

Chapter NR 210

SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

(Interim Effluent Limitations)

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Note: Pursuant to Chapter 147 Wis. Stats. and under the procedure of section 227.027 Wis. Stats., the department of natural resources has promulgated interim effluent limitations which were effective February 28, 1975 and will remain in effect for one year. These interim effluent limitations will be periodically replaced by permanent effluent limitations.

NR 210.01 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish effluent limitations for publicly owned treatment works and privately owned domestic sewage treatment works pursuant to sections 146.04 (3) and (5), Wis. Stats.

Note: The limitations of this chapter supersede the interim limitations of Wis. Adm. Code chapter 293 which expired February 1, 1975.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75.

NR 210.10 Effluent limitations. (1) Publicly owned treatment works and privately owned domestic sewage treatment works shall no later than July 1, 1977, achieve as a minimum all of the following effluent limitations except as provided under subsections (2), (3), and (4) below.

(a) *Biochemical oxygen demand (5 day)*. 1. The arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive days shall not exceed 30 milligrams per liter.

2. The arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected in a period of 7 consecutive days shall not exceed 45 milligrams per liter.

3. The arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive days shall not exceed 15% of the arithmetic mean of the values for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period (85% removal).

4. Chemical oxygen demand (COD) or total organic carbon (TOC) may be substituted for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) when a long-term BOD:COD or BOD:TOC correlation has been demonstrated.

(b) *Suspended solids*. 1. The arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive days shall not exceed 30 milligrams per liter.

2. The arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected in a period of 7 consecutive days shall not exceed 45 milligrams per liter.

3. The arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive days shall not exceed 15% of the

arithmetic mean of the values for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period (85% removal).

(c) *Fecal coliform bacteria*. 1. The geometric mean of the value for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive days shall not exceed 200 per 100 milliliters.

2. The geometric mean of the values for effluent samples collected in a period of 7 consecutive days shall not exceed 400 per 100 milliliters.

(d) *pH*. The effluent pH shall be within the limits of 6.0 to 9.0.

(e) *Other pollutants*. Permits may be issued to publicly owned treatment works which impose effluent limitations applicable to pollutants other than biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH, and fecal coliform bacteria. Such limitations will reflect and take into consideration pretreatment requirements that may be imposed upon specific industrial discharges to the given publicly owned treatment works and such pretreatment requirements will take into account levels of reductions which will be attainable by the given publicly owned treatment works.

(2) Special conditions for publicly owned treatment works. (a) *Combined sewers*. Secondary treatment may not be capable of meeting the percentage removal requirements of sections NR 210.10 (1) (a)3. and (1) (b)3. of this section during wet weather in treatment works which receive flows from combined sewers (sewers which are designed to transport both storm water and sanitary sewage). For such treatment works, the decision shall be made on a case-by-case basis as to whether any attainable percentage removal level can be defined, and if so, what that level should be.

(b) *Industrial wastes*. For certain industrial categories the limitations for the discharge to waters of the state of biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids permitted by applicable effluent limitations may be less stringent than those set forth in sections NR 210.10 (1) (a)1 and (1) (b)1. In cases where wastes from such an industrial category are introduced into a publicly owned treatment works, the limitations for oxygen demand and suspended solids in sections NR 210.10 (1) (a)1 and (1) (b)1 may be adjusted upwards provided that:

1. the permitted discharge of such pollutants, attributable to the industrial category, will not be greater than that permitted by directly applicable effluent limitations if such industrial category were to discharge directly into the waters of the state, and

2. the flow or loading of such pollutants introduced by the industrial category exceeds 10% of the design flow or loading of the publicly owned treatment works. When such an adjustment is made, the limitations for biochemical oxygen demand or suspended solids in sections NR 210.10 (1) (a)2 and (1) (b)2 shall be adjusted proportionally.

(3) Certain conditions will upset a secondary treatment process resulting in a temporary increase in pollutant discharge in excess of

that attainable by secondary treatment. Procedures for notice and review of such upset incidents will be specified in issued permits.

(4) More stringent effluent limitations than those of subsections (1) and (2) above may be imposed where necessary to meet water quality standards for water receiving the treated discharge.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75

NR 210.11 Monitoring. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, discharges from sewage treatment works subject to the provisions of this chapter, other than from aerated lagoons and stabilization ponds, shall be monitored daily for pH and twice weekly for fecal coliform bacteria using grab samples and, for classes of such works as defined in Wis. Adm. Code chapter NR 214,

(a) Daily for BOD, and suspended solids using a 24-hour composite sample in Class I and Class II treatment works, and

(b) Three times weekly for BOD, and suspended solids using a 3 hour composite sample in Class III and Class IV treatment works.

(2) The department may in issuing WPDES permits for such Class III and Class IV treatment works specify either more or less frequent monitoring than set forth in subsection (1) above if it determines that such monitoring is necessary or adequate to characterize the effluent and to insure compliance with effluent limitations of the permit or water quality standards in the receiving water.

(3) Discharges from aerated lagoons subject to the provisions of this chapter shall as a minimum be monitored daily for pH and weekly for BOD, suspended solids, and fecal coliform bacteria using grab samples.

(4) Discharges from stabilization ponds subject to the provisions of this chapter shall as a minimum be monitored weekly for pH, twice monthly for BOD, and suspended solids, and twice quarterly for fecal coliform bacteria using grab samples.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75; r. and recr. eff. 6-10-75.

NR 210.12 Emergency power. All treatment works subject to the provisions of this chapter shall by July 1, 1977 have either an alternate power source or standby generating units for treatment units and main lift stations to provide at least primary clarification and disinfection at all times. The department may require that treatment works discharging to critical stream segments provide an alternate power source or standby generating units sufficient to operate all treatment units at all times.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75.

NR 210.13 Analytical methods. (1) Methods used for analysis of effluent samples shall be as set forth in Wis. Adm. Code chapter NR 219 unless alternative methods are specified in the WPDES discharge permit.

History: Cr. eff. 2-28-75.