

## Chapter 2

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# Sewer Utility Regulations and Rates

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## Article A: Regulations

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### Sec. 9-2-1 Sewer Rules and Regulations—Generally.

- (a) All persons now receiving sewer service from the La Farge Sewer Utility, or who may hereafter make application therefor, shall be considered as having agreed to be bound by the rules and regulations as filed with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.
- (b) Application for sewer service shall be made in writing on a form furnished by the sewer Utility. The application will contain the legal description of the property to be served, name of the owner, the exact use to be made of the service, and the size of the service connection.

### Sec. 9-2-2 Definitions.

- (a) **Approving Authority.** The superintendent of the Utility, Board of Public Works, or other designated official of the municipality, or their duly authorized deputy, agent or representative.
- (b) **B.O.D. (Biochemical Oxygen Demand).** The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five (5) days at twenty degrees Centigrade (20°C), expressed as milligrams per liter. Quantitative determination of B.O.D. shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods."
- (c) **Combined Sewer.** A sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.
- (d) **Chlorine Requirement.** The amount of chlorine in milligrams per liter which must be added to sewage to produce a residual as specified in the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
- (e) **Garbage.** The residue from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of food products and produce.
- (f) **Ground Garbage.** The residue from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.
- (g) **Industrial Waste.** The wastewater from industrial process, trade or business, as distinct from sanitary sewage, including cooling water and the discharge from sewage pretreatment facilities.
- (h) **Natural Outlet.** Any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or groundwaters.
- (i) **Parts Per Million.** A weight-to-weight ratio. The parts per million value multiplied by the factor 8.34 is equivalent to pounds per million gallons of water.
- (j) **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.

- (k) **Sanitary Sewer.** A sewer that conveys wastewater, industrial wastes or a combination of both, and into which storm, surface and ground waters or unpolluted industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.
- (l) **Sewage.** The spent water of a community. The preferred term is "wastewater".
- (m) **Sewer.** A pipe or conduit for conveying sewage or any other waste liquids, including storm, surface and groundwater drainage.
- (n) **Shall** is mandatory; **May** is permissible.
- (o) **Slug.** Any discharge of sewage or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent exceeds more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration during normal operation, or the discharge of any volume of liquid waste which exceeds more than five (5) times in quantity of flow for a period of fifteen (15) minutes or more, the normal twenty-four (24) hour average discharge and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment plant.
- (p) **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.
- (q) **Storm Sewer.** A sewer that carries storm, surface and groundwater drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes.
- (r) **Suspended Solids.** Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater or industrial waste, and which are removable by a laboratory filtration device. Quantitative determination of suspended solids shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods."
- (s) **Wastewater.** 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 be present.
- (t) **Wastewater Collection System.** The system of sewers and appurtenances for the collection, transportation and pumping of wastewater and industrial wastes.
- (u) **Wastewater Treatment Plant.** An assemblage of devices, structures and equipment for treating and disposing of wastewater and industrial wastes.

### **Sec. 9-2-3 Use of the Public Sewers.**

- (a) **Sanitary Sewers.** No person shall cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface drainage, subsurface drainage, groundwater, roof runoff, cooling water or unpolluted water into any sanitary sewer.
- (b) **Prohibitions and Limitations.** Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer.

- (1) Any gasoline, benzine, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
- (2) Any waters or wastes 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, or constitute a hazard to humans or animals or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.
- (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than five (5.0) or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the wastewater treatment plant.
- (4) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of ten (10.0).
- (5) 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 operations of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
- (6) No persons shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Approving Authority that such wastes can harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment plant or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, property or constitute a nuisance. In forming their opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Approving Authority will give consideration to the sewers, nature of the wastewater treatment process, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:
  - a. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F).
  - b. Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease or oils, whether emulsified or not which will or may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater system.
  - c. Any commercial garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any commercial grinder equipped with a motor of one (1) horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Approving Authority.
  - d. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, mercury and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such a degree that any such material received in the composite wastewater at the wastewater treatment plant exceeds the limits established by the Approving Authority for such materials.
  - e. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor producing substances in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Approving Authority as necessary after treatment of the composite

wastewater, to meet the requirements of the State, Federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

- f. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Approving Authority in compliance with State or Federal Regulations.
  - g. Any water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the sanitary sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.
  - h. Materials which exert or cause:
    - 1. Unusual B.O.D., chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment plant.
    - 2. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
    - 3. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium sulfate).
    - 4. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
    - 5. 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 the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection of the State of Wisconsin.
- (c) **Special Arrangements.** No statement contained in this Chapter shall be construed as prohibiting any special agreement between the Approving Authority and any person whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be admitted to the sewage disposal works, either before or after pretreatment, provided that there is no impairment of the functioning of the sewage disposal works by reason of the admission of such wastes, and no extra costs are incurred by the Utility without recompense by the person.

## **Sec. 9-2-4 Control of Industrial Wastes Directed to Public Sewers.**

- (a) **Industrial Discharges.** If any waters or wastes are discharged, or proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters or wastes contain substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 9-2-2(b), and which in the judgment of the Approving Authority, have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater collection or treatment facilities, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life, health, or constitute a public nuisance, the Approving Authority may:

- (1) Reject the wastes.
  - (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers.
  - (3) Require control over the qualities and rates of discharge.
- (b) **Control Manholes.**
- (1) Each person discharging industrial wastes into a public sewer shall construct and maintain one (1) or more control manholes or access points to facilitate observation, measurement and sampling of his wastes, including domestic sewage.
  - (2) Control manholes or access facilities shall be located and built in a manner acceptable to the Approving Authority. If measuring and/or sampling devices are to be permanently installed, they shall be of a type acceptable to the Approving Authority.
  - (3) Control manholes, access facilities and related equipment shall be installed by and at the expense of the person discharging the waste, and shall be maintained by that person so as to be in safe condition, accessible and in proper operating condition at all times. Plans for installation of the control manholes or access facilities and related equipment shall be approved by the Approving Authority prior to the beginning of construction.
- (c) **Measurement of Flow.** The volume of flow used for computing industrial waste collection and treatment charges shall be the metered water consumption of the person as shown in the records of meter reading maintained by the Utility's water department.
- (d) **Metering of Waste.** Devices for measuring the volume of waste discharged may be required by the Approving Authority if this volume cannot otherwise be determined from the metered water consumption records. Metering devices for determining the volume of waste shall be installed, owned and maintained by the person to accuracy standards acceptable to the Approving Authority and the Public Service Commission. Following approval and installation, such meters may not be removed without the consent of the Approving Authority.
- (e) **Provision for Deductions.** In the event that a person discharging industrial waste into the public sewers produces evidence satisfactory to the Approving Authority that more than ten percent (10%) of the total annual volume of water used for all purposes does not reach the public sewer, then the determination of the water consumption to be used in computing the waste volume discharged into the public sewer may be made a matter of agreement between the Approving Authority and the person.
- (f) **Waste Sampling.**
- (1) Industrial wastes discharged into the public sewers shall be subject to periodic inspection and a determination of character and concentration of said wastes. The determinations shall be made by the industry as often as may be deemed necessary by the Approving Authority.
  - (2) Samples shall be collected in such a manner as to be representative of the composition of the wastes. The sampling may be accomplished either manually or by the use of mechanical equipment acceptable to the Approving Authority. Installation, operation and maintenance of the sampling facilities shall be the responsibility of the person

discharging the waste and shall be subject to the approval of the Approving Authority or its duly authorized representative at all times. Every care shall be exercised in the collection of samples to insure their preservation in a state comparable to that at the time the sample was taken.

- (g) **Pretreatment.** Where required, in the opinion of the Approving Authority, to modify or eliminate wastes that are harmful to the structures, processes or operation of the wastewater collection or treatment plant, the person shall provide, at his expense, such preliminary treatment or processing facilities as may be determined to be required to render his wastes acceptable for admission to the public sewers.
- (h) **Grease, Oil and Sand Interceptors.** Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Approving Authority, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts or any flammable wastes, and/or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type readily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In maintaining these interceptors, the owner(s) shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the Approving Authority. Disposal of the collected materials performed by owner's(s') personnel or currently licensed waste disposal firms must be in accordance with currently acceptable Department of Natural Resources rules and regulations.
- (i) **Analyses.** Laboratory procedures used in the examination of industrial wastes shall be those set forth in "Standard Methods." However, alternate methods for certain analyses of industrial wastes may be used subject to mutual agreement between the Approving Authority and the person. Determination of the character and concentration of the industrial wastes shall be made by the person discharging the wastes or by the person's agent, as designated and required by the Approving Authority. The Utility may also make its own analyses on the wastes and these determinations shall be binding as a basis for charges.
- (j) **Submission of Information.** Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment of processing facilities shall be submitted for review of the Approving Authority prior to the start of their construction if the effluent from such facilities is to be discharged into the public sewers.

## **Sec. 9-2-5 Classes of Service.**

- (a) **General Service.** Normal or domestic wastewater is defined as having the organic concentration of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (B.O.D.) and Suspended Solids (S.S.) specified in Schedule Smg-1 of the rate file.
- (b) **High-Strength Standards.** All establishments discharging high-strength wastes into the public sanitary sewer system shall be billed in accordance with the High-Strength Service Charge specified in Schedule Smg-2 of the rate file. The volume of flow used for computing the wastewater surcharge shall be metered water consumption as shown in

records maintained by the water utility subject to adjustment as otherwise herein provided, or the actual volume of wastewater as determined by a waste metering installation.

### **Sec. 9-2-6 Right of Entry, Identification and Safety.**

Superintendent of the Utility or other duly authorized employee of the municipality or Utility bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, testing, all in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations and Sec. 196.171, Wis. Stats. The Superintendent of the Utility or other duly authorized employee of the municipality and/or Utility shall have no authority to inquire into any process beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for wastewater treatment. While performing the necessary work, the authorized person shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the property owner.

### **Sec. 9-2-7 Sewer Construction.**

- (a) **Work Authorized.** 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 Approving Authority.
- (b) **Cost of Sewer Connection.** All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner.
- (c) **Use of Old Building Sewers.** Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Approving Authority, to meet all requirements of this Chapter.
- (d) **Materials and Methods of Construction.** 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 the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the municipality. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.
- (e) **Building Sewer Grade.** 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.
- (f) **Storm and Groundwater Drains.** No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, area-way drains or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.



- (g) **Conformance to Plumbing Codes.** The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the municipality, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the A.S.T.M. and the W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gas tight and water tight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Approved Authority before installation.
- (h) **Inspection of Connection.** The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Approving Authority when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Approving Authority.
- (i) **Barricades: Restoration.** All excavations for the building sewer installation 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 Village.

### **Sec. 9-2-8      Violations and Penalties.**

- (a) **Written Notice of Violation.** Any person found to be violating any provision of these rules and regulations shall be served by the Approving Authority with a written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.
- (b) **Accidental Discharge.** Any person found to be responsible for accidentally allowing a deleterious discharge into the sewer which causes damage to the treatment facilities, receiving body of water and/or downstream waters shall, in addition to a forfeiture, pay the amount to cover damages, both values to be established by the Approving Authority.

### **Sec. 9-2-9      Credit for Water Not Discharged to Sewer.**

If a portion of the water furnished to any customer is not discharged into the sewer system, the quantity of such water will be deducted in computing the charge for sewer service, provided a meter has been installed to measure such water. The customer must, at his own expense, make necessary changes in the water piping and install couplings so that a meter can be set. See rate Schedule Am-1 for applicable charges.

## Article B: Authorized Rates and Rules

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### Sec. 9-2-10 General Sewer Service—Metered—Smg-1.

- (a) **Availability.** Available for sewage contributors discharging domestic strength sewage up to two hundred fifty (250) mg per liter BOD and two hundred fifty (250) mg per liter suspended solids.
- (b) **Service Charge.**

Size of Meter	Quarterly	Monthly
5/8"	\$ 31.50	\$ 10.50
3/4"	\$ 31.50	\$ 10.50
1"	\$ 39.00	\$ 13.00
1-1/4"	\$ 44.25	\$ 14.75
1-1/2"	\$ 50.25	\$ 16.75
2"	\$ 64.50	\$ 21.50
3"	\$ 96.00	\$ 32.00
4"	\$ 135.00	\$ 45.00
6"	\$ 255.00	\$ 85.00

- (c) **Plus Volume Charge.** For each one thousand (1,000) gallons domestic strength sewage discharged to the sanitary sewer system — Five and 80/100 Dollars (\$5.80) per one thousand (1,000) gallons.
- (d) **Billing.** Same as Schedule Mg-1.

### Sec. 9-2-11 Commercial and Industrial Sewer Service—Metered—Smg-2.

- (a) **Availability.** When the sewerage from any contributor does not exceed the strength limitations of two hundred fifty (250) mg/l for BOD and two hundred fifty (250) mg/l for suspended solids, the sewer bill shall be calculated under Schedule Smg-1. Where the waste of any contributor exceeds the above strength, a periodic sampling shall be taken and the sewage analyzed to determine the strength of said waste, which will be billed at the following rates:
- (b) **Quarterly Service Charge.** Same as Schedule Smg-1.
- (c) **Plus Volume Charge.** Charge shall be comprised as follows:

Volume — \$5.80 per 1,000 gallons.

Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) — 44.5¢ per pound in excess of 250 mg/l.

Suspended solids (s.s.) — 47¢ per pound in excess of 250 mg/l.

- (d) **Billing.** Same as Schedule Smg-1.

### **Sec. 9-2-12 Sanitary Benefit Charge—Sb-1.**

The sanitary benefit charge to the Utility, contributed annually by the Village of La Farge, is Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) or Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00) per quarter.

### **Sec. 9-2-13 General Sewer Service—Unmetered—Sum-1.**

Service shall be billed at the rate of Twenty-six and 74/100 Dollars (\$26.74). This rate shall be applied only to single family residential and small commercial customers and approximates the cost for two thousand eight hundred (2,800) gallons per month discharged to the sewer system. If it is determined by the Utility that the user discharges more than two thousand eight hundred (2,800) gallons per month to the system, an additional charge of Five and 80/100 Dollars (\$5.80) per one thousand (1,000) gallons will be made for estimated additional usage.

### **Sec. 9-2-14 Sewer Main Extension Rule.**

Sewer mains will be extended for new customers on the following basis:

- (a) Where the cost of the extension is to immediately be collected through assessment by the Village against the abutting property, the procedure set forth under Sec. 66.60, Wis. Stats., will apply, and no additional customer contribution to the Utility will be required.
- (b) Where the Village is unwilling to unable to make a special assessment, the extension will be made on a customer-financed basis as follows:
  - (1) The applicant(s) will advance as a contribution in aid of construction the total amount equivalent to that which would have been assessed for all property under Subsection (a).
  - (2) Part of the contribution required in Subsection (b)(1) will be refundable. When additional customers are connected to the extended main within twenty (20) years of the date of completion, a contribution in aid of construction will be collected equal to the amount which would have been assessed under Subsection (a) for the abutting property being served. This amount will be refunded to the original contributor(s). In no case will the contribution received from additional customers exceed the proportionate amount which would have been required under Subsection (a) nor will it exceed the total assessable cost of the original extension.
- (c) When a customer connects to an existing sewer main installed at Utility expense within twenty (20) years of the date of completion, there will be a contribution required of an amount equivalent to that which would have been assessed under Subsection (a).

**Sec. 9-2-15 Subdivision Sewer Main Extension Rule.**

- (a) Application for installation of sewer mains in regularly platted real estate development subdivisions shall be filed with the Village Clerk and shall set forth the following information:
  - (1) Name of subdivision.
  - (2) Legal description.
  - (3) Map showing streets, lot and sizes of proposed mains and street laterals.
  - (4) Date of approval of subdivision plan by Department of Local Affairs and Development.
  - (5) Date of approval of proposed mains by Department of Natural Resources.
  - (6) Number of houses presently under construction.
- (b) Upon receipt of the application, the Sewer Utility will prepare detailed estimates of the cost of extending sewer mains of the size deemed necessary in the subdivision and submit same to the municipal governing body for approval of the extension. The applicant for sewer service to be applied to a subdivision shall be required to advance to the Utility prior to the beginning of the construction, the total estimated cost of the extension. If the final costs exceed estimated costs, an additional billing will be made for the balance of the cost due, with the balance to be paid within thirty (30) days. If final costs are less than estimated, a refund of overpayment will be made by the Utility.
- (c) If the developer, or a contractor employed by the developer, is to install the sewer mains (with the approval of the Utility), the developer shall be responsible for the total cost of construction.