

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

(Repealed and replaced #1-18)

- (a) **General Prohibitions.** These general prohibitions apply to all Users of the System whether or not the User is subject to Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or requirements.
- (1) **Interference or Pass-Through.** No User shall Discharge, or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, to the System, any Pollutant or Wastewater which will cause Interference or Pass-Through.
  - (2) **Unpolluted Water.** No Person shall Discharge, or cause to be Discharged, any Stormwater, Groundwater, Clear Water, Inflow, Infiltration or other Unpolluted Water to any Sanitary Sewer. Polluted Stormwater, Groundwater, or Clear Water may be Discharged to the Sanitary Sewer only by permission of the Control Authority. Unpolluted Water, other than that exempted under WMC §29.06(g)(1) and (h)(1), shall be Discharged, on approval of the State, to a Storm Sewer or Natural Outlet.
  - (3) **Wastes with Potential to Cause Violation of WPDES Permit.** No Person shall Discharge any Waste, Wastewater, Incompatible Pollutant or Significant Load which could cause the Plant to be in violation of any of the requirements of the WPDES Permit.
  - (4) **Wastewater Exceeding Available Capacity.** No Person shall connect to or Discharge to the Collection System unless there is adequate capacity available in all downstream components of the sewerage System, as determined by the Control Authority.
  - (5) **Storage of Prohibited Wastes.** Waters or Wastes prohibited by this Section shall not be processed or stored in any way that might allow their Discharge to the System.
- (b) **Prohibited Pollutants.** Except as hereinafter provided, no Person shall Discharge, or cause to be Discharged, any of the following described waters or Wastes to the System:
- (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquids, solids or gases, which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

create a fire or explosion hazard or be injurious in any other way to the System or its operation. Substances exhibiting ignitability are prohibited. Ignitability means the quality of a substance with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) as determined using the test methods specified in 40 CFR §261.21.

- (2) Wastewater with heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the Plant resulting in Interference, or which causes the temperature at the introduction into the Plant to exceed 104°F (40°C) unless the State, upon request of the Control Authority, approves alternate temperature limits.
- (3) Any waters or Waste containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, gases, vapors, fumes, elements, compounds, ions or other substances in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other Wastes, to Injure or interfere with any Waste treatment process or the System, cause acute worker health or safety problems, or constitute a hazard to humans or aquatic life in the receiving waters or Wastewater treatment System.
- (4) Any waters or Wastes having a pH lower than 5.00 or greater than 10.00 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the City. An upper range pH variance may be granted by the Control Authority per WMC §29.08(d)(2).
- (5) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in Sewers, or other Interference with the proper operation of the System, such as, but not limited to, non-dispersibles, grease, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tacks, plastics, wood, food Waste that has not been properly ground, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshing, entrails, disposable dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or shredded. Properly ground food Waste has been ground to such degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public Sewers with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.
- (6) Any RCRA-classified Hazardous Waste.
- (7) Wastewater containing more than 100 mg/l of oil and grease of mineral origin, or Wastewater containing petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

oil, or products of mineral or non-mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass-Through.

- (8) Sludges, screenings, or other solid residues from the Pretreatment of Industrial Wastes.
- (9) Any waters or Wastes containing or releasing odor-producing substances which, either singly or by interaction with other Wastes, are sufficient to create a Public Nuisance or exceed limits established by the Control Authority.
- (10) Any water or Wastes which, by interaction with other water or Wastes in the System, release obnoxious gases, form Suspended Solids which interfere with the System, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.
- (11) Any radioactive Wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Control Authority in compliance with applicable State or federal regulations.
- (12) Materials which exert or cause:
  - (A) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or Chlorine Requirements in such quantities as to constitute a Significant Load on the Plant.
  - (B) An unusual concentration of inert Suspended Solids (such as, but not limited to, Fuller's earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium sulfate).
  - (C) Excessive discoloration such as, but not limited to, dye Wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
  - (D) Excessive foaming in the Collection System or Plant.
- (c) **Best Management Practices.** The Control Authority may develop Best Management Practices to implement the prohibitions, and such BMPs shall be considered specific prohibited Discharge standards.
- (d) **Local Limits.** The following substances or characteristics shall be limited in Discharges to the System to concentrations, quantities or ranges which will not harm the System or treatment processes, have any adverse effect on the Receiving

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

Stream, or otherwise endanger human health or public property. The Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard, if more stringent than the limitations imposed under this Chapter for sources in that subcategory shall supersede the limitations imposed under this Chapter and shall be enforceable under this Chapter. The Control Authority may set limitations different from those established in federal regulations, if different limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming an opinion as to the acceptability of the Discharge, the Control Authority shall give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject Waste in relation to flows and velocities in the Sewers, materials of construction of the Sewers, the Wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the Plant, degree of treatability of the Waste in the Plant, and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of Waste or Wastewaters Discharged to the Sanitary Sewer which shall not be violated are as follows:

- (1) Specific Pollutant Effluent Limitations.** No Industrial User shall exceed the Discharge limits established by federal law or this Chapter for cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, zinc, Total Toxic Organics, cyanide, pH, or oil and grease. The following local Discharge limitations are in effect for Industrial Users of the System. Other Users or User Classes may also be subject to these limitations as determined by the Control Authority.

Parameter	Daily Maximum
Cadmium (T).....	0.69 mg/l
Chromium (T).....	2.77 mg/l
Copper (T).....	2.00 mg/l
Lead (T) .....	5.00 mg/l
Nickel (T).....	1.67 mg/l
Silver (T).....	5.00 mg/l
Zinc (T).....	2.61 mg/l
Cyanide (T).....	1.20 mg/l
pH (range).....	5.00 - 10.00 s.u.

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

Oil & Grease (Hydrocarbon) .....100.00 mg/l

- (A) The limits as listed above apply to each Facility's Outfall(s) to the Sanitary Sewer System.
  - (B) The effective date of the above limits shall be the date of adoption, and the limits shall replace former limits.
  - (C) The limits apply to the total form of each metal and cyanide.
  - (D) The oil and grease value shall be determined by using the method for the hydrocarbon fraction. This method only applies when the parameter limitation is based on a local limit.
  - (E) If a User's Permit contains any combination of federal, State or local limits, the most stringent limit shall apply.
- (2) **Upper-Range pH Variance.** The Control Authority may grant, on a case-by-case basis, an upper-range variance to the pH limitations listed in WMC §29.08(d)(1). Wastewater with a pH greater than 10.00, but less than 12.50, may be Discharged to the System under the following conditions:
- (A) The User shall apply to the Control Authority for an upper-range pH variance. Application forms shall be provided upon request. The Control Authority may deny an application if any condition of the WMC is not met.
  - (B) Only Users holding a current and unexpired Industrial Wastewater Permit may be granted an upper range pH variance. The User's Permit shall be modified by the Control Authority to incorporate any granted pH variance and associated conditions. Any granted pH variance may be rescinded based on an evaluation of the Monitoring results by the Control Authority.
  - (C) Granting of this variance shall in no way relieve the User of any liability for the integrity of the System, and repair of any undue damage to or deterioration of the System resulting from the Discharger's Wastewater shall be the financial responsibility of the User.

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

- (D) At no time shall the pH of the Discharge from any User exceed 12.49.
  - (E) The Control Authority may randomly monitor the pH of the User's Discharge.
  - (F) The Wastewater Collection System may be inspected by the Control Authority prior to granting a variance to document the background condition of the Sewer. The Control Authority may randomly inspect or televise the Sanitary Sewer downstream from the Point that a User's Discharge enters the Sewer. Results of the inspection shall be compared against past records to determine if there are any detrimental impacts to the Collection System or Plant associated with the Discharge of high range pH Wastewater. If evidence suggests that damage may have occurred, or is occurring, the upper-range pH variance may be rescinded.
  - (G) The Control Authority may not grant a variance to those Users who have a Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard for pH which is more stringent than the proposed variance, or if the variance may result in Pass-Through or Interference at the Plant.
- (e) **Pretreatment Regulations.**
- (1) **Categorical Pretreatment Standards.**
    - (A) **Existing Sources.** Industrial Users shall comply with any applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard within 3 years from the date that the Categorical Standard is effective unless a shorter compliance date is specified in the standard.
    - (B) **New Sources.** New Industrial Users shall install and have in operation all of the pollution control equipment required to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards before beginning Discharge. Within the shortest feasible time, not to exceed 90 days, new Industrial Users shall meet all applicable Pretreatment Standards.
    - (C) **Applicability.** Limits in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard apply to the Effluent from the process Regulated by the Standard regardless of the site of Effluent Discharge.

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

- (D) **Combined Wastestreams.** When a Categorical Wastewater is mixed before treatment with other Wastewater, the Control Authority may calculate alternative limits for the combined wastestream using the formula contained in Wis. Admin. Code NR 211.12.
- (2) **Pretreatment Facilities.** Where, in the opinion of the Control Authority, it is necessary to modify or eliminate Wastes that are harmful to the structure, processes, or operation of the System, the Control Authority may require the Industrial User to provide such preliminary treatment or processing Facilities as may be necessary, to render the Wastes acceptable for Discharge to the System. The costs of providing such Facilities shall be paid for by the User. Detailed plans and specifications for the Pretreatment Facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Control Authority and WDNR for review and approval before commencement of construction of any Facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the Discharger from the responsibility of modifying the Facility as necessary to produce an Effluent in compliance with the provisions.
- (3) **No Dilution.** No User shall increase the use of Process Water, or in any other way attempt to dilute a Discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in any other limitation developed by the City or State.
- (4) **Mass Limitations.** The Control Authority may impose mass limitations, in accordance with 40 CFR §403.6, on Users who are suspected of using dilution to meet applicable City, State, or federal Pretreatment Requirements or, in other cases, where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by WMC §29.10(b)(3) shall indicate the mass of Pollutants Regulated by Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Requirements in the Effluent of the User. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the Discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the Control Authority, of Pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable City, State, or Federal Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Requirements.
- (5) **Flow Equalization.** The Control Authority may require any Industrial User discharging into the System to install and maintain suitable storage

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

and flow-control structures to ensure equalization of flow. An Industrial Wastewater Permit may be issued under WMC §29.10 solely for Flow Equalization.

**(f) Accidental and Slug Discharges.**

- (1)** Each User shall, if required by the Control Authority, provide protection from Accidental and Slug Discharges of prohibited or Regulated materials or substances established by this Chapter.
- (2)** Users may be restricted from introducing Pollutants into the System until an Accidental Slug Discharge evaluation has been completed by the Control Authority and protection procedures, if required, have been approved.
- (3)** The Control Authority shall evaluate whether each significant Industrial User needs an Accidental Discharge/Slug control plan. However, the Control Authority may require any User to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. An Accidental Discharge/Slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:
  - (A)** Description of Discharge practices, including non-routine Batch Discharges;
  - (B)** Description of stored chemicals, including container size, total volume on site, transport paths through the Facility, and storage locations.
  - (C)** Procedures for immediately notifying the Control Authority of any Accidental or Slug Discharge, as required by WMC §29.10(d)(2); and
  - (D)** Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any Accidental or Slug Discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of Facility site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or



**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

equipment, measures for containing toxic organic Pollutants or solvents, and measures and equipment for emergency response.

- (4) Where ordered by the Control Authority, Facilities, equipment, or devices to prevent Slugs or Accidental Discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided, installed, and maintained at each Discharger's expense. Detailed plans and specifications showing Facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the Control Authority and WDNR for review, and shall be approved by the Control Authority before construction of the Facility. The review and approval process for such plans and operating procedures by the Control Authority and WDNR shall not relieve the Discharger from the responsibility to take action in a timely manner as necessary to meet the requirements. The Control Authority may order the permanent or temporary sealing of floor Drains, pipes, catch basins, or other conveyance structures to achieve compliance with this Section.
- (5) All Dischargers shall notify the Control Authority immediately of the occurrence of an Accidental or Slug Discharge in accordance with WMC §29.10(d)(2), or of any changes at the Facility affecting the potential for a Slug Discharge and the need for a Slug control plan. The Discharger of any Accidental or Slug Discharge shall be liable to the City for any expense, loss, damage, or additional sampling, analytical, or treatment charges in addition to the amount of any fines imposed by the City under local, State, or federal law.
- (6) All Users shall immediately report the Discharge of any Slug or Accidental Discharge which could violate prohibitive Discharge standards, whether a violation exists or not.
- (7) Signs shall be permanently posted in conspicuous places on each Discharger's premises, advising employees to call the Control Authority if an Accidental or Slug Discharge occurs. Employers shall instruct all employees who may cause or discover such a Discharge with respect to emergency notification procedures.
- (g) **Bypasses.**
- (1) A Permitted Industrial User may allow any Bypass of Regulated Process Wastewater under the following conditions:

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

- (A) The Bypass does not cause the User to violate Pretreatment Standards or requirements and the Bypass is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation;
  - (B) The User follows the notification procedures of WMC §29.10(d)(2).
- (2) Bypasses which may cause a violation of Pretreatment Standards or requirements are prohibited unless all of the following conditions exist:
- (A) The Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the Pretreatment Facilities which caused them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a Bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
  - (B) There were no feasible alternatives to the Bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment Facilities, retention of untreated Wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a Bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance.
  - (C) The notification procedures of WMC §29.10(d)(2) are followed.
- (3) The Control Authority may require sampling and analysis of the Bypass, and may apply a strength surcharge in accordance with WMC §29.12(c)(3).
- (h) **Mercury Minimization Program.**
- (1) **Dental Offices.** This Section applies to any dental office that places or removes amalgam. If work in a dental office is limited to work that does not involve placing or removing amalgam, such as orthodontics, periodontics, oral and maxillo-facial surgery, endodontics, or prosthodontics, then this Section does not apply.

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

- (A)** All owners and operators of dental offices that remove or place amalgam fillings shall comply with the following Waste Management Practices:
1. No Person shall rinse chairside traps, vacuum screens, or amalgam separator equipment in a sink or other Connection to the Sanitary Sewer.
  2. Owners and operators of dental offices shall ensure that all staff members who handle amalgam Waste are trained in the proper handling, management and disposal of mercury-containing material.
  3. Amalgam Waste shall be stored and managed in accordance with the instructions of the recycler of such materials.
  4. Bleach and other Chlorine-containing disinfectants shall not be used to disinfect the vacuum line System.
  5. The use of bulk mercury is prohibited. Only pre-capsulated dental amalgam is allowed.
- (B)** All owners and operators of dental offices that remove or place amalgam fillings shall comply with the following:
1. Every existing or new vacuum System where amalgam is replaced or removed shall include an amalgam separator that meets the criteria of the International Standards Organization (ISO 11143). Dental offices shall install, operate, and maintain the amalgam separator according to instructions provided by the manufacturer. The amalgam separator shall have a design and capacity appropriate for the size and type of vacuum System.
  2. Proof of certification and installation records shall be submitted to the Control Authority within 30 days of installation for New Sources.
  3. Amalgam separator installation, certification, and maintenance records shall be maintained for a minimum of

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

5 years and shall be made available to the Control Authority for inspection and copying upon request.

4. From contractors used to remove amalgam Waste, dental offices shall obtain records for each shipment showing: the volume or mass of amalgam Waste shipped; the name and address of the destination; and the name and address of the contractor. Dental offices shall maintain these records for a minimum of 5 years. Dental offices shall make these records available to the Control Authority for inspection and copying upon request.
  5. Annually, on or before January 31, each dental office shall submit a report to the Control Authority that lists the volume or mass of amalgam Waste shipped, the name and address of the destination, and the name and address of the contractor(s) used to remove amalgam Waste the previous calendar year. The report shall also set forth all maintenance performed on the amalgam separator within the previous calendar year, including inspections, cleaning, repairs and other maintenance. The Control Authority shall provide forms for reporting the information required by this paragraph.
  6. Dental offices shall Permit the Control Authority to inspect the vacuum System, amalgam separator, and amalgam Waste storage areas if requested. Inspections shall occur during the normal operating schedule of the dental office according to appointments made in advance, as long as this advance notice does not impede enforcement of this Section.
- (C) If a dental office is implementing the Management Practices required by subsection (h)(1)(A) above and is properly operating and maintaining the amalgam separator required by subsection (h)(1)(B) above, then with regard to mercury it shall not be subject to the regulatory procedures and requirements as set forth elsewhere in this Chapter. Failure to comply with subsections (h)(1)(A) and (h)(1)(B) may result in the dental office being required to obtain an Industrial Wastewater Permit in accordance with WMC §29.10.

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

- (D) All dental offices that generate amalgam Wastes shall comply with all State and federal regulations as they now exist or may be enacted in the future regarding the disposal of amalgam Wastes.
- (2) **Other Facilities.** This Section applies to all other Facilities having the potential to Discharge mercury or mercury-containing material to the System or indirectly through Hauled Waste.
- (A) Facilities include:
1. Medical Facilities, including all hospitals, clinics and veterinary Facilities that have laboratories.
  2. School Facilities, including all public and private schools with science laboratories, including middle schools, high schools, technical schools, colleges and universities, but not elementary schools.
  3. Industrial Facilities, including all Industrial Users that historically or consistently Discharge mercury into the System and Industrial Users with the potential for mercury in their Wastewater.
- (B) The Control Authority shall identify and notify the Facilities to be Regulated under this subsection (h)(2).
- (C) All Facilities Regulated under this subsection (h)(2) shall implement Best Management Practices as established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the City of Waukesha. Within 3 months of notification, Facilities identified under subsection (h)(2)(B) above shall submit a report to the Control Authority that identifies the Management Practices already implemented, and lists the anticipated dates for implementing the other Management Practices listed on the report.
- (D) Facilities identified under subsection (h)(2)(B) above shall submit a certification report within 6 months of submittal of the report required under (h)(2)(C) above.
- (E) The Control Authority shall provide forms for reporting the information required by subsections (h)(2)(C) and (h)(2)(D) above.

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

- (F) If a User Regulated under this Section is implementing the Management Practices required by subsections (h)(2)(C) and (h)(2)(D) above, then with regard to mercury it shall not be subject to the regulatory procedures and requirements as set forth elsewhere in this Chapter. Failure to comply with subsections (h)(2)(C) and (h)(2)(D) may result in the User being required to obtain an Industrial Wastewater Permit in accordance with WMC §29.10.
- (i) **Chloride Source Reduction Program.**
- (1) **Authority.** The City is authorized to develop and enforce specific standards or requirements to regulate the Discharge of chloride from Industrial, Residential and Commercial sources pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code NR 106.92.
- (2) **Source Reduction.**
- (A) **Water Softeners.** (Am. #6-18) All Residential, Commercial and Industrial Users installing new or replacement ion-exchange water softeners used primarily for water hardness reduction that, during regeneration, Discharge a Brine solution shall install a demand-initiated regeneration-type softener equipped with a water meter or a sensor, and having a hardness exchange rating of at least 4,000 grains of hardness exchange per pound of salt. At the time of installation, all new or replacement softeners shall be optimized for salt usage in accordance with subsection 29.08(i)(2)(B), below, which shall include adjustment of settings to achieve the minimum hardness exchange rating above.
- (B) **Softener Salt Optimization.** (Cr. #6-18) All ion-exchange water softeners used primarily for water hardness reduction that, during regeneration, Discharge a Brine solution shall be optimized for salt usage in accordance with performance standards approved and published by the Board of Public Works. A fee may be charged to the softener owner or user for each optimization. Once optimized, each softener shall be maintained at optimized settings. The Control Authority

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

may order additional optimization adjustments to meet chloride source reduction program requirements.

- (C) Significant Sources.** (Renumbered #6-18) All significant chloride sources such as Commercial, Industrial, and other high-volume water Users as designated by the Control Authority shall evaluate their water treatment Systems with regard to softened water requirements, and where feasible upgrade current water softeners by adding a Brine reclamation System. This requirement shall also apply to new significant sources.
- (D) Hauled Waste.** (Renumbered #6-18) Acceptance of any significant hauled chloride sources such as Brine from salt storage structures or areas may be restricted or denied at the discretion of the Control Authority.
- (j) Grease, Oil and Sand Interceptors or Traps.** Grease, oil, and sand interceptors or traps shall be provided when, as required by State or local plumbing code or the Plumbing Inspector, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid Wastes containing oil or grease in amounts that exceed the Discharge limits or prohibitions or have the potential to cause Interference, or any flammable Wastes, sand, or other prohibited Wastes except that such interceptors or traps shall not be required for single-family private living quarters. All interceptors and traps shall conform to Wisconsin Plumbing Code and be of a type and capacity approved by the Plumbing Inspector and shall be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. The Control Authority reserves the right to inspect all sand and grease interceptors and traps to ensure proper maintenance and effective operation. All sand and grease interceptors and traps shall be maintained by the User to be in continuous, efficient operation at all times. Noncompliance, including failure to clean or maintain interceptors or traps in a timely manner in response to a written directive from the Control Authority, may subject the User to penalties, fines, or other enforcement actions in accordance with WMC §29.13 and the Enforcement Response Guidance Plan. In the maintaining of these interceptors and traps, the User shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by the appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain for at least 3 years records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the Control Authority. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the User's personnel shall be performed by currently-licensed Waste-disposal

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Sanitary Sewer Use and Wastewater Treatment**  
**(Cr. #40-87)(Am. #19-89)(Am. #17-92)**  
**(Repealed and replaced #1-18)**

**29.08 Discharge Regulations**  
**(section title amended #1-18)**

firms. Maintenance records shall be submitted to the Control Authority upon request.

- (k) **Temporary Discharge of Contaminated Excavation Water and Groundwater.**
- (1) **Approval Required.** Written authorization from the Control Authority shall be required prior to the Discharge of any contaminated excavation water or Groundwater to the Sanitary Sewer. Discharges shall meet the local limits and prohibitions listed in WMC §29.08 and shall not be a RCRA Hazardous Waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C. The Discharge of contaminated Groundwater or excavation water shall be Regulated by procedures published by the Department of Public Works.
  - (2) **Request.** Prior to the planned Discharge, the Discharger shall make a written request to the Control Authority.
  - (3) **Fees.** An initial deposit may be required prior to commencing the Discharge. After the Discharge is complete, the Discharger shall provide the Control Authority with an estimate of the total gallons Discharged. The Control Authority shall return the deposit, minus an administrative fee and a treatment fee per 1,000 gallons Discharged. A Fee Schedule shall be published by the Department of Public Works in accordance with WMC §29.12.
- (l) **Temporary Discharge of Outdoor Vehicle, Equipment, and Pavement Wash Water.** The Discharge of outdoor vehicle, equipment, and pavement wash water from Commercial Users shall be Regulated by procedures published by the Department of Public Works. A Fee Schedule shall be published by the Department of Public Works in accordance with WMC §29.12.