

# CWFP ITA/PERF System

## EPA Category Descriptions

Learn about the Environmental Loans programs and find guidance at [dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html](http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html)

### CENTRALIZED WASTEWATER TREATMENT

**Secondary Treatment.** This category includes costs necessary to meet the minimum level of treatment that must be maintained by all treatment facilities, except those facilities granted waivers of secondary treatment for marine discharges under section 301(h) of the Clean Water Act. Secondary treatment typically requires a treatment level that produces an effluent quality of 30 mg/l of both 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and total suspended solids (secondary treatment levels required for some lagoon systems may be less stringent). In addition, the secondary treatment must remove 85 percent of BOD5 and total suspended solids from the influent wastewater.

**Advanced Treatment.** This category includes costs necessary to attain a level of treatment that is more stringent than secondary treatment or produce a significant reduction in nonconventional or toxic pollutants present in the wastewater treated by a facility. A facility is considered to have Advanced Wastewater Treatment if its permit includes one or more of the following: Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) less than 20mg/l; Nitrogen Removal; Phosphorous Removal; Ammonia Removal; Metal Removal; Synthetic Organic Removal.

**Infiltration/Inflow Correction.** This category includes costs for correction of sewer system infiltration/inflow problems. Infiltration includes controlling the penetration of water into a sanitary or combined sewer system from the ground through defective pipes or manholes. Inflow includes controlling the penetration of water into the system from drains, storm sewers, and other improper entries.

**Sewer System Rehabilitation.** This category includes costs for the maintenance, reinforcement, or reconstruction of structurally deteriorating sanitary or combined sewers. The corrective actions must be necessary to maintain the structural integrity of the system.

**New Collector Sewers.** This category includes costs of new pipes used to collect and carry wastewater from a sanitary or industrial wastewater source to an interceptor sewer that will convey the wastewater to a treatment facility.

**New Interceptors.** This category includes costs for constructing new interceptor sewers and pumping stations to convey wastewater from collection sewer systems to a treatment facility or to another interceptor sewer. This category includes costs for relief sewers.

**CSO Correction.** This category includes measures used to achieve water quality objectives by preventing or controlling periodic discharges of a mixture of storm water and untreated wastewater (combined sewer overflows) that occur when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded during a wet weather event. This category does not include costs for overflow control allocated to flood control or drainage improvement, or treatment or control of storm water in separate storm and drainage systems.

### STORMWATER

**Gray Infrastructure.** This category includes costs associated with the planning, design, and construction of conveying stormwater via pipes, inlets, roadside ditches, and other similar mechanisms. This category also includes the costs of activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of treating stormwater with wet ponds, dry ponds, manufactured devices, and other similar means.

**Green Infrastructure.** This category includes costs associated with the planning, design, and construction of low impact development and green infrastructure, such as bioretention, constructed wetlands, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, cisterns, rain barrels, vegetated swales, restoration of riparian buffers and flood plains, etc.

## ENERGY CONSERVATION

**Energy Efficiency.** This category includes the costs associated with the use of improved technologies and practices that result in reduced energy consumption of water quality projects. Energy efficient equipment and components can cover such things as lighting, HVAC, process equipment, and electronic systems.

**Renewable Energy.** This category includes the costs associated with the production of renewable energy. Examples include wind and solar, methane capture and energy conversion equipment, biosolids drying/dewatering and energy conversion equipment, co-digestion, combined heat and power (CHP) systems, hydroelectric systems that harness wastewater flows to, from, or within a treatment works.

## WATER CONSERVATION

**Water Efficiency.** This category includes the costs associated with projects that reduce the demand for POTW capacity through reduced water consumption. Examples include water meters, plumbing fixture retrofits or replacement, water efficient appliances, water efficient irrigation equipment (e.g., moisture and rain sensing equipment), and education programs.

**Water Reuse.** This category includes the costs associated with the treatment and conveyance of treated wastewater that is being reused (recycled water), including associated rehabilitation/replacement needs. Examples include distribution lines and equipment for application of effluent. The costs associated with additional unit processes to increase the level of treatment to potable or less than potable but greater than that normally associated with surface discharge needs are reported as Advanced Treatment.

## OTHER

**Pilot Project:** Water quality trading, adaptive management, and other non-traditional projects.

