

(176) "Plumbing appliance" means any one of a special class of plumbing devices which is intended to perform a special function. The operation or control of the appliance may be dependent upon one or more energized components, such as motors, controls, heating elements, or pressure or temperature sensing elements. The devices may be manually adjusted or controlled by the user or operator, or may operate automatically through one or more of the following actions: a time cycle, a temperature range, a pressure range, or a measured volume or weight.

(177) "Plumbing fixture" means a receptacle or device which:

(a) Is either permanently or temporarily connected to the water distribution system of the premises, and demands a supply of water from the system;

(b) Discharges used water, waste materials, or sewage either directly or indirectly to the drain system of the premises; or

(c) Requires both a water supply connection and a discharge to the drain system of the premises.

(178) "Plumbing system" includes the water supply system, the drain system, the vent system, plumbing fixtures, plumbing appliances and plumbing appurtenances that serve a building, structure or premises.

(179) "Point of standards application" has the meaning specified under s. 160.01 (5), Stats.

Note: Section 160.01 (5) Stats., reads: "Point of standards application" means the specific location, depth or distance from a facility, activity or practice at which the concentration of a substance in groundwater is measured for purposes of determining whether a preventive action limit or an enforcement standard has been attained or exceeded.

(180) "Potable water" means water that is:

(a) Safe for drinking, personal or culinary use; and

(b) Free from impurities present in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and conforming in its bacteriological and chemical quality to the requirements specified in ch. NR 809.

(181) "POWTS" means a private onsite wastewater treatment system.

(182) "POWTS component" means any subsystem, subassembly or other system designed for use in or as part of a private onsite wastewater treatment system which may include treatment, dispersal or holding and related piping.

(183) "POWTS dispersal component" means a device or method that is intended to promote the assimilation of treated wastewater by the environment.

(184) "POWTS holding component" means any receptacle intended to collect wastewater for a period of time, including holding and dosing tanks.

(185) "POWTS treatment component" means a device or method that is intended to reduce the contaminant load of wastewater.

(186) "Prefabricated plumbing" means concealed drain piping, vent piping or water supply or a combination of these types of piping, contained in a modular building component, which will not be visible for inspection when delivered to the final site of installation.

(187) "Pressure relief valve" means a pressure actuated valve held closed by a spring or other means and designed to automatically relieve pressure at a designated pressure.

(188) "Pressure vacuum breaker assembly" means a type of cross connection control device which consists of an independently operating internally loaded check valve and an independently operating loaded air inlet located on the discharge side of the check valve, a tightly closing shut-off valve located at each end of the assembly, and test cocks.

(189) "Pressurized flushing device" means a device that uses the water supply to create a pressurized discharge to flush a fixture exclusive of gravity type flushing systems.

(190) "Preventive action limit" or "PAL" has the meaning as specified under s. 160.01 (6), Stats.

Note: Section 160.01 (6), Stats., reads: "Prevention action limits means a numerical value expressing the concentration of a substance in groundwater which is adopted under s. 160.15, Stats., and specified under s. NR 140.10 or 140.12.

(191) "Principal residence" means a residence that is occupied at least 51% of the year by the owner. Principal residence includes a residence owned by a trust or estate of an individual, if the residence is occupied at least 51% of the year by a person who has an ownership interest in the residence as a beneficiary of the trust or estate.

(192) "Private interceptor main sewer" means a privately owned sewer serving 2 or more buildings and not directly controlled by a public authority.

(193) "Private onsite wastewater treatment system" has the meaning given for 'private sewage system' under s. 145.01 (12), Stats.

Note: Section 145.01 (12), Stats., reads: "Private sewage system" means a sewage treatment and disposal system serving a single structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure. This term also means an alternative sewage system approved by the department including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one structure or a system located on a different parcel than the structure. A private sewage system may be owned by the property owner or by a special purpose district.

(194) "Private water main" means a privately owned water main serving 2 or more buildings and not directly controlled by a public authority.

(195) "Public" means, in the classification of plumbing fixtures, those fixtures which are available for use by the public or employees.

(196) "Public building" has the meaning specified under s. 101.01 (12), Stats.

Note: Section 101.01 (12), Stats., reads: "Public building" means any structure, including exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, exterior platform or steps providing means of ingress or egress, used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public or by 3 or more tenants. When used in relation to building codes, "public building" does not include a previously constructed building used as a community-based residential facility as defined in s. 50.01 (1g) which serves 20 or fewer unrelated residents or an adult family home, as defined in s. 50.01 (1).

(197) "Public sewer" means a sewer owned and controlled by a public authority.

(198) "Public water main" means a water supply pipe for public use owned and controlled by a public authority.

(199) "Quick closing valve" means a valve or faucet that closes automatically when released manually or controlled by mechanical means for fast action closing.

(200) "Receptor" means a fixture or device that receives the discharge from indirect or local waste piping.

(201) "Redoximorphic feature" means a feature formed in the soil matrix by the processes of reduction, translocation and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in seasonally saturated soil.

(202) "Reduced pressure detector backflow preventer" means a type of reduced pressure principle type backflow preventer which includes a parallel flow meter to indicate leakage or unauthorized use of water downstream of the assembly.

(203) "Reduced pressure principle type backflow preventer" means a type of cross connection control device which contains 2 independently acting check valves, separated by an intermediate chamber or zone in which there is a hydraulically operated means for venting to atmosphere, and includes 2 shut-off valves and 4 test cocks.

(204) "Relief vent" means a vent which permits additional circulation of air in or between drain and vent systems.

(205) "Riser" means a water supply pipe that extends vertically one full story or more.

(206) "Roof drain" means a drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof and to discharge it into a conductor.

(207) "Roughing in" means the installation of all parts of the plumbing system which can be completed prior to the installation of fixtures including drain, water supply and vent piping and the necessary fixture supports.

(208) "Row house" has the meaning specified under s. Comm 51.01 (114a).

Note: Under s. Comm 51.01 (114a) "row house" means a place of abode not more than 3 stories in height, arranged to accommodate 3 or more attached, side by side or back to back living units.

(209) "Safing" means a pan or other collector placed beneath a pipe or fixture to prevent leakage from escaping to the floor, ceiling or walls.

(210) "Sand interceptor" means a receptacle designed to intercept and retain sand, grit, earth and other similar solids.

(211) "Sanitary sewer" means a pipe that carries wastewater consisting in part of domestic wastewater.

(212) "Scum" means the accumulated floating solids generated during the biological, physical or chemical treatment, coagulation or sedimentation of wastewater.

(213) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of commerce or designee.

(214) "Servicing" has the meaning as specified under s. NR 113.03 (57).

Note: Under s. NR 113.03 (57) "servicing" means removing the scum, liquid, sludge or other wastes from a private sewage system such as septic or holding tanks, dosing chambers, grease interceptors, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches, privies or portable restrooms and properly disposing or recycling of the contents as provided in this chapter.

(215) "Sewage" means wastewater containing fecal coliform bacteria exceeding 200 CFU, colony forming units, per 100 ml.

(216) "Sewage grinder pump" means a type of sewage pump which macerates wastewater consisting in part of sewage.

(217) "Sewage pump" means an automatic pump for the removal of wastewater from a sanitary sump.

(218) "Slip-joint" means a connection in which one pipe slips into another, the joint of which is made tight with a compression type fitting.

(219) "Sludge" means the accumulated solids generated during the biological, physical or chemical treatment, coagulation or sedimentation of water or wastewater.

(220) "Small commercial establishment" means a commercial establishment or business place with a maximum daily wastewater flow rate of less than 5,000 gallons per day as determined from the design criteria of the state plumbing code. Small commercial establishment includes a farm, including a residence on a farm, if the residence is occupied by a person who is an operator of the farm and if the maximum daily wastewater flow rate of the farm and the residence on the farm is less than 5,000 gallons-per-day as determined from the design criteria of the state plumbing code.

(221) "Soil" means the naturally occurring pedogenically developed and undeveloped regolith overlying bedrock.

(222) "Soil consistence" means the resistance of soil material to deformation or rupture as related to the degree of adhesion and cohesion of a soil mass.

(223) "Soil horizon" means a layer of soil material approximately parallel to the land surface and differing from adjacent genetically related layers in physical, chemical, or biologic characteristics.

(224) "Soil morphology" means the physical or structural characteristics of a soil profile particularly as related to the arrangement of soil horizons based on color, texture, structure, consistence, and porosity.

(225) "Soil profile" means a vertical section of soil containing one or more soil horizons.

(226) "Soil profile evaluation" means a determination of soil properties or characteristics as they relate to wastewater or nonwater-carried human waste treatment or dispersal.

(227) "Soil structure" means the combination or arrangement of individual soil particles into definable aggregates or peds, which are characterized and classified on the basis of size, shape, and degree of distinctness.

(228) "Soil texture" means the relative proportions of sand, silt and clay (soil separates) in a soil.

(229) "Spigot" means the end of a pipe which fits into a bell or hub.

(230) "Spill level" means the horizontal plane to which water will rise to overflow through channels or connections which are not directly connected to any drainage system, when water is flowing into a fixture, vessel or receptacle at the maximum rate of flow.

(231) "Spring line, pipe" means the line or place from which the arch of a pipe or conduit rises.

Note: See ch. Comm 82 Appendix for an illustration depicting the spring line of a pipe.

(232) "Stack" means a drain or vent pipe that extends vertically one full story or more.

(233) "Stack vent" means a vent extending from the top of a drain stack.

(234) "Standpipe" means a drain pipe serving as a receptor for the discharge wastes from indirect or local waste piping.

(235) "State" means the state of Wisconsin, its agencies and institutions.

(236) "State plumbing code" means chs. Comm 81 to 87.

(237) "Sterilizer, boiling type" means a device of nonpressure type, used for boiling instruments, utensils, or other equipment for disinfecting.

(238) "Sterilizer, instrument" means a device for the sterilization of various instruments.

(239) "Sterilizer, pressure" means a pressure vessel fixture designed to use steam under pressure for sterilizing.

Note: A pressure sterilizer is also referred to as an autoclave.

(240) "Sterilizer, pressure instrument washer" means a pressure vessel designed to both wash and sterilize instruments during the operating cycle of the device.

(241) "Sterilizer, utensil" means a device for the sterilization of utensils.

(242) "Sterilizer vent" means a separate pipe or stack, indirectly connected to the drain system at the lower terminal, which receives the vapors from nonpressure sterilizers, or the exhaust vapors from pressure sterilizers, and conducts the vapors directly to the outer air.

(243) "Sterilizer, water" means a device for sterilizing water and storing sterile water.

(244) "Storm sewer" means a pipe that carries storm water, surface water, groundwater and clear water wastes.

(245) "Storm water wastes" means the wastewater collected from a precipitation event.

(246) "Subsoil drain" means that part of a drain system which conveys the ground or seepage water from the footings of walls or below the basement floor under buildings to the storm sewer or other point of disposal.

(247) "Sump" means a tank or pit that receives wastewater that must be emptied by mechanical means.

(248) "Sump pump" means an automatic water pump for storm water or clear water wastes from a sump, pit or low point.

(249) "Sump vent" means a vent pipe from a nonpressurized sump.

(250) "Supports" means hangers, anchors and other devices for supporting and securing pipes or fixtures to structural members of a building.

(251) "Surface water" means those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of Wisconsin, all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, drainage systems, and other surface water, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction, except those waters which are entirely confined and completely retained upon the property of a facility.

(252) "Swimming pool" means a structure, basin, chamber or tank containing an artificial body of water for swimming, diving or recreational bathing.

(253) "Temperature and pressure relief valve" means a combination relief valve designed to function as both a temperature relief and pressure relief valve.

(254) "Temperature relief valve" means a temperature actuated valve designed to automatically discharge at a designated temperature.

(255) "Tempered water" means water ranging in temperature from 85°F. to less than 110°F.

(256) "Total suspended solids" or "TSS" means solids in wastewater that can be removed readily by standard filtering procedures in a laboratory and reported as milligrams per liter (mg/L).

(257) "Toxic" means a probable human oral lethal dose of 15 or less grams of solution per kilogram of body weight.

(258) "Trap" means a fitting, device or arrangement of piping so designed and constructed as to provide, when properly vented, a liquid seal which prevents emission of sewer gases without materially affecting the flow of wastewater through it.

(259) "Trap seal" means the vertical distance between the top of the trap weir and the top of the dip separating the inlet and outlet of the trap.

(260) "Trap seal primer, water supply fed" means a type of valve designed to supply water to the trap in order to provide and maintain the water seal of the trap.

(261) "Trap weir" means that part of a trap that forms a dam over which wastes must flow to enter the drain piping.

(262) "Turf sprinkler system" means a system of piping, appurtenances and devices installed underground to distribute water for lawn or other similar irrigation purposes.

(263) "Unsaturated soil" means soil in which the pore spaces contain water at less than atmospheric pressure, as well as air and other gases.

(264) "Vacuum" means any pressure less than that exerted by the atmosphere.

(265) "Vacuum relief valve" means a device that admits air into the water distribution system to prevent excessive vacuum in a water storage tank or heater.

(266) "Vent" means a part of the plumbing system used to equalize pressures and ventilate the system.

(267) "Vent header" means a branch vent which connects 2 or more stack vents or vent stacks or both and extends to the outside air.

(268) "Vent stack" means a vertical vent pipe which extends one or more stories.

(269) "Vent system" means a pipe or pipes installed to provide a flow of air to or from a drain system, or to provide a circulation of air within the system to protect trap seals from siphonage and back pressure.

(270) "Vertical pipe" means any pipe or fitting which makes an angle of 45° or less with the vertical.

(271) "Wall hydrant, freeze resistant automatic draining type vacuum breaker" means a type of device which is designed and constructed with anti-siphon and back pressure preventive capabilities and with means for automatic post shut-off draining to prevent freezing.

(272) "Wall mounted water closet" means a water closet attached to a wall in such a way that it does not touch the floor.

(273) "Waste" means the discharge from any fixture, appliance, area or appurtenance.

(274) "Waste sink" means a receptor for the discharge from indirect or local waste piping installed with its flood level rim above the surrounding floor.

(275) "Wastewater" means clear water wastes, storm water wastes, domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater, sewage or any combination of these.

(276) "Wastewater, treated" means the effluent conveyed through one or more POWTS treatment components to a POWTS dispersal component.

(277) "Water closet" means a water-flushed plumbing fixture designed to receive human excrement directly from the user of the fixture.

(278) "Water conditioner" means an appliance, appurtenance or device used for the purpose of ion exchange, demineralizing water or other methods of water treatment.

(279) "Water distribution system" means that portion of a water supply system from the building control valve to the connection of a fixture supply connector, plumbing fixture, plumbing appliance, water-using equipment or other piping systems to be served.

(280) "Water heater" means any heating device with piping connections to the water supply system that is intended to supply hot water for domestic or commercial purposes other than space heating.

(281) "Water service" means that portion of a water supply system from the water main or private water supply to the building control valve.

(282) "Waters of the state" has the meaning specified under s. 281.01 (18), Stats.

Note: Section 281.01 (18), Stats., reads: "Waters of the state" means those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of Wisconsin, all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction.

(283) "Water supply system" means the piping of a private water main, water service and water distribution system, fixture supply connectors, fittings, valves, and appurtenances through which water is conveyed to points of usage such as plumbing fixtures, plumbing appliances, water using equipment or other piping systems to be served.

(284) "Water treatment device" means a device which:

(a) Renders inactive or removes microbiological, particulate, inorganic, organic or radioactive contaminants from water which passes through the device or the water supply system downstream of the device; or

(b) Injects into the water supply system gaseous, liquid or solid additives other than water, to render inactive microbiological, particulate, inorganic, organic or radioactive contaminants.

(285) "Wetland" has the meaning as specified under s. NR 322.03(11).

Note: Section NR 322.03(11) reads: "Wetland" means an area where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soil indicative of wet conditions.

(286) "Wetland, constructed" means a man-made design complex of saturated substrates, emergent and submergent vegetation, and water that simulate natural wetlands for human use and benefits.

(287) "Wet vent" means that portion of a vent pipe which receives the discharge of wastes from other than water closets, urinals or other fixtures which discharge like sewage or fecal matter.

(288) "Yoke vent" means a vent connected to a drain stack for the purpose of preventing pressure changes in the drain stack.

Comm 81.20 INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS BY REFERENCE. (1) CONSENT.

Pursuant to s. 227.21, Stats., the attorney general and the revisor of statutes have consented to the incorporation by reference of the standards listed in sub. (3).

(2) COPIES. Copies of the adopted standards are on file in the offices of the department, the secretary of state and the revisor of statutes. Copies of the standards may be purchased through the respective organizations listed in Tables 81.20-1 to 81.20-14.

(3) ADOPTION OF STANDARDS. The standards referenced in Tables 81.20-1 to 81.20-14 are hereby incorporated by reference into this chapter.

Table 81.20-1

AHAM	
Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers	
20 North Wacker Drive	
Chicago, Illinois 60606	
Standard Reference	
Number	Title
DW-1-92	Household Electric Dishwashers

Table 81.20-2

ANSI	
American National Standards Institute, Inc.	
1430 Broadway	
New York, New York 10018	
Standard Reference	
Number	Title
1. A112.1.2-91	Air Gaps in Plumbing Systems
2. A112.6.1M-88	Supports for Off-the-Floor Plumbing Fixtures for Public Use
3. A112.14.1-75(R1990)	Backwater Valves
4. A112.18.1M-94	Plumbing Fixture Fittings
5. A112.19.1M-90	Enameled Cast Iron Plumbing Fixtures
6. A112.19.2M-82	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures
7. A112.19.2M-90	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures
8. A112.19.3M-87	Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures (Designed for Residential Use)
9. A112.19.4-94	Porcelain Enameled Formed Steel Plumbing Fixtures
10. A112.19.5-79(R1990)	Trim for Water Closet Bowls, Tanks and Urinals (Dimensional Standards)
11. A112.19.6-90	Hydraulic Requirements for Water Closets and Urinals
12. A112.21.1M-91	Floor Drains
13. A112.21.2M-83	Roof Drains
14. A112.26.1-84	Water Hammer Arrestors
15. B1.20.1-83(R1992)	Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
16. B16.1-89	Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings
17. B16.3-92	Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings
18. B16.4-92	Gray Iron Threaded Fittings
19. B16.5-88	Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings (w/ 1992 Addenda)
20. B16.9-93	Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings
21. B16.11-91	Forged Steel Fittings, Socket-Welded and Threaded
22. B16.12-91	Cast Iron Threaded Drainage Fittings
23. B16.15-85	Cast Bronze Threaded Fittings, Class 125 and 250
24. B16.18-84(R1994)	Cast Copper Alloy Solder-Joint Pressure Fittings
25. B16.22-95	Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder-Joint Pressure Fittings
26. B16.23-92	Cast Copper Alloy Solder-Joint Drainage Fittings-DWV
27. B16.24-91	Cast Copper Alloy Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings, Class 150 and 300, 400, 600, 900, 1500, and 2500
28. B16.26-88	Cast Copper Alloy Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes

Table 81.20-2 - (continued)

29.	B16.28-94	Wrought Steel Butt Welding Short Radius Elbows and Returns
30.	B16.29-94	Wrought Copper and Wrought Copper Alloy Solder-Joint Drainage Fittings-DWV
31.	B16.32-92	Cast Copper Alloy Solder-Joint Drainage Fittings for Solvent Drainage Systems
32.	B16.42-87	Ductile Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged, Fittings, Class 150 and 300
33.	B36.19M-85(R1994)	Stainless Steel Pipe
34.	Z21.22-86	Relief Valves and Automatic Gas Shutoff Devices for Hot Water Supply Systems (w/ 1990 Addendum)
35.	Z124.1-87	Plastic Bathtub Units (w/ 1990 Addendum)
36.	Z124.2-87	Plastic Shower Receptors and Shower Stalls (w/ 1990 Addendum)
37.	Z124.3-86	Plastic Lavatories (w/ 1990 Addendum)
38.	Z124.4-86	Plastic Water Closet Bowls and Tanks (w/ 1990 Addendum)

Table 81.20-3

ARI	Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute 1815 North Fort Myer Drive Arlington, Virginia 22209
Standard Reference Number	Title
ARI-1010-94	Self-Contained Mechanically-Refrigerated Drinking-Water Coolers

Table 81.20-4

ASSE	American Society of Sanitary Engineering P.O. Box 9712 Bay Village, Ohio 44140
Standard Reference Number	Title
1.	1001-90 Pipe Applied Atmospheric Type Vacuum Breakers
2.	1002-86 Water Closet Flush Tank Ball Cocks
3.	1003-93 Water Pressure Reducing Valves
4.	1004-90 Commercial Dishwashing Machines
5.	1005-86 Water Heater Drain Valves
6.	1006-89 Residential Use (Household) Dishwashers
7.	1007-92 Home Laundry Equipment
8.	1008-89 Household Food Waste Disposer Units
9.	1009-90 Commercial Food Waste Grinder Units
10.	1010-82 Water Hammer Arrestors
11.	1011-93 Hose Connection Vacuum Breakers
12.	1012-93 Backflow Preventers with Intermediate Atmospheric Vent

Table 81.20-4 - (continued)

13.	1013-93	Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers
14.	1014-90	Hand-Held Showers
15.	1015-93	Double Check Backflow Prevention Assembly
16.	1018-86	Trap Seal Primer Valves, Water Supply Fed
17.	1019-93	Vacuum Breaker Wall Hydrants, Freeze Resistant Automatic Draining Type
18.	1020-90	Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly
19.	1023-79	Hot Water Dispensers, Household Storage Type, Electrical
20.	1025-78	Diverter for Plumbing Faucets with Hose Spray, Anti-Siphon Type, Residential Applications
21.	1035-93	Laboratory Faucet Backflow Preventers
22.	1037-90	Pressurized Flushing Devices (Flushometers) for Plumbing Fixtures
23.	1047-93	Reduced Pressure Detector Backflow Preventer
24.	1048-93	Double Check Detector Assembly Backflow Preventer
25.	1052-93	Hose Connection Backflow Preventers
26.	1056-93	Back Siphonage Backflow Vacuum Breakers
27.	5010-1013-1-90	Field Test Procedure for a Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly Using A Differential Pressure Gauge
28.	5010-1015-1-90	Field Test Procedure for a Double Check Valve Assembly Using a Duplex Gauge
29.	5010-1015-2-90	Field Test Procedure for a Double Check Valve Assembly Using a Differential Pressure Gauge - High- and Low-Pressure Hose Method
30.	5010-1015-3-90	Field Test Procedure for a Double Check Valve Assembly Using a Differential Pressure Gauge - High-Hose Method
31.	5010-1015-4-90	Field Test Procedure for a Double Check Valve Assembly Using a Sight Tube
32.	5010-1020-1-90	Field Test Procedure for a Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly
33.	5010-1047-1-90	Field Test Procedure for a Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly Using A Differential Pressure Gauge
34.	5010-1048-1-90	Field Test Procedure for a Double Check Detector Assembly Using a Duplex Gauge
35.	5010-1048-2-90	Field Test Procedure for a Double Check Detector Assembly Using a Differential Pressure Gauge - High- and Low-Pressure Hose Method
36.	5010-1048-3-90	Field Test Procedure for a Double Check Detector Assembly Using a Differential Pressure Gauge - High-Pressure Hose Method
37.	5010-1048-4-90	Field Test Procedure for a Double Check Detector Assembly Using a Sight Tube

Table 81.20-5

ASTM		American Society for Testing and Materials 100 Barr Harbor Drive West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959
Standard Reference Number	Title	
1. A53-93a	Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated Welded and Seamless, Specification for	
2. A74-94	Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings, Specification for	
3. A123-89a	Zinc (Hot-Galvanized) Coatings on Products Fabricated from Rolled, Pressed, and Forged Steel Shapes, Plates and Strip, Specification for	
4. A270-90	Seamless and Welded Austenitic Stainless Steel Sanitary Tubing, Specification for	
5. A377-94	Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe, Standard Index of Specifications for	
6. A403/A403M-94a	Wrought Austenitic Stainless Steel Piping Fittings, Specification for	
7. A450/A450M-94	General Requirements for Carbon, Ferritic Alloy, and Austenitic Alloy Steel Tubes, Specification for	
8. B32-95	Solder Metal, Specification for	
9. B42-93	Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes, Specification for	
10. B43-94	Seamless Red Brass Pipe, Standard Sizes, Specification for	
11. B75-93	Seamless Copper Tube, Specification for	
12. B88-93a	Seamless Copper Water Tube, Specification for	
13. B152-94	Copper Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Rolled Bar, Specification for	
14. B251-93	General Requirements for Wrought Seamless Copper and Copper-Alloy Tube, Specification for	
15. B302-92	Threadless Copper Pipe, Specification for	
16. B306-92	Copper Drainage Tube (DWV), Specification for	
17. C4-62(R1991)	Clay Drain Tile, Specification for	
18. C14-94	Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe, Specification for	
19. C33-93	Concrete Aggregates, Specification for	
20. C76-94	Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe, Specification for	
21. C425-91	Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Pipe and Fittings, Specification for	
22. C443-94	Joints for Circular Concrete Sewer and Culvert Pipe, Using Rubber Gaskets, Specification for	
23. C564-95	Rubber Gaskets for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings, Specification for	
24. C700-91	Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated, Specification for	
25. D1527-94	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80, Specification for	

Table 81.20-5 - (continued)

26.	D1785-93	Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80 and 120, Specification for
27.	D2104-93	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedule 40, Specification for
28.	D2235-93a	Solvent Cement for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
29.	D2239-93	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (SIDR-PR) Based on Controlled Inside Diameter, Specification for
30.	D2241-93	Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR), Specification for
31.	D2282-94	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR), Specification for
32.	D2321-89	Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications, Practice for
33.	D2447-93	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80 Based on Outside Diameter, Specification for
34.	D2464-94	Threaded Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, Specification for
35.	D2466-94a	Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, Specification for
36.	D2467-94	Socket-Type Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, Specification for
37.	D2468-93	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS), Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, Specification for
38.	D2564-93	Solvent Cements for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
39.	D2609-93	Plastic Insert Fittings for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Specification for
40.	D2657-90	Heat-Joining of Polyolefin Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
41.	D2661-94a	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Schedule 40 Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
42.	D2662-93	Polybutylene (PB) Plastic Pipe (SIDR-PR), Based on Controlled Inside Diameter, Specification for
43.	D2665-94	Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
44.	D2666-93	Polybutylene (PB) Plastic Tubing, Specification for
45.	D2672-94	Joints for IPS Pipe Using Solvent Cement, Specification for
46.	D2680-93	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) and Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Composite Sewer Piping, Specification for
47.	D2683-93	Socket-Type Polyethylene Fittings for Outside Diameter-Controlled Polyethylene Pipe and Tubing, Specification for
48.	D2729-93	Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
49.	D2737-93	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Tubing, Specification for

Table 81.20-5 - (continued)

50.	D2751-93	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Sewer Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
51.	D2774-94	Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pressure Piping, Practice for
52.	D2846-93	Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Hot- and Cold-Water Distribution Systems, Specification for
53.	D2852-93	Styrene-Rubber (SR) Plastic Drain Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
54.	D2855-93	Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings, Practice for
55.	D3000-93	Polybutylene (PB) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR) Based on Outside Diameter, Specification for
56.	D3034-93	Type PSM Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
57.	D3035-93	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR) Based on Controlled Outside Diameter, Specification for
58.	D3139-89	Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals, Specification for
59.	D3140-90	Flaring Polyolefin Pipe and Tubing, Practice for
60.	D3212-92	Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals, Specification for
61.	D3261-93	Butt Heat Fusion Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Fittings for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe and Tubing, Specification for
62.	D3309-93	Polybutylene (PB) Plastic Hot- and Cold-Water Distribution Systems, Specification for
63.	D3311-92	Drain, Waste, and Vent (DWV) Plastic Fittings Patterns, Specification for
64.	D4068-91	Chlorinated Polyethylene (CPE) Sheeting for Concealed Water-Containment Membrane, Specification for
65.	D4491-89	Water Permeability of Geotextile by Permittivity, Standard Test Method for
66.	D4533-91	Trapezoid Tearing Strength of Geotextiles, Standard Test Method for
67.	D4632-91	Grab Breaking Load and Elongation of Geotextiles, Standard Test Method for
68.	D4751-87	Determining the Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile, Standard Test Method for
69.	D4833-88	Index Puncture Resistance of Geotextile, Geomembranes, and Related Products, Standard Test Methods for
70.	F402-93	Safe Handling of Solvent Cements, Primers and Cleaners Used for Joining Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings, Practice for

Table 81.20-5 - (continued)

71.	F405-93	Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Tubing and Fittings, Specification for
72.	F409-93	Thermoplastic Accessible and Replaceable Plastic Tube and Tubular Fittings, Specification for
73.	F437-93	Threaded Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, Specification for
74.	F438-93	Socket-Type Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, Specification for
75.	F439-93a	Socket-Type Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, Specification for
76.	F441-94	Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80, Specification for
77.	F442-94	Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR), Specification for
78.	F477-93	Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe, Specification for
79.	F493-93a	Solvent Cements for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
80.	F628-93	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Schedule 40 Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe with a Cellular Core, Specification for
81.	F656-93	Primers for Use in Solvent Cement Joints of Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings, Specification for
82.	F810-93	Smoothwall Polyethylene (PE) Pipe for Use in Drainage and Waste Disposal Absorption Fields, Specification for
83.	F845-93	Plastic Insert Fittings for Polybutylene (PB) Tubing, Specification for
84.	F876-93	Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing, Specification for
85.	F877-93	Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Plastic Hot- and Cold-Water Distribution Systems, Specification for
86.	F891-93a	Coextruded Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe with a Cellular Core, Specification for

Table 81.20-6

AWS	American Welding Society 550 N.W. LeJune Road Miami, Florida 33126
Standard Reference Number	Title
AWS A5.8-92	Filler Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding, Specification for

Table 81.20-7

AWWA		American Water Works Association Data Processing Department 6666 West Quincy Avenue Denver, Colorado 80235
Standard Reference Number	Title	
1. C110/A21.10-93	American National Standard for Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings, 3 in. through 48 in., for Water and Other Liquids	
2. C111/A21.11-90	American National Standard for Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings	
3. C115/A21.15-88	American National Standard for Flanged Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Pipe with Threaded Flanges	
4. C151/A21.51-91	American National Standard for Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast for Water or Other Liquids	
5. C153/A21.53-94	American National Standard for Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings, 3 in. through 16 in., for Water and Other Liquids	
6. C700-90	Cold Water Meters - Displacement Type (w/ 1991 Addendum)	
7. C701-88	Cold Water Meters - Turbine Type for Customer Service	
8. C702-92	Cold Water Meters - Compound Type	
9. C704-92	Cold Water Meters - Propeller Type for Main Line Applications	
10. C706-91	Cold Water Meters, Direct-Reading Remote Registration Systems for	
11. C707-82(R92)	Cold Water Meters, Encoder-Type, Remote-Registration Systems for	
12. C708-91	Cold Water Meters - Multi-Jet Type	
13. C710-90	Cold Water Meters, Displacement Type - Plastic Main Case (w/ 1991 Addendum)	
14. C900-89	American Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, 4 in. through 12 in., for Water Distribution (w/ 1992 Addendum)	

Table 81.20-8

CISPI		Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute 5959 Shallowford Road, Suite 419 Chattanooga, Tennessee 37421
Standard Reference		
Number	Title	
1. 301-95	Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications, Specification for	
2. 310-95	Coupling for Use in Connection with Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications, Specification for	

Table 81.20-9

FMRC		Factory Mutual Research Corp. 1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike Norwood, Massachusetts 02062
Standard Reference		
Number	Title	
1680	Couplings used in Hubless Cast Iron Systems for Drain, Waste or Vent, Sewer, Rainwater or Storm Drain Systems Above and Below Ground, Industrial/Commercial and Residential, January 1989	

Table 81.20-10

MSS		Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. 127 Park Street, N.E. Vienna, Virginia 22180
Standard Reference		
Number	Title	
SP-103	Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Insert Fittings for Polybutylene Systems, 1995 Edition	

Table 81.20-11

NSF	NSF International 3475 Plymouth Road P.O. Box 130140 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140	
Standard Reference Number	Title	
1. Standard 14-90	Plastic Piping Compounds and Related Materials	
2. Standard 40-99	Individual Aerobic Wastewater Treatment Plants	
3. Standard 41-83	Wastewater Recycle/Reuse and Water Conservation Devices	

Table 81.20-12

STI	Steel Tank Institute 570 Oakwood Road Lake Zurich, Illinois 60047	
Standard Reference Number	Title	
STI-P ₃	External Corrosion Protection of Underground Steel Storage Tanks, Specifications and Manual for, 1996 edition	

Table 81.20-13

UL	Underwriters Laboratories Inc. 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, Illinois 60062	
Standard Reference Number	Title	
1. Standard 58-86	Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids	
2. Standard 1746-89	External Corrosion Protection Systems for Steel Underground Storage Tanks	

Table 81.20-14

WQA	Water Quality Association 4151 Naperville Road Northbrook, Illinois 60062	
Standard Reference Number	Title	
S-100-85	Household, Commercial and Portable Exchange Water Softeners	

SECTION 39. Comm 82.01 Note is amended to read:

Comm 82.01 Note: Chapter Comm 83 contains provisions for the siting, design, installation, inspection and maintenance of private ~~sewage~~ onsite wastewater treatment systems. Chapter Comm 84 contains provisions and standards for plumbing materials, plumbing fixtures and plumbing appliances.

SECTION 40. Comm 82.10 (2) is amended to read:

Comm 82.10 (2) Every building intended for human occupancy shall be provided with an adequate, safe and potable water supply. ~~A building located adjacent to a street in which there is a public water supply, shall be connected to the public water supply.~~

SECTION 41. Comm 82.10 (3) is repealed and recreated to read:

Comm 82.10 (3) To fulfill the basic needs of sanitation and personal hygiene, each dwelling connected to a private onsite wastewater treatment system or public sewer shall be provided with at least the following plumbing fixtures: one water closet, one wash basin, one kitchen sink and one bathtub or shower, except a system or device recognized under ch. Comm 91 may be substituted for the water closet. All other structures for human occupancy shall be equipped with sanitary facilities in sufficient numbers as specified in chs. Comm 50 to 64.

SECTION 42. Comm 82.10 (7) is repealed.

SECTION 43. Comm 82.10 (8) is amended to read:

Comm 82.10 (8) Where plumbing fixtures exist in a building which is not connected to a public sewer system, suitable provision shall be made for ~~disposing of treating and recycling the building sewage and wastewater~~ by a method of holding or sewage treatment disposal and dispersal satisfactory to the department .

SECTION 44. Comm 82.10 (13) is amended to read:

Comm 82.10 (13) Proper protection shall be provided to prevent contamination of food, water, sterile goods and similar materials by backflow of ~~sewage~~ wastewater.

SECTION 45. Comm 82.10 (15) and Note are repealed.

SECTION 46. Comm 82.11 is repealed.

SECTION 47. Comm 82.30 (11) (g) 2 is amended to read:

Comm 82.30 (11) (g) 2. 'Storm and clear water connections'. ~~Storm~~ Except as provided in s. Comm 82.36 (3) (b) 4., storm drain piping and clear water drain piping may not discharge to a sanitary building drain or to a private sewage system which connects to a publicly owned treatment works.

SECTION 48. Comm 82.32 (4) (b) 1 b is amended to read:

Comm 82.32 (4) (b) 1. b. The vertical distance between the top of the fixture drain outlet of a pedestal drinking fountain, a cuspidor or a drain receptor for a sanitary dump station and the horizontal center line of the trap outlet shall not exceed 60 inches.

SECTION 49. Comm 82.34 (5) (a) 2 (title) and (intro.) and 3 and (b) 2 (intro.) are amended to read:

Comm 82.34 (5) (a) 2. 'Private onsite wastewater treatment systems'. All new, altered or remodeled plumbing systems which discharge to private ~~sewage~~ onsite wastewater treatment systems shall be provided with exterior grease interceptors.

3. 'Existing installations'. The department may require the installation of either interior or exterior interceptors for existing plumbing installations where the waterway of a drain system, sewer system or private ~~sewage~~ onsite wastewater treatment system is reduced or filled due to congealed grease.

(b) 2. 'Capacity and sizing'. The minimum liquid capacity of a grease interceptor shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision, except no grease interceptor may have a capacity of less than 1000 gallons if the interceptor is to discharge to a private ~~sewage~~ onsite wastewater treatment system or less than 750 gallons if the interceptor is to discharge to a municipal sewer system and treatment facility.

SECTION 50. Comm 82.36 (3) (b) 3 a is renumbered 82.36 (3) (b) 3 and amended to read:

Comm 82.36 (3) (b) 3. The clear water waste from a drinking fountain, water heater relief valve, storage tank relief valve, water softener, iron filter, or floor drain or water testing sink within a municipal well pump house shall be discharged to either a sanitary drain system or a storm drain system.

SECTION 51. Comm 82.36 (3) (b) 3 b is renumbered 82.36 (3) (b) 4 and amended to read:

Comm 82.36 (3) (b) 4. The clear water wastes from equipment other than those listed in subd. 3. ~~a.~~ may be discharged to a sanitary drain system which connects to a publicly owned treatment works, if not more than 20 gallons of clear water wastes per day per building are discharged.

SECTION 52. Comm 82.37 is created to read:

Comm 82.37 SANITATION FACILITIES. (1) COMPOSTING SYSTEMS. (a) Composting systems which employ water or other liquids as a transport medium for wastes shall conform with this subsection.

Note: Composting systems where water or other liquids are not employed as a transport medium are addressed under ch. Comm 91.

(b) The materials, design, construction and performance of a composting system which employs water or other liquids as a transport medium for wastes shall conform to NSF Standard 41.

(c) All composting systems shall be listed by a testing agency acceptable to the department.

Note: Listing agencies acceptable to the department include the American Gas Association; Canadian Standards Association; NSF International; Underwriter's Laboratories; and Warnock Hersey.

(d) 1. Components for the storage or treatment of wastes shall be continuously ventilated.

2. Ventilation ducts or vents for the composting system shall conform to s. Comm 82.31 (16).

(e) 1. The disposal of the end product from a composting system shall be in accordance with 40 CFR Part 503, Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge.

Note: EPA materials relating to EPA 503, including, "Domestic Septage Regulatory Guidance: A Guide to the EPA 503 Rule", are available from the Office of Water Resource, US EPA, 401 M Street SW, Washington D.C. 20460.

2. The disposal of any liquid from a composting system shall be either to a publicly owned treatment works or a POWTS conforming to ch. Comm 83.

(f) The connection of potable water supplies to a composting system shall be protected in accordance with s. Comm 82.41.

(g) The drainage systems for the composting system shall conform to the applicable requirements of ss. Comm 82.30 to 82.36 and the manufacturer's specifications.

(2) SANITARY DUMP STATIONS. (a) Sanitary dump stations which are used to receive domestic wastes and domestic wastewater from the holding tanks of travel trailers, recreational vehicles or other similar mobile vehicles, and transfer containers shall conform with this subsection.

(b) The drain receptor for a sanitary dump station shall be at least 4 inches in diameter.

- (c) 1. The drain receptor shall be provided with a self-closing cover.
2. The cover for the drain receptor shall be operable without touching the cover with one's hands.
- (d) The drain receptor shall be surrounded by an impervious pad at least 6 feet in diameter. The pad shall be:
1. Pitched toward the drain receptor with a minimum slope of 1/4 inch per foot; and
 2. Of sufficient strength to sustain anticipated loads.
- (e) The drain receptor shall be trapped in accordance with s. Comm 82.32.
- (f) The drain receptor for a sanitary dump station that is installed within an enclosed structure shall be vented in accordance with s. Comm 82.31.
- (g) A supply of water shall be provided to wash down the drain receptor and pad. The water supply shall be:
1. Provided with cross connection control in accordance with s. Comm 82.41; and
 2. Labeled indicating that the supply is not for drinking purposes.

SECTION 53. Comm 82.40 (3) (e) is amended to read:

Comm 82.40 (3) (e) Metering. When a water meter is provided pursuant to s. Comm ~~83.18 (10)~~ 83.54 (2) the water meter shall:

1. Be installed in the water supply system so as to exclude the supply to those water outlets, such as exterior hose bibbs and wall hydrants, which do not discharge to the sanitary drain system; and
2. Include an accessible remote reader device located on the exterior of the building or structure.

Note: Section Comm ~~83.18 (10)~~ 83.54 (2) requires metering when a new building or a new structure is to be served by a holding tank for sanitary domestic wastewater disposal.

SECTION 54. Comm 82.40 (8) (b) 1 to 3 is amended to read:

Comm 82.40 (8) (b) 1. Water ~~Exterior water~~ supply piping may not be located in, under or above sanitary sewer manholes, ~~sewage treatment tanks, holding tanks, dosing tanks, distribution boxes, soil absorption areas or seepage pits for private sewage systems~~ or POWTS treatment, holding or dispersal components.

2. ~~Water~~ Exterior water supply piping shall be located at least 10 feet horizontally away from a ~~sewage treatment tank, holding tank, dosing tank, distribution box, or soil absorption area for a private sewage system~~ POWTS treatment, holding or dispersal component.

3. ~~Water supply piping located downslope from a mound type private sewage system shall be at 25 feet horizontally away from the toe of the basal area.~~

SECTION 55. Comm 82.40 (8) (j) is created to read:

Comm 82.40 (8) (j) Water softeners. Ion exchange water softeners used primarily for water hardness reduction that, during regeneration, discharge a brine solution into a private onsite wastewater treatment system shall be of a demand initiated regeneration type equipped with a water meter or a sensor unless the design of the private onsite wastewater treatment system specifically documents the reduction of chlorides.

SECTION 56. Chapter Comm 83 is repealed and recreated to read:

Chapter Comm 83

PRIVATE ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Subchapter I SCOPE AND APPLICATION

Comm 83.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection and management of a private onsite wastewater treatment system, POWTS, so that the system is safe and will protect public health and the waters of the state.

Comm 83.02 SCOPE. (1) WASTEWATER GENERATION. Except as delineated in sub. (2), this chapter applies to all of the following:

- (a) A situation where domestic wastewater is collected and conducted by means of plumbing drain systems and is not conveyed to a wastewater treatment facility regulated by the department of natural resources.
- (b) A POWTS where domestic wastewater is treated and dispersed to the subsurface.
- (c) A holding tank that is utilized as a POWTS or as part of a POWTS to collect and hold domestic wastewater for transport and treatment elsewhere.

Note 1: Section Comm 82.10 (8) states that where plumbing fixtures exist in a building which is not connected to a public sewer system, suitable provision shall be made for treating and recycling the sewage and wastewater by a method of holding or treatment and dispersal satisfactory to the department.

Note 2: The department of natural resources is responsible for establishing, administering and enforcing standards relative to domestic wastewater treatment systems which either disperse to the surface or to surface waters. The department of natural resources also establishes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements where the design daily influent wastewater flow to a POWTS exceeds 12,000 gallons per day for the purpose of fulfilling WPDES permit requirements under ch. 283, Stats.

Note 3: Pursuant to s. 281.17 (5), Stats., the department of natural resources may also restrict or specify the type of wastewater treatment necessary. Section 281.17 (5) reads:

The department [department of natural resources] may prohibit the installation or use of septic tanks in any area of the state where the department finds that the use of septic tanks would impair water quality. The department shall prescribe alternate methods for waste treatment and disposal in such prohibited areas.

(2) EXEMPTIONS. This chapter does not apply to:

(a) A POWTS owned by the federal government and located on federal lands; and

(b) A POWTS located or to be located on land held in trust by the federal government for Native Americans.

(3) SUBDIVISION STANDARDS. This chapter does not establish minimum lot sizes or lot elevations under s. 145.23, Stats., for the purpose of the department reviewing proposed subdivisions which will not be served by public sewers under s. 236.12, Stats.

Comm 83.03 APPLICATION. (1) INSTALLATIONS. (a) New POWTS installations. The design, installation and management of a new POWTS shall conform with this chapter.

Note: Pursuant to s. 145.135 (2) (b), Stats., the approval of a sanitary permit is based on the rules in effect on the date of the permit approval.

(b) Modifications to existing POWTS. A modification to an existing POWTS, including the replacement, alteration or addition of materials, appurtenances or POWTS components, shall require that the modification conform to this chapter.

Note: The modification of one part of a POWTS may affect the performance or the operation of other parts of the POWTS thereby necessitating further modifications for the 'other parts' to be or remain compliant with the appropriate edition of the state plumbing code; see sub. (2) (b) 1.

(c) Modifications to existing structures served by existing POWTS. When an addition or alteration is proposed to an existing building, structure or facility that is served by an existing POWTS and the proposed addition or alteration will result in a change that affects the wastewater flow or wastewater contaminant load beyond the minimum or maximum capabilities of the existing POWTS, the POWTS shall be modified to conform to the rules of this chapter.

Note: See s. Comm 83.25 (2) relating to the issuance of building permits.

(2) RETROACTIVITY. (a) This chapter does not apply retroactively to an existing POWTS installed or for which a sanitary permit has been issued prior to [the effective date of this chapter . . . revisor to insert effective date], except as provided in ss. Comm 83.32 (1) (a) and (c) to (g), 83.54 (4) and 83.55 (1) (b).

(b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2. and ss. Comm 83.32 (1) (a) and (c) to (g), 83.54 (4) and 83.55 (1) (b), an existing POWTS installed prior to [the effective date of this chapter . . . revisor to insert effective date], shall conform to the siting, design, construction and maintenance rules in effect at the time the sanitary permit was obtained or at the time of installation, if no sanitary permit was issued.

2. a. An existing POWTS installed prior to December 1, 1969 with an infiltrative surface of a treatment and dispersal component that is located 2 feet or more above groundwater or bedrock shall be considered to discharge final effluent that is sewage, unless proven otherwise.

b. An existing POWTS installed prior to December 1, 1969 with an infiltrative surface of a treatment and dispersal component that is located less than 2 feet above groundwater or bedrock shall be considered to discharge final effluent that is sewage, unless proven otherwise.

(c) An existing POWTS which conforms with this chapter shall be permitted to remain as installed.

(3) PLAT RESTRICTIONS. The department shall consider a restriction or a prohibition placed on a lot or an outlot prior to [the effective date of this chapter . . . revisor to insert effective date], as a result of its plat review authority under s. 236.12, Stats., waived, if a POWTS proposed for the lot complies with this chapter.

(4) GROUNDWATER STANDARDS. (a) Pursuant to s. 160.255, Stats., the design, installation, use or maintenance of a POWTS is not required to comply with the nitrate standard specified in ch. NR 140 Table 1, except as provided under sub. (5).

(b) Pursuant to s. 160.19 (2) (a), Stats., the department has determined that it is not technically or economically feasible to require that a POWTS treat wastewater to comply with the preventive action limit for chloride specified in ch. NR 140 Table 2 as existed on June 1, 1998.

Note: The prevention action limit for chloride as a performance standard relative to the design and management of a POWTS has been determined to be unfeasible because anion exchange is the only chemical process capable of removing chloride from water. The physical processes of removing chloride, such as through evaporation and reverse osmosis, would separate feedwater into two streams, one with a reduced chloride content and the other with an increased chloride content, and result in still having to treat and dispose of chloride contaminated wastewater. The design and management practice to address the enforcement standard for chloride as it relates to a POWTS is addressed under s. Comm 82.40 (8) (j).

(5) ZONING. This chapter does not affect municipal requirements relating to land use, zoning, or other similar requirements, including, pursuant to s. 59.69, Stats., establishing nitrate requirements to encourage the protection of groundwater resources.

Comm 83.04 IMPLEMENTATION. (1) (a) For the purpose of facilitating inspection responsibilities and services, a governmental unit may not issue a sanitary permit for the construction or use of a POWTS component that utilizes any of the technologies, designs or practices delineated in Table 83.04-1 and that has been recognized under s. Comm 84.10 (3), unless the governmental unit utilizes one or more individuals, who have obtained approved training under s. Comm 83.05 for the specific POWTS component, to provide the inspections under s. Comm 83.25 (2) to (4), except as provided in par. (b).

(b) A governmental unit may issue a sanitary permit for the construction or use of a POWTS component that utilizes any of the technologies, designs or practices delineated in Table 83.04-1 and that has not been recognized under s. Comm 84.10 (3), but has been approved by the department under s. Comm 83.22, provided that governmental unit has arranged with the department to provide the inspections under s. Comm 83.25 (2) to (4).

Table 83.04-1
Restricted Technologies

Technology	
1.	Pressurized distribution component with less than 1/8 inch orifice diameter. ^a
2.	Mechanical POWTS treatment component. ^b
3.	Disinfection unit. ^c
4.	Sand or gravel filter as a POWTS treatment component. ^d
a	Includes drip irrigation.
b	Includes an aerobic treatment tank or a complete treatment unit within a tank.
c	Includes a chlorinator, ozonation unit, and ultraviolet light unit.
d	Does not include a mound system.

(2) For the purpose of facilitating planning and administration, a governmental unit may, by ordinance, delay or limit issuance of a sanitary permit for the construction or use of, within the jurisdiction of the governmental unit, a POWTS component that utilizes one or more of the technologies, designs or practices delineated in Table 83.04-2 for not more than 18 months after that type of component has been approved by the department under s. Comm 83.22 or 84.10 (3).

Table 83.04-2
LOCAL DELAY OF TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION

Technology	
1.	Pressurized distribution component with less than 1/8 inch orifice diameter. ^a
2.	Mechanical POWTS treatment component. ^b
3.	Disinfection unit. ^c
4.	Soil treatment or dispersal utilizing less than 24 inches of in situ soil for sites being initially developed. ^d
5.	Sand or gravel filter as a POWTS treatment component. ^e
a	Includes drip irrigation.
b	Includes an aerobic treatment tank or a complete treatment unit within a tank.
c	Includes a chlorinator, ozonation unit, and ultraviolet light unit.
d	Includes a type of mound system commonly referred to as "A + 4" where additional sandfill is provided to provide 3 feet of soil treatment.
e	Does not include a mound system.

Comm 83.05 INSTALLATION AND INSPECTION TRAINING. (1) PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS. (a) Only courses, programs and seminars approved in writing by the department in accordance with this section shall be used to fulfill the required training for the POWTS technologies and practices under ss. Comm 83.04 (1) (a) and 83.21 (2) (c) 4.

(b) 1. The request for a course, program or seminar to be recognized for approval shall be submitted in writing to the department.

2. The request for a course, program or seminar to be recognized for approval shall be received by the department at least 30 calendar days prior to the first day the course, program or seminar is to be conducted.

3. The request for approval shall include sufficient information to determine if the course, program or seminar complies with this subsection.

4. The department shall review and make a determination on a request for approval within 21 calendar days of receipt of the request and information necessary to complete the review.

(c) Courses, programs and seminars to be considered for approval toward installation and inspection training credit shall relate to the installation, operation and maintenance of the technology or practice.

(d) 1. The department may impose specific conditions in approving a course, program or seminar for installation and inspection training credit, including limiting credit to specific credential categories.

2. The approval of a course, program or seminar for installation and inspection training credit shall expire 5 years after the date of approval.

3. The department may revoke the approval of a course, program or seminar for installation and inspection credit for any false statements, misrepresentation of facts or violation of the conditions on which the approval was based. The department may not revoke the approval of a course, program or seminar less than 30 calendar days prior to the course, program or seminar being held.

(e) 1. The individual or organization that had obtained the course, program or seminar approval shall maintain an attendance record of those individuals who have attended and completed the course, program or seminar.

2. The attendance record shall include all of the following:

a. The course name.

b. The course identification number assigned by the department.

c. The date or dates the course was held or completed.

d. The name of each person attending the course for training and inspection credit.

3. A copy of the attendance record shall be forwarded by the person or organization that had obtained the course, program or seminar approval to the department within 14 calendar days after completion of the course, program or seminar.

(2) EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE. An individual who has completed the installation and inspection training shall be responsible for retaining evidence of achieving the training in order to fulfill the obligations under ss. Comm 83.04 (1) (a) and 83.21 (2) (c) 4.

Subchapter II
ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Comm 83.20 PURPOSE. (1) This subchapter establishes the following:

(a) Regulatory processes and procedures which are to be followed when designing, installing or maintaining a POWTS; and

(b) Responsibilities and actions of the various governmental agencies involved with the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

Note: Section 145.20 (1) (a), Stats., states that the governing body of the governmental unit responsible for the regulation of private sewage systems may assign the duties of administering the private sewage system program to any office, department, committee, board, commission, position or employee of that governmental unit.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall limit the authority and power of a governmental unit in exercising administration and enforcement responsibilities regarding a POWTS, including requiring and issuing other types of permits for activities not covered under this subchapter relating to sanitary permits.

Comm 83.21 SANITARY PERMITS. (1) GENERAL. (a) Pursuant to ss. 145.135 and 145.19, Stats., the installation or construction of a POWTS may not commence or continue unless all of the following have been fulfilled:

1. The owner of the property on which the POWTS is to be installed possesses a valid sanitary permit.
2. Plan approval for the POWTS has been obtained in accordance with s. Comm 83.22.

(b) The modification of an existing POWTS may not commence or continue unless the owner of the property on which the POWTS is located possesses a valid sanitary permit and has obtained plan approval for the modification under s. Comm 83.22, if the modification involves the addition or replacement of any of the following:

1. A POWTS holding component.
2. A POWTS treatment component.
3. A POWTS dispersal component.

(2) APPLICATION. (a) The application for a sanitary permit shall be made in a format prescribed by the department.

Note: An application for a sanitary permit may be obtained from the governmental unit administering and enforcing this chapter or the department. See appendix for further information relative to the application format and addresses of governmental units and the department.

(b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., the application for a sanitary permit shall be submitted to the appropriate governmental unit where the POWTS is located or will be located.

2. The application for a sanitary permit shall be submitted to the department for a POWTS that is located or will be located on property owned by the state.

Note: Section 145.20 (2) (b), Stats., states that the governmental unit responsible for regulation of private sewage systems shall approve or disapprove applications for sanitary permits and assist applicants in preparing an approvable application.

(c) The application for a sanitary permit to the governmental unit shall be accompanied by all of the following:

1. At least one set of clear and legible plans and specifications delineating the information under s. Comm 83.22 (2) (a) 3. and (c).

2. A set of plans bearing the department's conditional approval and the approval letter issued by the department, if required to be reviewed by the department under s. Comm 83.22 (1).

3. Sufficient supporting information to determine whether the proposed design, installation and management of the POWTS or the proposed modification to an existing POWTS conforms with this chapter.

4. Documentation that the master plumber or the master plumber-restricted who is to be responsible for the installation or modification of the POWTS has completed approved training on the proposed POWTS technology or practice, if the application for the sanitary permit involves one or more of the technologies or practices specified in s. Comm 83.04 (1).

5. Documentation that maintenance requirements for the proposed POWTS technology or practice have been recorded with the deed for the property, if the management plan for the installation or modification under s. Comm 83.54 (1) involves of one the following:

a. Evaluating or monitoring any part of the system at an interval of less than 12 months.

b. Servicing or pumping of any part of the system at an interval of less than 12 months.

6. Any other information as specified by local ordinance relating to POWTS installations.

7. A fee as specified by the governmental unit.

Note: Section 145.19 (2) to (6) reads: (2) Fee. No fee for a sanitary permit may be less than \$61, or the amount determined under department rule. The governing body for the governmental unit responsible for the regulation of private sewage systems may establish a fee for a sanitary permit which is more than \$61, or the amount determined under department rule. [Pursuant to s. Comm 2.67 (1), the minimum sanitary permit fee is \$116.]

(3) Copy of permit forwarded to the department. The governmental unit responsible for the regulation of private sewage systems shall forward a copy of each valid sanitary permit and \$20, or the amount determined under department rule, of the fee to the department within 90 days after the permit is issued. [Pursuant to s. Comm 2.67 (2), the \$50 of the sanitary permit fee is to be forwarded to the department.]

(4) Use of fee. The portion of this fee retained by the governmental unit responsible for the regulation of private sewage systems shall be used for the administration of private sewage system programs.

(5) Fee adjustment. The department, by rule promulgated under ch. 227, may adjust the minimum permit fee under sub. (2) and the fee portion forwarded under sub. (3).

(6) Groundwater fee. In addition to the fee under sub. (2), the governmental unit responsible for the regulation of private sewage systems shall collect a groundwater fee of \$25 for each sanitary permit. The governmental unit shall forward this fee to the department together with the copy of the sanitary permit and the fee under sub. (3). The moneys collected under this subsection shall be credited to the environmental fund for environmental management.

(3) PROCESSING. (a) A sanitary permit may not be issued until the plans and specifications have been approved by the department or governmental unit having jurisdiction.

(b) A governmental unit may not issue a sanitary permit for the installation or modification of the POWTS that involves one or more of the technologies or practices specified in s. Comm 83.04 (1) unless the master plumber or the master plumber-restricted who is to be responsible for the installation has completed approved training on the proposed POWTS technology or practice in accordance with s. Comm s. Comm 83.05.

(c) A governmental unit shall review and make a determination on the submission of an application for a sanitary permit within 30 days after receiving all the required information and fees under sub. (2) (e).

(d) 1. If upon review of the application and the supporting information, the governmental unit or the department determines that the proposed design, installation and management of the POWTS or the proposed modification of an existing POWTS conforms with this chapter, a sanitary permit shall be issued.

2. a. If upon review of the application and the supporting information, the governmental unit or the department determines that the proposed design, installation and management of the POWTS or the proposed modification of an existing POWTS does not conform with this chapter, a sanitary permit may not be issued.

b. When the issuance of a sanitary permit is denied, the governmental unit or department reviewing the application shall provide in writing to the applicant the reasons for denial, a notice for the right to appeal and the procedures for appeal.

c. An applicant denied a sanitary permit by a governmental unit may appeal the decision in accordance with ch. 68, Stats.

d. The appeal of the denial by the department for a sanitary permit shall be made in writing within 30 days from the date of the decision.

(d) A sanitary permit shall be issued by the appropriate governmental unit or the department in a format prescribed by the department.

Note: See appendix for further information relative to the permit format.

(4) TRANSFERS. A sanitary permit may be transferred from an owner to a subsequent owner, pursuant to s. 145.135 (1), Stats.

Note: Section 145.135 (1), Stats., reads in part: "A sanitary permit may be transferred from the holder to a subsequent owner of the land, except that the subsequent owner must obtain a new copy of the sanitary permit from the issuing agent."

(5) EXPIRATION. Pursuant to s. 145.135 (1), Stats., a sanitary permit shall expire 2 years from the date of issuance unless renewed in accordance with sub. (6).

(6) RENEWALS. (a) 1: The application for renewal of a sanitary permit shall be made in a format prescribed by the department.

Note: See appendix for further information relative to the application for renewal format.

2. The application for renewal of a sanitary permit shall be submitted to the department or the appropriate governmental unit in accordance with sub. (2) (b).

(b) The renewal of a sanitary permit shall be contingent upon the proposed POWTS or the proposed modification of an existing POWTS conforming with the rules of this chapter in effect at the time the sanitary permit is renewed.

(7) REVOCATION. (a) The department may revoke a sanitary permit issued under this section for any false statements or misrepresentation of facts on which the sanitary permit was issued.

(b) A governmental unit may revoke a sanitary permit that the governmental unit has issued under this section for any false statements or misrepresentation of facts on which the sanitary permit was issued.

(c) The revocation of a sanitary permit and the reasons for revocation shall be conveyed in writing to the individual to whom the sanitary permit was issued or transferred.

(d) If a sanitary permit is revoked, the installation or modification of a POWTS may not commence or continue until another sanitary permit is obtained.

(8) POSTING. When a sanitary permit is obtained under sub. (2), the sanitary permit shall:

(a) Be posted in such a location and manner on the proposed site where the POWTS is to be installed or modified so that the information on the permit is visible for inspection; and

(b) Remain posted until:

1. The POWTS installation or modification is completed; and
2. An opportunity for a final inspection occurs in accordance with s. Comm 83.26.

Comm 83.22 PLAN REVIEW AND APPROVAL. (1) SUBMISSION OF PLANS. (a) Plans shall be submitted to the department, a designated agent or the governmental unit in accordance with this section for all of the following types of installations or modifications:

1. The installation or construction of a POWTS.
2. The replacement or addition of a POWTS treatment component.
3. The replacement or addition of a POWTS holding component.
4. The replacement or addition of a POWTS dispersal component.

(b) Plans for the types of POWTS delineated in Table 83.22-1 shall be submitted to the department for review.

(c) Plans for the types of POWTS delineated in Table 83.22-2 shall be submitted for review to the department or a designated agent.

Note: See s. Comm 83.23 for more information relative to designated agents.

(e) Plans for the types of POWTS delineated in Table 83.22-3 shall be submitted for review to the appropriate governmental unit where the POWTS is located or will be located.

**Table 83.22-1
PLAN SUBMISSIONS
TO DEPARTMENT**

Type of Installation
1. POWTS owned by the state.
2. Facilities owned by the state and served by POWTS.
3. POWTS that will not completely utilize treatment and dispersal technologies or methods either previously approved under s. Comm 84.10 (2) or (3) or recognized under s. Comm 83.61.
4. POWTS treating domestic wastewater combined with industrial wastes ^a .
5. Experimental POWTS under s. Comm 83.27.

Note a: See s. Comm 83.32 (3) (a).

Table 83.22-2
PLAN SUBMISSIONS
TO DEPARTMENT OR DESIGNATED AGENT

Type of Installation
1. POWTS that will completely utilize treatment and dispersal technologies or methods either previously approved under s. Comm 84.10 (2) or (3) or recognized under s. Comm 83.61.
2. POWTS that collect and hold all wastewater of the facilities served and utilize holding components either previously recognized under s. Comm 84.10 (2) or (3) or recognized under s. Comm 83.61.

Note: Pursuant to s. 145.19 (2), Stats., governmental units may require separate plan examination fees or include these fees in the cost of the sanitary permit.

Table 83.22-3
PLAN SUBMISSIONS
TO GOVERNMENTAL UNIT

Type of Installation
1. POWTS that will serve a single one- or 2-family dwelling utilizing technologies or methods either previously recognized under s. Comm 84.10 (2) or (3) or recognized under s. Comm 83.61, and using gravity distribution of the effluent to an in-ground distribution cell.

Note: Pursuant to s. 145.19 (2), Stats., governmental units may require separate plan examination fees or include these fees in the cost of the sanitary permit.

(2) PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. (a) 1. When plans are submitted to the department or designated agent for review, at least 3 sets of plans and one set of specifications shall be provided.

Note: Specifications for a project do not have to be a separate document but may be delineated on the plans.

2. Plans and specifications submitted for review shall be clear, legible and permanent copies.

3. Plans submitted for review shall include all of the following:

a. Details and configuration layouts depicting how the design is to be constructed and how the design is to accomplish the treatment in accordance with ss. Comm 83.43 and 83.44 and dispersal that is claimed or the holding of wastewater.

b. Specifications, including a description of the materials for the project and the installation or construction practices and methods to be employed.

c. A site plan with a bench mark either scaled or dimensioned, delineating all treatment and dispersal components and their relationship to any items listed in Table 83.43-1.

(b) 1. All plans submitted for review shall be accompanied by sufficient data and information to determine if the proposed POWTS or modification of an existing POWTS and their performance will conform with chs. Comm 82 to 84 including, but not limited to all of the following:

a. A plan review application form specified by the department.

Note: See appendix for an example of the plan review application form.

b. The minimum and maximum wastewater flow and load of the proposed project and the method or rationale for determining the flow and load.

c. Documentation to support treatment and dispersal claims.

d. A management plan for the proposed design reflecting conformance to subch. V.

e. A soil and site evaluation report in accordance with s. Comm 85.40 for those POWTS components that consist in part of in situ soil.

f. A description of a contingency plan in the event the proposed POWTS fails and cannot be repaired.

2. In addition to the information required under subd. 1., plans for one or more holding tanks serving a large commercial, industrial, recreational or residential development with an estimated daily wastewater flow of 3,000 gallons or more shall include information pursuant to s. NR 113.07 (1) (e).

Note: Section NR 113.07 (1) (e) reads as follows: Large commercial, industrial, recreational or residential development holding tank systems that singly or when added to together or increased by successive additions generate 3000 gallons of septage per day or greater shall contract with a wastewater treatment facility for treatment of the septage. The contract terms shall provide assurance that the septage from the system will continually be conveyed to, and accepted, at the wastewater treatment facility. If a service area designation exists, the wastewater treatment facility shall amend the service area to include the commercial, industrial, recreational or residential development. The department may not indicate sufficient disposal capacity to the department of industry, labor and human relations, or department of commerce, until the service area adjustments have been completed and approved.

3. In addition to the information required under subd. 1., plans for a POWTS that is to serve a dwelling where the design of the POWTS is not based upon the number of bedrooms within the dwelling shall be accompanied by information documenting that design condition on the deed for the property.

4. In addition to the information required under subd. 1., plans for an experimental POWTS shall be accompanied by information that does all of the following:

- a. Describes the resources of the owner or agent to operate and maintain the POWTS.
- b. Describes the objectives of the experiment relative to the POWTS treatment or dispersal capabilities.
- c. Proposes a schedule for installing, monitoring, reporting and concluding the experiment.
- d. Identifies the person or entity responsible for conducting the experiment.

5. In addition to the information required under subd. 1., plans for a POWTS which is to serve more than one structure or building shall be accompanied by information that does all of the following:

- a. Describes the resources of the owner or owners to operate and maintain the POWTS.
- b. Describes the legal entity, public or private, that has responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the POWTS.
- c. Includes a copy of a recorded legal document that identifies all the parties that have ownership rights and are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the POWTS.

6. a. In addition to the information required under subd. 1, plans for a POWTS with a design wastewater flow exceeding 12,000 gallons per day shall be not be approved until documentation has been submitted to the department indicating that the department of natural resources has issued a WPDES permit for the project under ch. 283, Stats.

b. Solely for the purpose of determining the applicability of subpar. a., the design wastewater flow of 12,000 gpd shall be deemed equivalent to 85 bedrooms for residential dwellings, including one- and 2-family dwellings, multi-family dwellings and mobile homes.

c. Solely for the purpose of determining the applicability of subpar. a., the design wastewater flow of 12,000 gpd for commercial facilities shall be calculated using the estimated wastewater flows specified in s. A-83.43 (6) of the appendix.

d. Solely for the purpose of determining the applicability of subpar. a., for residential dwellings combined with commercial facilities the design wastewater flow of 12,000 gpd shall be calculated by prorating the number of bedrooms on the basis of 85 bedrooms equaling 12,000 gpd for the residential dwellings and using the estimated flow under s. Comm 83.43 (3) (a) and s. A-83.43 (6) of the appendix to calculate the design flow for the commercial facilities.

e. For purpose of determining the applicability of subpar. a., the design wastewater flow of 12,000 gpd shall include the design wastewater flow of all POWTS that are located on the same property or on properties under the same ownership and where the perimeter of a distribution cell of a POWTS dispersal component for one POWTS is less than 1,500 feet from the perimeter of a distribution cell of a POWTS dispersal component of any other POWTS under the same ownership.

f. For the purpose of determining the applicability of subpar. a., the combined design wastewater flow shall include that of any existing POWTS which falls within the parameters of subpar. e.

g. Under subpar. a., the same ownership is defined to be a person, group of persons or a corporation which owns a majority interest in the properties where majority ownership is based upon a majority of the issued voting stock, a majority of the members if no voting stock is issued, a majority of the board of the directors or comparable governing body or participation of each general partner in the profits of a partnership.

(c) Plans and specifications which are required to be submitted for review under sub. (1) shall be one of the following:

1. Signed and sealed in accordance with s. A-E 2.02 by an individual who is registered by the department of regulation and licensing as an architect, engineer, designer of plumbing systems or designer of private sewage systems.

2. Signed, including license number, and dated by an individual who is responsible for the installation of the POWTS and who is credentialed by the department as a licensed master plumber or master plumber-restricted service.

(d) Plans submitted to the department for review shall be accompanied by a fee in accordance with ss. Comm 2.61 and 2.65.

(3) PLAN REVIEW PROCESS. (a) Time limits. The department shall review and make a determination on the submission of a plan within 15 business days after receiving all the required information and fees.

Note: See appendix for further information regarding the locations of the department's offices where plans may be submitted for review.

(b) Conditional approval. 1. If, upon review, the applicable reviewing agency determines that the plans conform to this chapter and chs. Comm 82 and 84, a conditional approval shall be granted in writing.

2. All conditions indicating nonconformance to this chapter and chs. Comm 82 and 84 shall be corrected before or during installation.

(c) Denial of approval. If, upon review, the applicable reviewing agency determines that the plans do not conform to this chapter or chs. Comm 82 and 84, the request for conditional approval shall be denied in writing.

(4) REVISIONS. (a) A modification to the design of a POWTS for which a plan has been previously granted approval under sub. (3) (b) shall be submitted to the applicable reviewing agency for review in accordance with this section, if the proposed modification involves any one of the following:

1. The replacement or addition of a POWTS treatment component.
2. The replacement or addition of a POWTS holding component.
3. The replacement or addition of a POWTS dispersal component.
4. A change to one or more dispersal components involving any of the following:
 - a. Location outside suitable evaluated areas or proposed depths.
 - b. Size.
 - c. Orientation.
 - d. Type.

(b) The installer of a POWTS may not implement or undertake the proposed revisions under par. (a) until written approval is obtained from the applicable reviewing agency.

(c) Revisions to previously approved plans shall be reviewed in accordance with sub. (3).

(d) If revisions under par. (a) are submitted to and approved by the department, the owner of the site for the POWTS shall file the revisions with the county which issued the sanitary permit.

(5) LIMITATION OF RESPONSIBILITY. A conditional approval of a plan by the department may not be construed as an assumption by the department of any responsibility for the design of the POWTS or any component of the system. The department does not hold itself liable for any defects in construction, or for any damages that may result from a specific installation.

(6) REVOCATION OF APPROVAL. (a) The department may revoke any plan approval issued under this section for any false statements or misrepresentation of facts on which the approval was based.

(b) The designated agent or governmental unit may revoke any plan approval issued by the designated agent or governmental units for any false statements or misrepresentation of facts on which the approval was based.

(c) The revocation of a plan approval and the reasons for revocation shall be conveyed in writing to the submitter of the plans as noted on the application.

(d) If a plan approval is revoked, the installation or alteration of a POWTS may not continue until another plan approval is obtained.

(7) EVIDENCE OF APPROVAL. (a) When plans are required to be approved by the department or designated agent under sub. (1), the plumber responsible for the installation of a POWTS or the modification of an existing POWTS shall keep at the construction site at least one set of plans bearing evidence of approval by the department or designated agent and at least one copy of specifications.

(b) The plans and specifications shall be maintained at the construction site until the POWTS installation or modification is completed and an opportunity for a final inspection occurs in accordance with s. Comm 83.26.

(c) The plans and specifications shall be made available to the department or the governmental unit upon request.

Comm 83.23 REVIEW AGENT STATUS. (1) Upon request from a governmental unit, the department may delegate to the governmental unit the responsibility to review plans for one or more of the types of POWTS delineated in Table 83.22-2 which are to be or are located within the jurisdiction of that governmental unit.

(2) A request by a governmental unit to review plans for the types of POWTS delineated in Table 83.22-2 shall be made in writing. The request shall include all of the following:

- (a) The types of POWTS for which delegation is desired.
- (b) Information delineating how the plans are to be processed and reviewed.
- (c) Information on how plan review decisions are to be recorded and maintained.

(3) The delegation of plan review by the department shall be contingent upon a governmental unit's request demonstrating sufficient capabilities to complete the reviews, including all of the following:

(a) The employment of one or more individuals who are certified by the department as a POWTS inspector to perform the plan review.

(b) The involvement of one or more individuals, who are certified soil testers, to provide assistance in the plan review process.

Note: The requirements of this subsection do not require the employment of 2 individuals to perform plan review. A single individual who holds a credential as a certified POWTS inspector and as a certified soil tester may fulfill the requirements under pars. (a) and (b).

(4) (a) The department shall provide the governmental unit with a written decision of delegation or denial of delegation relative to a request under this section concerning plan review.

(b) The delegation for plan review shall be contingent upon the governmental unit acknowledging that the submission and review of plans under s. Comm 83.22 (1) may, at the discretion of the submitter, be made to the department or the designated agent.

(5) The department shall include as part of governmental unit audits conducted under s. 145.20 (3) (b), Stats., an evaluation of the plan review functions which are delegated to a governmental unit under this section.

(6) A governmental unit that wishes to discontinue the delegated plan review function under this section shall notify the department in writing at least 30 days prior to the discontinuance.

(7) The recognition as a review agent may be revoked by the department in accordance with s. 145.20 (3) (a) 2., Stats.

Comm 83.24 PETITIONS FOR VARIANCE. (1) The department shall consider and may grant a variance to a provision of this chapter in accordance with ch. Comm 3.

Note: The petition for variance process is to allow the owner of a proposed or existing POWTS to ask the department's recognition of an alternative method or means for complying with the intent of a specific rule.

(2) (a) Pursuant to s. 145.24, Stats., the department may not approve a petition for variance for an existing POWTS which is determined to be a failing private onsite wastewater treatment system.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, the department shall consider a petition for variance if the existing POWTS is not considered a failing private onsite wastewater treatment system.

Comm 83.25 GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS. (1) DELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES. (a) Pursuant to s. 145.20 (1) (am), Stats., the delegation by a governmental unit of the administration and enforcement of this chapter to a town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district shall be by ordinance.

(b) A copy of an ordinance delegating administration and enforcement of this chapter to a town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district shall be forwarded to the department at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the ordinance.

(2) ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS. (a) General. Pursuant to s. 66.036, Stats., the issuance of building permits by a municipality for unsewered properties shall be in accordance with this subsection.

Note: See appendix for a reprint of s. 66.036, Stats.

(b) New construction. A municipality may not issue a building permit to commence construction or installation of a structure that necessitates the use of a POWTS to serve the structure, unless:

1. The owner of the property possesses a sanitary permit for the installation of a POWTS in accordance with s. Comm 83.21; or

Note: Section Comm 83.21 outlines the procedures for the issuance of sanitary permits. Sections 145.135 and 145.19, Stats., mandate that no private sewage system may be installed unless the owner of the property holds a valid sanitary permit.

2. A POWTS of adequate capability and capacity to accommodate the wastewater flow and contaminant load already exists to serve the structure.

Note: See ss. Comm 83.02 and 83.03 concerning the application of current code requirements to existing POWTS.

(c) Construction affecting wastewater flow or contaminant load. 1. A municipality may not issue a building permit to commence construction of any addition or alteration to an existing structure when the proposed construction will modify the design wastewater flow or contaminant load, or both, to an existing POWTS, unless the owner of the property:

a. Possesses a sanitary permit to either modify the existing POWTS or construct a POWTS to accommodate the modification in wastewater flow or contaminant load, or both; or

b. Provides documentation to verify that the existing POWTS is sufficient to accommodate the modification in wastewater flow or contaminant load, or both.

2. For the purpose of this paragraph, a modification in wastewater flow or contaminant load shall be considered to occur:

a. For commercial facilities, public buildings, and places of employment, when there is a proposed change in occupancy of the structure; or the proposed modification affects either the type or number of plumbing appliances, fixtures or devices discharging to the system; and

b. For dwellings, when there is an increase or decrease in the number of bedrooms.

(d) Documentation of existing capabilities. Documentation to verify whether an existing POWTS can accommodate a modification in wastewater flow or contaminant load, or both, shall include at least one of the following:

1. A copy of the plan for the existing POWTS that delineates minimum and maximum performance capabilities and which has been previously approved by the department or the governmental unit.

2. Information on the performance capabilities for the existing POWTS that has been recognized through a product approval under ch. Comm 84.

3. A written investigative report prepared by an architect, engineer, designer of plumbing systems, designer of private sewage systems, master plumber, master plumber-restricted service or certified POWTS inspector analyzing the proposed modification and the performance capabilities of the existing POWTS.

(e) Setbacks. 1. A municipality may not issue a building permit for construction of any structure or addition to a structure on a site where there exists a POWTS, unless the proposed construction conforms to the applicable setback limitations under s. Comm 83.43 (8) (i).

2. The applicant for a building permit shall provide documentation to the municipality issuing the building permit showing the location and setback distances for the proposed construction relative to all of the following:

- a. Existing POWTS treatment components.
- b. Existing POWTS holding components.
- c. Existing POWTS dispersal components.

Note: A municipality which issues building permits may delegate to the governmental unit responsible for issuing sanitary permits the determination of whether the proposed construction will affect or interfere with an existing POWTS relating to capability or location of the existing POWTS.

Comm 83.26 INSPECTIONS AND TESTING. (1) (a) Pursuant to s. 145.02 (3) (c), Stats., the department or governmental unit may inspect the construction, installation, operation or maintenance of a POWTS to ascertain whether the POWTS conforms to plans approved by the department or governmental unit, the conditions of approval and this chapter.

(b) The department may issue an order directing an immediate cessation of the installation of a POWTS or the modification to an existing POWTS for failure to comply with a corrective order.

(c) Pursuant to ss. 145.02 (3) (f) and 145.20 (1) (a) and (2) (f), Stats., an individual authorized by the department or a governmental unit to administer and enforce this chapter may issue orders to abate human health hazards relating to this chapter.

Note: Section Comm 5.66 delineates qualifications and responsibilities for POWTS inspectors.

(d) Pursuant to s. 145.20 (2) (e) and (g), Stats., nothing in this chapter shall limit a governmental unit's authority and power to inspect or require an evaluation of a POWTS, including an existing POWTS at times or for activities not covered under this section.

(2) (a) When a sanitary permit is required under s. Comm 83.21 (1), no part of a POWTS component may be covered nor any POWTS component put into service until the governmental unit or the department has had an opportunity to inspect the system in accordance with this subsection.

Note: Pursuant to s. 145.20 (2), Stats., an individual authorized by a governmental unit to administer and enforce the provisions of chs. Comm 82 to 87 relative to POWTS is required to be a certified POWTS inspector under s. Comm 5.66.

(b) The master plumber or the master plumber-restricted service responsible for the installation of a POWTS or the modification to an existing POWTS shall notify the governmental unit when the work will be or is ready for inspection. The notification shall be in person, in writing or by telephone or other electronic communication in a format acceptable to the governmental unit performing the inspection.

(c) The master plumber or the master plumber-restricted service responsible for the installation of a POWTS or the modification shall maintain records of the inspection notifications. The records shall include the date and time of notification and the name of the person contacted.

(d) The master plumber or master plumber-restricted service responsible for the POWTS installation or modification shall provide the necessary equipment and properly credentialed personnel required for the inspection as requested by the governmental unit or department.

(e) If an inspection is not made by the end of the next workday, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, after the requested inspection day, the master plumber or the master plumber-restricted service may proceed with the installation of the POWTS, including backfilling and covering.

(3) Pursuant to s. 145.20 (2) (g), Stats., a governmental unit by ordinance may require other inspections in addition to that specified under this section.

(4) A governmental unit shall maintain a written record of each inspection conducted for a POWTS. The record shall include information relative to all of the following:

(a) The location of the POWTS.

(b) The date of the inspection.

(c) The nature and findings of the inspection.

(5) Before being put into service, components of a POWTS shall be tested in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or as specified as a condition of approval under ss. Comm 83.22 and 84.10.

Comm 83.27 EXPERIMENTAL POWTS. (1) The provisions of this chapter or ch. Comm 84 are not intended to prevent the design and use of an innovative method or concept for the treatment or dispersal of domestic wastewater by means of an experimental method which is not specifically addressed by this chapter, provided the design has been first approved by the department in accordance with s. Comm 84.50 (3).

(2) The department shall review a submittal of an experimental POWTS under this section with input from the technical advisory committee created under s. Comm 84.10 (3) (d).

Comm 83.28 PENALTIES. Penalties for violations of this chapter shall be assessed in accordance with s. 145.12, Stats.

Note: Section 145.12 (4), Stats., indicates that any person who violates any order under s. 145.02 (3) (f) or 145.20 (2) (f) or any rule or standard adopted under s. 145.13 shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$1,000 for each violation. Each violation of an order under s. 145.02 (3) (f) or 145.20 (2) (f) or any rule or standard adopted under s. 145.13 constitutes a separate offense and each day of continued violation is a separate offense.

Comm 83.29 RANGE OF RESPONSES. (1) (a) Pursuant to s. 160.21, Stats., the department may respond with any one or more of the actions delineated under Table 83.29 if the preventive action limits or enforcement standards enumerated in ch. NR 140 Tables 1 and 2 are exceeded at a point of standards application as a result of the performance of a POWTS, including a POWTS existing prior to [the effective date of this chapter . . . revisor to insert effective date], except as provided in par. (b).

(b) Pursuant to s. 160.255, Stats., the design, installation, use or maintenance of a POWTS is not required to comply with the nitrate standard specified in ch. NR 140 Table 1, except as provided under s. Comm 83.03 (5).

Table 83.29
DEPARTMENT RANGE OF RESPONSES

-
- Gather more data relative to the cause and significance of the exceedence.
 - Determine whether the situation is a human health hazard.
 - Issue orders to change or comply with the management or maintenance plan of a specific POWTS or type of onsite wastewater system.
 - Issue orders to conform with this chapter, including the prohibition of an activity or practice.
 - Determine whether the exceedence is an isolated problem, or is likely to recur.
 - Revise or revoke a product approval issued under ch. Comm 84 for a treatment or dispersal component.
 - Revise the rules of this chapter or chs. Comm 81, 82, 84 or 85.
-

(2) Pursuant to s. 160.21 (2), Stats., the point of standards application relative to the performance of POWTS shall be:

- (a) Any point of present groundwater use for potable water supply; and
- (b) Any point beyond the boundary of the property on which the facility, practice or activity is located.

Subchapter III GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Comm 83.30 PURPOSE. This subchapter establishes parameters for the types of POWTS that may be used and how a POWTS may be used.

Comm 83.31 PRINCIPLES. A POWTS shall be operated and used in such a manner so as not to render the POWTS inoperative or beyond its capabilities, and thereby, create a human health hazard.

Comm 83.32 PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITATIONS. (1) PROHIBITIONS. (a) Except as provided in s. Comm 83.03 (4), the introduction of wastewater or substances in such quantities or concentrations to a POWTS, including a POWTS existing prior to [the effective date of this chapter . . . revisor to insert effective date], that results in exceeding the enforcement standards and preventive action limits specified in ch. NR 140 Tables 1 and 2 at a point of standards application shall be prohibited.

Note: Comm 83.03 (4) reads: (4) GROUNDWATER STANDARDS. (a) Pursuant to s. 160.255, Stats., the design, installation, use or maintenance of a POWTS is not required to comply with the nitrate standard specified in ch. NR 140 Table 1, except as provided under sub. (5).

(b) Pursuant to s. 160.19 (2) (a), Stats., the department has determined that it is not technically or economically feasible to require that a POWTS treat wastewater to comply with the preventive action limit for chloride specified in ch. NR 140, Table 2, as existed on June 1, 1998.

(c) Substances deleterious to a POWTS shall be intercepted, diluted or treated in accordance with s. Comm 82.34 prior to the substance discharging into a POWTS.

(d) The use of a cesspool as a POWTS is prohibited, including any cesspool existing prior to [the effective date of this chapter . . . revisor to insert effective date].

(e) The discharge of domestic wastewater or effluent to the surface waters of the state is prohibited, including by means of plumbing outfall pipes existing prior to [the effective date of this chapter . . . revisor to insert effective date].

(f) The discharge of domestic wastewater or effluent to the ground surface is prohibited, including by means of plumbing outfall pipes existing prior to [the effective date of this chapter . . . revisor to insert effective date].

(g) The infiltrative surface of a treatment or dispersal component of a POWTS existing prior to December 1, 1969, which consists in part of soil may not be located in bedrock or groundwater.

(h) The use of camping unit transfer containers as a POWTS holding component shall be restricted to campgrounds permitted by the department of health and family services under ch. HFS 178.

(2) LOCAL PROHIBITIONS. (a) A municipality may by ordinance prohibit or limit the installation and use of the following technologies, designs or methods as POWTS components:

1. A holding tank.
2. A constructed wetland as a POWTS treatment component.
3. Evapotranspiration bed as a POWTS treatment component.

(b) A municipality may enact ordinances that are more restrictive than the applicable state minimum standards for those POWTS existing prior to December 1, 1972, except as provided in s. Comm 83.03 (2) (b) 2.

Note: The date, December 1, 1972, reflects the point in time at which the state plumbing code became a state-wide uniformly applied code rather than just a minimum standard. Since December 1, 1969 to [the effective date of this chapter . . .revisor to insert effective date], the state plumbing code required 36 inches of soil between the infiltrative surface of a POWTS and high groundwater or bedrock.

(c) A municipality may by ordinance restrict the ownership of a POWTS to a governmental entity or agency when the POWTS is to serve 2 or more structures or buildings that are located on more than one property.

(3) LIMITATIONS. (a) Industrial wastes and wastewater may not, unless approved by the department of natural resources, be introduced into a plumbing drain system that is served by a POWTS.

Note: The department of natural resources regulates industrial wastes under ch. NR 214. Section NR 214.02 reads in part: "This chapter applies to those discharges of industrial wastes to land treatment systems not regulated under ch. NR 518. This includes but is not limited to liquid wastes, by-product solids and sludges generated by: fruit and vegetable processing, dairy products processing, meat, fish and poultry products processing, mink raising operations, aquaculture, commercial laundromat and motor vehicle cleaning operations and any other industrial, commercial or agricultural operation which results in a point source discharge that has no detrimental effects on the soils, vegetation or groundwater of a land treatment system".

(b) Storm and clear water wastes may be introduced into a plumbing drain system that is served by a POWTS, if the POWTS is designed to accept those wastes. A POWTS may accept wastes permitted under s. Comm 82.36 (3) (b).

Note: Section Comm 82.36 (3) (b) 4. permits the discharge of a maximum of 20 gallons per day of clear water wastes to a sanitary drain system connected to a publicly owned treatment works.

(c) Except as provided in ch. NR 116, no part of a POWTS may be installed in a floodway.

Note: See s. Comm 83.45 (6) for installations in a floodfringe.

Comm 83.33 ABANDONMENT. A subsurface tank or pit that is no longer used as a POWTS component shall be abandoned by complying with all of the following:

- (1) Disconnecting all piping to the tanks and pits.
- (2) Sealing all disconnected piping to the tanks and pits in accordance with s. Comm 82.21 (2) (d).
- (3) Pumping and disposing of the contents from all tanks and pits.

Note: The disposal of the contents from treatment tanks, distribution tanks, seepage pits and holding components is addressed in ch. NR 113 which is administered by the department of natural resources.

- (4) Removing all tanks or removing the covers of the tanks or pits and filling the tanks and pits with soil, gravel or an inert solid material.

Note: Pursuant to s. 281.45, Stats., municipalities and sanitary districts may determine the availability of, and require connection to, public sewers. Section 281.45, Stats., reads in part: "HOUSE CONNECTIONS. To assure preservation of public health, comfort and safety, any city village or town or town sanitary district having a system of waterworks or sewerage, or both, may by ordinance require buildings used for human habitation and located adjacent to a sewer or water main, or in a block through which one or both of these systems extend, to be connected with either or both in the manner prescribed. If any person fails to comply for more than 10 days after notice in writing the municipality may impose a penalty or may cause connection to be made, and the expense thereof shall be assessed as a special tax against the property."