

(4) For 3-inch and 4-inch meters the above test interval may be extended to 4 years where it is the practice of the utility to remove the meter to a test shop at time of test, open the case, and perform such maintenance and repair as may be indicated.

History: Cr. Register, May 1972, No. 197, eff. 6-1-72.

PSC 185.77 Complaint tests. Each utility shall promptly make an accuracy test without charge of any metering installation upon request of the customer if 24 months or more have elapsed since the last complaint test of the meter in the same location, and for a charge of \$2 per inch of nominal size or fraction thereof, payable in advance, if less than 24 months have elapsed. Said amount shall be refunded if the test shows the meter to be over-registering by more than 2%. A report giving the results of such test shall be made to the customer and the complete, original test record shall be kept on file in the office of the utility. The test shall be made in the presence of the customer if he desires. (See also PSC 185.35, Adjustment of bills.)

History: Cr. Register, May 1972, No. 197, eff. 6-1-72.

PSC 185.78 Referee tests. Any customer may have an official test of his meter made by the commission upon request, accompanied by a deposit of a meter-test fee of \$44 per inch of nominal size or fraction thereof, and upon payment of meter transportation expense, if any. In such case, the meter test fee deposited by the customer will be refunded to him by the utility if the test shows the meter to have an average percent registration of more than 102 for a positive displacement meter or 103 for a compound meter.

History: Cr. Register, May 1972, No. 197, eff. 6-1-72.

PSC 185.79 Testing of metering installations having remote registers. (1) The remote register unit shall be tested each time the associated meter is tested.

(2) The test of these metering installations shall be sufficiently complete to demonstrate that the accuracy of the complete meter-register combination meets the accuracy requirements of s. PSC 185.65.

(3) Metering installation with pulse-driven remote register unit. The test of such installation shall include the following:

(a) The complete test of the metering unit at all prescribed test flows (using a substitute register if necessary).

(b) A test of the generator to assure that it sends out a pulse for the prescribed volume of water or number of disc rotations.

(c) A test of the wiring and remote register unit to assure that the pulses are properly received and recorded by the remote register. Where the reading of the remote register continues to agree with the reading of the register in the meter head this requirement shall be considered to be complied with.

History: Cr. Register, May 1972, No. 197, eff. 6-1-72.

PSC 185.795 Jumpering meter settings. Under certain abnormal conditions, a dangerous voltage may appear across the meter setting when the water line is electrically opened as by removal of the meter. Before a water meter is removed (or the interior piping leading to the

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service otherwise opened) an appropriate electrical jumper should be connected across the meter setting or proposed opening in the piping to maintain electrical continuity. The connection should be maintained until a meter is again set or the piping closed.

History: Cr. Register, May 1972, No. 197, eff. 6-1-72.

Part 8. Operating Requirements

PSC 185.81 Quality of water. (1) Every water public utility shall provide water of such quality as will comply with the requirements for drinking water as prescribed by the Wisconsin department of natural resources (chs. NR 102, 103, 104, 108, 111, and 112) and with those portions of the (U.S.) Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards—1962—pertaining to Part 3. Bacteriological Quality, Part 4. Physical Characteristics, Part 5. Chemical Characteristics, and Part 6. Radioactivity. These requirements are subject to change by action of the commission at such time as the water quality requirements of either of the above-named agencies are updated or otherwise changed.

Note: Entitled *Excerpts from the PHS Drinking Water Standards (PHS Publication 956)*, copies of those portions of the (U.S.) Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards—1962—pertaining to Part 3. Bacteriological Quality, Part 4. Physical Characteristics, Part 5. Chemical Characteristics, and Part 6. Radioactivity, are on file in the offices of the secretary of state, the revisor of statutes, and the public service commission, and may be obtained from the public service commission, Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53702.

(2) In addition, each water utility system shall be designed and operated so that the water supplied all customers shall be free from objectionable taste, color, odor, and sand or other sediment.

History: Cr. Register, May 1972, No. 197, eff. 6-1-72.

PSC 185.815 Adequacy of water supply. Each utility shall exercise reasonable diligence to furnish a continuous and adequate supply of water to its customers. (See also s. PSC 185.88.)

History: Cr. Register, May 1972, No. 197, eff. 6-1-72.

PSC 185.82 Pressure standards. (1) Under conditions of normal heavy system demand the residual pressure at the meter outlet shall not be less than 20 p.s.i.g. For typical residential customers, normal conditions of use shall mean a flow rate of not less than 12 gallons per minute. This standard assumes that the customer's portion of the service lateral is of normal, adequate design and in good condition. This standard will ordinarily require that the distribution main pressure at the corporation stop connection be at least 35 p.s.i.g. The utility should prescribe in its operating rules minimum specifications for the service lateral to assure that excessive pressure drop does not occur in the lateral because of its length or for other cause.

(2) The maximum pressure at the meter shall not exceed 125 p.s.i.g. For major additions to existing systems to the extent practicable, and for new systems, the maximum pressure at the meter shall not exceed 100 p.s.i.g.

(3) Each utility shall have at least one permanently installed pressure gauge on its system and shall own or have access to indicating and recording pressure gauges as may be needed to check pressure levels.
Register, December, 1982, No. 324