

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS

Chapter

50. SEWER USE

51. UTILITY SERVICES REGULATIONS

52. CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

Editor's Note:

Please refer to Title XVII: Village Regulations for local material on similar topics.

CHAPTER 50: SEWER USE

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§ 50.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND or **B.O.D.** The quantity of oxygen utilized in biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures in five days at 20 degrees C., expressed in milligrams per liter.

BUILDING DRAIN. That part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer or other approved point of discharge, beginning five feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

BUILDING SEWER. The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

EFFLUENT CRITERIA. Defined in any applicable NPDES permit.

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

GARBAGE. Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance discharged, permitted to flow, or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing, commercial, or business establishment or process or from the development, recovery, or processing of any natural resource as distinct from sanitary sewage.

MILLIGRAMS PER LITER. A unit of the concentration of water or wastewater constituent. It is 0.001 g of the constituent in 1,000 ml of water. It has replaced the unit formerly used commonly, parts per million, to which it is approximately equivalent, in reporting the results of water and wastewater analysis.

NATURAL OUTLET. Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface water or groundwater.

pH. The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration expressed by one of the procedures outlined in "Standard Methods."

P.P.M. Parts per million by weight.

PERSON. Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, governmental agency, or other entity.

POPULATION EQUIVALENT. A term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other waste on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is 100 gallons of sewage per day containing .17 pounds of *B.O.D.* or .22 pounds of suspended solids.

PRETREATMENT. The treatment of wastewaters from sources before introduction into the sewerage works.

PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE. The wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER. A sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the Village. It shall also include sewers within or outside the Village boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the Village sewers, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with Village funds.

SANITARY SEWER. A sewer that conveys sewage or industrial wastes or a combination of both, and into which stormwaters, surface waters, and groundwaters or unpolluted industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.

SEWAGE. Used interchangeably with **WASTEWATER.**

SEWER. A pipe or conduit for conveying sewage or any other waste liquids, including stormwater, surface water, and groundwater drainage.

SEWERAGE WORKS. The system of sewers and appurtenances for the collection, transportation, pumping, and treatment of wastewater and discharge of effluent.

SLUG. Any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes more than five times the average 24-hour concentration of flows during normal operation.

STANDARD METHODS. The examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation.

STORM SEWER. A sewer that carries stormwater, surface water, and groundwater drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water.

STORMWATER RUNOFF. That portion of the precipitation that is drained into the sewers.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage, or industrial waste, and which are removable by a laboratory filtration device. Quantitative determination of suspended solids shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods."

UNPOLLUTED WATER. Water of quality equal to 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.

WASTEWATER. The spent water of a community. From this standpoint, 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.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES. Synonymous with **SEWERAGE WORKS**.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS. An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with **WASTE TREATMENT PLANT** or **WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT** or **POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT**.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. Defined in the Water Pollution Regulations of Illinois.

WATERCOURSE. A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

§ 50.02 CONNECTION TO SEWER SYSTEM REQUIRED.

The owners of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the Village and abutting on any street, alley, easement, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located any public sanitary sewer of the Village are hereby required, each at his expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within 90 days after date of official notice to do so.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.03 PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS.

(A) *Connection to private disposal system.* Where a public sanitary sewer is not available, and a variance from the construction of a sanitary sewer has been granted by the Board of Trustees, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this chapter.

(B) *Permit required; fee.* Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Board of Trustees. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the Superintendent, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the Superintendent. A permit and inspection fee of \$50 shall be paid to the Village at the time the application is filed.

(C) *Inspection of work.* A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. He shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the Superintendent when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered.

(D) *Compliance with state regulations.* The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private I sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act and Code (ILCS Ch. 225, Act 225, §§ 1 et seq.) and with the state Environmental Protection Act (ILCS Ch. 415, Act 5, §§ 1 et seq.), and the ordinances of the county. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

(E) *Abandonment of private system.* At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system as provided in § 50.02, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this chapter, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

(F) *Sanitary maintenance.* The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, and at no expense to the Village.

(G) *Additional requirements.* No statement contained in this chapter shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the county in which said system is to be constructed.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.04 BUILDING SEWERS.

(A) *Classes of permit; application; fees.* There shall be two classes of building sewer permits: one for residential and commercial service, and one for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a form furnished by the Village. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Utility Superintendent. Connection and inspection fees as established by Title XVII of this code shall be paid to the Village at the time the application is filed. All nonresidential applicants shall, as a condition of permit authorization, provide information describing its wastewater constituents, characteristics, and type of activity.

(B) *Condition for issuance.* A building sewer permit will only be issued and a sewer connection shall only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that the downstream sewerage facilities, including sewers, pump stations, and wastewater treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load.

(C) *Costs borne by owner.* All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the Village from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

(D) *Separate sewer for each building.* A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building.

(E) *Old building sewers.* Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Village, to meet all requirements of this chapter.

(F) *Construction specifications.* The size, slope, alignment, and materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the Village. In the absence of code provisions or in application thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials, Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No.9, and Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois, 1973 Edition, shall apply, three copies of each being on file in the office of the Village Clerk, and which are hereby adopted by reference.

(G) *Elevation.* Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to

permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by a means which is approved in accordance with this chapter, and discharged to the building sewer.

(H) *Roof downspouts prohibited.* No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

(I) *Connection to public sewer.* The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes, other applicable rules and regulations of the Village, and the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials, Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No.9, and Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Village before installation.

(J) *Inspection.* The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Village when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Village or its representative.

(K) *Excavations.* All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Village.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.05 STREET EXCAVATIONS.

No person shall dig, excavate, or cause to be dug or excavated within, through, or under any street, alley, sidewalk, or public highways within the Village for any purpose under this chapter, without first obtaining a permit in accordance with Chapter 97 of this code.

Penalty, see § 50. 99

§ 50.06 DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE, POLLUTED WATERS.

It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Village, or in any are under the jurisdiction of the Village, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.07 PRIVIES, SEPTIC TANKS PROHIBITED.

Except as herein provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.08 STORMWATER DISCHARGES.

(A) *Stormwater discharged to sanitary sewer prohibited.* No person shall discharge, or allow to be discharged, any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer. Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the Village. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the Village, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

(B) *Stormwater system.* It shall be unlawful for any person to connect or cause to be connected with the stormwater drain system of the Village, any drain carrying or designed to carry any toilet, sink, basement, septic tank, cesspool, industrial waste, or any fixture or other device discharging polluting substances, or to cause or permit to be discharged into the stormwater system of the Village, any sanitary sewage, industrial waste, or any other polluting substance.
Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.09 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES.

No person shall discharge or allow to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

(A) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.

(B) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.

(C) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewerage works.

(D) 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 sewerage works such as, but not limited to ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, or milk containers, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.10 HARMFUL WASTES.

(A) No person shall discharge or allow to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if the Utility Superintendent, after consultation with the Village Engineer, shall determine that such wastes are harmful to either the sewers, wastewater treatment process, or equipment of the sewerage works; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In making such determination as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Superintendent shall give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the wastewater treatment process, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the wastewater treatment plant, and maximum limits established by regulatory agencies. Any such determination may be appealed to the Board of Trustees by any person affected by such determination. The decision of the Board on such appeal shall be final.

(B) The substances prohibited are:

(1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees F. (65 degrees C.).

(2) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous materials or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 degrees and 150 degrees F. (0 degrees and 65 degrees C.).

(3) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.11 DECLARATION OF NUISANCE; REMEDIES.

(A) If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in this chapter, which are in violation of the standards for pretreatment set forth in the *General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution*, 40 CFR 403, and any amendments thereto, or in violation of any federal or state standards for pretreatment, and which may have a deleterious effect upon the sewerage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Village may:

(1) Reject the wastes;

(2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;

(3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or

(4) Require payment to cover the added costs of handling and treating such wastes under the provisions of this chapter.

(B) If the Village permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Village and shall be subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.

§ 50.12 REQUIRED TREATMENT AND CONTROL FACILITIES.

(A) *Grease, or/and sand interceptors.* Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Village and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(B) *Preliminary treatment facilities.* Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(C) *Control manhole.* Each industry shall be required to install a control manhole and, when required by the Village, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Village. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times. Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.13 TESTS, ANALYSES OF WASTES.

(A) The owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall provide laboratory measurements, tests, and analyses of waters and wastes to illustrate compliance with this chapter and any special conditions for discharge established by the Village or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge. The number, type, and frequency of laboratory analyses to be performed by the owner shall be as stipulated by the Village, but no less than once per year the industry must supply a complete analysis of the constituents of the wastewater discharge to assure that compliance with the federal, state, and local standards are being met. The owner shall report the results of measurements and laboratory analyses to the Village at such times and in such manner as prescribed by the Village. The owner shall bear the expense of all measurements, analyses, and reporting required by the Village. At such times as deemed necessary, the Village reserves the right to take measurements and samples for analysis by an outside laboratory service.

(B) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. The particular analyses involved will determine whether a 24-hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, B.O.D. and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.14 SPECIAL AGREEMENTS.

No statement contained in this chapter shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Village and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Village for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern, provided such payments are in accordance with federal and state guidelines for user charge systems and industrial cost recovery systems.

§ 50.15 WASTEWATER SERVICE OUTSIDE VILLAGE LIMITS.

(A) *Existing buildings with private wastewater disposal systems, either separate or part of a subdivision.*

(1) Where requested by the property owners, the Village may, in its discretion, permit connections of existing houses or other structures on a contractual basis. The construction of house service lines, connections, wastewater collection systems for subdivisions, and extensions needed to reach the Village's lines will be at the expense of the individual properties to be served. Annexation may be required by the Village as a condition of service, dependent upon location of the property, its need for Village service, and the ability of the Village to provide such service. Extension approval shall be by the adoption of an ordinance which will approve a utility agreement with the Village.

(2) The utility agreement with the Village shall provide that all construction of service lines, connections, and wastewater collection systems shall be in accordance with ordinances of the Village and shall further be subject to all fees and charges provided by ordinance unless the same shall have been waived by the Village under a prior written agreement with the Village.

(B) *New buildings, either separate or part of a new subdivision.*

(1) This section covers sanitary sewer service connections requested for individual buildings which are constructed after the effective date of this policy or structures which are a

part of a subdivision which is planned subsequent to the adoption of this section. Service may, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, be provided on a contractual basis after written request for service subject to the following conditions:

(a) The owner must agree to annex immediately to the Village if the property to be served is contiguous to the Village limits, or if not contiguous, to annex to the Village upon becoming contiguous.

(b) The owner must agree to conform to Village building codes, subdivision control requirements, and sewer use ordinances in those cases where Village requirements are more stringent than those of the county, as a condition of any annexation agreement, and shall also agree to pay the normal Village fees and charges for the enforcement of same.

(2) The above requirements shall also be provided for in a contractual agreement and shall be binding upon future as well as present owners.

(C) *Connection fees, tap-on charges, service charges, and inspections.* Current fee and charge schedules are provided by ordinance. The connection fee is intended to cover the investment which must be made by the water and wastewater utility, or which has previously been made by the utility, for providing basic supply, treatment, collection, transmission, and/or distribution needs. The tap-on charge is intended to recover the out-of-pocket expense involved in making the actual service connections. These charges are subject to review from time to time based on changing costs. Service charges are the periodic charges currently rendered quarterly, which cover operation and maintenance costs and other capital investment costs not covered by the connection fee, including, but not limited to, bond financing and reserve fund requirements.

§ 50.16 DAMAGING SEWERAGE WORKS.

No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewerage works.

Penalty, see § 50.99

§ 50.17 RIGHT OF ENTRY; INSPECTION.

The Utility Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the Village, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The Utility Superintendent or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterway or facilities for waste treatment.

§ 50.18 NONLIABILITY FOR DAMAGES.

While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in § 50.17, the Utility Superintendent or duly authorized employees of the Village shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company. The company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the Village employees and the Village shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by Village employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in this chapter.

§ 50.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any provision of this chapter, unless otherwise provided, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$750 for each offense, and every day that such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. .

(B) In addition to the penalties set forth in division (A), any person who shall damage any portion or component of the sewerage works of the Village by violating any provision of this chapter, or otherwise, shall be civilly liable to the Village for such damage.