

## SEWER USE ORDINANCE

**SECTION 1. PURPOSE:** The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the use of Village owned and operated sewerage facilities, including the existing Wastewater Treatment Facility, without damage to the physical facilities, without impairment of their normal function of collection, treating and discharged domestic wastewater from the area served by the Village, and without the discharge by the publicly owned treatment works of pollutants which would be in violation of its permitted discharge under the applicable rules and regulations of the State and Federal regulatory agencies.

- A. Enactment of this Ordinance and its User Charge System shall take place following approval by the Village Board.

**SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS:** Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this Ordinance shall be as follows:

- A. Approving Authority shall mean the Village Board of New Auburn or their Authorized Deputy, Agent, Representative or Consulting Engineer. Approving Authority and Village are used interchangeably.
- B. BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter, under standard laboratory procedure, in five days at 20 degrees Centigrade and expressed in milligrams per liter.
- C. Combined Sewer means a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm water or surface water.
- D. Commercial and Institutional User means those users of the publicly owned treatment works, which are not residential and are not classified as an industrial user.
- E. Compatible Pollutants means those pollutants generally characterized as BOD, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform, together with any additional pollutants defined in the Village's WPDES Permit, unless the concentrations of any of these pollutants are such that they interfere with the operation of the treatment works or exceed the limits established under Sections 4 and 5.
- F. Debt Service Charge means that charge to the users, which shall, in whole or in part, defray the costs of retiring the debts incurred in the construction or retrofitting of any wastewater facilities by the Village of New Auburn.
- G. Domestic Wastewater means water borne wastes normally being discharged from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings, apartment houses, hotels, office buildings, factories and institutions, free of industrial wastes in which the average concentration of Suspended Solids is established at or below 275 mg/l and the BOD is established at or below 275/mg/l.
- H. Flat Charge means the charge made to unmetered users for use of the treatment works.

- I. Holding Tank is a buried temporary storage reservoir, usually located adjacent to the structure it serves, which directly receives raw wastewater from a building's internal waste plumbing collection system. The waste contents are periodically removed by a septic tank pumper and transported elsewhere for treatment.
- J. Incompatible Pollutants are specifically defined in Section 5. Generally, incompatible pollutants shall mean wastewater or septage with pollutants that will adversely affect or disrupt the wastewater treatment processes or effluent quality if discharged to the wastewater treatment facility.
- K. Industrial Cost Recovery means recovery by the Village of New Auburn from industrial users of a wastewater works of the grant amount allocable to the treatment of wastes from such users; pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Federal Act; if and when applicable.
- L. Industrial User as Defined for Industrial Cost Recovery shall mean (a) Any non-governmental user of publicly owned treatment works which discharges more than 25,000 gallons per day of sanitary waste, or a volume of process waste, or combined process and sanitary waste, equivalent to 25,000 gallons per day of domestic strength sanitary waste. Sanitary wastes are the wastes discharged from the average residential user in the Village's service area. The strength of the average residential waste discharge in the Village's service area shall be defined in terms of a concentration of 275 mg/l biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and 275 mg/l suspended solids (SS). These concentrations will be applied in determining equivalent volumes of process waste or combined discharge of sanitary and process wastes. (b) Any nongovernmental user of publicly owned treatment works which discharges wastewater to the treatment works which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in or have any adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the treatment works.
- M. Industrial User as Defined for Industrial User Class means any user or publicly owned treatment process that engages in processing, blending, assembling or in some way transforming of materials or substances into new products. This type of user would normally occupy an establishment described as a plant, factory, or a mill.
- N. Industrial Waste means the wastewater from an industrial user as distinct from domestic wastewater.
- O. Minimum Charge means the amount charged to each user regardless of use. This charge does not provide the user a minimum amount of use.
- P. Operation & Maintenance Costs shall mean all costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of the Village's Wastewater Treatment Facility. This class of cost shall include, but not be limited to, labor, energy, chemicals, and replacement costs, but excludes debt retirement.

- Q. Person means any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, public authority, or group.
- R. pH means the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration in gram moles per liter of solution as determined by acceptable laboratory procedures.
- S. Pretreatment means the treatment of wastewater by the user before introduction or discharge into the Village wastewater collection system.
- T. Properly Shredded Garbage shall mean the waste, from preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in sanitary sewers. No particle shall be greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.
- U. Replacement Cost means expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories or appurtenances that are necessary to maintain the capacity and performances during the service life of the Wastewater Treatment Facility for which such works were designed and constructed. The term “operation and maintenance” includes replacement. The yearly replacement cost is calculated as follows:
- $$a = \frac{\text{Present Installed Cost}}{\text{Projected Service Life}}$$
- V. Residential User means a user of the publicly owned treatment works that would occupy an establishment considered a house or apartment or other dwelling facilities in which people reside.
- W. Sanitary Sewer means a sewer pipe that conveys domestic wastewater or industrial waste or a combination of both, and into which storm, surface and ground waters or unpolluted industrial wastewater are not intentionally passed.
- X. Septage shall mean 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.
- Y. Septic Tank is a buried reservoir, usually located adjacent to the structure it serves, which directly receives raw wastewater from a building’s internal waste plumbing collection system. During detention of the wastewater in the septic tank, sewage solids are separated from the liquid and bacterial action digest the major portion of these solids.
- Z. Service Lateral is either a pressure or gravity pipe connecting an individual building’s sanitary sewer with the municipal wastewater collection system.
- A-A. Sewer Service Charge is the sum of the minimum charge, user charge, debt service charge and any applicable surcharge.

- B-B. Slug means any discharge of water or wastewater which, in concentrations of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds, for any period of duration longer than fifteen minutes, more than five times the average “twenty-four hour” concentration of flows during normal operation, and which adversely affects the sewage collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment plant.
- C-C. Standard Methods means the examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of “**Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater**”, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Waterworks Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation.
- D-D. Storm Sewer means a sewer pipe, which carries storm and/or surface drainage but excludes domestic wastewater and industrial wastes.
- E-E. Surcharge means an additional charge related to industrial wastes being discharged by any user having unusual characteristics such as excessive BOD, excessive suspended solids or other pollutants.
- F-F. Suspended Solids (SS) means total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids and which are removable by a laboratory filtration device. Quantitative determination of SS shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in “Standard Methods”.
- G-G. Unpolluted Water is 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 as established by DNR and published in the applicable section of the “Wisconsin Administrative Code”.
- H-H. User means any person discharging domestic wastewater or industrial wastes into the collection system.
- I-I. User Charge means that charge to users of the treatment facility, which adequately provides for proportionate recovery of the operation and maintenance costs.
- J-J. User Class means a group of users having similar wastewater flows and characteristics, levels of BOD, suspended solids, pH and etc.
- K-K. Wastewater means a combination of the water-carried waste discharged into the sanitary sewer collection system from residences, commercial buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and/or storm water as may be present.
- L-L. Wastewater Collection System shall mean the wastewater (sewer) collection system of the Village, including lift stations, forcemains, sewer mains, manholes, and related components that collect and transport sewage to the treatment facility.

- M-M. Wastewater Treatment Works means all facilities and appurtenances for collection, pumping, treating, and disposing of domestic wastewater and industrial waste.
- N-N. WPDES Permit means the “Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit”, which allows the Village of New Auburn to discharge treated effluent to a water course, provided the effluent meets the condition of the WPDES Permit.