

(17) "Continuous" or "continuously" used to specify the type of sample for flow measurement, means the determination of daily flow at the frequency specified using methods of s. NR 218.05(1), (3)(a), or (4) appropriate to the type of waste flow involved.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1976, No. 246, eff. 7-1-76.

NR 218.05 Methods for measuring flow. (1) For process waste and for municipal waste at a treatment works, including any bypass, methods of flow measurement shall include continuous recording devices, preferably with integrating capabilities, and shall be one of the following:

(a) A magnetic flow meter installed in a section of pipe which is full at all rates of flow,

(b) A Parshall type flume installed in accordance with accepted design practices,

(c) A venturi meter,

(d) A sharp edged horizontal crest weir, either straight or with end contractions, installed in accordance with accepted design practices,

(e) A "V" notch weir installed in accordance with accepted design practices,

(f) Any other method approved by the department for any specific case in response to a written request for approval filed after the effective date of this chapter.

(2) For municipal wastes which are overflow or bypass flows from sewerage systems other than at a treatment works, reasonable estimates of rate of flow and duration are acceptable for short term discharges such as those caused by storm water. The department may require installation of a temporary flume or weir where the discharge is continual pending elimination by corrective construction.

(3) For noncontact cooling waters:

(a) Having a daily heat content above intake equal to or greater than one billion btu, flows are to be measured by;

1. Any of the methods specified in sub. (1),

2. Intake water meter readings where the intake, or a specific portion of it, is used for cooling,

3. Readings of a water meter on the discharge, or

4. Computation from the operating period of one or more calibrated pumps handling the flow;

(b) Having a daily heat content above intake of less than one billion btu, flows are to be measured by;

1. Any of the methods specified in par. (a), or

2. Calculations from the velocity and cross section of the discharge.

(4) Cooling water flows are to be measured using any of the methods specified in sub. (3) (a).

(5) Contaminated storm water flows may be estimated from the duration and head above the crest of an installed weir. Calibration of such weirs is not necessary.

(6) Storm water flows do not require flow measurement.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1976, No. 246, eff. 7-1-76.

NR 218.06 Calibration of flow measuring devices. (1) Devices used for measuring flows by the methods specified in s. NR 218.05(1) shall be calibrated and the calibration rechecked at least annually using one of the following methods:

(a) A method specified by the manufacturer of the device,

(b) Calculation of rate of flow from the dilution of chloride or other ion or substance added to the effluent stream at a fixed rate sufficiently ahead of the sampling point to insure complete mixing,

(c) Measuring the volume withdrawn from or introduced into a tank or container in a known period of time, or

(d) In any specific instance by any other method approved by the department in response to a written request for approval filed after the effective date of this chapter.

(2) Records of calibration data shall be retained for a three-year period, or for a longer period on specific request by the department.

(3) The department shall be advised within 30 days of any change in reported volumes resulting from recalibration whether or not associated with replacement or change of the measuring device.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1976, No. 246, eff. 7-1-76.

NR 218.07 Location of sampling points. The location of sampling points shall be as specified in an applicable permit or, in the absence of such specification, at a point that is representative of the discharge. In the case of process waste effluents samples shall be taken prior to or in the absence of any dilution with cooling or storm water. The department may require relocation of a sampling point if it determines that the existing location does not provide samples representative of the discharge.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1976, No. 246, eff. 7-1-76.

NR 218.08 Size of samples. The samples shall be large enough to allow for the required analysis for pollutant or toxic parameters, other than pH and temperature, using the methods of analysis specified in ch. NR 219, or an alternate method specified in an applicable permit.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1976, No. 246, eff. 7-1-76.

NR 218.09 Storage of samples. Methods for preserving samples in storage prior to analysis and the limits on such storage are set forth in ch. NR 219.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1976, No. 246, eff. 7-1-76; r. and recr. Register, June, 1986, No. 366, eff. 7-1-86.

NR 218.10 Frequency of sampling. Samples shall be taken at the frequencies specified in the WPDES permit authorizing discharge or as Register, June, 1986, No. 366

specified by the department where no permit has been issued or is required.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1976, No. 246, eff. 7-1-76.

NR 218.11 Method of sampling. The method of sampling shall be that specified in the WPDES permit, or by the department where no permit has been issued or is required, as defined in s. NR 218.04(11) through (15).

History: Cr. Register, June, 1976, No. 246, eff. 7-1-76.