

Chapter NR 110

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

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History: Chapter NR 110 as it existed on November 30, 1974 was repealed and a new chapter NR 110 was created effective December 1, 1974.

NR 110.01 Applicability. This chapter is applicable to all new or modified sewerage systems, excluding only industrial waste treatment facilities. This chapter also applies to sewerage systems employing land disposal of sewage effluent, except those systems defined as plumbing within the purview of s. 145.01 (1) (b), Stats.

Note: The authority to enact these rules is contained in ch. 144, Stats. Pursuant to s. 144.39 Stats., any person who violates this chapter shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$5,000 for each violation. Each day of continued violation is a separate offense.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1974, No. 227, eff. 12-1-74.

NR 110.03 Definitions. For purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Approved areawide waste treatment management plan" means a plan or element thereof developed pursuant to Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 (33 USC 1251 et seq.) and approved by the state of Wisconsin.

(2) "Approval" means the written approval of the department for any project requiring approval pursuant to s. 144.04, Stats., and s. NR 108.03.

(3) "ASCE" means the American society of civil engineers. Copies of ASCE publications referenced in this chapter are available for inspection at the offices of the department of natural resources, the secretary of state's office and the office of the revisor of statutes. ASCE publications may be obtained from the American Society of Civil Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

(4) "ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials. Copies of ASTM standards referenced in this chapter are available for

inspection at the offices of the department of natural resources, the secretary of state's office and the office of the revisor of statutes. ASTM standards may be obtained from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penn. 19103.

(5) "Average design flow" means the anticipated average daily wastewater discharge to a sewage treatment facility.

(6) "AWWA" means the American Water Works Association. Copies of AWWA standards referenced in this chapter are available for inspection at the offices of the department of natural resources, the secretary of state's office and the office of the revisor of statutes. AWWA standards may be obtained from the American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colo. 80235.

(7) "Bypass or overflow" means the discharge of wastewater directly or indirectly to the waters of the state during dry or wet weather flow conditions caused by intentional or inadvertent diversion of all or a portion of the wastewater flow from a sewerage system.

(8) "Bypass or overflow structure" means the physical structures, hydraulic control mechanisms, and piping which allow a bypass or overflow to occur.

(9) "Controlled diversion" means the discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater around the entire sewage treatment facility, or treatment processes therein, which is recombined with the treated effluent prior to the effluent sampling location.

(10) "Controlled diversion structure" means the physical structures, hydraulic control mechanisms, and piping which allow a controlled diversion to occur.

(11) "Cost-effective analysis" means a systematic comparison of alternative means of meeting state water quality standards, effluent limitations or other treatment standards in order to identify the alternative which will minimize the total resources costs over the planning period. These resources costs include monetary costs and environmental as well as other non-monetary costs.

(12) "Department" means the department of natural resources.

(13) "Dry land access" means a sewage treatment facility service road which has a minimum elevation of at least one foot above the regional flood elevation.

(14) "Excessive infiltration/inflow" means the quantities of infiltration/inflow which can be economically eliminated from a sewerage system by rehabilitation, as determined in a cost-effectiveness analysis that compares the cost of correcting the infiltration/inflow conditions to the total costs for transportation and treatment of the infiltration/inflow.

(15) "Industrial user" means:

(a) Any nongovernmental, nonresidential user of a municipally owned sewerage system which discharges more than the equivalent of 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) of sanitary wastes and which is identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, United States Office of

NR 110.27 Requirements for certified or registered laboratory. Bacteriological analyses of groundwater samples, and all radiological analyses, shall be performed by the state laboratory of hygiene or a laboratory certified or approved by the department of health and social services. Other laboratory test results for those pollutants which are required by the WPDES permit to be monitored and which are submitted to the department in support of facility plans or plans and specifications under this chapter shall be performed by a laboratory certified or registered under ch. NR 149. The department may require, on a case-by-case basis, that certain other laboratory test results submitted to the department be performed by a certified or registered laboratory. The following tests are excluded from this requirement:

- (1) Temperature,
- (2) Turbidity,
- (3) Bacteria tests in wastewater effluent,
- (4) pH,
- (5) Chlorine residual,
- (6) Specific conductance,
- (7) Physical properties of soils and sludges,
- (8) Nutrient tests of soils and sludges,
- (9) Flow measurements.

Note: The requirement in this section to submit data from a certified or registered laboratory is effective on August 28, 1986.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1986, No. 364, eff. 8-28-86.