

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this Ordinance shall be as follows:

2.01 APPROVING AUTHORITY.

Approving authority shall mean the Pittsfield Sanitary District No. 1 of the Town of Pittsfield, or its duly authorized committee, agent or representative.

2.02 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD).

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five (5) days at 20 degrees Centigrade, expressed as milligrams per liter. Quantitative determination of BOD shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods".

2.03 BUILDING DRAIN.

Building drain shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from oil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer.

2.04 BUILDING SEWER.

Building sewer shall mean the extension from the public sewer or other place of disposal beginning outside the inner face of the building wall.

2.05 COMMERCIAL USER.

Commercial user shall mean any user whose premises are used primarily for the conduct of a profit-oriented enterprise in the fields of construction, wholesale or retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate or services, and who discharges primarily normal domestic wastewater.

2.06 COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners shall mean the Board of Commissioners of the Pittsfield Sanitary District No. 1

2.07 COMPATIBLE POLLUTANTS.

Compatible pollutants shall mean biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, phosphorus, or pH, plus additional pollutants identified in the WPDES permit for the publicly owned treatment works receiving the pollutants if such works were designed to treat such additional pollutants to a substantial degree.

2.08 DOMESTIC WASTEWATER.

Domestic wastewater shall mean water-carried wastes normally discharging in to the sanitary sewers from dwelling (including apartment houses and condominiums) and commercial establishments, free from storm water and industrial wastes.

2.09 EASEMENT.

An easement shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of property owned by another.

2.10 FLOATABLE OIL.

Floatable oil is oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

2.11 GARBAGE.

Garbage shall mean the residue from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of food products and produce.

2.12 GROUND GARBAGE.

Ground garbage shall mean the residue from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such degree that all particles will be no greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension and will be carried freely in suspension under normal flow conditions in public sewers.

2.13 INCOMPATIBLE POLLUTANTS.

Incompatible pollutants shall mean wastewater with pollutants that will adversely affect or disrupt the wastewater treatment processes or effluent quality or sludge quality if discharged to a wastewater treatment facility, or that will pass through the treatment plant untreated.

2.14 INDUSTRIAL USER.

Industrial User shall mean any user whose premises are used primarily for the conduct of a profit-oriented enterprise in the fields of manufacturing, transportation, communications, utilities, mining, agriculture, forestry or fishing.

2.15 INDUSTRIAL WASTE, INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER.

Industrial waste shall mean the wastewater from industrial process, trade, or business, as distinct from sanitary sewage or normal domestic wastewater, including cooling water and the discharge from sewage pretreatment facilities.

2.16 LICENSED DISPOSER.

Licensed disposer shall mean a person holding a license under s. 146.20(3)(a).

2.17 MAY.

“May is permissive; (see “SHALL”).

2.18 MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER.

Municipal wastewater shall mean the spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that may be present.

2.19 NATURAL OUTLET.

Natural outlet shall mean any outlet, including storm sewers, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or groundwater.

2.20 PARTS PER MILLION.

Parts per million shall be a weight-to-weight ratio; the parts per million value multiplied by the factor 8.34 shall be equivalent to pounds per million gallons of water.

2.21 PERSON.

Person shall mean any and all persons, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, government agency, or other entity.

2.22 pH.

pH shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions, in moles per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and a hydrogen ion concentration of 10^{-7} .

2.23 PHOSPHORUS (P).

Phosphorus shall mean the total phosphorus in wastewater, which may be present in any of three principal forms, orthophosphates, polyphosphates, and organic phosphates. Quantitative determination of total phosphorus shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".

2.24 PUBLIC SEWER.

Public sewer shall mean any sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the Pittsfield Sanitary District No. 1. It shall also include sewers within or outside the District boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the District's sanitary sewer system, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with District funds.

2.25 RESIDENTIAL USER.

Residential user shall mean any user whose premises are used primarily as a domicile for one or more persons and discharges only domestic wastes, but not including dwellings classified as Commercial User.

2.26 SANITARY SEWAGE.

Sanitary sewage shall mean a combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from toilets and/or sanitary plumbing facilities, together with such ground, surface, and storm waters as may be present.

2.27 SANITARY SEWER.

Sanitary sewer shall mean a sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with small quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.

2.28 SEPTAGE.

Septage shall mean scum, liquid, sludge or other waste from a septic tank, soil absorption field, holding tank, vault toilet or privy. This does not include the waste from a grease trap.

2.29 SEWAGE.

Sewage is spent water of a community. The preferred term is "municipal wastewater".

2.30 SEWER SERVICE AREAS.

Sewer service areas are the areas presently served and anticipated to be served by a sewage collection system.

2.31 SEWER SERVICE CHARGE.

Sewer service charge is a service charge levied on users of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities for payment of use-related capital expenses as well as the operation and maintenance costs, including replacement costs associated with said facilities.

2.32 SEWER SYSTEM.

Sewer system means the common sanitary sewers within a sewerage system which are primarily installed to receive wastewater directly from facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures or from private property, and which include service connection "Y" fittings designed for connection with those facilities. The facilities which convey wastewater from individual structures, from private property to the public sanitary sewer, or its equivalent, are specifically excluded from the definition of "sewerage collection system"; except that pumping units and pressurized lines for individual structures or groups of structures may be included as part of a "sewer system" when such units are cost-effective and are owned and maintained by the sewerage system owner.

2.33 SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Sewerage system means all structures, conduits and pipes, by which sewage is collected, treated, and disposed of, except plumbing inside and in connection with buildings served, and service pipes, from building to street main.

2.34 "SHALL".

"Shall" is mandatory; "May" is permissible.

2.35 SLUG LOAD.

Slug load shall mean any substance released at a discharge rate and/or concentration which causes interferences to wastewater treatment processes.

2.36 STANDARD METHODS.

Standard Methods shall mean the examination and analytical procedures set forth in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 136.

2.37 STORM DRAIN.

Storm drain (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water or unpolluted water from any source.

2.38 STORMWATER RUNOFF.

Stormwater runoff shall mean that portion of the rainfall that is drained into the sewers.

2.39 SUSPENDED SOLIDS.

Suspended solids shall mean solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, septage, or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods" and is referred to as nonfilterable residue.

2.40 UNPOLLUTED WATER.

Unpolluted water is water of quality equal or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

2.41 USER.

User shall mean any person who discharges, or causes to be discharged, domestic wastewater, industrial discharges or any other wastewater into the public sewer system.

2.42 WASTEWATER.

Wastewater shall mean the spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residential users, commercial users and industrial users; together with any ground water, surface water, and storm water that may be present, but not intentionally admitted.

2.43 WASTEWATER FACILITIES.

Wastewater facilities shall mean the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, store, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and septage and dispose of the effluent.

2.44 WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS.

Wastewater treatment works shall mean an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with waste treatment. In the case of the District, these facilities are owned by the Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District.

2.45 WATERCOURSE.

Watercourse shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water, either continuously or intermittently.

**2.46 WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
(WPDES) PERMIT.**

Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Permit is a document issued by the Wisconsin State Department of Natural Resources which establishes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for a municipal wastewater treatment facility.