

Chapter 502

WASTEWATER UTILITY

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Plover 6-4-1985 as Ch. 13, Subchapter II of the 1985 Code; amended in its entirety at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. II). Subsequent amendments where noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Building construction — See Ch. 212.

Plumbing standards — See Ch. 413.

Streets and sidewalks — See Ch. 467.

Water — See Ch. 505.

Subdivision of land — See Ch. 545.

§ 502-1. Declaration of necessity for sewer charges.

It is hereby determined and declared to be necessary and conducive for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the public to levy and collect sewer charges or rentals upon all lots, lands and premises served or benefited by the wastewater system, which shall include all construction for the collection, transportation, pumping, treatment and final disposition of sewage and consisting generally of pipes, conduits, catch basins, manholes, sewer mains, interceptor sewers, pumps, and facilities for the treatment and disposal of raw sewage where such facilities are operated directly by the Village or are provided under statutory or contractual provision and the furnishing of such facilities creates or imposes costs or charges upon the Village for the services afforded by such facilities.

§ 502-2. Disposition of funds.

The funds received from the sewerage service charges authorized by this chapter shall be deposited at regular intervals in a depository to be designated by the Village Board and shall be credited to a Wastewater Utility account, which account shall show all the receipts and expenditures of this Wastewater Utility as provided in § 502-1 of this chapter. When appropriated by the Village Board, the credit of said account shall be available for payment of the requirements of operation, maintenance, repairs and depreciation of the Wastewater Utility. Any surplus in said account shall be available for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued and outstanding or which may be issued, to provide funds for said Wastewater Utility or part thereof, and all or part of the expenses for additions and improvements and other necessary disbursements or indebtedness, and the Village Board may, by resolution, pledge said surplus or any part thereof for such purposes. The Utility shall also establish a segregated replacement fund which shall be used to fund only replacement equipment.

§ 502-3. Annual review.

The Village shall conduct an annual review, the purpose of which shall be to maintain the proportionality between users and user classes of the user charge system and to ensure that

adequate revenues are available relative to operation, maintenance and replacement costs. The users will be notified of the annual changes by a mailing included with the bills sent in the first payment period following the annual audit.

§ 502-4. Definitions. [Amended by Ord. No. 9-10]

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

AMMONIA – Ammonia compounds, measured as ammonia nitrogen, as prescribed in Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater.

ATYPICAL WASTE — Any waste which is not specifically defined or is delivered to the wastewater treatment facility by some means other than the sanitary sewer. These wastes include, but are not limited to, groundwater remediation sites, leachate, grease traps and high-strength industrial wastes.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD) — The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20° C., expressed as milligrams per liter. Quantitative determination of BOD shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in Standards Methods.

BUILDING DRAIN — That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer.

BUILDING INSPECTOR — The Building Inspector of the Village or his authorized agent or representative.

BUILDING SEWER — The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal beginning outside the inner face of the building wall.

COMMERCIAL USER — Any commercial user that discharges normal sewage from a building or facility that is used for any purpose other than residential use only.

DISCHARGER — The person or persons responsible for the generation, conveyance and/or discharge of any wastewater or septage to the Wastewater Utility.

GARBAGE — The residue from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of food products and produce.

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 1/2 inch in any dimension.

INDUSTRIAL USER — Any commercial user that discharges sewage that has concentrations of BOD and/or suspended solids greater than that of normal sewage or has any other characteristics that makes it different from normal waste.

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.

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.

NORMAL CONCENTRATION

- A. BOD of not more than 200 milligrams per liter.
- B. A suspended solids content of not more than 275 milligrams per liter.
- C. A phosphorus concentration of not more than eight milligrams per liter.
- D. An ammonia concentration of not more than 20 milligrams per liter.

NORMAL SEWAGE — Sanitary sewage or other wastes in which BOD or suspended solids concentrations do not exceed normal concentrations.

NR 149 — Refers to the rules and regulations set forth in the Wisconsin Administrative Code rules of the Department of Natural Resources, Ch. NR 149.

pH — The logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen-ion in grams per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and a hydrogen-ion concentration of 10^{-7} .

PHOSPHORUS — Phosphorus containing compounds, measured as total phosphorus, as prescribed in Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater.

PUBLIC SEWER — A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and which is controlled by public authority.

SANITARY SEWAGE — A combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from toilets and/or sanitary plumbing facilities, together with such groundwater, surface water and stormwater as may be present.

SANITARY SEWER — A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with minor quantities of groundwater, stormwater and surface water that are not admitted intentionally.

SEPTAGE — Scum, liquid, sludge or other waste from a septic tank, soil absorption field, holding tank, vault toilet or privy. This does not include the waste from a grease trap.

SEWAGE — The spent water of a community. The preferred term is "wastewater."

SEWER SERVICE CHARGE — A service charge levied on users of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities for payment of use-related capital expenses as well as operation and maintenance costs, including replacement of said facilities.

SLUG — Any discharge of water or wastewater in which the concentration of any given constituent or the volume of flow exceeds five times the average normal operation concentration or flow for a period of 15 minutes or longer.

STANDARD METHODS — The examination and analytical procedures set forth in the edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage and Industrial Wastes as cited in NR 149, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation.

STORM DRAIN (STORM SEWER) — A drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water or unpolluted water from any source.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS) — Solids that either float on the surface of or are in suspension in water, wastewater or other liquids and that are removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater and are referred to as "nonfilterable residue."

UNPOLLUTED WATER — Water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewer and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

WASTEWATER — The spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water and stormwater that may be present.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES — The structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.

WASTEWATER SYSTEM MANAGER — The Wastewater System Manager.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS — An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludge.

WATERCOURSE — A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water, either continuously or intermittently.

WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (WPDES) PERMIT — A document issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources which establishes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for the municipal wastewater treatment facility. The Village is required to maintain secondary treatment standards as per its WPDES permit.

§ 502-5. Sewer service charges established; septage discharge.

- A. Sewer user rates. The rates shall be as provided in the Village Fee Schedule.¹
- B. Metered sewer service charge. There is hereby levied and assessed upon each lot or parcel of land with a building having a lateral available to discharge normal sewage into the Village sewage system and having a water meter or a sewage discharge flow measurement device a sewer service charge at rates set forth below. Said charges shall be assessed and collected quarterly, as follows:
 - (1) Single-family residential. All metered single-family residential customers shall pay a quarterly charge. Any volume used will be charged at the rate for normal sewage and shall be added to the quarterly service charge. The volume of use during the second and third billing quarter each year will be calculated based on the actual volume or the average of the volume used during the previous first and fourth quarters, whichever is less.

1. Editor's Note: See Ch. A600, Fees.

- (2) Multifamily residential. All metered multifamily residential customers shall pay a quarterly service charge. Any volume used shall be charged at the rate for normal sewage and added to quarterly service charge. The billing shall be calculated based on the actual volume used during the quarter. If a customer can demonstrate that a portion of the metered volume does not enter the sewer, that amount shall be deducted from the billed volume.
- (3) Commercial. All metered commercial customers shall pay a quarterly service charge. Any volume used shall be charged at the rate for normal sewage and shall be added to the quarterly service charge. A surcharge shall be added for BOD and suspended solids that exceed the concentrations found in normal sewage. In addition, surcharges may be levied for any other pertinent constituents, as deemed necessary by the Wastewater System Manager, in an amount that shall reflect the cost incurred by the Wastewater Utility to remove that constituent. The billing shall be calculated based on the actual volume used during the quarter. If a commercial customer can demonstrate that a portion of the metered volume does not enter the sewer, that amount shall be deducted from the billed volume. Acceptable methods for demonstrating this are secondary water meters or a discharge flow meter that has prior approval from the Village. Laundromats shall be given a five-percent deduction on the volume used for water retained in clothing after the completion of the wash cycle.
- (4) Industrial.
 - (a) Charges. All metered industrial customers shall pay a quarterly service charge. Any volume used shall be charged at the rate of normal sewage and shall be added to the quarterly service charge. A surcharge shall be added for constituents that exceed the concentrations found in normal sewage. Surcharges may be levied for any other pertinent constituents, as deemed necessary by the Wastewater System Manager, in an amount that shall reflect the cost incurred by the Wastewater Utility to remove that constituent. The billing shall be calculated based on the actual volume used during that quarter. If an industrial customer can demonstrate that a portion of the metered volume does not enter the sewer, that amount shall be deducted from the billed volume. Acceptable methods for demonstrating this are secondary water meters or a discharge flow meter that has prior approval from the Wastewater Utility.
 - (b) Sampling costs. In addition to the surcharges in Subsection B(4)(a) above, the Utility's costs of sampling and analyzing industrial wastes shall be charged to the applicable user in accordance with the Village Fee Schedule.² Additional charges may be added for taking samples to be tested. Where industrial wastes are of such strength or magnitude or are delivered over such a period of time that the above surcharges do not reflect the actual cost of treatment to the Utility, the Utility reserves the right to establish a special charge for handling the waste. The depreciation portion of the charge shall be based on the design capacity required for the particular waste. In no event shall the charge be less

2. Editor's Note: See Ch. A600, Fees.

than those charges determined by applying the rates as set forth in Subsection A above.

- (5) New construction. Those customers that are newly metered during the second and third quarter billing period, due to new construction, shall be charged the lesser of either the actual metered volume or estimated sewer volume of 17,000 gallons per quarter for a single-family residence. Multifamily residential units shall be charged the lesser of either the actual metered volume or an estimated sewer use volume of 17,000 gallons per equivalent residential unit per quarter.
 - (6) Noncomplying nonmetered users. Those existing customers that have not complied with § 502-7A(2) of this chapter by January 15, 1994, shall be considered noncomplying nonmetered users. Noncomplying nonmetered users shall be charged based on an estimated usage of 25,000 gallons per quarter per residential unit until they comply with § 502-7A(2) of this chapter. Noncomplying nonmetered users who comply with § 502-7A(2) shall be charged based on the actual water usage until the fourth and first quarter usage history can be established. At that point, they will revert to regular metered customer status.
- C. Acceptance of atypical waste. The Wastewater Utility reserves the right to reject requests for treatment of any atypical waste or limit the amount of such waste to a volume deemed acceptable by the Wastewater System Manager. No person shall discharge atypical wastes to the wastewater facilities without the written approval of the Wastewater System Manager. Where atypical wastes are of such strength or magnitude or are delivered over such a period of time that the above surcharges do not reflect the actual cost of treatment to the Utility, the Utility reserves the right to establish a special charge for handling the waste. In no event shall the charge be less than those charges determined by applying the rates as set forth in Subsection C(1) below.
- (1) Atypical waste rates. The rate schedule for the treatment of atypical wastes shall be as provided in the Village Fee Schedule.³ The cost charges will be the cumulative total of all cost components.
 - (2) Sampling costs. In addition to the charges set forth in Subsection C(1) above, the costs of sampling and analyzing atypical wastes shall be charged to the applicable user, as stated in Subsection B above.
 - (3) Service area. The Wastewater Utility reserves the right to add a surcharge of 15% to the standard charges for any waste produced outside the Village sewer service area. The Village reserves the right to enter into contractual agreements with dischargers of atypical wastes which may supersede the requirements of this section.
- D. Septage discharge. All materials disposed of into the treatment works shall be of domestic origin, or compatible pollutants only, and the discharger agrees to comply with the provisions of any and all applicable ordinances of the Village and shall not deposit or drain any gasoline, oil, acid, alkali, grease, rags, waste, volatile or inflammable liquids, or other deleterious substances into the public sewers nor allow any earth, sand and other solid

3. Editor's Note: See Ch. A600, Fees.

material to pass into any part of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities.

- (1) Septage fees.
 - (a) Dischargers of residential septic tank sludge and/or holding tank sewage into the wastewater treatment facilities shall be charged a monthly service charge and the appropriate volume charge as provided in the Village Fee Schedule.⁴
 - (b) Septic tank sludge and holding tank sewage from any nonresidential source shall be sampled and tested. Charges shall be according to its strength and volume based on the charges for normal sewage.
- (2) Sampling costs. In addition to the above charges, the Wastewater System Manager or the septage discharger may request that the septage be tested and charged accordingly, and the Utility's costs of sampling and analyzing septage wastes shall be charged to the applicable discharge/hauler. Where 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 by the Utility, the Utility reserves the right to establish a special charge for handling the waste.
- (3) Septic tank and holding tank disposal. No person in the business of gathering and disposing of septic tank sludge or holding tank sewage shall transfer such material into any disposal area located within the Village without a written permit issued by the Wastewater System Manager.
 - (a) Application for septage disposal. Between August 1 and September 1 of each year, every licensed disposer wishing to discharge septage to the Plover Wastewater Treatment Works shall file a nonrefundable filing fee as provided in the Village Fee Schedule⁵ and an application in writing to the Wastewater System Manager in such form as is prescribed for that purpose. The application shall state the name, address and telephone number of the disposal company, contact name, sanitary license number, and type and license number of vehicles.
 - [1] The Wastewater System Manager shall approve or reject all applications by October 1 of each year. If the wastewater treatment facility cannot accept all the proposed septage disposal, consideration shall be given first to those generators of septage that are within the sewer service area.
 - [2] All approvals for septage disposal shall have the condition that any time the wastewater treatment works has operational problems, maintenance problems or threat of WPDES permit violations that are indirectly or directly related to septage disposal, the Wastewater System Manager may immediately restrict septage disposal until such time as corrective action or mitigative measures have been taken.
 - (b) Septage acceptance location. Septage shall only be discharged by Village-approved and state-licensed disposers at the wastewater treatment facility at

4. Editor's Note: See Ch. A600, Fees.

5. Editor's Note: See Ch. A600, Fees.

times and conditions specified by the Village. The septage hauler shall provide the following information when discharging septage:

- [1] Name of the hauler.
- [2] Type of septage.
- [3] Quantity of septage.
- [4] Date and time of discharge to the sewerage system.
- [5] Source of septage.
- [6] Other information.

§ 502-6. Delinquent sewer charges.

- A. Penalty. Any sewer charge remaining unpaid 20 days after being issued shall be charged a penalty of 1 1/2% per month.
- B. Joint liability for bills. Wastewater Utility billing accounts shall be listed under the name of the owner of the premises. The owner of the premises, the occupant thereof and the user of the service shall be jointly and severally liable to pay for the service to such premises, and the service is furnished to the premises by the Wastewater Utility only upon the condition that the owner of the premises, occupant and user of the services are jointly and severally liable therefor to the Wastewater Utility.
- C. Collection of bills in arrears.
 - (1) Authority. All sewer service charges unpaid and in arrears on October 1 of each year shall be collected in accordance with the procedure hereinafter provided pursuant to the authority granted in § 66.0821, Wis. Stats.
 - (2) Procedure.
 - (a) On or about October 1 of each year, the Village Treasurer shall furnish the Clerk with a list of all unpaid Utility bills, including penalties, which are in arrears.
 - (b) On October 15 of each year, the Clerk shall mail notice of such arrearages by first-class mail to the occupant and to the owner of the premises receiving such Utility service.
 - (c) In the event that any such Utility bill is not paid by November 1 thereafter, the Clerk shall add a penalty of 10%.
 - (d) In the event that any such Utility bill is not paid on or before November 15 thereafter, the Clerk, on November 16, shall place the amount of such arrearages, together with penalty, on the tax roll as a tax against the lot or parcel of real estate for which sewer services were provided.

§ 502-7. Connection to public sewer.

A. Required.

- (1) The owners of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the Village and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a sanitary sewer, shall be required, at the owner's expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer within six months of said public sewer becoming available, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 413, Plumbing Standards, of this Code.
- (2) Meters for private wells. Any facility connected to the public sewer and served by a private potable water well shall have a water meter installed on the well for the purpose of determining the volume of water used for sewer billing purposes. Meters for private wells shall be placed in service no later than January 1, 1994. Meters shall be obtained from the Plover Wastewater System. Meters shall be installed in a location of easy access. Meter sets of the appropriate length for the meter installed shall be provided by the property owner along with upstream and downstream valves. Meters shall be installed prior to any branching or outlet in the water supply plumbing. Damage done to meters due to neglect, freezing, etc., as determined by the Wastewater System Manager or his designee, shall be repaired and charged back to the customer. Upon installation of a meter on a private well, the user shall be considered a metered sewer user. The user shall be billed for sewer service as stated in § 502-5 of this chapter. In addition to the minimum sewer charge, the user shall be charged a quarterly service fee for the meter in accordance with the Village Fee Schedule.⁶
- (3) Private water supply wells dedicated to and used solely for irrigation purposes are exempt from the metering requirements in Subsection A(2) above.

B. Exceptions. When a public sanitary sewer is not available, any existing building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this section.

C. Building sewers.

- (1) A water/wastewater connection permit shall be obtained prior to connection of any building sewer.
- (2) All premises shall have a service lateral with a minimum diameter of four inches. Building sewer shall be as required by the Wisconsin Plumbing Code. All building sewers from the lot line to the premises served shall be installed by, and the cost paid by, the owner of the property served or the applicant for service. A locator wire shall be affixed to the lateral, connected to any existing warning wire, and run from the existing service lateral to the outside of the building foundation. The wire shall be brought to the surface along the outside wall of the building and terminated in a covered electrical box. The locator wire shall meet Village specifications. Building

⁶. Editor's Note: See Ch. A600, Fees.

sewer installation and depth shall meet the requirements of the Wisconsin Plumbing Code. The property owner is responsible for maintenance and the cleaning of the entire length of the building sewer, from the sanitary sewer main to the building.

- (3) In the event that no service lateral is extended to the lot line, the owner of the property served or the applicant for service shall, at his cost, extend the building sewer to the existing sewer lateral or sanitary sewer main and make connection thereto. A locator wire shall be affixed to the lateral, extending from the main to the outside of the building foundation. The wire shall be brought to the surface along the outside wall of the building and terminated in a covered electrical box. The locator wire shall meet Village specifications. The Wastewater System Manager must be notified three working days in advance of any building sewer connection to the sanitary sewer main. The location and method of connection must be approved by the Wastewater System Manager prior to installation. Installation shall be in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Sewer and Water Construction in Wisconsin, latest edition.
- (4) Inspection of building sewers. The installer must make a request for inspection to the Building Inspector or his designee 24 hours in advance of the expected inspection time. The building sewer installation shall be inspected by the Building Inspector or his designee during normal business hours before being buried. If an inspection takes place after normal business hours, the actual cost incurred to complete the inspection shall be charged to the person making the request for inspection. The water/wastewater connection permit must be completed and signed by the installer and the Building Inspector or his designee prior to the building sewer being buried.
- (5) Abandoning building sewers. Persons wishing to abandon a building sewer must notify the Wastewater System Manager three working days in advance of the abandonment. The building sewer must be exposed at the lot line, disconnected, and permanently capped for proper abandonment. The building sewer abandonment must be inspected by the Wastewater System Manager or his designee during normal business hours before being buried. If an inspection takes place after normal business hours, the actual cost incurred to complete the inspection will be charged to the person making the request for the inspection.
- (6) Excavation. Excavations for installation or repair of building sewers shall be made in compliance with Chapter 467 of this Code regarding making excavations in streets.

§ 502-8. Use of public sewers.

- A. Sanitary sewers. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters such as stormwater, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage or cooling water to any sanitary sewer.
- B. Storm sewers. Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Building Inspector and appropriate regulatory agencies. Unpolluted industrial cooling water or process waters may be discharged, on the approval of the Building Inspector, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

- C. Prohibitions against discharge. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:
- (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, lubricating oil or other inflammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas or other substances which by themselves or by interaction with other substances may cause fire or explosive hazards or in any way be injurious to persons, property or the operation of the wastewater facilities.
 - (2) Any waters or waste containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, which will injure or interfere with any waste treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant, or interfere with the disposal of sludge.
 - (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the wastewater works.
 - (4) Any waters or waste having a pH in excess of 9.
 - (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 operation of the wastewater 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) Any discharge into the sanitary sewerage system that is in violation of the requirements of the WPDES permit and the modifications thereof.
- D. Limitations as to discharge. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following specifically described substances, materials, fluids or solids which, in the opinion of the Wastewater System Manager, may harm sanitary sewers, wastewater treatment works and equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or may otherwise endanger life, limb or public property or constitute a nuisance without the specific written permission of the Village Board. Such permission is subject to termination at any time upon written notice. In forming its opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Village Board will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sanitary sewers, materials of construction of sanitary sewers, nature of the wastewater treatment works, capacity of the wastewater facilities and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:
- (1) Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150° F.
 - (2) Wastewater containing floatable oils, fats, wax or grease, whether emulsified or not.
 - (3) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. 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.

- (4) Any waters or waste containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, mercury and similar objectionable or toxic substances to such degree that any such material received in the composite wastewater at the wastewater treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Village Board for such materials.
 - (5) Any waters or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits which may be established by the Village Board.
 - (6) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Village Board in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
 - (7) Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both, which constitute a slug as defined herein.
 - (8) Incompatible pollutants 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.
 - (9) Any water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the public wastewater system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.
 - (10) Materials which exert or cause:
 - (a) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements such as, but not limited to, when in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment plant.
 - (b) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting slugs as defined herein.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) Excessive discoloration such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
- E. Special agreements. No statement contained in this section shall be construed as prohibiting any special agreement between the Village Board and any person whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be admitted to the wastewater treatment works, either before or after pretreatment, provided that there is no impairment of the functioning of the wastewater treatment works by reason of the admission of such wastes and no extra costs are incurred by the Village without recompense by the person, provided that all rates and provisions set forth herein are complied with in addition thereto.

§ 502-9. Control of industrial wastes.

- 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 § 502-8 of this chapter and which, in the judgment of the Village Board, may have deleterious effects upon the wastewater treatment works, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or health or constitute a public nuisance, the Village Board may:
- (1) Reject the wastes.
 - (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers, consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR 403.
 - (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge.
 - (4) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of § 502-8E of this chapter.
- B. Control manholes.
- (1) Each person discharging industrial wastes into a public sewer shall construct and maintain one 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 Wastewater System Manager. If measuring devices are to be permanently installed, they shall be of a type acceptable to the Wastewater System Manager.
 - (3) Control manholes, access facilities and related equipment shall be installed by the person discharging the waste, at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be in safe condition, accessible and in proper operating condition at all times. Plan for installation of the control manholes or access facilities and related equipment shall be approved by the Wastewater System Manager prior to the beginning of construction.
- C. Metering of waste. Devices for measuring the volume of waste discharged may be required by the Village Board 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 discharger.
- D. Waste sampling. 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 Wastewater System Manager.
- (1) 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 Wastewater System Manager.
 - (2) Testing facilities shall be the responsibility of the person discharging the waste and shall be subject to the approval of the Wastewater System Manager. Access to sampling locations shall be granted to the Wastewater System Manager or his duly authorized representatives at all times. Every care shall be exercised in the collection

of samples to ensure their preservation in a state comparable to that at the time the sample was taken.

- E. Pretreatment. Where required, in the opinion of the Wastewater System Manager, to modify or eliminate wastes that are harmful to the structures, processes or operation of the wastewater treatment works, dischargers shall provide at their expense such preliminary treatment or processing facilities as may be required to render their wastes acceptable for admission to the public sewers.
- F. Grease and/or sand interceptors. Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Wastewater System Manager, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes. See Chapter 413, Plumbing Standards, § 413-10.
- G. Analyses.
 - (1) All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with NR 149. Sampling methods, locations, times, durations and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis by the Wastewater System Manager.
 - (2) Determination of the character and concentration of the industrial wastes shall be made by the person discharging them, or his agent, as designated and required by the Wastewater System Manager. The Wastewater System Manager may also make its own analyses on the wastes and these determinations shall be used as a basis for charges. If the person discharging the waste contests the determination, the Wastewater System Manager may elect to have an independent laboratory determine the character and concentration of the waste. Said independent laboratory shall be acceptable to both the Village and the person discharging the waste. All cost incurred by the independent laboratory in making the determination shall be assumed by the discharger.
- H. Submission of information. Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to proposed flow equalization, pretreatment or processing facilities shall be submitted for review by the Village Board prior to the start of their construction if the effluent from such facilities is to be discharged into the public sewers.
- I. Submission of basic data. Within three months after passage of this chapter, each person who discharges industrial wastes to a public sewer shall prepare and file with the Wastewater System Manager a report that shall include pertinent data relating to the quantity and characteristics of the waste discharged to the wastewater works. Similarly, each person desiring to make a new connection to a public sewer for the purpose of discharging industrial wastes shall prepare and file with the Wastewater System Manager a report that shall include actual or predicted data relating to the quantity and characteristics of the waste to be discharged.
- J. Extension of time. When it can be demonstrated that circumstances exist which would create an unreasonable burden on the person to comply with the time schedule imposed herein, a request for extension of time may be presented for consideration by the Wastewater System Manager.

§ 502-10. Inspection of premises.

- A. Right of entry. The Wastewater System Manager and other duly authorized employees of the Wastewater Utility bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The Wastewater System Manager or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper or other industries, beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.
- B. Safety. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Subsection A above, the Wastewater System Manager or duly authorized employees or agents of the Wastewater Utility shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the owner or company, and the owner and company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the Wastewater Utility employees and the Utility shall indemnify the owner against loss or damage to its property by Utility employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the owner and company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the owner to maintain safe conditions as required in § 502-9 of this chapter.

§ 502-11. Violations and penalties. [Amended by Ord. No. 15-12]

- A. Written notice of violation. Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter or the Village of Plover Water-Sewer Specifications & Installations Policy shall be served by the Village 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 the notice, permanently cease all violations.
- B. Accidental discharge. Any person found to be responsible for accidentally allowing a deleterious discharge into the wastewater system which causes damage to the treatment facility and/or receiving body of water shall, in addition to a forfeiture, pay the amount of cover damages, both values to be established by the Village Board.
- C. Continued violations. Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the aforesaid notice time limit provided shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit not more than \$200 together with the costs of prosecution. In default of payment of such forfeiture and costs, said violator shall be imprisoned in the Portage County Jail for a period not to exceed 30 days. Each day in which violation is continued beyond the aforesaid notice time limit shall be deemed a separate offense.
- D. Liability to Village for losses. Any person violating any provisions of this chapter or the Village of Plover Water-Sewer Specifications & Installations Policy shall become liable to the Village for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by reason of such violation which the Village may suffer as a result thereof.
- E. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter or the Village of Plover Water-Sewer Specifications & Installations Policy shall, upon conviction, be subject to a

forfeiture as provided in § 1-4 of this Code, together with the cost of prosecution. Each twenty-four hour period during which a violation exists shall be deemed to constitute a separate offense.