

CHAPTER 24: WATER, SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

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ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL**§ 24-1 WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM COMMITTEE.**

A committee on the combined waterworks and sewerage system shall be appointed by the Mayor, and shall make such rules and regulations governing the management of the combined system and the conduct of the employees of the system as shall not be inconsistent with this code, subject to the approval of the City Council.

(1993 Code, § 24-1) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 97-09, passed 9-16-1997; Ord. 99-27, passed 5-18-1999)

§ 24-2 COMBINED SYSTEM.

The waterworks system and the sewerage system of the city shall be maintained and operated together as a combined waterworks and sewerage system.
(1993 Code, § 24-2) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-81)

§§ 24-2.1—24-2.10 RESERVED.

(1993 Code, §§ 24-2.1—24-2.10)

ARTICLE II. OFFICERS

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

§§ 24-2.11—24-2.20 RESERVED.

(1993 Code, §§ 24-2.11—24-2.20)

DIVISION 2. WATER AND SEWER SUPERINTENDENT

§ 24-3 OFFICE CREATED.

(A) There is hereby created the Office Water and Sewer Superintendent.

(B) The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall have the general management and control of the combined system, subject to the supervision of the Committee on the system.

(C) The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and shall hold office at the will and pleasure of the City Council.
(1993 Code, § 24-3) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-4 APPOINTMENT.

At the first meeting of the fiscal year, the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, shall appoint a Water and Sewer Superintendent.
(1993 Code, § 24-4) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-5 RECORD OF CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION OF WATER MAINS AND THE LIKE.

The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall record, in a book furnished by the city:

(A) A complete record in chronological order of all extensions and constructions of water mains, service pipes and sewers;

(B) The location and date of each tapping thereof;

(C) The location of hydrants and stopcocks; and

(D) The dates of construction thereof.

(1993 Code, § 24-5) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-6 RESERVED.

(1993 Code, § 24-6)

§ 24-7 INSPECTION; COMPLIANCE WITH CITY ORDINANCES.

The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall inspect and oversee all attachments and connections made to the water pipes or mains of the city, all sewer pipes and all construction and alterations thereon. It shall be his or her duty to require all such work and plumbing to be done in accordance and compliance with the ordinances of the city and the state laws.

(1993 Code, § 24-7) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-8 TO TURN ON ALL SERVICE PIPES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The Water and Sewer Superintendent, or his or her designated representative, shall turn on all service pipes leading to private property.

(1993 Code, § 24-8) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-28, passed 10-1-1991)

§ 24-9 TO TURN OFF SERVICE PIPES WHERE ORDINANCES NOT COMPLIED WITH.

The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall shut off all service pipes leading to private property in cases where the city ordinances relative to water, plumbing and sewers have not been complied with or have been violated.

(1993 Code, § 24-9) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-10 UNNECESSARY OR UNREASONABLE WASTE OF WATER.

If there shall be any unnecessary or unreasonable waste of any water in any building or premises attached to the city water system, the Water and Sewer Superintendent shall notify the owner or occupant of the premises to remedy the situation immediately. If such waste is not stopped, the Water and Sewer Superintendent shall have the right to shut off the water supply to such premises until the situation is corrected.

(1993 Code, § 24-10) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-11 MAINTENANCE OF WATERWORKS MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

It shall be the duty of the Water and Sewer Superintendent to preserve and protect in proper condition the building and machinery of the city waterworks system.

(1993 Code, § 24-11) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-12 INVENTORY.

The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall make and deliver to the City Clerk, within ten days after taking his or her position, a complete inventory of all machinery, tools, supplies and equipment and other city property that may come into his or her hands.

(1993 Code, § 24-12) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-13 EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY.

The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall keep an ample supply of water in the city tank for all emergencies.

(1993 Code, § 24-13) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-14 TO RECORD FACTS AS REQUIRED.

The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall record and preserve any facts, in addition to those facts required to be recorded by this division, which the Committee on Water and Sewers of the City Council shall require to be recorded.

(1993 Code, § 24-14) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 97-09, passed 9-16-1997; Ord. 99-27, passed 5-18-1999)

**DIVISION 3. COLLECTOR OF CHARGES OF THE COMBINED
WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM**

§ 24-15 OFFICE CREATED.

(A) There is hereby created the Office of Collector of Charges of the Combined Waterworks and Sewerage System.

(B) The Collector shall have the general management and control of the Collection Department, subject to the supervision of the Committee on the Combined System.
(1993 Code, § 24-15) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-16 APPOINTMENT.

At the first meeting of the fiscal year, the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, shall appoint a Collector of Water and Sewerage Charges for the Combined System.
(1993 Code, § 24-16) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-17 TERM.

The Collector of Water and Sewer Charges shall hold office at the will and pleasure of the City Council.
(1993 Code, § 24-17) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-18 BOND.

Before beginning the duties of his or her office, the Collector of Water and Sewer Charges shall execute a bond in such minimum amount as shall be prescribed by statute, or the amount otherwise expressly fixed by the City Council.
(1993 Code, § 24-18) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-19 COMPENSATION.

The Collector of Water and Sewer Charges shall be paid the amount fixed from time to time by the City Council, in semi-monthly payments.
(1993 Code, § 24-19) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991)

§ 24-20 CONSUMER RECORDS.

The Collector of Water and Sewer Charges shall keep a record in a book furnished by the city of all water used by each consumer.

(1993 Code, § 24-20) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-21 COLLECTION, REPORT.

(A) The Collector of Water and Sewer Charges shall record all water and sewer charges due each month of the year, collect the same promptly each month and promptly pay into the city treasury all moneys so collected.

(B) The Collector of Water and Sewer Charges shall make a report of his or her collections and of the water and sewer charges unpaid each month to the Council.

(1993 Code, § 24-21) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991)

§ 24-22 RECORDS; CITY PROPERTY.

The records of the Collector of Water and Sewer Charges shall be the property of the city. The Collector of Water and Sewer Charges shall deliver such records to his or her successor upon the expiration of his or her service as Collector.

(1993 Code, § 24-22) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991)

§ 24-22.1 CONSUMER, CONNECTION RECORD TO BE KEPT.

The Collector of Charges of the Combined Waterworks and Sewerage System shall record, in a book furnished by the city, a complete record of the names and premises of any persons liable for the water and sewerage charge or the cost of a water connection.

(1993 Code, § 24-22.1) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-30, passed 10-1-1991)

§§ 24-22.2—24-22.10 RESERVED.

(1993 Code, § 24-22.2—24.22.10)

ARTICLE III. RATES, CHARGES, CONNECTIONS AND TAP-ONS**DIVISION 1. GENERALLY****§§ 24-22.11—24-22.20 RESERVED.**

(1993 Code, §§ 24-22.11—24-22.20)

DIVISION 2. CONNECTIONS AND TAP-ONS**§ 24-23 APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.**

(A) No person shall make any connection to the water mains or sewer mains of the combined system of the city, except upon written application to the combined city waterworks and sewerage system and the issuance by such system of a permit in accordance with the provisions of this division.

(B) Each application shall state the name of the applicant, the permit desired, the location to be used and the fee to be paid; the size of the service desired and date service is desired and each application shall contain such additional information as may be needed for the proper guidance of the Water and Sewer Superintendent of the combined system in the issuance of the permit.

(1993 Code, § 24-23) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-24 ISSUANCE OF PERMIT—WATERWORKS TAP-ON.

(A) Upon receipt of an application as provided in § 24-23 of this chapter, a permit may be issued by the combined city waterworks and sewerage system for the installation of water service or a connection and tap-on in accordance with this article; provided that, no permit, shall be issued to any applicant while in default for non-payment of any past due amount owing to the combined system or any supply, service or installation theretofore rendered or made.

(B) The fee schedule shall be set by resolution of the City Council after first seeking a recommendation of the same from the Committee on the Combined Waterworks and Sewerage System. (1993 Code, § 24-24) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 93-27, passed 11-16-1993; Ord. 2001-18, passed 9-4-2001; Ord. 2014-13, passed 8-19-2014)

§ 24-24A SAME—SEWER SYSTEM TAP-ON.

Upon receipt of an application as provided in § 24-23 of this chapter, and the sum for a charge for connection (tap-on) into the sewer system of the city (within and outside of the city limits) shall be set periodically by resolution of the City Council after first seeking a recommendation of the same from the Committee on the Combined Waterworks and Sewerage System. A permit may be issued by the combined city waterworks and sewerage system for the installation of sewer service or a connection and tap-on in accordance with this article; provided that, no permit shall be issued to any applicant while in default for non-payment of any past due amount owing to the combined system or any supply, service or installation theretofore rendered or made.

(1993 Code, § 24-24) (Ord. 93-27, passed 11-16-1993; Ord. 2014-13, passed 8-19-2014)

§ 24-25 NON-ISSUANCE OF PERMIT.

No permit shall be issued under this division unless the proposed service, connection or tap-on are found to be in accordance with this article, rules and regulations adopted thereunder and any amendments thereto.

(1993 Code, § 24-25) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-26 INSPECTION.

The city may inspect the physical tap-on to either its water or sewer system.

(1993 Code, § 24-26) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 93-27, passed 11-16-1993)

§ 24-27 UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITY.

No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with an opening into, alter or disturb any public water or sewer main or appurtenance without first obtaining a permit as provided in § 24-23 of this chapter.

(1993 Code, § 24-27) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-28 SEWER PERMITS.

(A) There shall be five types of building sewer permits:

- (1) For single-family residential dwelling units and commercial service;
- (2) For multi-family residential dwelling units;
- (3) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes;

- (4) For the institutional class of users; and
- (5) For service to the governmental class of users.

(B) In any case, the owner or his or her agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the city. The permit applications shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the city.

(C) Any industry, as a condition of permit authorization, must provide information describing its wastewater constituents, characteristics and type of activity. 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.
(1993 Code, § 24-28) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

DIVISION 3. RATES AND CHARGES

§ 24-29 PURPOSE OF CHARGES.

A reasonable charge shall be made to the users of the combined water and sewer system. Such charges or rates shall be levied for the purpose of paying the cost of operation, maintenance, depreciation and the principal and interest on any revenue bonds that may be issued by the city for refunding existing indebtedness to be paid from water revenues, and revenue bonds that may be issued by the city for the purposes of extending or improving the combined water and sewer system.
(1993 Code, § 24-29) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-30 WATER SERVICE CHARGE.

A service charge in the amount of \$6.30 per month shall be charged for the services and maintenance of the customer's water account with respect to the delivery of service to property located within the city limits.
(1993 Code, § 24-30) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 85-12-1, passed 12-17-1985; Ord. 2001-18, passed 9-4-2001)

§ 24-31 WATER RATE.

(A) The rate to be charged for water furnished to property within the city limits shall be \$4.90 per 1,000 metered gallons of water, per month.

(B) A charge of \$0.25 per 45 gallons shall be levied for plant sales of water, which shall be payable to the Water and Sewer Superintendent upon delivery of water into a tank or other vessel at the water plant.

(1993 Code, § 24-31) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 85-12-1, passed 12-17-85; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991; Ord. 91-31, passed 10-1-1991; Ord. 2001-18, passed 9-4-2001)

§ 24-31A WATER RATE AND SEWER RATE ADJUSTMENT.

(A) The rates provided in §§ 24-31 and 24-36(B) and (C) of this chapter shall be effective until adjusted in accordance with this section. Unless otherwise provided by ordinance, the rates set forth in §§ 24-31 and 24-36(B) and (C) of this chapter shall increase at the rate of 2% per annum, to become effective September 1 in each calendar year starting in 2006.

(B) (1) The adequacy of the water and sewer rate shall be reviewed not less often than annually. The certified public accountants for the city shall issue an annual audit report, which engineers for the city will use to update the water and sewer rate study.

(2) The water and sewer rates shall be revised periodically to reflect changes in debt service and capital improvement costs and/or operation, maintenance and replacement costs.

(3) These latter costs shall include, but are not limited to, expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories or appurtenances which are necessary during the useful life of the combined waterworks and sewage system to maintain the capacity and performance for which such system was designed and constructed.

(1993 Code, § 24-31A) (Ord. 2001-18, passed 9-4-2001; Ord. 2003-04, passed 4-1-2003; Ord. 2003-06, passed 6-10-2003; Ord. 2006-05, passed 5-16-2006)

§ 24-32 DEPOSIT FOR WATER SERVICE.

Each tenant or lessee of premises to be supplied with water by the city shall, on applying for city water service, pay to the Collector of water and sewer, a deposit in the amount of \$150.

(A) Effective 9-1-2014, no account that has a deposit shall be allowed to have his, her or their monthly bill exceed the deposit amount. Failure to reconcile the account within 48 hours of notice will result in the shutting off of water service and a reconnect fee for turning the service back on.

(B) Effective 9-1-2014, any water service customer (to include the property owner) that becomes delinquent in payments to the city for water that requires the city to shut off service will be required to post a deposit of \$150 before service will be reconnected.

(1993 Code, § 24-32) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 85-12-1, passed 12-17-1985; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991; Ord. 95-21, passed 11-7-1995; Ord. 2014-13, passed 8-19-2014)

§ 24-32A RETURNED CHECK CHARGE.

A \$35 service charge will be imposed for each returned check.
(1993 Code, § 24-32A) (Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991; Ord. 2014-13, passed 8-19-2004)

§ 24-33 WATER DEPOSIT FORFEITED, RETURNED.

The deposit required by § 24-32 of this chapter shall be forfeited where the water charge is not paid. In case the user discontinues such water service with his or her account paid in full, such deposit shall be refunded.
(1993 Code, § 24-33) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991)

§ 24-34 BASIS FOR WASTEWATER CHARGES.

The wastewater charge for the use of and for service supplied by the wastewater facilities of the city shall consist of a basic user charge for operation and maintenance plus replacement, a service charge and a surcharge, if applicable.

(A) *Service charge.* The service charge shall not be less than that computed by dividing the annual costs of city administrative expenses by the total number of users. Through further divisions, the monthly and quarterly minimum required service charges can be computed.

(B) *Basic charge.* The basic user charge shall be based on water usage as recorded by water meters and/or sewage meters for wastes having the following normal concentrations: a five-day, 20°C biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 200 mg/l; and a suspended solids (SS) content of 250 mg/l. It shall consist of operation and maintenance costs, plus replacement, and shall be not less than that computed as follows:

(1) Estimate the projected annual revenue required to operate and maintain the wastewater facilities, including minimum required depreciation account deposits for the year, for all works categories;

(2) Proportion the estimated costs to wastewater facility categories by volume, suspended solids and BOD, if possible;

(3) Estimate wastewater volume, pounds of SS and pounds of BOD to be treated;

(4) Proportion the estimated costs to non-industrial and industrial users by volume, suspended solids and BOD;

(5) Compute costs per 1,000 gallons for normal sewage strength; and

(6) Compute surcharge costs per 1,000 gallons per mg/l in excess of normal sewage strength for BOD and SS.

(C) *Surcharge.* A surcharge will be levied to all users whose waters exceed the normal concentrations for BOD (200 mg/l) and SS (250 mg/l). The surcharge will be based on water usage as recorded by water meters and/or sewage meters for all wastes which exceed the 200 mg/l and 250 mg/l concentration for BOD and SS respectively. Section 24-36 of this chapter specifies the procedure to compute a surcharge.

(D) *Review.* The adequacy of the wastewater charges shall be reviewed annually by certified public accountants for the city in their annual audit report. The wastewater charges shall be revised periodically to reflect any changes in debt service or a change in operation and maintenance costs, including replacement costs.

(1993 Code, § 24-34) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-35 MEASUREMENT OF FLOW.

The volume of flow used for computing basic user charges and surcharges shall be the metered water consumption read to the lowest even increments of 100 gallons.

(A) If the person discharging wastes into the public sewers procures any part, or all, of his or her water from sources other than the public waterworks system, all or a part of which is discharged into the public sewers, the person shall install and maintain, at his or her expense, water meters of a type approved by the city for the purpose of determining the volume of water obtained from these other sources.

(B) Devices for measuring the volume of waste discharged may be required by the city if these volumes cannot otherwise be determined from the metered water consumption records.

(C) Metering devices for determining the volume of waste shall be installed, owned and maintained by the person. Following approval and installation, such meters may not be removed, unless service is cancelled, without the consent of the city.

(1993 Code, § 24-35) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-36 AMOUNT OF SEWER CHARGES; WATER AND SEWER OUTSIDE CITY.

(A) *Sewer service charge.* A service charge in the amount of \$6.30 per month, for the service and maintenance of the customer's sewer account with the city, is hereby established.

(B) *Basic user rate.* There is hereby established a minimum user charge and a basic user rate for the use of and for service supplied by the wastewater facilities of the city as follows:

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(1) A minimum user charge of \$2.45 per month shall be applied to all users whose water consumption does not exceed 1,000 gallons per month, as applicable;

(2) A basic user rate of \$2.45 per 1,000 gallons shall be applied to all users for water consumption in excess of 1,000 gallons per month, as applicable;

(3) The basic user rate, as established in subsection (B)(2) above, shall not be applied to a user's consumption of water for purposes of filling a swimming pool; and

(4) The basic user rate, as established in subsection (B)(2) above, shall not be applied to a user's consumption of water as a result of a leak.

(C) *Surcharge rate.* The rates of surcharges for BOD and SS shall be as follows:

(1) For BOD, a surcharge rate of \$0.0058 per mg/l per 1,000 gallons shall be applied for waste strength in excess of 200 mg/l; and

(2) For SS, a surcharge rate of \$0.0037 per mg/l per 1,000 gallons shall be applied for waste strength in excess of 250 mg/l.

(D) *Computation of surcharge.* The concentration of wastes used for computing surcharges shall be established by waste sampling. Waste sampling shall be performed as often as may be deemed necessary by the city and shall be binding as a basis for surcharges. The surcharge shall be the sum computed as follows:

(1) For BOD, multiply the surcharge rate by the strength of the waste in excess of 200 mg/l, and further multiply this product by the total flow discharged per 1,000 gallons; plus

(2) For SS, multiply the surcharge rate by the strength of the waste in excess of 250 mg/l, and further multiply this product by the total flow discharged per 1,000 gallons.

(E) *Computation of wastewater charge.* The wastewater charge shall be computed by the following formula:

$$W = SC + M + (V_u - X) UR + S$$

Where:

W = Amount of wastewater charge per billing period;

SC = Service charge (subsection (A) above);

M = Minimum user charge for operation, maintenance and replacement (subsection (B)(1) above);

Vu = Wastewater volume for the billing period;

X = Allowable consumption in gallons for the minimum user charge (subsection (B)(1) above);

UR = Basic user rate for operation, maintenance and replacement (subsection (B)(2) above);

S = Amount of surcharge (subsections (C) and (D) above).

(F) *Water and sewer service outside the city.* The water and sewer rates for all property outside the city limits shall be the subject of contract. All existing contracts for water or sewer use, or both, based upon a percentage of the city residential rate, are hereby confirmed. All future water service, by or on non-residential property, which shall be the subject of contract, shall be contracted for by the city at not less than one and one-fourth times the rate established for city residents. All future sewer service, by or on non-residential property, which shall be the subject of contract, shall be contracted for by the city at not less than the general rate established for city residents.

(1993 Code, § 24-36) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 85-12-1, passed 12-17-1985; Ord. 94-12, passed 9-6-1994; Ord. 2006-05, passed 5-16-2006)

§ 24-37 BILLING AND DUE DATES, CHARGES PAID TO COLLECTOR.

(A) All charges for water use and sewer service shall be billed on the last work day of the month following the meter reading, and shall be due and payable by the end of the fifteenth day of the month following such reading; provided, however, if the fifteenth day of the month following such meter reading and charge falls on a weekend, state or federal holiday, the charge shall be due and payable by the end of the first business day following said holiday or weekend.

(B) All charges for water use and sewer service shall be paid to the Collector of the Combined Water/Sewer System or a bonded designated representative of the Collector.

(1993 Code, § 24-37) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-31, passed 10-1-1991; Ord. 95-21, passed 11-7-1995; Ord. 97-03, passed 4-15-1997; Ord. 97-04, passed 6-6-1997)

§ 24-38 LATE PENALTY CHARGE.

(A) For failure to pay any water or sewer charge when due in accordance with a statement rendered for any account, a 10% penalty charge shall be added to the amount owed on such account. A delinquency report will be run on the sixteenth day of every month after the daily deposit has been made, but not earlier than 12:00 noon; provided that, if the original due date falls on a weekend, state or federal holiday, the delinquency report will be run on the second business day thereafter.

(B) Bills rendered on closed accounts for water or sewer service will not be subject to penalty charges.

(1993 Code, § 24-38) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991; Ord. 95-21, passed 11-7-1995)

§ 24-39 CONSUMER RECORDS.

(A) City employees authorized to read water meters shall record the amount of water used by each consumer of city water every month.

(B) Such record shall be delivered to the Collector of water and sewer charges.
(1993 Code, § 24-39) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-39A ACCESS TO RECORDS.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (“IEPA”) or its authorized representatives shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the city which are applicable to the city system of user charges for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts and transcriptions thereof to insure compliance with the terms of the loan agreement associated with IEPA loan project number L171533 and L172409.

(1993 Code, § 24-39A) (Ord. 2003-04, passed 4-1-2003; Ord. 2003-06, passed 6-10-2003)

**§ 24-40 DISCONNECTION OF WATER SERVICE FOR DELINQUENCY;
REINSTATEMENT OF SERVICE.**

(A) With good cause shown, the Water Collector may use discretion to:

(1) Allow a payment schedule of not more than three months for a customer once within any one calendar year if the customer contacts the Collector and makes payment arrangements on or before the fifteenth day of the month in which said water bill is due; and

(2) Waive a shut off for customers whose accounts have a balance under \$10. The Water Collector must advise the Water and Sewer Superintendent and the Chairperson of the Committee on Water and Sewer of such decisions at the time the Collector submits the shut-off list for that month.

(B) (1) Should a customer wish to appeal the correctness or amount of his or her water bill, he or she must do so in writing to the Water Collector on or before the tenth day of the month said water bill is due, stating the reasons for the appeal.

(2) The Collector will notify the Chairperson of the Committee on Water and Sewer and the Water and Sewer Superintendent of said appeal within one working day.

(3) The Committee on Water and Sewer will meet as soon as possible to hear any appeals and render a decision within 48 hours of said appeal hearing, with payment of the determined amount of bill due no later than 4:00 p.m. of the following work day.

(C) The Collector shall run a utility trial balance (UTB) report ten days after the due date or the first business day thereafter, listing all accounts ten days past due. The Collector will provide a copy of the UTB report and a 48-hour tag for all such accounts to the Water and Sewer Superintendent for placement on the customer's door or to be mailed by the Collector prior to disconnection. By 8:30 the morning of the scheduled shut-offs, the Collector shall advise the Water and Sewer Superintendent of all accounts that remain delinquent which are to be shut off that day. When the Water Department employee arrives at the service address to disconnect, he or she may accept payment on behalf of the Water Collector. At that time if payment is not immediately made in full, service will be disconnected. Water service at any disconnected service address shall not be reinstated until all past due balances, including penalties thereon, and reconnection charges have been paid. Such disconnected accounts are subject to payment of the normal deposit of \$150 if one is not on file.

(D) On or before December 15 of each calendar year, the Water Collector, with approval of the Committee on Water and Sewer, shall provide the City Council and the Water and Sewer Superintendent of the water/sewer system, a calendar for the following calendar year designating the specific dates for hanging or mailing of the 48-hour notice cards and shut offs.

(1993 Code, § 24-40) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991; Ord. 95-21, passed 11-7-1995; Ord. 97-03, passed 4-15-1997; Ord. 97-04, passed 6-6-1997; Ord. 97-07, passed 8-19-1997)

§ 24-41 DISCONNECTION AND RECONNECTION CHARGE.

(A) A disconnection charge in the amount of \$10 and a reconnection charge in the amount of \$20, plus a trip charge of \$20, shall be paid for reconnection into the water and sewer system where:

(1) The customer has requested termination of service for vacation purposes and requests that his or her service be resumed upon his or her return;

(2) The service is terminated by the city due to the delinquency of the customer in the payment of his or her account and service is resumed when the customer has paid his or her past due account in full; and

(3) The customer's service has been terminated because of defective plumbing or waste of water as provided in § 24-10 of this chapter.

(B) An after-hours fee of \$35 will be charged for anyone requesting reconnection under subsections (A)(1) or (A)(2) above after the normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. through 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, or on city holidays.

(1993 Code, § 24-41) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 85-12-1, passed 12-17-1985; Ord. 91-10, passed 5-21-1991; Ord. 2001-2, passed 2-6-2001; Ord. 2014-13, passed 8-19-2014)

DIVISION 4. METERS**§ 24-42 TO BE PROVIDED; COST.**

All meters and attachments thereto shall be provided to customers by the city at cost, for which the customer shall pay the city.

(1993 Code, § 24-42) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-43 METER INSTALLATION FEE.

Water meters provided by the city pursuant to § 24-42 of this chapter shall be installed by the city at the cost of the property owner, who shall pay to the city such sum as shall be fixed by the City Council from time to time for each meter so installed, within 30 days after its installation, and an additional 5% of such sum for failure to pay within such 30 days.

(1993 Code, § 24-43) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-44 METER LOCATION.

All water meters shall be installed on the service pipe leading into the premises in some place outside of such building convenient and accessible to the Water and Sewer Superintendent and the meter reader; provided that, the meter shall be placed no further than a distance of four feet from the user's property line that is closest to the water main.

(1993 Code, § 24-44) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-45 SEAL.

(A) Upon the installation of each water meter, such meter shall be sealed by the city.

(B) Such seal shall not be broken or removed without the consent of the city.

(1993 Code, § 24-45) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-46 ACCESS FOR INSPECTION, READING.

Any authorized city employee shall have access to every premises where city water is used at all times during the daytime to inspect or read the water meter.

(1993 Code, § 24-46) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-47 REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT.

Any authorized city employee may remove a water meter for repair, or to test its accuracy, at all reasonable times. When a water meter is found incorrect or unfit for use, any authorized city employee shall replace such meter at once, or direct such replacement. Such replacement shall be a water meter of equal value, standard and type of the one removed.

(1993 Code, § 24-47) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-48 OWNERSHIP AND CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITY.

All water meters shall remain the property of the city, and customers shall be responsible for their safekeeping. The city shall make any repair on any water meter for any damage resulting from ordinary wear and tear, but the property owner shall pay for repairs required for such meter resulting from willful or negligent acts of the customer, or his or her agent, or the weather.

(1993 Code, § 24-48) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-49 METER REPLACEMENT.

Any meter installed prior to 4-12-1977, which requires replacement, shall be replaced by meters and attachments thereto provided by the city, at cost for which the user shall pay the city. All meters so replaced shall remain the property of the city. The city shall make any repair on any such meter for any damage resulting from ordinary wear and tear, but the customer shall pay for repairs required for such meter resulting from willful or negligent acts of the customer, or his or her agent, or the weather.

(1993 Code, § 24-49) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

ARTICLE IV. WATER

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

§ 24-50 TURNING ON WATER.

(A) No person making a connection with the water main shall turn on the water without the Water and Sewer Superintendent's permission, except to test his or her plumbing.

(B) It shall be unlawful to turn on city water without official permission.

(1993 Code, § 24-50) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-51 LEAVING WATER TURNED ON WITHOUT WATER AND SEWER SUPERINTENDENT'S PERMISSION.

No person making a connection with a water main who turns on the city water shall leave such water turned on without the Water and Sewer Superintendent's permission.

(1993 Code, § 24-51) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-52 CITY AUTHORIZED TO SHUT OFF WATER FOR REPAIRS AND THE LIKE WITHOUT LIABILITY.

The city shall have the right to shut off city water at any time to make repairs, connections or improvements on the city water system, without any liability therefor to the consumer.

(1993 Code, § 24-52) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-53 LIABILITY OF CITY FOR SERVICE PIPE LEAKS, BREAKS.

The city shall not be liable for any damage caused by a leak or break in any service pipe, either in its installation, upkeep or repair.

(1993 Code, § 24-53) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-54 PRIVATE SALE OF WATER.

The private sale of water by a customer of the combined waterworks and sewerage system is prohibited.

(1993 Code, § 24-54) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-55 DAMAGING WATERWORKS PROPERTY.

It shall be unlawful to willfully or carelessly break, injure, mar, deface, interfere with or disturb any building, machinery, apparatus, fixture, attachment or appurtenance of the waterworks system of the city.

(1993 Code, § 24-55) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

DIVISION 2. AIR CONDITIONING

§ 24-56 INSTALLATION OF WATER-COOLED AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT.

No water-cooled air conditioning equipment shall be installed in the city.
(1993 Code, § 24-56) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

DIVISION 3. TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

§ 24-57 LOCATION OF WATER MAINS.

All water mains in any street of the city which run east and west shall be located on a line 15 feet south of the center of such street, and all water mains in any street of the city which runs north and south shall be located on a line 15 feet west of the center of such street.
(1993 Code, § 24-57) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-58 DIAMETER OF PIPES.

No pipe of less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter shall be permitted to be placed underground in connection with the city water system.
(1993 Code, § 24-58) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-59 DEPTH OF SERVICE PIPES BELOW GROUND.

All water service pipes shall be laid at least 48 inches below the surface of the ground.
(1993 Code, § 24-59) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-60 WATER SERVICE IN SEWER TRENCH.

(A) No water service pipes shall be permitted to be laid in any sewer trench unless such water service pipe shall be above the sewer and shall be shelved not less than 18 inches above and to one side of the sewer.

(B) If such vertical clearance cannot be obtained, the water service pipe shall be permitted to be laid in the sewer trench; provided that, the sewer is constructed of pressure rated material such as cast iron or PVC.
(1993 Code, § 24-6) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-61 IRON WATER PIPES, COUPLINGS, SOLDERING.

Where iron water pipes are in use in houses, a brass coupling must be used for connecting the lead with the iron pipe. In no case shall lead be soldered in iron.

(1993 Code, § 24-61) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-62 CURB COCKS.

(A) A curb cock sufficiently strong to resist the pressure and ram of the water shall be placed in every attachment to the water system.

(B) In streets, such cock shall be within one foot of the property line.

(C) Each house shall have a separate meter and a separate stopcock, the latter to be placed four feet below the surface of the ground. Such cock shall have a strong and suitable T-lead, all enclosed in iron casing extending even with the surface of the ground and covered with a tightfitting iron lid with the letter "W" on it.

(D) The pattern of all appurtenances shall be subject to the approval of the Water and Sewer Superintendent.

(1993 Code, § 24-62) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-63 PIPES TO BE CONNECTED BY LICENSED PLUMBER.

No person other than a plumber licensed by the state shall connect water service pipes with the city water system.

(1993 Code, § 24-63) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-64 TAP, CONNECTIONS TO BE SUPERVISED BY WATER AND SEWER SUPERINTENDENT.

All tapping of pipes connected with the city water system and all connections with the water mains shall be done under the supervision and control of the Water and Sewer Superintendent.

(1993 Code, § 24-64) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-65 WHERE TAPS TO BE MADE.

(A) Water main pipes must be tapped in the body, and no nearer than 15 inches from either end of the pipe, and/or the opening of the hub or bell.

(B) No taps shall be made nearer than two feet from each other.
(1993 Code, § 24-65) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-66 TAPS TO BE APPROVED BEFORE BURIAL.

Tapping work performed on city water mains or sewers shall not be covered up until such work has been inspected and approved by the Water and Sewer Superintendent.
(1993 Code, § 24-66) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

DIVISION 4. CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

§ 24-66.1 DEFINITIONS.

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

AGENCY. The state's Environmental Protection Agency.

APPROVED. Backflow prevention devices or methods approved by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, a division of the University of Southern California, American Water Works Association (AWWA), American National Standards Institute, ASSE International formerly known as the Association of State Sanitary Engineers or certified by NSF International formerly known as the National Sanitation Foundation.

AUXILIARY WATER SYSTEM. Any water source or system on or available to the premises other than the public water supply system and includes the water supplied by the system. These **AUXILIARY WATERS** may include water from another purveyor's public water supply system; or water from a source such as wells, lakes or streams, or process fluids; or used water. These waters may be polluted or contaminated or objectionable or constitute a water source or system over which the water purveyor does not have control.

BACKFLOW. The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distribution pipes of a potable water system from any source other than the intended source of the potable water supply.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE. Any device, method or type of construction intended to prevent backflow into a potable water system. All devices used for backflow prevention in the state must meet the standards of the Illinois Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890.120, and the state's Environmental Protection Agency.

CONSUMER or CUSTOMER. The owner, official custodian or person in control of any premises supplied by or in any manner connected to a public water system.

CONSUMER'S WATER SYSTEM. Any water system located on the customer's premises. A **BUILDING PLUMBING SYSTEM** is considered to be a **CUSTOMER'S WATER SYSTEM**.

CONTAMINATION. An impairment of the quality of the water by entrance of any substance to a degree which could create a health hazard.

CROSS-CONNECTION. Any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other a substance of unknown or questionable safety or quality, whereby there may be a flow from one system into another.

DIRECT CROSS-CONNECTION. A cross-connection formed when a water system is physically joined to a source of unknown or unsafe substance.

DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY. An assembly composed of single, independently acting check valves approved under the latest edition of *Performance Requirements for Double Check Backflow Prevention Assemblies and Double Check Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assemblies*, ASSE Standard 1015-2011, published by ASSE International. A **DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY** must include tight shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the water-tightness of each check valve.

FIXED PROPER AIR GAP. The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the water discharge point and the flood level rim of the receptacle.

HEALTH HAZARD. Any condition, device or practice in a water system or its operation resulting in a real or potential danger to the health and well-being of consumers. The word "severe" as used to qualify **HEALTH HAZARD** means a hazard to the health of the user that could be expected to result in death or significant reduction in the quality of life.

INDIRECT CROSS-CONNECTION. A cross-connection through which an unknown substance can be forced, drawn by vacuum or otherwise introduced into a safe potable water system.

INSPECTION. A plumbing inspection to examine carefully and critically all materials, fixtures, piping and appurtenances, appliances and installations of a plumbing system for compliance with requirements of the Illinois Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890.

NON-POTABLE WATER. Water that does not meet drinking water quality standards specified in the Pollution Control Board's rules titled *Primary Drinking Water Standards*, and is not suitable for human consumption or culinary use, or is of unknown quality as determined by the requirements of 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890.120.

PLUMBING. The actual installation, repair, maintenance, alteration or extension of a plumbing system by any person. **PLUMBING** includes all piping, fixtures, appurtenances and appliances for a supply of water for all purposes, including without limitation lawn sprinkler systems, from the source of a private water supply on the premises or from the main in the street, alley or at the curb to, within

and about any building or buildings where a person or persons live, work or assemble. **PLUMBING** includes all piping, from discharge of pumping units to and including pressure tanks in water supply systems. **PLUMBING** includes all piping, fixtures, appurtenances and appliances for a building drain and a sanitary drainage and related ventilation system of any building or buildings where a person lives, works or assembles from the point of connection of such building drain to the building sewer or private sewage disposal system five feet beyond the foundation walls.

POLLUTION. The presence of any foreign substance, organic, inorganic, radiological or biological, in water that tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness of the water.

POTABLE WATER. Water that meets drinking water quality standards specified in the Pollution Control Board's rules titled *Primary Drinking Water Standards* and which is suitable for human consumption or culinary use as determined by the requirements of 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890.120.

POTENTIAL CROSS-CONNECTION. A fixture or appurtenance with threaded hose connection, tapered spout or other connection which would facilitate extension of the water supply line beyond its legal termination point.

PROCESS FLUIDS. Any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, pollutional or system hazard if introduced into the public or a consumer's potable water system. This includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Polluted or contaminated waters;
- (2) Process waters;
- (3) Used waters originating from the public water supply system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality;
- (4) Cooling waters;
- (5) Questionable or contaminated natural waters taken from wells, lakes, streams or irrigation systems;
- (6) Chemicals in solution or suspension; and
- (7) Oils, gases, acids, alkalis and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other processes, or for firefighting purposes.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY. All mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or

intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use and which serve at least 15 service connections or which regularly serve at least 25 persons at least 60 days per year. A **PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY** is either a community water supply or a non-community water supply.

REDUCED PRESSURE PRINCIPLE BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE. A device containing a minimum of two independently acting check valves together with an automatically operated pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves and approved under the latest edition of *Performance Requirements for Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers and Reduced Pressure Principle Fire Protection Backflow Preventers*, ASSE Standard 1013-2011, published by ASSE International. During normal flow and at the cessation of normal flow, the pressure between these two checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the check valves at less than the supply pressure. The unit must include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device, and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks.

SERVICE CONNECTION. The opening, including all fittings and appurtenances, at the water main through which water is supplied to the user.

SURVEY. The collection of information pertaining to a customer's piping system regarding the location of all connections to the public water supply system and must include the location, type and most recent inspection and testing date of all cross-connection control devices and methods located within that customer's piping system. The **SURVEY** must be in written form, and should not be an actual plumbing inspection.

SYSTEM HAZARD. A condition through which an aesthetically objectionable or degrading material not dangerous to health may enter the public water supply system or a consumer's potable water system.

USED WATER. Any water supplied by a public water supply system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the service connection and is no longer under the control of the water supply official custodian.

WATER PURVEYOR. The owner or official custodian of a public water system.
(1993 Code, § 24-66.1) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986; Ord. 86-7-1A, passed 2-17-1987)

§ 24-66.2 GENERAL POLICY.

(A) *Purpose.* The purposes of the provisions of this division are:

(1) To protect the public water supply system from contamination or pollution by isolating within the customer's water system contaminants or pollutants which could backflow through the service connection into the public water supply system;

(2) To promote the elimination or control of existing cross-connections, actual or potential, between the public or consumer's potable water system and non-potable water systems, plumbing fixtures and sources or systems containing substances of unknown or questionable safety; and

(3) To provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross-connection control which will prevent the contamination or pollution of the public and consumer's potable water systems.

(B) *Application.* This division shall apply to all premises served by the public potable water supply system of the city.

(C) *Policy.* The owner or official custodian shall be responsible for protection of the public water supply system from contamination due to backflow or backsiphonage of contaminants through the customer's water service connection. If, in the judgment of the Water and Sewer Superintendent or his or her authorized representative, an approved backflow prevention device is necessary for the safety of the public water supply system, the Water and Sewer Superintendent shall give notice to the consumer to install such approved backflow prevention device at each service connection to the premises. The consumer shall immediately install such approved device or devices at his or her own expense; failure, refusal or inability on the part of the consumer to install such device or devices immediately shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such device or devices have been installed. The consumer shall retain records of installation, maintenance, testing and repair as required in § 24-66.5(E)(4) of this chapter for a period of at least five years.

(1993 Code, § 24-66.2) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986)

§ 24-66.3 WATER SYSTEM.

(A) The water system shall be considered as made up of two parts: the public water supply system and the consumer's water system.

(B) The public water supply system shall consist of the source facilities and the distribution system, and shall include all those facilities of the potable water system under the control of the Water and Sewer Superintendent up to the point where the consumer's water system begins.

(C) The source shall include all components of the facilities utilized in the production, treatment, storage and delivery of water to the public water supply distribution system.

(D) The public water supply distribution system shall include the network of conduits used to deliver water from the source to the consumer's water system.

(E) The consumer's water system shall include all parts of the facilities beyond the service connection used to convey water from the public water supply distribution system to points of use.

(1993 Code, § 24-66.3) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986)

§ 24-66.4 CROSS-CONNECTION PROHIBITED.

(A) Connections between potable water systems and other systems or equipment containing water or other substances of unknown or questionable quality are prohibited, except when and where approved cross-connection control devices or methods are installed, tested and maintained to ensure proper operation on a continuing basis.

(B) No physical connection shall be permitted between the potable portion of a supply and any other water supply not of equal or better bacteriological and chemical quality as determined by inspection and analysis by the agency.

(C) There shall be no arrangement or connection by which an unsafe substance may enter a supply. (1993 Code, § 24-66.4) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986)

§ 24-66.5 SURVEY AND INVESTIGATIONS.

(A) It shall be the duty of the Water and Sewer Superintendent to cause surveys and investigations to be made of industrial and other properties served by the public water supply to determine whether actual or potential hazards to the public water supply may exist. Such surveys and investigations shall be made a matter of public record and shall be repeated at least every two years, or as often as the Water and Sewer Superintendent shall deem necessary. Records of such surveys shall be maintained and available for review for a period of at least five years.

(B) The consumer's premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the approved Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector for the inspection of the presence or absence of cross-connections within the consumer's premises, and testing, repair and maintenance of cross-connection control devices within the consumer's premises.

(C) On request by the Water and Sewer Superintendent, or his or her authorized representative, the consumer shall furnish information regarding the piping system or systems or water use within the customer's premises. The consumer's premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the Water and Sewer Superintendent for the verification of information submitted by the inspection consumer to the public water supply custodian regarding cross-connection inspection results.

(D) It shall be the responsibility of the water consumer to arrange periodic surveys of water use practices on his or her premises to determine whether there are actual or potential cross-connections to his or her water system through which contaminants or pollutants could backflow into his or her or the public potable water system. All cross-connection control or other plumbing inspections must be conducted in accordance with § 3(1) of the Illinois Plumbing License Law, 225 ILCS 320/3(1). (1993 Code, § 24-66.5) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986)

§ 24-66.6 WHERE PROTECTION IS REQUIRED.

(A) An approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system serving premises, where in the judgment of the Water and Sewer Superintendent, actual or potential hazards to the public water supply system exist.

(B) An approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system serving premises where the following conditions exist:

(1) Premises having an auxiliary water supply, unless such auxiliary supply is accepted as an additional source by the Water and Sewer Superintendent and the source is approved by the state's Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) Premises on which any substance is handled which can create an actual or potential hazard to the public water supply system. This shall include premises having sources or systems containing process fluids or waters originating from the public water supply system which are no longer under the sanitary control of the Water and Sewer Superintendent;

(3) Premises having internal cross-connections that, in the judgment of the Water and Sewer Superintendent, are not correctable or intricate plumbing arrangements which make it impractical to determine whether or not cross-connections exist;

(4) Premises where, because of security requirements or other prohibitions or restrictions, it is impossible or impractical to make a complete cross-connection survey; and

(5) Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or reestablished.

(C) An approved backflow device shall be installed on all connections to the public water supply as described in the Illinois Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890. In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system serving, but not necessarily limited to, the following types of facilities unless the Water and Sewer Superintendent determines that no actual or potential hazard to the public water supply system exist:

(1) Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics, nursing homes;

(2) Laboratories;

(3) Piers, docks, waterfront facilities;

(4) Sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations or storm water pumping stations;

(5) Food or beverage processing plants;

(6) Chemical plants;

- (7) Metal plating industries;
- (8) Petroleum processing or storage plants;
- (9) Radioactive material processing plants or nuclear reactors;
- (10) Car washes;
- (11) Pumps for non-potable water, chemicals or other substances;
- (12) Potable water connections to boilers;
- (13) Refrigerating unit condensers and cooling jackets; and
- (14) Bidets.

(1993 Code, § 24-66.6) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986; Ord. 86-7-1A, passed 2-17-1987)

§ 24-66.7 TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED.

(A) The type of protection required under § 24-66.6 of this chapter shall depend on the degree of hazard which exists as follows.

(1) An approved fixed proper air gap separation shall be installed where the public water supply system may be contaminated with substances that could cause a severe health hazard.

(2) The minimum required air gap shall be measured vertically from the lowest end of a potable water outlet to the flood rim or line of the fixture or receptacle into which it discharges.

(3) The minimum required air gap shall be twice the effective opening of a potable water outlet unless the outlet is a distance less than three times the effective opening away from a wall or similar vertical surface, in which case the minimum required air gap shall be three times the effective opening of the outlet. In no case shall the minimum required air gap be less than one inch.

(4) An approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principal backflow prevention device shall be installed where the public water supply system may be contaminated with a substance that could cause a system or health hazard.

(5) An approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principal backflow prevention device shall be installed where the public water supply system may be polluted with substances that could cause a pollution hazard not dangerous to health.

(B) The type of protection required under § 24-66.6 of this chapter shall be an approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principal backflow prevention device.

(C) Where a public water supply or an auxiliary water supply is used for a fire protection system, reduced pressure principal backflow preventers shall be installed on fire sprinkler systems connected to the public water supply when:

(1) The sprinkler system contains antifreeze;

(2) Water is pumped into the system from another source; or

(3) There is a connection whereby another source can be connected to the sprinkler system.

(1993 Code, § 24-66.7) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986)

§ 24-66.8 BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES.

(A) All backflow prevention devices or methods required by these rules and regulations shall be approved by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, a division of the University of Southern California, American Water Works Association, ASSE International or American National Standards Institute or certified by the NSF International to be in compliance with applicable industry specification and shall be on the list of devices approved for use by the IL EPA.

(B) Installation of approved devices shall be made in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 653.802, and only as specified by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, a division of the University of Southern California or applicable industry specifications. Maintenance as recommended by the manufacturer of the device shall be performed. Manufacturer's maintenance manual shall be available on-site.

(1993 Code, § 24-66.8) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986)

§ 24-66.9 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE.

(A) It shall be the duty of the consumer at any premises on which backflow prevention devices required by this division are installed to have inspection, tests, maintenance and repair made in accordance with the following schedule or more often where inspections indicate a need or are specified in manufacturer's instructions.

(1) Fixed proper air gap separations shall be inspected at the time of installation and at least annually thereafter.

(2) Double check valve assemblies shall be inspected and tested for tightness at time of installation and at least annually thereafter, and required service performed within 15 days.

(3) Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention devices shall be tested at the time of installation and at least annually, or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer. Any service required on these devices shall be performed within five days.

(B) Testing shall be performed by a person who has been approved by the agency as competent to service the device. Proof of approval shall be in writing.

(C) Each device shall have a tag attached listing the date of most recent test or visual inspection, name of tester and type and date of repairs.

(D) A maintenance log shall be maintained and include:

- (1) Date of each test or visual inspection;
- (2) Name and approval number of person performing the test or visual inspection;
- (3) Test results;
- (4) Repairs or servicing required;
- (5) Repairs and date completed; and
- (6) Servicing performed and date completed.

(E) Whenever backflow prevention devices required by this division are found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced at the expense of the consumer without delay.

(F) Backflow prevention devices shall not be bypassed, made inoperative, removed or otherwise made ineffective without specific authorization by the Water and Sewer Superintendent.
(1993 Code, § 24-66.9) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986; Ord. 86-7-1A, passed 2-17-1987)

§ 24-66.10 BOOSTER PUMPS.

(A) Where a booster pump has been installed on the service line to or within any premises, such pump shall be equipped with a low pressure cutoff device designed to shut off the booster pump when the pressure in the service line on the suction side of the pump drops to 20 psi or less.

(B) It shall be the duty of the water consumer to maintain the low pressure cutoff device in proper working order and to certify to the Water and Sewer Superintendent, at least once a year, that the device is operable.

(1993 Code, § 24-66.10) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986)

§ 24-66.11 VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES, LIABILITIES.

(A) The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall deny or discontinue, after reasonable notice to the occupants thereof, the water service to any premises wherein any backflow prevention device required by this division is not installed, tested, maintained and repaired in a manner acceptable to the Water and Sewer Superintendent, or if it is found that the backflow prevention device has been removed or bypassed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises, or if a low pressure cutoff required by this division is not installed and maintained in working order.

(B) Immediate disconnection with verbal notice can be effected by the Water and Sewer Superintendent when the Water and Sewer Superintendent is assured that imminent danger of harmful contamination of the public water system exists. Such action shall be followed by written notification of the cause of disconnection.

(C) Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the consumer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects in conformance with these regulations and to the satisfaction of the Water and Sewer Superintendent, and the required reconnection fee as outlined in Art. IV is paid.

(D) The consumer responsible for backsiphoned material or contamination through backflow, if contamination of the potable water supply system occurs through an illegal cross-connection or an improperly installed, maintained or repaired device, or a device which has been bypassed, must bear the cost of clean-up of the potable water supply system.

(E) Any person found to be violating any provision of this division shall be served with written notice stating the notice of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violation.

(F) Any person who shall continue such violation after receipt of handwritten notice, as provided above, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$500 for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

(G) Any person violating any of the provisions of this division, in addition to the fine provided, shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by the city by reason of such violation, whether the same was caused before or after notice.

(1993 Code, § 24-66.11) (Ord. 86-7-1, passed 7-1-1986)

§§ 24-66.12—24-66.20 RESERVED.

(1993 Code, §§ 24-66.12—24-66.20)

DIVISION 5. SETBACK ZONES FOR WELLS NO. 7 AND 8**§ 24-66.21—24-66.27 RESERVED.**

(1993 Code, §§ 24-66.21—24-66.27)

ARTICLE V. SEWERS**DIVISION 1. GENERALLY****§ 24-67 DAMAGING SEWER—BY TAPS OR CONNECTIONS.**

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person, by himself or herself or by his or her employees, to break, injure or damage the public sewer by tapping or making connections to such sewer, or by any other act.

(B) Any person violating this section shall be liable for all damages occasioned by such acts.
(1993 Code, § 24-6) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-68 SAME—INJURING, REMOVING CERTAIN EQUIPMENT.

It shall be unlawful to break, injure, deface or remove any cap, or gate, iron plate or flushing apparatus belonging to any manhole, or any apparatus belonging to any manhole, vent or inlet of any sewer or drain.

(1993 Code, § 24-68) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-69 OBSTRUCTING, INJURING SEWER MOUTH.

It shall be unlawful to obstruct or injure the mouth of any sewer.
(1993 Code, § 24-69) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-70 OBSTRUCTING, CHANGING SEWER DRAIN.

It shall be unlawful to obstruct or change any branch sewer or natural sewer drain without first obtaining the consent of the City Council.

(1993 Code, § 24-70) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-71 DEPOSITING GARBAGE AND THE LIKE IN SEWER, MANHOLE, DRAIN INLET.

It shall be unlawful to throw or deposit any garbage, butcher's offal, dead animal matter or other obstruction into any sewer, manhole or sewer drain inlet in the city.
(1993 Code, § 24-71) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-72 DEPOSITING CORROSIVE, HARMFUL, EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.

It shall be unlawful to throw or deposit in the public sewers any corrosive or harmful wastes or any wastes at a temperature higher than 140°F or any explosives, gasoline, oil, calcium carbide or other inflammable matter.
(1993 Code, § 24-72) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-73 TREATMENT OF SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTES, POLLUTED WATERS REQUIRED BEFORE DISCHARGE.

It shall be unlawful to discharge into any natural outlet within the city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the city, any sanitary sewage, industrial wastes or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the provisions of this article.
(1993 Code, § 24-73) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-74 APPLICANT TO BEAR CONSTRUCTION EXPENSE; INDEMNIFICATION OF CITY.

The applicant for sewer service shall pay all costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer, and the maintenance thereof, from the point of connection to the public sewer of the city, or to the Collector sewer of the city if located within a right-of-way of the city, to the premises of the applicant. The owner or the person installing the building sewer for such owner shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by such installation.
(1993 Code, § 24-74) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-75 PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

(A) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available pursuant to this article, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this article and the requirements of the state's Department of Public Health. At such times as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this article, and any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned. 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. The owner of a private sewage disposal facility shall operate and maintain the facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the city.

(B) Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a permit from the city. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the city. The applicant shall provide plans, specifications and other information as are deemed necessary by the Water and Sewer Superintendent. A permit and inspection fee of \$50 shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.

(C) The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall have authority to inspect the work at any stage of construction. No underground portion shall be covered before an inspection by the Water and Sewer Superintendent. Forty-eight-hour notice to the Water and Sewer Superintendent is required prior to an inspection.

(D) Any private sewage disposal system installed under this article shall comply with §§ 1 et seq. of the Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act, 225 ILCS 225/1 et seq., as now or hereafter amended.

(E) Ord. 2000-21 is in addition to any other ordinances, rules or regulations of the city or requirements imposed by the Health Officer of the city.
(1993 Code, § 24-75) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 2000-21, passed 10-3-2000)

§ 24-76 PRIVATE SEWERS TO BE SANITARY; CITY TO BEAR NO EXPENSE.

The owner of any private sewer system shall operate and maintain such private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the city.
(1993 Code, § 24-76) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-77 USE OF OLD SEWERS.

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Water and Sewer Superintendent, to meet all requirements of this article, and this code.
(1993 Code, § 24-77) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-78 RAILROADS.

The City Council may, by ordinance or resolution, provide that a drain or sewer may be extended at any place in the city under or through any railroad tract or right-of-way or the land of any railroad company, but before constructing the same, the city shall notify in writing an agent of the railroad company that the city shall, in ten days after such notice, construct such work with or without the cooperation of the railroad company. If the proposed drain or sewer empties into the natural course of drainage on the right-of-way or land of the railroad, the Council may, upon giving 30-days' notice to the railroad company or its agent, require the company to construct such sewer or drain through or under its property. On refusal or failure of the railroad company to do so, the city shall do the work and shall collect the reasonable expenses therefor from the railroad company, owner or receiver.
(1993 Code, § 24-78) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-79 SEWER MAPS.

It shall be the duty of the City Clerk to keep in his or her office a map upon which shall be platted and shown the dimensions, openings, inlets, connections and location of sewers in the city. The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall furnish such information to the City Clerk.
(1993 Code, § 24-79) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-79.1 RESERVED.

(1993 Code, § 24-79.1)

§ 24-79.2 RESERVED.

(1993 Code, § 24-79.2)

DIVISION 2. TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

§ 24-80 DEFINITIONS.

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

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD). The quantity of oxygen, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l), utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures in five days at 20°C.

BUILDING DRAIN. The part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of a building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning three feet outside the building wall.

BUILDING DRAIN, SANITARY. A building drain which conveys sanitary or industrial sewage only.

BUILDING DRAIN, STORM. A building drain which conveys storm water or other clear water drainage, but no sanitary or industrial sewage.

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

BUILDING SEWER, SANITARY. A building sewer which conveys sanitary or industrial sewage only.

BUILDING SEWER, STORM. A building sewer which conveys storm water or other clear water drainage, but no sanitary or industrial sewage.

CLASSES OF USERS. The division of wastewater treatment customers by waste characteristics, and process or discharge similarities.

(1) **COMMERCIAL.** Includes transient lodging, retail and wholesale establishments or places engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or industrial consumption and/or rendering services to others.

(2) **GOVERNMENTAL.** Includes legislative, judicial, administrative and regulatory activities of federal, state and local governments, such as courthouses, police and fire stations, city halls and similar governmental users.

(3) **INDUSTRIAL.** Includes manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into other products. These activities occur in establishments usually described as plants, factories or mills and characteristically use power machines and material handling equipment.

(4) **INSTITUTIONAL.** Includes social, charitable, religious and educational activities such as schools, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, penal institutions and similar institutional users.

(5) **RESIDENTIAL.** Includes all dwelling units such as detached, semidetached and row houses, mobile homes, garden and standard apartments and permanent multi-family dwellings.

COMBINED SEWAGE. A combination of both sanitary and industrial wastewater and storm water or surface water.

COMBINED SEWER. A sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm water or surface water.

COMPATIBLE POLLUTANT. A pollutant which the treatment works is designed to treat and includes biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria, or a pollutant which the plant is able to remove to a substantial degree, being 80% or greater.

FECAL COLIFORM. Any of a number of organisms common to the intestinal tract of humans and animals, whose presence in sanitary sewage is an indicator of pollution.

FLOATABLE OIL. Oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in a pretreatment facility approved by the city.

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

INCOMPATIBLE POLLUTANT. Any pollutant that is not defined as a compatible pollutant, including non-biodegradable dissolved solids.

INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY. Recovery from the industrial users of a treatment works of the grant amount allocable to treatment of wastes from such users, exclusive of interest.

INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY PERIOD. The period during which the grant amount allocable to the treatment of wastes from industrial users is recovered from the industrial users of such works. The **INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY PERIOD** shall be equal to 30 years or the useful life of the treatment works, whichever is less, as determined by the city.

INDUSTRIAL USER.

(1) Any non-governmental user of publicly owned treatment works, identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented, under the following divisions:

- (a) Division A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing;
- (b) Division B: Mining;
- (c) Division D: Manufacturing;
- (d) Division E: Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services; and
- (e) Division I: Services.

(2) A user in the divisions listed may be excluded if it is determined by the city that it will introduce primarily segregated domestic wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES. 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.

INFILTRATION. The water entering a sewer system, including building drains and sewers, from the ground, through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls.

INFILTRATION/INFLOW. The total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow without distinguishing the sources.

INFLOW. The water discharged into a sewer system, including building drains and sewers, from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar, yard and area drains, foundation drains, unpolluted cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross-connections with storm sewers and combined sewers, catch basins, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRY. An industry that either has:

- (1) A flow of 50,000 gallons or more per average work day;
- (2) A flow greater than 5% of the flow carried by the public sewer system receiving the waste;
- (3) In its waste a toxic pollutant in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under § 307(a) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); or
- (4) A significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on a treatment works or on the quality of effluent from that treatment works.

METERED USAGE. The metered water usage of any individual customer, unless separate metering of sewage flow is provided for the customer, wherein it shall mean metered sewage flow of any individual customer.

NATURAL OUTLET. Any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or ground water.

NON-INDUSTRIAL USERS. All other users of the treatment works other than industrial users. **NON-INDUSTRIAL USERS** are not subject to industrial cost recovery.

NORMAL DOMESTIC SEWAGE. For the purposes of determining surcharge, a wastewater or sewage having an average daily suspended solids concentration of not more than 250 mg/l and average daily BOD of not more than 200 mg/l.

NPDES PERMIT. A permit issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for discharge of wastewaters to the navigable waters of the United States pursuant to § 402 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS. All costs, direct and indirect, including depreciation, necessary to ensure adequate wastewater treatment on a continuing basis, conforming with federal, state and local requirements, and assuring optimal long-term facility management. Such costs shall not include debt service costs.

PERSON. Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group discharging any wastewater to the wastewater treatment works.

pH. The reciprocal of the logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution. The *pH* of any discharge into the public sewer system shall not be less than five, nor more than nine.

PRETREATMENT. The treatment of industrial sewage from privately-owned industrial sources prior to introduction into public treatment works.

PRIVATE SEWER. A sewer which is not owned by a public authority.

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 flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one inch in any dimension.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY. Any governmental agency having jurisdiction by law over construction and use of a wastewater collection or treatment facility.

PUBLIC SEWER. A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and which is owned and controlled by the public authority and will consist of the following increments.

(1) ***COLLECTOR SEWER.*** A sewer whose primary purpose is to collect wastewaters from individual point source discharges.

(2) ***FORCE MAIN.*** A pipe in which wastewater is carried under pressure.

(3) ***INTERCEPTOR SEWER.*** A sewer whose primary purpose is to transport wastewater from collector sewers to a treatment facility.

PUMPING STATION. A station positioned in the public sewer system at which wastewater is pumped to a higher level.

REPLACEMENT. Expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories or appurtenances which are necessary during the service life of the treatment works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and constructed.

SANITARY SEWER. A sewer which carries sanitary and industrial wastes, and to which storm water, surface water and ground water are not intentionally admitted.

SEWAGE.

(1) The combination of liquid and water carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions.

(2) The three most common types of **SEWAGE** are as follows.

(a) **COMBINED SEWAGE.** Wastes including sanitary sewage, industrial sewage, storm water, infiltration and inflow carried to the wastewater treatment facilities by a combined sewer.

(b) **INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE.** A combination of liquid and water-carried wastes, discharged from any industrial establishment, and resulting from any trade or process carried on in that establishment, including wastes from pretreatment facilities and polluted cooling water.

(c) **SANITARY SEWAGE.** The combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from toilet and other sanitary plumbing facilities.

SEWER. A pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRY. Any industry that will contribute greater than 10% of the design flow and/or design pollutant loading of the treatment works.

SLUG. Any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than 60 minutes more than two and one-half times the average 24-hour concentration or flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the wastewater treatment facility.

STANDARD METHODS. The laboratory procedures set forth in the latest edition, at the time of analysis, of the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, prepared and published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation.

STORM SEWER. A sewer for conveying water, ground water or unpolluted water from any source and to which sanitary and/or industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. The solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage or other liquids and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

TOTAL SOLIDS. The sum of suspended and dissolved solids.

TOXIC AMOUNT. The concentration of any pollutant or combination of pollutants which upon exposure to or assimilation into any organism will cause adverse effects, such as cancer, genetic mutations and physiological manifestations, as defined in standards issued pursuant to § 307(a) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a).

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 benefitted by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

VOLATILE ORGANIC MATTER. The material in the sewage solids transformed to gases or vapors when heated at 550°C for 15 to 20 minutes.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS or SEWAGE WORKS. The structures, equipment and processes required to collect, transport and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent and accumulated residual solids.

WATERWORKS. All facilities for water supply, filtration plant, storage reservoirs, water lines and services and booster stations for obtaining, treating and distributing potable water.
(1993 Code, § 24-80) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-81 PRIVIES, SEPTIC TANKS, CESSPOOLS AND THE LIKE; CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

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, except as provided in this article.
(1993 Code, § 24-81) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-82 SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT BUILDING SEWER.

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the extension considered as the building sewer for the rear building; and, except that, multi-family dwelling units, including apartments and mobile home trailer parks, may use a single common building sewer for drainage of individual dwelling units.
(1993 Code, § 24-82) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-83 LOCATION OF SEWERS.

All sewers laid or constructed in any street or alley of the city shall be laid 15 feet north of the center of any street running east and west, and 15 feet east of the center of any street running north and south, and five feet north of the center of any alley running east and west, and five feet east of the center of any alley running north and south.

(1993 Code, § 24-83) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-84 DIAMETER, SLOPE; DEPTH.

The size and slope of building sewers shall be subject to the approval of the Water and Sewer Superintendent, but in no event shall the diameter be less than four inches. The slope of such four-inch pipe shall not be less than one-eighth inch per foot. A slope of one-fourth inch per foot shall be used wherever practical.

(1993 Code, § 24-84) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-84a SIZE, SLOPE, ALIGNMENT.

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 Code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city. In the absence of code provisions, or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the latest edition of *Activated Sludge* (Manual of Practice No. 9) published by the Water Environmental Foundation, and the latest edition of *Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois*, published by the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers shall apply.

(1993 Code, § 24-84a) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-85 CONNECTION TO SEWER LINE.

The owner of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes situated within the jurisdiction of the city and abutting any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located, or may in the future be located, a public sewer of the city is hereby required, at his or her expense, to install suitable sanitary facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this article, within 60 days after the date of official notice to do so, provided that the public sewer is within 200 feet of the property line.

(1993 Code, § 24-85) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-86 PRIVATE PROPERTY TO BE CONNECTED BY LATERALS.

The drainage of all private property into public sewers shall be effected by lateral sewers.
(1993 Code, § 24-86) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-87 INTERSECTIONS OF LATERALS AND MAINS.

All lateral sewers at their intersections with the main sewer shall, if necessary, be curved toward the lower end of the sewer to lessen the obstruction of the current in the main sewer by the influx from such lateral sewers.
(1993 Code, § 24-87) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-88 BUILDING SEWER.

The building sewer shall be constructed of either vitrified clay sewer pipe and fittings meeting the latest edition of *Standard Specification for Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated*, A.S.T.M.C700-13, published by ASTM International, the latest edition of *Standard Specification for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings, ASTM A74-16*, published by ASTM International, or the latest edition of *Standard Specification for Acrylonitrile -Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) and Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Composite Sewer Piping*, ASTM D2680-01, published by ASTM International. If installed in filled or unstable ground, the building sewer shall be of cast iron soil pipe; except that, vitrified clay pipe or ABS solid wall pipe meeting the above specification requirements may be accepted if laid on a suitable improved bed or cradle as approved by the Water and Sewer Superintendent.
(1993 Code, § 24-88) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-89 PIPES NEAR WATER PIPES.

Any part of the building sewer that is located within ten feet of a water service pipe shall be constructed of cast iron soil pipe with leaded joints.
(1993 Code, § 24-89) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-90 DAMAGE BY TREE ROOTS; PIPE REQUIRED.

Cast iron pipe with leaded joints may be required by the Water and Sewer Superintendent where the building sewer is exposed to damage by tree roots.
(1993 Code, § 24-90) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-91 WHEN IN FILLED, UNSTABLE GROUND.

If installed in filled or unstable ground, the building sewer shall be of cast iron soil pipe; except that, a non-metallic pipe may be accepted if laid on a suitable concrete bed or cradle approved by the Water and Sewer Superintendent.

(1993 Code, § 24-91) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-92 JOINTS.

(A) (1) All joints and connections shall be made gas-tight and water-tight.

(2) Vitrified clay sewer pipe shall be fitted with factory made resilient compression joints meeting the latest edition of *Standard Specification for Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Pipe and Fittings*, ASTM C425-04, published by ASTM International.

(B) Before joining the pipe in the trench, the bell and spigot surfaces shall be wiped free of dirt or other foreign matter. A lubricant or sealer as recommended by the pipe manufacturer shall be applied to the bell and spigot mating surfaces just before they are joined together. The spigot end shall be positioned into the bell end of the pipe previously laid and shall then be shoved home to compress the joint and to assure a tight fit between the interfaces.

(C) (1) Joints for cast iron soil pipe shall be made by inserting a roll of hemp or jute and thoroughly caulking it into place and then following with pure molten lead well caulked, not less than one inch deep.

(2) No paint, varnish or putty will be allowed in the joints until they have been tested and approved.

(1993 Code, § 24-92) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-93 BACKFLOW PROTECTION.

Where the plumbing system or the subsoil drain of any premises are subjected to backflow of water or sewage, the owner of the premises shall install a satisfactory backwater valve or other satisfactory means of preventing such backflow.

(1993 Code, § 24-93) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-94 PLACEMENT OF BUILDING SEWER.

Whenever possible the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor, the depth shall be sufficient to afford protection from frost. All excavations required for the installation of a building sewer shall be open trench work unless otherwise approved by the Inspector.

Pipe laying and backfill shall be performed in accordance with the latest edition of *Standard Practice for Installing Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines*, ASTM C12-16, published by ASTM International; except that, no backfill shall be placed until the work has been inspected by the Inspector or his or her representative. (1993 Code, § 24-94) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-95 LIFTING.

In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such drains shall be lifted by approved artificial means and discharged to the building sewer. No water-operated sewage ejector shall be used. (1993 Code, § 24-95) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-96 IMPERMISSIBLE CONNECTIONS.

No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains or other sources of surface runoff or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer. (1993 Code, § 24-96) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-97 MANNER OF CONNECTION.

The connection of a building sewer into the public sewer shall be made at a “Y” branch or “T” branch, if such a branch is available at a suitable location. If the public sewer has no properly located “Y” or “T” branch available, the owner shall, at his or her expense, install a “Y” branch or a “Y” saddle fitting (for ABS truss pipe) at the location specified by the inspector. Under no circumstances will the sewer service protrude into the sewer main to which the connection is made. The invert of the building sewer at the point of connection shall be at the same or at a higher elevation than the invert of the public sewer. A smooth, neat joint shall be made and the connection made secure and water-tight by encasement in concrete. Special fittings may be used for the connection only when approved by the inspector. Manholes shall be constructed at any junction of an eight-inch diameter line or larger into a public sewer. (1993 Code, § 24-97) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-98 NOTIFICATION FOR INSPECTION.

The applicant for the building sewer shall notify the Water and Sewer Superintendent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Water and Sewer Superintendent. (1993 Code, § 24-98) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-99 GUARDING OF 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 city.
(1993 Code, § 24-99) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-100 EXTENSION OF PUBLIC SEWER.

The city shall be responsible for determining whether or not an extension of a public sewer is economically feasible based on the estimated cost of the extension and the number of existing potential users that will use said sewer line. If the extension is economically feasible, then the city may install and pay the cost of the extension at the discretion of the city. If the city elects not to pay the cost of extending the public sewer, then the person or persons desiring sewer service shall install the extension at his, her or their own personal expense upon written consent of the city. The city shall not pay for any extensions to an undeveloped area, such as a subdivision being developed, unless there are sufficient existing residents or businesses to make the extension economically feasible.
(1993 Code, § 24-100) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-101 APPROVAL OF EXTENSION PLANS.

The city must approve all plans and specifications for any extensions. Before any extensions are installed, the plans and specifications must be reviewed and approved by the state's Environmental Protection Agency.
(1993 Code, § 24-101) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-102 RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Ownership rights-of-way and title must be conveyed to the city for all extensions installed by anyone other than the city. The city shall maintain the extended public sewers thereafter.
(1993 Code, § 24-102) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-103 CAPACITY OF SYSTEM.

No extension of the public sewer will be permitted if, in the opinion of the city, the system does not have the necessary capacity to serve the proposed extension.
(1993 Code, § 24-103) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-104 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

No statement contained in this division shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Health Officer or Water and Sewer Superintendent. (1993 Code, § 24-104) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

DIVISION 3. USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

§ 24-105 DEPOSITING WASTE MATTER.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in an unsanitary manner upon public or private property in any area under the jurisdiction of the city any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste which ordinarily would be regarded as sewage or industrial wastes. (1993 Code, § 24-105) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-106 WASTE DISPOSAL.

No person shall place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the jurisdiction of the city any wastewater or other polluted water, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this article and the NPDES permit. All disposal by any person into the sewer system is unlawful, except those discharges in compliance with federal standards promulgated pursuant to the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 et seq., and more stringent state and local standards. (1993 Code, § 24-106) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-107 DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATER.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any natural outlet any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this article and the NPDES permit. (1993 Code, § 24-107) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-108 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITY FOR DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER.

No person shall construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater, except as provided in this division. (1993 Code, § 24-108) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-109 UNUSUAL FLOWS OR WASTES.

Users of the treatment works shall immediately notify the city of any unusual flows or wastes that are discharged accidentally or otherwise to the sewer system.

(1993 Code, § 24-109) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-110 DISCHARGE OF WATER INTO SEWER.

No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

(1993 Code, § 24-110) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-111 STORM SEWERS, COMBINED SEWERS.

Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the city. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the city to a storm sewer, combined sewer or natural outlet.

(1993 Code, § 24-111) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-112 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWER.

No person shall discharge or cause 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 sewage 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 sewage works; and

(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 sewage 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, milk containers and the like, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
(1993 Code, § 24-112) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-113 PROHIBITED DISCHARGE OF HARMFUL WASTES.

(A) (1) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the city that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process or equipment; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance.

(2) In forming its opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the city will 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 sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant and maximum limits established by regulatory agencies.

(B) The substances prohibited are:

(1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150°F (65°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° and 150°F (0° and 65°C);

(3) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the city;

(4) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, iron pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not;

(5) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc or similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the city for such materials;

(6) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste- or odor-producing substances, in such concentration exceeding limits which may be established by the city as necessary after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters;

(7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the city in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;

(8) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5;

(9) Any mercury or any of its compounds in excess of 0.0005 mg/l as Hg at any time, except as permitted by the city in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations;

(10) Any cyanide in excess of 0.025 mg/l at any time except as permitted by the authority in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations;

(11) Materials which exert or cause:

(a) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids such as, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries and lime residues, or of dissolved solids such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate;

(b) Excessive discoloration such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions;

(c) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works; and/or

(d) Unusual volume of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting slugs.

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

(1993 Code, § 24-113) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-114 OPTIONS OF CITY RELATIVE TO PROHIBITED DISCHARGES.

(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 § 24-113 of this chapter, and/or which are in violation of the standards for pretreatment provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 403, and any amendments thereto, and which in the judgment of the city may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the city 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 the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges, under the provisions of Division 4.

(B) If the city 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 city, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.
(1993 Code, § 24-114) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-115 GREASE, OIL AND SAND INTERCEPTORS.

(A) Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the city, 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.

(B) All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the city and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.
(1993 Code, § 24-115) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-116 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 or her expense.
(1993 Code, § 24-116) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-117 CONTROL MANHOLES.

Each industry shall be required to install a control manhole and, when required by the city, 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 city. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his or her expense and shall be maintained by him or her so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
(1993 Code, § 24-117) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-118 MEASUREMENTS AND ANALYSES.

(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 article and any special conditions for discharge established by the city or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge.

(B) The number, type and frequency of laboratory analyses to be performed by the owner shall be as stipulated by the city, but no less than once per year the industry must supply a complete analyses of the constituents of the wastewater discharge to assure that compliance with the federal, state and local standards are being met. The owner shall bear the expense of all measurements, analyses and reporting required by the city. At such times as deemed necessary, the city reserves the right to take measurements and samples for analysis by an outside laboratory service.

(1993 Code, § 24-118) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-119 METHOD OF EXAMINATION.

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this article 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, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from a 24-hour composite of all outfalls, whereas pHs are determined from periodic grab samples.

(1993 Code, § 24-119) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-120 AGREEMENT WITH INDUSTRIAL CONCERN.

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

(1993 Code, § 24-120) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-121 INSPECTIONS.

The city and other duly authorized employees of the city, the state's Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 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 article. The city or its 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.

(1993 Code, § 24-121) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-122 OBSERVATION OF SAFETY RULES, INDEMNIFICATION.

While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in § 24-121 of this chapter, the city or duly authorized employees of the city, the state's Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the person and shall be held harmless for injury or death to the city employees. The city shall indemnify the person against loss or damage to its property by city employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the person and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the person to maintain safe conditions as required in this article.

(1993 Code, § 24-122) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-123 ENTRY UPON REAL ESTATE SUBJECT TO CITY EASEMENT.

The city and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the city holds an easement for the purpose of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within such easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on such easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the easement pertaining to the private property involved.

(1993 Code, § 24-123) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

DIVISION 4. INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY

§ 24-124 INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY CHARGE.

(A) Each industrial user whose premises are served by a sewer connection which discharges industrial wastewater or other liquids, either directly or indirectly, into treatment works under

jurisdiction of the city shall be subject to an industrial cost recovery charge for the state share of the state's Environmental Protection Agency construction grants.

(B) Such grants obtained by the city for the financing of the construction of wastewater treatment works shall be allocable to the treatment of the wastewater from such user.

(C) Such user's share shall not include an interest component.
(1993 Code, § 24-124) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-125 INDUSTRIAL USER'S PORTION OF STATE GRANT.

(A) An industrial user's portion of any state grant shall be based on the population equivalents attributable to wastewater of such user tributary to the wastewater treatment works of the city.

(B) The population equivalents shall be determined by the following calculations:

(1) *Volume population equivalent.* The average daily rate of water consumption as determined by the consumption records of the past year divided by 100 gallons per day, or, where water consumption does not reflect the actual quantity of wastewater tributary to the treatment works from such user, the average daily flow as recorded in the control and measurement structure, required by § 24-117 of this chapter, divided by 100 gallons per day;

(2) *BOD population equivalent.* The average daily pounds of five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) in the wastewater, as determined by the Water and Sewer Superintendent in accordance with § 24-119 of this chapter divided by 0.17 pounds of BOD per day; and

(3) *SS population equivalent.* The average daily pounds of suspended solids in the wastewater as determined by the Water and Sewer Superintendent in accordance with § 24-119 of this chapter divided by 0.22 pounds of suspended solids per day.
(1993 Code, § 24-125) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-126 COST PER CAPITA.

The dollar cost per capita shall be determined as follows:

(A) Divide the total of grant funds received from the state for construction of or expansion of the sewerage system by the population equivalent capacity of the sewerage system, as then currently determined by the state's Environmental Protection Agency; and further, to divide the above total by the number of years of useful life of the construction of or improvements to the sewerage system, being 30 years; and

(B) The above cost per population equivalent per year shall be further subdivided on the basis of average flow volume discharged, average pounds of BOD discharged and average pounds of suspended solids discharged as follows:

(1) Determine the cost attributable to the discharge of flow volumes by multiplying the total cost per population equivalent per year by 0.70;

(2) Determine the cost attributable to the discharge of BOD quantities by multiplying the total cost per population equivalent per year by 0.15; and

(3) Determine the cost attributable to the discharge of suspended solids quantities by multiplying the total cost per population equivalent per year by 0.15.
(1993 Code, § 24-126) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-127 COST FOR INDUSTRIAL USER.

The cost to be recovered from an industrial user shall be determined as follows:

(A) The summation of the product of the volume population equivalent, as determined by § 24-125(B)(1) of this chapter, and the cost per population equivalent per year attributed to the discharge of flow volumes, as determined by § 24-126 of this chapter;

(B) And the product of the BOD population equivalent, as determined by § 24-125(B)(2) of this chapter, and the cost per population equivalent per year attributable to the discharge of BOD quantities, as determined by § 24-126 of this chapter; and

(C) And the product of the SS population equivalent, as determined by § 24-125(B)(3) of this chapter and the cost per population equivalent per year attributable to the discharge of suspended solids quantities, as determined by § 24-126 of this chapter.
(1993 Code, § 24-127) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-128 PAYMENT OF RECOVERY COST.

Each year during the industrial cost recovery period, each industrial user of the treatment works shall pay the cost recovery amount determined by § 24-127 of this chapter for such industry divided by the recovery period. Where an industry is connected to a public sewer after the start-up of the facilities constructed under a state grant, such industry shall pay only its portion of the state grant for each payment period remaining in the recovery period. Such industry will not be required to pay for those periods of the recovery period prior to connection to a public sewer. If an industrial user discontinues use of the treatment works, its cost recovery payments shall cease.

(1993 Code, § 24-128) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-129 CALENDAR YEAR DIVISION.

For the purpose of industrial cost recovery, the calendar year shall be divided into monthly periods, such periods to begin on the first day of each month, and all industrial users of the city shall pay the costs as determined by § 24-127 of this chapter for industrial cost recovery and such payments shall be made in equal amounts monthly on the first day of the month immediately following the expiration of the monthly period for which service has been supplied, and such charge shall be payable within ten days after rendition thereof and, if such bills are not paid within such ten days, a service charge of 10% shall be added thereto.

(1993 Code, § 24-129) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-130 DELINQUENCY IN PAYMENT.

(A) If the charges for industrial cost recovery are not paid within 20 days after the rendition of that bill, such service charges shall be deemed and are declared to be delinquent, and thereafter such delinquent charge shall constitute a lien upon the real estate for which such sewer services were applied.

(B) The City Clerk is authorized and directed each month to file sworn statements showing such delinquencies in the office of the county's Recorder of Deeds and the filing of such statements shall be deemed notice of a lien for the payment of such charges for sewer service.

(C) If the delinquency in the payment of the recovery cost continues for a period of more than 20 days, the sewer service shall be discontinued.

(1993 Code, § 24-130) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-131 INITIAL PAYMENT.

The initial payment made by any industrial user which is connected to a public sewer after the start-up of the treatment works constructed with a state grant shall be made by the next scheduled due date as defined in § 24-129 of this chapter and shall be equal to one-twelfth of the amount as defined in §§ 24-127 and 24-128 of this chapter.

(1993 Code, § 24-131) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-132 ADJUSTMENT OF USER’S PORTION OF STATE GRANT.

(A) If there is a change in the strength and/or volume introduced into the treatment works by an industrial user as determined by the previous year’s records, the city shall adjust the user’s portion of any state grant accordingly.

(B) Such change shall be as determined by §§ 24-127 and 24-128 of this chapter.

(C) The industrial user’s portion of any state grant shall include any firm commitment to the city of increased use by such user.

(1993 Code, § 24-132) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-133 EXPANSION OR UPGRADING OF TREATMENT WORKS.

If there is an expansion or upgrading of the treatment works utilizing a state grant, each existing industrial user’s share shall be adjusted accordingly.

(1993 Code, § 24-133) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§§ 24-134—24-140 RESERVED.

(1993 Code, §§ 24-134—24-140)

§ 24-141 MONITORING INDUSTRIAL USERS.

(A) The Water and Sewer Superintendent shall maintain a program of monitoring industrial user discharges, as the Water and Sewer Superintendent deems necessary; provided that, any major contributing industry shall be monitored no less than 12 times annually and any industrial user that has a population equivalent, as determined by § 24-125 of this chapter, greater than or equal to 50 shall be monitored no less than once annually.

(B) All the industrial users shall be monitored at such frequency as deemed necessary by the Water and Sewer Superintendent.

(C) Monitoring shall consist of taking and testing grab samples or 24-hour composite samples as deemed necessary by the Water and Sewer Superintendent for determination of the population equivalent of the industrial user.

(D) The monitoring data collected shall be used to determine the population equivalent in accordance with § 24-125 of this chapter.

(1993 Code, § 24-141) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

DIVISION 5. DISPOSAL OF WASTES FROM PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS**§ 24-141.1 DEFINITIONS.**

(A) Unless stated otherwise, the terms used in this division shall have the meanings as those terms are used §§ 1 et seq. of the Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act, 225 ILCS 225/1 et seq.

(B) The term *ACT* as used in this division means §§ 1 et seq. of the Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act, 225 ILCS 225/1 et seq.

(Ord. 2010-10, passed 11-2-2010; Ord. 2013-06, passed 5-21-2013; Ord. 2013-07, passed 6-18-2013)

§ 24-141.2 DISPOSAL REGULATIONS.

(A) No person shall dispose of waste from a private sewage disposal system into the sewerage system of the city, except in compliance with the Act and this division.

(B) Waste from private sewage disposal systems may be deposited into the sewerage system of the city only at the site of the wastewater treatment facility of the city.

(C) Waste from private sewage disposal systems may be deposited into the location described in subsection (B) above only by:

(1) A private sewage disposal system pumping contractor holding a license therefore issued under the Act and whose license has not been suspended or revoked under the Act; and

(2) Who has obtained a permit under this division.

(Ord. 2010-10, passed 11-2-2010; Ord. 2013-06, passed 5-21-2013; Ord. 2013-07, passed 6-18-2013)

§ 24-141.3 PERMITS; AUTHORITY.

(A) (1) The Water and Sewer Superintendent of the city may issue a permit for the deposit of waste under this division to any person or entity licensed therefor under the Act who has:

(a) Completed an application therefore in such manner and form as may be required by the Water and Sewer Superintendent; and

(b) Paid the applicable fee as provided in this division.

(2) A permit shall be valid for a term no longer than one year from the date of issuance or the expiration of the applicant's license issued under the Act, whichever is shorter. A permit may be renewed upon submission of an application therefore and payment of the applicable fee.

(B) The Water and Sewer Superintendent may adopt such rules, regulations and conditions attached to the permits authorized hereunder as may be deemed reasonable and necessary for the regulation and protection of the sewerage system of the city.

(Ord. 2010-10, passed 11-2-2010; Ord. 2013-06, passed 5-21-2013; Ord. 2013-07, passed 6-18-2013)

§ 24-141.4 FEES.

(A) The fee for a permit shall be \$25.

(B) Fees for permits issued hereunder are in addition to those fees required for the deposit of wastes.

(Ord. 2010-10, passed 11-2-2010; Ord. 2013-06, passed 5-21-2013; Ord. 2013-07, passed 6-18-2013)

§ 24-141.5 AFTER-HOURS DEPOSIT.

In the event a permit holder has made deposits of waste at the site provided in this division on more than three occasions in each of the last three preceding calendar months and is not otherwise in violation of the terms of this division, an ordinance or the Act, the permit holder may, in the sole discretion of the Water and Sewer Superintendent, be issued a permit for after-hours deposits, upon payment of a deposit therefor in the amount of \$50. The Water and Sewer Superintendent may, upon receipt of such deposit, provide a key to the facility to the permit holder. Such key may not be copied or duplicated. The Water and Sewer Superintendent may, in his or her sole discretion, revoke the privileges of after-hours deposits under this section at any time. The key deposit may be returned to the permit holder upon return of the key to the city; provided, the permit holder is not then in violation of the terms of this division.

(Ord. 2010-10, passed 11-2-2010; Ord. 2013-06, passed 5-21-2013; Ord. 2013-07, passed 6-18-2013)

§ 24-141.6 REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF PERMIT.

(A) A permit issued under the provisions of this division may be revoked or suspended by the Water and Sewer Superintendent:

(1) Upon the expiration, revocation, suspension or termination of the permit holder's license issued under the Act;

(2) Upon the initiation of any proceedings under the Act for the revocation, suspension or termination of the permit holder's license;

(3) For any violation of the provisions of the Act or of any rule or regulation adopted thereunder;

(4) For any violation of the provisions of Ch. 24 of this code of ordinances;

(5) For any false statement contained in the application for a permit;

(6) For any violation of any rule, regulation or policy of the city applicable to the deposit of waste by the permit holder; and/or

(7) Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit.

(B) (1) The permit holder may appeal such revocation, suspension or termination to the City Council by filing a notice therefore with the City Clerk within ten days after the effective date of the revocation, suspension or termination.

(2) An appeal shall not stay the effect of such revocation, suspension or termination pending the appeal.

(Ord. 2010-10, passed 11-2-2010; Ord. 2013-06, passed 5-21-2013; Ord. 2013-07, passed 6-18-2013)

§ 24-141.7 PENALTIES.

The penalties set forth in Art. VI of this chapter shall apply to any violations of this division.

(Ord. 2010-10, passed 11-2-2010; Ord. 2013-06, passed 5-21-2013; Ord. 2013-07, passed 6-18-2013)

ARTICLE VI. PENALTIES

§ 24-142 NOTICE OF VIOLATION, FINE, CONTINUED VIOLATION.

(A) (1) Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter shall be served with written notice stating the notice of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof.

(2) The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violation.

(B) (1) Any person who shall continue such violation after receipt of such handwritten notice shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 for each violation.

(2) Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

(C) The City Council may levy a fine of up to \$500, plus costs, against any person who knowingly lodges or files a frivolous complaint alleging a violation under Ch. 24 of this code of ordinances.

(1993 Code, § 24-142) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981; Ord. 99-31, passed 7-20-1999)

§ 24-143 LIABILITY OF CUSTOMER.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, in addition to the fine provided, shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by the city by reason of such violation, whether the same was caused before or after notice.

(1993 Code, § 24-143) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

§ 24-144 TERMINATION OF SERVICE.

In case any violation of the provisions of this chapter continues beyond the time given to the customer pursuant to the notice provisions of § 24-141 of this chapter, the Water and Sewer Superintendent may cut off the customer's connection into the combined waterworks and sewage system.

(1993 Code, § 24-144) (Ord. 81-11-2, passed 11-3-1981)

