holds a valid Wisconsin sanitary license.
- (24) May: a term intended to mean permissive.
- (25) Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): a measure of the concentration of a pollutant, expressed in the mass of pollutant (milligrams) per volume (liter) of wastewater.
- (26) Natural Outlet: shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.
- (27) Normal Concentration Wastewater: shall mean wastewater in which the average concentration has been established as follows:
 - (A) BOD of 250 mg/L.
 - (B) Suspended solids content of 200 mg/L.
 - (C) Ammonia content of 29 mg/L.
 - (D) Phosphorus content of 7.8 mg/L.
- (28) Normal Wastewater: shall mean a combination of liquid and waterborne wastes normally discharged from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings, apartments, hotels, office buildings, factories, and institutions, free from industrial wastes, which does not contain incompatible pollutants, and in which BOD, phosphorus, ammonia, or suspended solids concentrations do not exceed normal concentration wastewater.
- (29) Operation and Maintenance Costs: shall mean costs to operate and maintain the sewerage system, including both the collection system and treatment facilities. Operation and maintenance costs include, but are not limited to, labor, utilities, supplies, equipment maintenance and other normal costs necessary for the provision of sewerage service.
- (30) Person: shall mean any and all individuals, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, governmental agency, or other entity.
- (31) pH: shall mean the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in moles per liter.
- (32) Phosphorus (P): shall mean the total phosphorus in wastewater that may be present in any of three principal forms: orthophosphates, polyphosphates, and organic phosphates, expressed in milligrams of P per liter. Quantitative determination of total phosphorus shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in Standard Methods, and as approved in chi. NR 219 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (33) Portable Restroom: shall mean fixtures, incorporating holding tank facilities, designed to directly receive human excrement. Portable restrooms are self-contained units, may be designed for one or more person’s use at a given time and are readily transportable. Portable restroom wastewater shall be disposed of as holding tank waste.
- (34) Pretreatment: shall mean the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature or characteristics of the pollutant properties of the wastewater of a user prior to or in lieu of discharge to the sewerage system.
- (35) Private Sewerage System: shall mean a system for treatment of wastewater that is not owned or operated by the City.

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- (36) Privy: shall mean a cavity in the ground or a portable above-ground device constructed for toilet uses, which receives human excrement either to be partially absorbed directly by the surrounding soil or stored for decomposition and periodic removal.
- (37) Properly Shredded Garbage: shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and/or dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in the collection system, with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.
- (38) Public Sewer: shall mean any sanitary sewer owned and controlled by a municipality or public authority and in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights. For this Chapter, public sewer refers to all sanitary sewers owned and operated by the City.
- (39) Replacement Costs: shall mean expenditures for purchasing and installing equipment, accessories or appurtenances necessary to maintain the capacity and performance of the sewerage system during the service life for which such works were designed and constructed.
- (40) Representative Sample: shall mean a 24-hour flow proportional composite sample of the appropriate wastewater stream where feasible. Samples to be analyzed for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide, and volatile organics shall be grab samples. A user may use another sampling method if it demonstrates and certifies to the City's satisfaction that it is more representative than flow-proportional sampling.
- (41) Sanitary Sewer: See "Sewage Collection System."
- (42) Seepage: shall mean the wastewater or contents of septic tanks, dosing chambers, grease interceptors, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches and privies.
- (43) Septic Tank: shall mean a tank which receives and partially treats sewage through processes of sedimentation, oxidation, flotation and bacterial action, so as to separate solids from the liquid in the sewage and discharges the liquid to a soil absorption system.
- (44) Sewage: is the spent water of a community. The preferred term is "wastewater."
- (45) Sewage Collection System: shall mean the common sanitary sewers within the sewerage system that are primarily installed to receive wastewaters directly from facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures or from private property, and which include service connection fittings designed for connection with those facilities. The sewage collection system collects and carries the wastewater through a system that eventually connects to a wastewater treatment plant. The facilities that convey wastewater from individual structures, or from private property to the public sewer, are specifically excluded from the definition of "sewage collection system"; except that pumping units and pressurized lines for individual structures or groups of structures may be included as part of the "sewage collection system" when such units are owned and maintained by the sewerage system owner.
- (46) Sewer: shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying wastewater.
- (47) Sewerage System: shall mean all wastewater facilities of the City, which includes the wastewater treatment plant and collection system, but excludes building drains and building sewers. The preferred term is "wastewater facilities."
- (48) Shall: a term intended to mean mandatory.
- (49) Slug: shall mean any discharge of water or wastewater, which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flow rate during normal operation.
- (50) Standard Methods: shall mean the examination and methods set forth in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" as

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prepared, approved, and published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Waterworks Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation, and is in compliance with 40 CFR sis. 136, “Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants,” all as amended from time to time.

- (51) Storm Sewer: shall mean a sewer which carries storm waters and surface drainage, and/or unpolluted (clear) water , but excludes domestic and industrial wastewater.
- (52) Suspended Solids (SS): shall mean insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, wastewater or other liquids, and are removable by laboratory filtering and referred to as non-filterable residue, expressed in milligrams per liter. Quantitative determination of total suspended solids shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in Standard Methods, and as approved in ch. NR 219 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (53) User: shall mean any person who discharges, or causes to be discharged, normal wastewater or industrial discharges or any other wastewater into the sewerage system.
- (54) User Charge: shall mean a charge levied on the users of the wastewater facilities for the cost of provision of facilities and service including operation and maintenance, replacement cost, debt service, and other related costs.
- (55) Utility: shall mean the Utility Commission of the City of Reedsburg.
- (56) Wastewater: shall mean the water-carried wastes created in and conducted away from residencies, commercial buildings, industrial establishments, and public buildings or institutions as defined in s. 101.01(12) Wisconsin Stats., with such surface water or groundwater as may be present.
- (57) Wastewater Department or Department: shall mean the City of Reedsburg Wastewater Department.
- (58) Wastewater Facilities: shall mean all structures, conduits, and pipes, by which wastewater is collected, treated, and disposed of, except plumbing inside and in connection with buildings served, and building sewers, from the building to the sewage collection system.
- (59) Wastewater Treatment Plant : shall mean an arrangement of equipment and structures for treating wastewater, owned and operated by the City. Sometimes used as synonymous with “waste treatment plant,” “wastewater treatment facility,” “wastewater treatment works,” or “water pollution control plant.”
- (60) Watercourse: shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water, either continuously or intermittently.
- (61) WPDES: shall mean the City’s permit to discharge pollutants, obtained under the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) pursuant to Chapter 147 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

13.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Disposing of Wastewater and Pollutants on Land. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any manner wastewater or other polluted waters, any human or animal excrement, or other incompatible pollutant on public or private property within the City or in any area under the jurisdiction of said City.
- (2) Discharge into Waterways. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the City, or any area under the jurisdiction of said City, any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent

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provisions of this Ordinance, and with all applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, and regulations.

- (3) Privies, Septic Tanks, Etc. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, holding tank, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage within the City limits.
- (4) Connection to Utility. The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located, or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the City, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building intended for human habitation or occupancy.
- (5) Maintenance of Services. The property owner shall maintain building sewer (service laterals) free from defective conditions, by and at the expense of the owner or occupant of the property, except if they are damaged as a result of negligence or carelessness on the part of the City.
- (6) Contract Basis for Sewer Service. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prohibit the City from providing wastewater services to persons outside the corporate limits of the City under mutually agreeable conditions. Any customers outside of the service area who request service by the City shall agree to be subject to the ordinance and charges as applied to customers inside the City limits, plus any surcharges.
- (7) Protection from Damage. No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the wastewater facilities. Any person(s) violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of criminal damage to property or disorderly conduct.

13.03 BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTION TO THE PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM

- (1) Authorization Required. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the City Building Inspector.
- (2) Building Sewer Permit Applications. There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (1) for residential and commercial service, and (2) for industrial wastes service. In either case, the owner or the owner's agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Department. Industrial waste dischargers shall also pay a special permit and inspection fee to the City at the time the application is filed sufficient to cover City engineering review expenses.
- (3) Contribution-in-Aid-of Construction (CAC) Charge. There is hereby levied and assessed upon each lot or parcel of land within the City, a Contribution-in-Aid-of-Construction (CAC) charge as recommended by the Wastewater Department. All applicants for building sewer permits, following adoption of this Ordinance, shall be assessed a CAC charge. Current CAC charges shall be as approved by the City Council and from time to time amended by resolution:
 - (A) A CAC charge for one and two family residences.

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- (B) The CAC charge for multi-family (three units or larger) residencies shall be per living unit.
 - (C) A CAC charge for non-residential customer discharging less than 500 gallons per day on an average daily basis.
 - (D) A CAC charge for non-residential customers discharging more than 500 gallons per day, but less than 1,000 gallons per day on an average daily basis.
 - (E) The Department shall establish the CAC charge for non-residential customers discharging more than an average of 1,000 gallons per day, or discharging wastewater having any pollutant concentration greater than “normal concentration wastewater,” on a case-by case basis.
 - (F) The CAC charge shall be payable prior to issuance of the building sewer permit. Should the wastewater volume or characteristics not be sufficiently known at the time of application for the CAC charge determination, an initial CAC payment shall be made based on estimated volume and wastewater characteristics. An adjustment to the CAC charge shall be made on the first anniversary of sewer system use based upon metered water sales and measured wastewater quality where applicable. Any CAC undercharge shall be immediately due and payable to the City, whereas any CAC overcharge shall be refunded to the user.
 - (G) A special connection fee (CAC Charge) shall be payable for the connection of buildings within the area served by gravity flow into the Hay Creek Lift Station (#9). This special CAC charges shall be as approved by the City Council and from time to time amended by resolution.
 - a. Special CAC charge for buildings on lots less than one acre
 - b. Special CAC charge for buildings on lots more than one acreHomes existing within the gravity flow area at the time of enactment of this ordinance shall pay the lesser charge regardless of acreage.
- (4) Connection to Utility Sewers.
- (A) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of ch. ILHR 82 “Design, Construction, Installation, Supervision, and Inspection of Plumbing” of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, and other applicable rules and regulations of the City.
 - (B) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer at the owner’s expense.
 - (C) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found to be in suitable condition and meet all requirements of this Ordinance upon examination and testing by the Building Inspector. Capping and marking of abandoned sanitary sewer service shall be the responsibility of the owner. The Department shall be notified of the location and marking of each abandoned sewer service.
 - (D) New connections from sources that include inflow and/or infiltration are prohibited.
 - (E) All excavations for building sewer installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the City.
 - (F) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Building Inspector when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Building Inspector or its duly authorized agent.

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- (G) All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- (5) Powers and Authority of Inspections.
 - (A) Every user shall permit the Building Inspector or its duly authorized agent, at all reasonable hours of the day, to enter their premises or building to examine the pipes and fixtures and the manner in which the drains, and sewer connections operate; and they must at all times, frankly and without concealment, answer all questions asked them relative to its use, all in accordance with s. 196.171 Wisconsin Statutes, and this Ordinance.
 - (B) The City or duly authorized employees or agents are authorized to obtain information concerning industrial processes that have a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the wastewater collection system. The industry may withhold information considered confidential. The industry must establish that the revelation to the public of the information in question might result in an advantage to competitors.
 - (C) While performing the necessary inspection on private properties referred to in Section 13.03(5)(a) above, the City, or duly authorized employees or agents of the City, shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises or established by the company, the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the City employees, and the City shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by City employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in this code of Ordinances.
 - (D) The City and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the City holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the wastewater facilities lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work if any on said easement shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.
- (6) Special Assessments. The cost of any sewerage system work or improvement and the cost of required fees may be levied at approved rates and collected by special assessments upon property in accordance with the provisions of ss. 66.60 and 60.309, Wisconsin Statutes.

13.04 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

- (1) General.
 - (A) The applicant for wastewater service under an agreement pursuant to this Ordinance shall agree to assume user charges, industrial waste charges and capital surcharges, if applicable.
 - (B) The applicant for wastewater service under an agreement pursuant to this Ordinance shall agree to obtain from the City the proper building permit by which the connection is allowed and the discharge permit, if applicable, which indicates what discharge will be made to the wastewater facilities.
 - (C) No provision contained in this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent or prohibit a separate or special contract or agreement between the City and any industrial user, whereby industrial waste or material of unusual strength, character, or composition may

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be accepted by the City for treatment, subject to additional payment by the industrial user, provided that such contract or agreement has the prior approval of the City.

- (D) No provision contained in this Ordinance shall be construed to provide lesser discharge standards than are presently or may hereafter be imposed or required by any federal, state, or local regulating agency.
- (2) Discharge Information. The City may require a user of sewer services to provide information needed to determine compliance with this Ordinance. This information may include:
- (A) Wastewater discharge average and peak flow rate and/or volume over a specified time period.
 - (B) Chemical analyses of wastewaters. All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this Ordinance shall be determined by a laboratory, approved for the respective test parameter, in accordance with approved methodologies and procedures as published in ch. NR 219, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and registered with the State of Wisconsin.
 - (C) Information on raw materials, processes and products affecting wastewater volume and quality.
 - (D) Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, sludge, oil, solvent or other materials important to sewer use control.
 - (E) A plot plan of sewers for the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility location.
 - (F) Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities.
 - (G) Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the municipal sewer.
- (3) Prohibition of Clear (Unpolluted) Water. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, non-contact cooling water or clear water to any sanitary sewer. Roof-leaders, swimming pool drains, surface drains, ground water drains, sump pumps, foundation footing drains, and other clear water drains shall be connected wherever possible with a storm sewer, or to a natural outlet approved by the Department and other regulatory agencies. They shall not be connected to a building sewer that discharges into a sanitary sewer or private wastewater treatment plant. All such connections existing at the time of passage of this Ordinance shall thereafter be illegal. If storm water or clear water is being discharged into a sanitary sewer, the Department shall give the offending person 30 days notice to disconnect. Failure to disconnect after such notice shall authorize the Department to cause disconnection and assessment of the costs of such disconnection against the property involved. In alternative, the Department may institute action for violation of this subsection.
- (4) Prohibited Discharges. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the sewerage system any of the following described waters or wastes:
- (A) Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or any other flammable or explosive substance that may create a fire or explosion hazard in the wastewater facilities.
 - (B) Any discharge containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans, flora or fauna, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant. The toxins prohibited shall include but not be limited to those published under s. NR 215.03, Wisconsin Administrative Code.
 - (C) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the wastewater

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facilities such as, but not limited to ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unshredded garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk container, sanitary napkins, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

- (D) Any wastewater containing floatable oil.
 - (E) Wastes that cause or are capable of causing, either alone or in combination with other substances, air pollution as defined in s. 285.01 (3), Wisconsin Statutes, as amended from time to time, and any regulation and/or orders of any regulatory agency issued there under.
 - (F) Discharges that prevent effective operation and maintenance of the wastewater facilities
 - (G) Any waste that presents a detrimental environmental effect, a nuisance, or any condition unacceptable to any public agency having regulatory jurisdiction.
 - (H) Any wastewater that contains organo-sulfur or organo-phosphate pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers.
 - (I) Any waste which, in combination with other discharges, causes:
 - i. The wastewater treatment plant's effluent to exceed 0.1 mg/L total phenols, or
 - ii. The wastewater treatment plant's effluent to exceed 0.002 mg/L polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs), or
 - iii. The wastewater treatment plant's digested sludge to exceed a PCB concentration of 10.0 milligrams/kilogram on a dry-weight basis.
 - (J) Industrial discharges that exceed the applicable categorical pretreatment standard, pursuant to ch. NR 211 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
 - (K) Wastes prohibited by s. NR 211.10, Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (5) Limitations on Discharge Characteristics. The following described substances, materials, waters, or waste shall be limited in discharges to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, will not result in violation of the City's WPDES permit, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The Department may set limitations more stringent than those established below if, in its opinion, more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. The following limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer shall not be violated without prior approval of the Department:
- (A) Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Celsius), or any wastewater having a temperature which may inhibit biological activity in the wastewater treatment plant, thereby resulting in interference.
 - (B) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 10.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to the wastewater facilities or personnel.
 - (C) Wastewater containing more than 25 milligrams per liter of petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oils or products of mineral oil origin.
 - (D) Wastewater containing more than 300 milligrams per liter of oils, fat, grease, wax, or any other similar substances of animal or vegetable origin
 - (E) Wastewater which contains in excess of (note: actual numbers not reviewed):

2.0	Mg/L cadmium	0.0005	mg/L mercury
3.6	Mg/L hexavalent chromium	6.7	mg/L nickel
21.8	Mg/L total chromium	1.0	mg/L selenium

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17.6	Mg/L copper	0.1	mg/L silver
1.2	Mg/L cyanide	16.5	mg/L zinc
1.5	Mg/L lead	1.0	mg/L aluminum

- (F) Radioactive wastes which, alone or with other wastes, results in releases greater than those specified by current United States Bureau of Standards Handbooks, or which violate rules or regulations of any applicable regulatory agency.
 - (G) Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both which constitute a “slug” as defined herein.
 - (H) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
 - (I) Any water or wastes which, either singly or by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, create a public nuisance or hazard to life, are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance or repair, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.
- (6) Alternatives to Acceptance of Wastewater. If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated herein, and which in the judgment of the City may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the City may:
- (A) Reject the wastes; – the City reserves the right to reject admission to the system of any waste harmful to the treatment or collection facilities or to the receiving stream.
 - (B) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
 - (C) Require control over the quantities and/or rates of discharge; and /or,
 - (D) Require payment to cover the additional cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing user charges under the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (7) Garbage Grinders. Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers, where the garbage has been properly shredded.
- (8) Accidental Discharge of Prohibited Wastewater. Any non-residential user who accidentally discharges into the sewerage system wastes or wastewater prohibited under these regulations shall immediately report such discharge to the Department. Such report shall describe the location, time, volume and type of waste or wastewater discharged. Within 15 days of such discharge, a detailed written statement describing the cause of the discharge and measures taken to prevent future occurrences shall be submitted to the Department. Such reporting shall not relieve the person causing the accidental discharge from any penalties imposed by these regulations.

13.05 CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGES

- (1) Industrial Request to Discharge for New Users. Any new industrial user wishing to connect to the public sewerage system within the City shall be required to complete an “Industrial Request to Discharge” before applying for a plumbing permit. The City will

13.05 Control of Industrial Discharges

determine whether or not the proposed industrial user must provide further information to the City. If no further information is needed the prospective industrial user may apply for a plumbing permit.

- (2) Industrial Request to Alter Characteristics of Discharge. Any existing industrial user that desires to increase the amount, or change the nature of the waste discharged to the City sewer system shall submit an “Industrial Request to Discharge” to the City. The request will be evaluated to determine if further information is required.
- (3) Baseline Monitoring Report. Upon request of the City, each industrial user may be required to submit to the City a “Baseline Monitoring Report.” The report shall contain data on the characteristics of the wastewater discharged from the industrial user, such as projected flows, concentrations of compatible pollutants, oils and grease, and any toxic substances as defined by this Ordinance. The purpose of the “Baseline Monitoring Report” is to determine whether the wastewater discharged by an industrial user is compatible with the City’s wastewater facilities, or should be regulated through the use of a permit.
- (4) Permit to Discharge Industrial Waste.
 - (A) Based upon the information supplied in the “Baseline Monitoring Report,” the City shall determine if the industrial discharge is subject to categorical pretreatment standards, or if the industrial discharge contains substantial amounts and/or concentrations of substances regulated or limited by this Ordinance. In the event the industrial discharge does contain substances regulated by this ordinance or is subject to categorical pretreatment standards, the City shall so notify the industrial user and said user shall not discharge industrial wastes into the City’s wastewater facilities, except pursuant to a permit issued by the City.
 - (B) Upon receiving notification by the City pursuant to subparagraph 13.05(4)(a) hereof, the industrial user shall make written application to the City for issuance of a “Permit to Discharge.” The City may issue a permit to the industrial user, which may include, but not be limited to:
 1. The name, address and telephone number of the industrial user; and the identity of an authorized representative to act on its behalf.
 2. A description of the industrial user’s permitted connection or connections to the public sewer system and its location.
 3. The average and/or maximum limit of various wastewater constituents that may be discharged by such user.
 4. Any limit on the maximum rate of industrial discharge or the time of the discharge.
 5. A requirement for a monitoring manhole or some other means to collect a representative sample of the industrial user’s discharge.
 6. A description of both the frequency of self-monitoring that is required and of the method of sample collection.
 7. A discussion of reports that must be submitted to the City.
 8. A compliance schedule for construction of pretreatment facilities if required.
 9. The requirements for records retention.
 10. The notification procedure to be followed if the industrial user intends to change the characteristics of its wastewater discharge.
 11. A statement concerning the City’s right to inspect the industry’s facilities.
 12. The agreement of the holders of the permit to indemnify the City from and against any and all liability for injury or damage arising out of or related to the activities of the holder in discharging industrial wastes.
 13. A statement of the applicable pretreatment standards that the user must abide by.

13.05 Control of Industrial Discharges

14. A statement that a violation of pretreatment requirements as specified may be subject to various penalties as listed in this Ordinance.

- (C) Upon issuance of such permit, the industrial user shall faithfully comply with all provisions thereof and as contained in this ordinance, as amended from time to time.
 - (D) Any permit issued under this section shall be effective for a period not to exceed five (5) years from the date thereof. Any user holding a permit shall apply for a permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of the user's existing permit.
 - (E) Permits issued under this section are personal as to the user/holder thereof, and may not be subsequently assigned or transferred by operation of law or otherwise, to any successor or assignee, without the prior written approval of the City.
 - (F) All industrial users shall notify the City in advance of any change in its industrial operations that could have an effect upon the waste and wastewaters generated, or of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge. In such event, the City may add to, change or modify the conditions of such permit to give recognition to the change in industrial operation.
 - (G) The City reserves the right to amend any issued permit by adding or deleting such provisions, requirements and conditions as it deems appropriate. The City shall notify the industrial user of any changes in the permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of such change. Any change or new condition to the permit shall allow for a reasonable period of time for compliance by the user.
 - (H) Any permit issued under this section shall be revocable by the Common Council for violation of the terms and condition thereof, and such violations may be subject to penalties listed in this Ordinance.
- (5) Monitoring of Industrial Discharges
- (A) The City, at its own discretion, may require an industrial user to install a suitable structure together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes being discharged to the public sewerage system. Such structure, when required, shall be accessible and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the City. The structure shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times. In the event that the industrial user fails to construct such a structure, the City may do so and shall assess the cost thereof to the industrial user.
 - (B) The City may require the industrial user to collect representative samples of its wastewater discharge, to analyze the sample for parameters specified by the City, and to report the results to the City in a timely manner. Any samples collected during such monitoring shall follow a strict chain of custody procedure to ensure security of the samples and anonymity during analysis.
 - (C) The City may elect to independently monitor the discharge of any industrial user to assess compliance with applicable standards. Any samples collected during such monitoring shall follow a strict chain of custody procedure to ensure security of the samples and anonymity during analysis.
- (6) Pretreatment Requirements
- (A) The Wastewater Department may require pretreatment of industrial discharges if, in its opinion, pretreatment is necessary to protect the wastewater facilities or prevent the discharge of incompatible pollutants and to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance. The criteria for such a decision are the existing capacity of the plant relative to BOD and SS.

13.05 Control of Industrial Discharges

- (B) Existing industries or new industrial users found to be subject to applicable categorical pretreatment standards shall be in compliance with these standards in accordance all federal, state, and local laws or regulations.
- (C) Grease, oil, and/or sand interceptors or traps may be required to be installed by the user at its own expense when, in the opinion of the Wastewater Department, such facilities are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease or floatable oils in excess of limitations specified in Section 13.04(5) hereof, or any sand, inflammable wastes, or other harmful ingredients. Such interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Wastewater Department and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning by the user and for inspection by the Department.
- (D) When pretreatment facilities are required, the industrial user shall construct and install the necessary facilities at its own expense, and in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Wastewater Department, and any other local, state, or federal agencies having regulatory authority with respect to such pretreatment facilities. No pretreatment plant or facility shall be constructed or operated unless all plans, specifications, technical operating data and other information pertinent to its proposed operation and maintenance has been approved as described.
- (E) All pretreatment facilities shall be operated and maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operating condition at the user's expense.
- (F) The Wastewater Department shall determine the wastewater discharge requirements for the pretreatment facilities. Dilution of an industrial discharge for purposes of reducing the pollutant characteristics or concentrations to below the limitations established by this Ordinance, or below any other applicable pretreatment standard, is prohibited.

13.06 SEPTAGE AND HOLDING TANK WASTE

- (1) No Discharge into Public Sewers. No person may discharge septage, holding tank waste or any other waste into a manhole or other opening in the sewage collection system without prior approval of the Wastewater Department.
- (2) Septage or Holding Tank Waste Disposal Application.
 - (A) Licensed disposers may make application to the Wastewater Department to dispose of septage or holding tank waste to the City's wastewater facilities. Applications for disposal during the winter (November 15 to April 15) shall be submitted prior to September 1 of that year (Wis. Adm. Code requirement).
 - (B) The licensed disposer shall make a written application containing, as a minimum, the following information:
 - 1. Name of disposer and license number
 - 2. Name, address and telephone number of disposer
 - 3. Type of waste and source(s)
 - 4. Estimates of quantities, disposal dates (by type), and methods for discharge into the sewerage system
 - 5. Statement certifying that: (1) the waste contains no known toxic substances; and (2) the disposer is familiar with and understands the Department requirements for waste disposal.
 - (C) The Wastewater Department shall require the licensed disposer to analyze representative samples of the waste in order to determine the characteristics of the waste and the compatibility with the sewerage system. The Wastewater Department may not require the analysis of waste from exclusively residential sources.
 - (D) The Wastewater Department may deny or approve an application for septage or holding tank waste disposal during the period between April 16 and November 14. The only

13.06 Septage & Holding Tank Waste

requirements that licensed disposers discharge to the sewerage system and that the Department accept and treat said waste during non-winter months are those provided in s. NR 113.07, Wisconsin Administrative Code. If approved, the Department may set conditions for disposal.

- (E) For applications for disposal between November 15 and April 15, the Department shall review the application and provide written approval or denial of disposal to the licensed disposer by October 1 of each year. The Department may deny acceptance of the waste if the Department determines that:
 - 1. Treatment of the septage or holding tank waste would cause the wastewater treatment plant to exceed its operating design capacity or to violate any applicable effluent limitations or standards, water quality standards, or any other legally applicable requirements, including court orders or state or federal statutes, rules, regulations, or orders; or
 - 2. The septage or holding tank waste is not compatible with the sewerage system; or
 - 3. The disposer has not applied for and received approval to dispose of septage or holding tank waste to the sewerage system or the disposer fails to comply with the disposal plan or rules promulgated by the Department.
 - (F) The Wastewater Department may require the disposer to post a bond or other financial guarantee that the disposer will comply with the Department's requirements.
- (3) Limitations on Discharge of Septage and Holding Tank Waste Any septage, holding tank waste, or similar waste permitted to be discharged under this Section shall be of domestic origin and/or contain compatible pollutants only. The hauler or licensed disposer shall comply with the provisions of any and all applicable laws and regulations, including these regulations. Without limiting other relevant provisions of these regulations, such person or licensed disposer shall not deposit or drain any gasoline, oil, acid, alkali, grease, rags, volatile or flammable liquids, or other deleterious substances into any manhole, building sewer, or public sewer nor shall such person or licensed disposer allow any grease, earth, sand, or other solid materials to pass into any part of the sewerage system; nor shall such person or licensed disposer discharge any liquid, gaseous, or solid wastes determined by the Department to be detrimental to the sewerage system or the City's employees or to the process of sewage treatment.

13.07 PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

- (1) General
 - (A) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provision of Section 13.02(4), and with the approval of the City Council, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of this section.
 - (B) No statement contained in this Section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Building Inspector.
 - (C) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, as provided in Section 13.02(4), the building sewer shall be connected to said sewer within ninety (90) days and the private wastewater disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with sand, gravel or similar material.
- (2) Construction and Operation of Private Wastewater Disposal System
 - (A) Before commencement of the construction of a private wastewater disposal system or additions to an existing private wastewater disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit from the office of the City Building Inspector.
 - (B) The type, capacity, location and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all requirements of the applicable regulatory agency.

13.07 Private Wastewater Disposal

- (C) The owner shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the City.

13.08 USER CHARGES

(1) Normal Wastewater Service Charge

- (A) There is hereby levied and assessed upon each lot or parcel of land with a building having a lateral available to discharge normal sewage to the public sewer system, a wastewater service charge based upon rates established by the City Council. Said charges shall be assessed and collected monthly. The wastewater service charges taxed or levied pursuant to this Ordinance shall be collected by the Utility. Wastewater service charges shall consist of a “fixed” charge and “volume” charge to recover operation and maintenance expenses, debt service, replacement fund, and depreciation fund expenses from all users in a fair and equitable manner.

Fixed charge: shall be the “minimum” monthly wastewater service charge as established by resolution of the Common Council of the City of Reedsburg as amended from time to time. The current fixed charges shall be based on the size of the water meter(s) serving the user.

- (B) Volume charge: In addition to the minimum fixed charge, there shall be a volume charge based on water usage as determined from regular water meter readings by the Water Utility. The charge shall be determined by resolution of the Common Council as amended from time to time.
- (C) If customers obtain all or part of their water from sources other than the Water Utility, all or any part of which is discharged into the public sewers, a flat rate charge shall be determined for wastewater service. Should the City determine that the minimum flat rate charge is less than the charge would be on a metered basis, the City shall have the authority to set a higher rate based on estimated total usage and the metered rate schedule. Should the residential customer request it, a water meter shall be installed and the customer shall be charged on the same basis as commercial or industrial customers having private water supplies.
- (D) Summer Adjustment for Water Not Reaching the Sewerage System: Sewerage bills for residential customers of the sewerage system shall be reduced by 15% for the billing periods of July, August and September. For the purposes of this section, “residential customers” means persons who are full-time residential occupants of a property notwithstanding the zoning classification of the property. The Director of Public Works shall designate the customers who will receive the seasonal adjustment. Notice of this adjustment shall be given in sewerage bills in the billing cycle, which precedes the adjustment.

(2) Industrial Wastewater Service Charge

- (A) Charges for industrial wastewater may be based on the same method used for normal concentration wastewater described in Section 13.08(1) when the concentrations of pollutants in said wastewater do not exceed normal concentration wastewater. Otherwise, charges for industrial wastewater shall be based on volume, BOD, suspended solids, ammonia, phosphorus, and such other constituents that affect the cost of collection and treatment as provided herein; the amount of charge shall reflect the cost incurred by the Wastewater Department in treating said constituents. Charges shall be made in accordance with rates established by resolution of the City Council hereafter.
- (B) Charges for industrial wastewater based on volume, BOD, suspended solids, ammonia, and phosphorus shall be calculated as follows:

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$$\text{Waste Charge} = \text{FC} + \text{VC} + \text{PC}$$

where:

FC = the fixed meter charge based on the rates established in Section 13.08(1)(b)

VC = the volume charge as defined in Section 13.08(2)(c)

PC = the pollutant charge as defined in Section 13.08(2)(d)

- (C) The volume of industrial discharge used for computing the volume charge shall be the actual volume of waste as determined by an industrial waste metering installation, or in lieu of such facilities, the metered water consumption, subject to adjustments as otherwise provided herein. The volume charge shall be calculated as follows:
where:

$$\text{Volume Charge (VC)} = \frac{V_D}{1,000} \times \$V$$

V_D = the volume of industrial discharge for time period, gallons

$\$V$ = the unit volume charge established in Section 13.08(2)(e) per 1,000 gallons

- (D) The pollutant charges shall be based on the actual measured concentration of the industrial wastewater for BOD, suspended solids, ammonia, phosphorus and any other constituents; in lieu of actual discharge measurements, the Department may elect to use average “assumed” concentrations. The total pollutant charge shall be the sum of each individual pollutant charge calculated as follows:

$$\text{Pollutant Charge (PC)} = \frac{V_D}{1,000} \times C_p \times \$P \times 0.00834$$

where:

V_D = the volume of industrial discharge for time period, gallons

C_p = the concentration of pollutant as determined by the Department, mg/L

$\$P$ = the unit pollutant charge established in Section 13.08(2)(e) per pound of pollutant

- (E) The rates of charge for each of the aforementioned constituents will be at the prevailing rate at the time. The Reedsburg City Council may adjust rates. Said prevailing rates at this time are as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Unit Charge</u>
Volume (\$V)	\$ per 1,000 gallons
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	\$ per pound
Suspended Solids (SS)	\$ per pound
Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH ₃ -N)	\$ per pound
Phosphorus (P)	\$ per pound

- (F) In addition to the above charges, the Wastewater Department’s costs of sampling and analyzing industrial wastes may be charged to the applicable industry.

- (G) Where industrial wastes are of such a strength or magnitude, or are delivered over such a period of time that the above charges do not reflect the actual cost of treatment to the Wastewater Department, the Department reserves the right to establish a special charge for handling the waste. The portion of charge related to debt service shall be based on the design capacity required for the particular waste. In no event shall the charges be less than those charges determined by applying the above charges.

- (H) If an industrial user obtains all or any part of their water from sources other than the City of Reedsburg Water Utility, all or any part of which is discharged into the public sewers, the user shall be required to have a water meter or meters installed for the purpose of determining the volume of water obtained from these other sources. Should the City

13.08 User Charges

determine that the water usage is too small to justify a meter, the City shall have the authority to waive this requirement and a flat rate may be charged based on estimated water usage and the metered rate schedule. The water meters shall be furnished by the Wastewater Department and installed by the user. All costs in connection with the water meter installation shall be at the expense of the user. The Wastewater Department will charge for each meter at the rate of fifty (50) percent of the basic rate set for that size meter charged each period, not a one-time payment, to compensate for furnishing, reading and servicing the meter. This charge shall be in addition to the wastewater service charge.

- (I) In the event that an industrial user produces evidence satisfactory to the City that significant amounts of the water used for all purposes does not reach the sanitary sewer, the user may be permitted to have an exemption water meter(s) installed. Said meter(s) shall be furnished by the Wastewater Department and installed by the user. All other costs shall be at the expense of the user requiring the meter(s), including any piping revisions required to insure that the exemption meter measures only water not reaching the sanitary sewer. The City will charge for each meter at the rate of fifty (50) percent of the basic rate set for that size meter charged each period, not a one-time payment, to compensate for furnishing, reading and servicing the meter. This charge shall be in addition to the wastewater service charge. The amount of exemption water measured shall be subtracted from the total amount of water used by the person to determine the applicable wastewater service charge.
- (3) Septage, Leachate and Holding Tank Disposal Service Charges. Service charges for Septage, leachate and holding tank waste are calculated based on the following assumed concentrations and the unit rates specified in Section 13.08(2)(e).
 - (A) Holding Tank Waste \$ /1000 gal
(Based on BOD @ 600 mg/L; SS @ 1,800 mg/L; NH₃-N @ 100 mg/L; and P @ 30 mg/L)
 - (B) Septic Tank Waste \$ /1000 gal
(Based on BOD @ 5,000 mg/L; SS @ 15,000 mg/L; NH₃-N @ 350 mg/L; and P @ 300 mg/L)
 - (C) Leachate Waste – Based upon analysis of a suitable sample(s), the charge for leachate waste shall be calculated at the same rate as the surcharge for Industrial Wastewater as authorized in sub-section (2) of this section.
- (4) Late Payment Charge. A charge of no more than 1 percent per month will be added to bills not paid within 20 days from date of issuance. The late payment charge shall be applied to the total unpaid balance for utility service, including unpaid payment charges. This charge is applicable to all customers.
- (5) Remedies for Failure to Pay Service Charges. Each wastewater service charge levied by, or pursuant to this Ordinance, is hereby made a lien upon the corresponding lot, land, or premises served by a connection to the sanitary sewer system of the City and if the same is not paid within the period allotted for such payment, said charge shall constitute a lien on the property served and be inserted in the City tax roll as provided in Section 66.076(7) of the Wisconsin Statutes in the same manner as water rates are taxed and collected under the provisions of Section 66.089(1) or 66.071(1)(e) of the Wisconsin Statutes as same has been, and from time to time may be amended or recreated, so far as applicable.
- (6) Biannual Audit
 - (A) An audit of the Department's financial standing shall be made biannually. This audit will be used to review the adequacy of the existing rates, and said rates shall be adjusted if necessary to provide sufficient revenues to adequately finance the Department's

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operation in accordance with the original intent of the rate structure. The biannual audit and review shall also be used to insure that each recipient of sewage service (or user class) is charged in proportion to the cost of providing said recipient (or user class) with sewage service. Excess revenues collected from a class of users shall be applied to the costs attributable to that class for the next year and the rates shall be adjusted accordingly.

- (B) All sewer customers shall be notified annually of the current sewer charges.
- (C) Income from the wastewater service charges that constitutes funds designated as “replacement” shall be separately accounted for and shall not be utilized for any other purpose except replacement. These costs include costs necessary to ensure replacement of all equipment, accessories or appurtenances to maintain the wastewater facilities.
- (D) Income from the wastewater service charges that constitutes funds designated as “depreciation” shall be separately accounted for and shall not be utilized for any other purpose except reconstruction or improvements of the collection system.
- (E) **Water By-Pass Meters Prohibited in All Residential Zones:** Separate meters, commonly referred to as sewer deduct meters, installed by the property owner for the purpose of measuring water usage for lawn watering, car washing, swimming pools or similar such usages of water which by-passes the City sewer systems are prohibited in the City. Sewer deduct meters existing at the time of passage of this ordinance may continue to be used until the property changes ownership, or the existing meter falls, at which time the meter’s use shall cease and shall be removed. *(Revised 8-27-07)*

13.09 PENALTIES

- (1) Violations of this Ordinance. Any person found to be violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be served by the City with written notice stating the nature of the violation and provide a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. Within the period of time stated in such notice, the offender shall permanently cease all violations.
- (2) Monetary Penalties. Any person that continues any violation beyond the time limit provided for in Section 13.09(1) shall, upon conviction thereof, pay forfeiture in the amount of at least \$50.00 and not more than \$1,000 for each violation. Each day in which any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.
- (3) Liability for Violations. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall become liable to the City and others, as their interests may appear, for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the City or others by reason of such violation, including any costs in connection with repairing damages to the wastewater facilities or any downstream user of facilities damaged as a result of a prohibited discharge or any other violation of this Ordinance.

13.10 VALIDITY

- (1) Any ordinance or parts of ordinances of the Reedsburg Municipal Code in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
- (2) The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this Ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Ordinance that can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.