

TITLE 13

SEWERS

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CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

Section:

Definitions 13-1-1

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this Ordinance shall be as follows:

VILLAGE: Shall mean all that territory within the presently constituted corporate limits of the Village of Tiskilwa, Bureau, County, Illinois, together with any additions to or alterations of said territory that may occur in the future.

PERSON: Shall be defined to mean any individual, firm, corporation, co-partnership, association, or other entity.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS: Shall mean the person designated or appointed by the Village Board of Trustees, to administer the provisions of this Ordinance.

APPROVED: Shall mean acceptable to or accepted by the Superintendent of Sewers as complying with the provisions of this Ordinance.

SATISFACTORILY or SATISFACTORY: Shall mean in a manner approved by the Superintendent of Sewers as complying with the provisions of this Ordinance.

SEWAGE: Shall mean liquid waste flowing in or from residences, human habitations, institutions, stables, garages, business buildings and industries, and it may consist of a combination of any one or more of these, and or with such storm and ground water as may be admitted to be or find its way into the sewers.

DOMESTIC SEWAGE and SANITARY SEWAGE: Shall mean the waste or discharge from toilet or other household plumbing fixtures, wash water and dish water, interior basement drainage, and other dirty water from places of human residence, business buildings or institutions but not including industrial wastes.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES: Shall mean liquid wastes or wastes used in or resulting from industrial processes.

STORM WATER: Shall mean that portion of rain, snow or sleet which flows off over the surface of the ground, streets and structures into sewers and drainage channels or into low points.

GROUND WATER: Shall mean water which is contained in or flows through the ground.

SOLID WASTES: Shall include garbage, ashes, rags, manure waste, household food, offal, and other solids. The term "ashes" as herein employed shall include coal, coke, wood, and the residuum resulting from the combustion of any material or substance, and include soot, cinders, slag and charcoal.

SEWER: Shall mean any outside conduit, pipe or structure, designed to serve two or more properties, within the corporate limits of said Village, used for conveying sewage of any kind, and shall include all manholes, intercepting chambers, pumping plants and other appurtenances thereto within the corporate limits of said Village.

SEPARATE SANITARY SEWER and SANITARY SEWER: Shall mean a sewer intended to carry domestic sewage and such industrial wastes as may be permitted, without the admixture of storm water.

STORM SEWER: Shall mean a sewer which is intended to carry storm and surface water and no domestic or sanitary sewage.

VILLAGE SEWER or SEWER OF THE VILLAGE: Shall refer to any sewer constructed, under construction or maintained or possessed by the Village of Tiskilwa, and shall include all manholes, intercepting chambers, pumping plants, or other appurtenances thereto.

PRIVATE SEWER: Shall mean a privately owned sewer.

PUBLIC SEWER: Shall mean a publicly owned sewer.

SEWERAGE: (noun) Shall mean the works comprising the complete system of sewers, connections and drains, with appurtenances of the Village of Tiskilwa, including pumping stations, manholes and appurtenances thereof necessary to the collection, treatment or disposal of sewage, including the sewage treatment plant, drains, ditches and overflow drains.

SEWERAGE: (adjective) Shall mean having to do with the collection, treatment, or disposal of sewage.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION WORK: Shall mean the construction of any sewer for any purpose and shall include house sanitary connections and house storm drains.

HOUSE SANITARY CONNECTIONS and HOUSE CONNECTION: Shall mean the conduit or pipe for conveying domestic sewage from residences, human habitations, institutions, stables, garages, business buildings or industries, to the connection to a sewer.

HOUSE STORM DRAIN and HOUSE DRAIN: Shall mean a pipe or conduit which is used to conduct surface, storm, groundwater and yard drainage away from any building.

EMERGENCY: Shall mean a sudden and unexpected condition, the making of remedies for which cannot be postponed until a permit has been secured without endangering life or property.

FITTINGS: Shall mean the parts of a pipe line other than plain straight pipe, such as elbows, tees, Y-branches, increasers, etc.

HOUSE SLANT: Shall mean a "T" or "Y" fitting in a sewer for the purpose of receiving, if on a separate sanitary sewer, the outlet end of a house sanitary connection, and if on a storm sewer, the outlet end of a house storm drain or other source of storm water.

MANHOLE: Shall mean an opening constructed on a sewer, of sufficient size to permit a man to gain access thereto.

CONTRACTOR: Any person engaged in the alteration, construction or repair of any sewer, sanitary connection or storm drain.

CHAPTER 2

ADMINISTRATION

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13-2-1: OFFICE CREATED:

There is hereby created the office of Superintendent of Sewers for the Village of Tiskilwa, Illinois.

13-2-2: BOND:

Said Superintendent of Sewers shall file an official bond, in the penal sum of One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, the sureties thereon to be approved by the Village Board.

13-2-3: LICENSES, PERMITS:

The Superintendent of Sewers shall hold such licenses or permits as required by the State of Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

13-2-4: SALARY:

The Superintendent of Sewers shall receive such a salary as shall be designated by the Village Board.

13-2-5: DUTIES:

It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Sewers:

- A. To examine and approve plans and specifications for sewer construction work;
- B. To inspect sewers, including house sanitary connections and house storm drains, and the materials to be used therein;
- C. To conduct tests thereon;
- D. To issue certificates of approval;
- E. To keep records of actions taken, and examinations, inspections, and tests made, and of permits and certificates issued;
- F. To make a monthly report of his acts and doings to the Village Board of Trustees;
- G. To advise the public, when requested, in the matter of these regulations relating to the sewerage system; and
- H. To arrest and prosecute offenders against the provisions of this Ordinance.

CHAPTER 3

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13-3-1: LICENSE REQUIRED:

Any person, other than the actual bona fide owner of the premises involved, who desires to engage or who shall hereafter engage at any time in the construction, alteration or repair of any sewer, sanitary connection or storm drain for any other person in the Village of Tiskilwa, shall, before commencing such work, make application to the Superintendent of Sewers for a license so to do, and shall deliver to the Superintendent of Sewers a general bond, or a certificate addressed to the Village of Tiskilwa, Illinois, certifying that such applicant is insured under a general bond or other instrument in the penal sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars indemnifying and saving the Village of Tiskilwa, Illinois, harmless of and from all liability for damages to persons or property by reason of or resulting directly or indirectly from the construction, alteration, maintenance or repair by such person of any sewer, sanitary connection or storm drain or any work or act of omission or commission incidental thereto, or in connection therewith, and shall be conditioned also upon the conformance by such applicant with all the conditions and requirements of the Ordinances of the Village of Tiskilwa for performing such work and conditioned also upon the restoration by such applicant of the street, alley, sidewalk and pavement disturbed by him, so as to leave the same in as good condition as before the work was undertaken, during the period to be covered by such license; such bond or certificate shall be signed by the applicant, for such license, and by the surety or sureties on such bond or instrument of indemnification upon receipt of which bond or certificate by said Superintendent of Sewers, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Sewers to present such bond or certificate to the Village Board of Trustees at the next regular meeting of said Village Board or at any special meeting called for that purpose for approval or rejection; and, upon the approval of said bond or certificate by the Village Board, the Superintendent of Sewers shall forthwith issue to such applicant, a license to engage in the construction, alteration or repair of sewers, sanitary connections and storm drains in said Village for one year from the date of the issuance of such license. Each application for such license shall be accompanied by a fee of Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars. Licenses shall run from May 1 of each year to May 1 of the following year. Licenses shall be prorated from any portion of a year's license in case license is taken out after May 1.

13-3-2: WORKMANSHIP:

All workmanship in connection with the construction of any sewer or house sanitary connection or house storm drain shall be of such character as to fully secure the results sought to be obtained in all the sections of this Ordinance.

13-3-3: PERMIT:

No sewer of any kind, public or private, or house sanitary connection, or house storm drain, shall be constructed or made, altered or repaired, nor shall any connection of any sewer or house sanitary connection or house storm drain, to any sewer, public or private, be constructed or made, altered or repaired without first having obtained from the Village Clerk a written permit therefor. No permit shall be issued for such construction, alteration, or repair work until the plans and specifications therefore, or required data concerning it, have first been submitted to and approved by the Superintendent of Sewers.

Before issuing such a permit an application shall be filed with the Superintendent of Sewers; all applications for permits shall be in writing on blanks to be furnished by the Superintendent of Sewers. The applications shall be signed by the owner of the premises on which the proposed work is to be done and shall be accompanied by a complete and legible set of plans and specifications of the work to be done, or in lieu thereof such written description or information as shall be acceptable to the Superintendent of Sewers.

All details concerning the construction of any sewer or house sanitary connections or house storm drains and their appurtenances shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Sewers.

PERMIT FEE AND BOND. Each application for such permit shall be accompanied by a fee of Five (\$5.00) Dollars, provided, however, no fee for an application for permit shall be charged to a person who has paid One Hundred Dollars for a sewer connection fee prior to the completion of the sewer.

The above permit to a property owner-applicant shall not include the right to dig or excavate on public property.

It is expressly stipulated that all work on public property is to be performed by a person licensed to perform such work under the provisions of this Ordinance.

No applicant or contractor owing money to the Village for fees, required by this Ordinance either for the work described in any such application or for any previous work performed, or inspections made hereunder, or shall have committed any violation of this Ordinance not rectified, shall be granted a permit for such work.

13-3-4: FORFEITURE OF PERMIT OR LICENSE:

Any person or other party to whom a permit or license shall have been issued and who shall neglect, refuse or fail to make good any defect or fault in any of the work done, or materials used under any permit or license from the Village of Tiskilwa within five (5) days after written notice thereof from the Superintendent of Sewers, shall not be permitted to do any further or additional work of constructing any sewer, connection or drain or appurtenance, until such defects or faults have been made good in manner satisfactory to the Superintendent of Sewers; and any and all then existing permit or permits or license in favor of such person or other party shall be revoked by the Superintendent of Sewers and the bond of such person enforced as to past defaults.

13-3-5: CHANGE IN PLANS:

Any changes or modifications in the proposed work shall be considered as new work and no such changes or modifications shall be installed or made without a supplementary permit therefore, subject to the same terms and conditions as herein contained. The fee for such supplementary permit shall be Ten (\$10.00) Dollars.

13-3-6: EXPIRATION OF PERMIT:

If the work is not commenced under any permit within six (6) months after the issue of said permit, or if the work is not satisfactorily prosecuted after its commencement, such permit will be considered as having expired and shall be null and void. This section is not to apply to permits secured prior to completion of the sewer system. These permits will be valid for the period of time allowed in the Ordinances for original connections to the sewer.

13-3-7: STORM OR SURFACE DRAINAGE FORBIDDEN:

The separate sanitary sewer system of the Village of Tiskilwa, was built to carry away the domestic or sanitary sewage, the commercial sewage, and as may be permitted, the industrial wastes, of the Village. It was not designed to carry any storm water, water from air conditioning units, cooling systems, surface water or groundwater. Any act which shall cause any storm water, water from air conditioning units, cooling systems, surface water or groundwater to be conveyed to and into the sanitary sewers is herewith directly forbidden; it is directly contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance and shall be subject to the penalties herein provided. The sanitary or domestic sewage from all buildings shall be conveyed in house sanitary connections to the public system of sanitary sewers. Sanitary or domestic sewage shall be taken to include basement floor drainage; however, this shall not include any storm or ground water intentionally conveyed to the basement floor and from said basement floor to and into the sanitary sewer system.

13-3-8: NEW BUILDINGS, CESSPOOLS, SEPTIC OR SEWAGE TANKS:

No cesspool, septic or other sewage or drain field tank shall be constructed hereafter on property to which a public sanitary sewer is accessible. No septic tank or cesspool, now existing or hereafter constructed, shall be connected in any way, directly or indirectly, to the public sewer system.

After a building is connected to the sewer, any cesspool or septic tank shall be pumped out and filled with sand or covered by a four inch layer of concrete four feet in diameter or overlapping the outside limits of the cesspool or septic tank six inches and covered with at least one foot of dirt. No building permit for the construction of any new dwelling house or commercial building within said Village shall be granted until the owner applying for such construction permit shall furnish the Superintendent of Sewers plan and specifications conforming to the provisions of this Ordinance so that the domestic sewage therefrom shall be discharged to the said sanitary sewer system in the manner and by the means herein specified.

13-3-9: SEWAGE TREATMENT REQUIRED:

Where liquid wastes from any source are not discharged into a public sewer, such wastes shall be treated or disposed of so as not to endanger or contaminate any water supply that is or may be used for drinking or domestic purposes or for bathing or so as not to create any nuisance or unsanitary condition, which shall be considered either by the Superintendent of Sewers or the Health Department of said Village as dangerous and unhealthy to the residents and citizens of the Village. Where sewage of any kind which is to be discharged into a public sewer is of such a character as to endanger the sewer system, or is placing an overburden upon a publicly owned sewage treatment plant, such sewage shall be satisfactorily treated before being admitted to the public sewers.

13-3-10: INDUSTRIAL WASTES AND SEWAGE, TO BE APPROVED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS AND VILLAGE BOARD:

No person or persons shall discharge or cause or permit to be discharged into any public sewer system which directly or indirectly discharges into the sewer system of the Village of Tiskilwa, industrial wastes which are not first approved by the Superintendent of Sewers and the Village Board.

13-3-11: SEWER CONSTRUCTION WORK:

In every case of proposed sewer construction work to be done, notice shall be given and application properly made to the Superintendent of Sewers of the time and place, when and where the work is to commence. Such notice shall be in writing and given at least three full days prior to the commencement of the work.

13-3-12: SEWER CONNECTIONS:

All connections with any sewer fifteen (15) inches or smaller shall be made by means of "Y" or "T" branches or other special fitting provided in such sewer for that purpose. If a connection to a sewer must be made at any other place where a "Y" or "T" branch has not been placed, where feasible a "Y" fitting shall be placed in the main sewer in the following manner; a section of sewer pipe shall be removed from the main sewer by breaking it to

pieces care being taken not to break, disturb or injure the adjacent pipe. The "Y" fitting shall then be inserted without chipping or breaking the pipe or branch, where possible; where not possible, the upper half (when in position) of the bell on the run of the "Y" branch to be inserted, and the upper half of the nearest adjacent bell on the existing pipe in the trench, shall then be carefully removed and the "Y" branch inserted wrong side up, and revolved to bring the branch to the side it is intended for, with the broken part of the bell up. The joint shall then be cemented in the proper manner, and the bells encased in three (3) inches of concrete. A connection to a sewer may also be made by inserting in the sewer a standard saddle fitting. Such a fitting used shall be one designed for the purpose and shall not be improvised from the bell end of a straight length of pipe. Before cutting the hole in the sewer for the saddle fitting the sides and bottoms of the length of pipe in which the hole is to be cut, shall be strengthened by a layer of concrete not less than three (3) inches in thickness at any point. The hole in the pipe shall be carefully marked and chipped or pinched out, the saddle placed so that no part projects into the pipe and carefully mortared into position. Sections of pipe shall then be fitted into the saddle to form a riser and all such pieces of pipe which are vertically over the sewer, shall be encased in a shaft of concrete having a thickness about the pipe of not less than three (3) inches. The shaft shall firmly rest on the block of concrete encasing the sewer pipe in which the connection was made. The concrete shaft shall be poured into a form of light sheet metal or stove pipe which form shall be left in place as the trench is backfilled. The earth backfill around the shaft shall be carefully tamped and the backfill brought up uniformly on all sides to prevent lateral loads on and the possible breaking of the shaft.

13-3-13: BACKFILL AND TRENCH PROTECTION:

All trenches and excavation shall be thoroughly protected by barricades and lights as required to protect the public from possible injuries. All trenches within the public right of way shall be backfilled with sand and thoroughly flooded with water to insure complete settlement.

13-3-14: DISTURBING, INJURING, OR ENTERING SEWERS:

No person other than an authorized Village employee shall disturb, injure or enter any public sewer, manhole, catch basin, or other part of the public sewer system without a written permit from the Superintendent of Sewers.

13-3-15: FOREIGN MATTER IN SEWERS:

No butcher's offal, garbage, dead animals, or liquids containing, silt, hair, fibers, grease, oils or other obstructing material, shall be permitted to enter any public sewer system.

13-3-16: HARMFUL WASTES IN SEWERS:

Corrosive or harmful wastes and wastes at a temperature higher than 140 degrees Fahrenheit shall not be discharged into a public sewer.

13-3-17: EXPLOSIVE OR INFLAMMABLE MATTER IN SEWERS:

No explosive or inflammable matters shall be discharged into any sewer. Cleaning establishments, buildings used for housing or repairing automobiles, gasoline and oil service stations, and other buildings or establishments where gasoline, oils, calcium carbide or other explosive or inflammable matters are stored, sold, or handled, the drains from which are connected to the public sewers, must be provided with an approval intercepting pit or tank so constructed, located, and maintained as to prevent the entrance into the sewer of such explosive or inflammable matter.

CHAPTER 4

QUALITY OF MATERIALS

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13-4-1: MATERIALS, QUALITY OF:

All materials used in the sewers, house sanitary connection, or part thereof, shall be free from defects.

13-4-2: VITRIFIED CLAY:

All vitrified clay pipes shall conform to the Standard Specifications for extra strength clay sewer pipe of the American Society for Testing Materials, and shall conform as nearly as possible to that type and quality of the pipe as has been used in the construction of public sewer systems.

13-4-3: CAST-IRON PIPE:

All cast-iron pipe and fittings used for sewers of house connections or drains shall be coated with asphaltum or coal-tar pitch and shall conform to the Standard Specifications for extra heavy cast-iron soil pipe and fittings of the American Society for Testing Materials or shall conform to the latest Standard Specifications for cast-iron water pipe of the American Water Works Association, which specifications by reference thereto are hereby made a part of this Ordinance.

13-4-4: P.V.C. PIPE:

All P.V.C. pipe shall conform to the standard specifications for P.V.C. pipe of the American Society for Testing Materials or shall conform to the latest Standard Specifications for P.V.C. pipe, which specifications by reference thereto are made a part of this Ordinance.

CHAPTER 5

JOINTS AND CONNECTIONS

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13-5-1: JOINTS ON CLAY PIPE:

All joints in new sanitary sewers and house sanitary connections wherein vitrified pipe shall be used shall consist of factory made resilient compression joints meeting the A.S.T.M. "Specifications for Vitrified Clay Pipe joints having resilient properties" (Designation C424).

13-5-2: CAST-IRON PIPE:

All joints in cast-iron pipe shall be lead joints, or rubber sealed joints.

13-5-3: LEAD JOINTS:

In joining two pipes the spigot end shall be properly seated in the adjacent bell end and adjusted so as to give a uniform space for the joint, which will be made with twisted hemp packing and soft pig lead. The packing shall be thoroughly driven into the bell so that the lead, after having been poured and caulked into the joint shall have a depth of at least two inches. The joints shall be thoroughly caulked with proper tools.

13-5-4: JOINTS ON P.V.C. PIPE:

In joining P.V.C. Pipe to Cast-iron or vitrified clay pipe, a rubber neoprene joint or connection shall be used.

CHAPTER 6

TRAPS AND RECEIVING TANKS

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13-6-1: GASOLINE AND OIL TRAPS REQUIRED:

A gasoline and oil trap shall be provided on the waste from all garages, automobile wash floors, cleaning establishments, or establishments from which gasoline, benzine or other similar substance may be discharged. Said trap shall be installed on the waste pipe above its junction with any other pipe or receptacle containing sewage. The passing of human or animal excrement through such a trap is prohibited.

13-6-2: SUMPS AND RECEIVING TANKS:

In a building in which the whole or part of the plumbing system lies below the house connection to the public sewer the outlet from said plumbing system or part thereof shall discharge into a sump or receiving tank from which the sewage shall be pumped through a pipe to the house connection or to the public sewer.

The said sump or receiving tank shall be adequate in capacity. It should be discharged not less frequently than once each hour. It shall be constructed in a water-tight and substantial manner of masonry, vitrified clay, or metal. It shall be provided with an air-tight cover. Any pipe discharging into the sump or receiving tank shall not be submerged. No storm, surface or groundwater shall be conducted to a sump or tank receiving domestic sewage. Such water may be conducted to a separate sump for the purpose of pumping it to the surface of the ground or to a storm sewer if such exists.

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HOUSE SANITARY CONNECTION AND HOUSE STORM DRAINS

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13-7-1: FUNCTION OF HOUSE CONNECTIONS AND DRAINS:

The domestic sewage from residences, human habitations, institutions, stables, garages, business buildings and industries shall be conveyed from said structures in a conduit or pipe herein termed a "house sanitary connection". The connection shall extend to a public separate sanitary sewer, if such a sewer serves the property. No storm, surface or groundwater shall be permitted to enter this house sanitary connection.

13-7-2: INDEPENDENT CONNECTIONS AND DRAINS:

Each residence, institution or business building should have its own separate house sanitary connection. A house sanitary connection shall not be permitted to serve more than two such adjacent residences or other units except under an abnormal situation and then only by express permission of the Superintendent of Sewers. A single connection for two (2) structures will be allowed only where one building stands at the rear of another and no house connection can be constructed directly to a public sewer.

13-7-3: MATERIAL:

A. The house sanitary connection shall be six inch (6") vitrified clay or six inch (6") cast-iron pipe, or six inch (6") P.V.C. pipe, except that within five (5) feet of the outside of a building it shall be of cast-iron, and have a minimum inside diameter of four (4") inches.

B. All underground pipes when within four (4) feet or less of the surface of the ground under a driveway shall be of cast-iron pipe, or of vitrified clay pipe having an envelope of concrete of a mix of 1:2:4 or better and at least three (3) inches in thickness.

C. Where a connection or drain is laid at a less distance than five (5) feet from the exterior wall of a building, or in ground where it will be subjected to vibration, or to settlement, cast-iron pipe shall be used. Where the ground is of sufficient solidity for a proper foundation or where special supports or secure foundations are provided, vitrified clay or cast-iron pipe or P.V.C. pipe may be used.

13-7-4: LAYING:

No house sewer shall be laid parallel to or within three (3) feet of any bearing wall which might be thereby weakened. The house sewer shall be laid at a sufficient depth to protect it from frost. All sewer and drain pipes shall be laid carefully in a trench in a straight line and on a straight grade. Where deviation from a straight run is necessary, it shall be made with a curve or other acceptable fitting. In the bottom of the trench a groove shall be cut for each hub, in order to give the pipe a solid bearing for its entire length, and the soil backfill shall be well rammed on either side of the pipe.

13-7-5: PIPES TO BE CLOSED:

The ends of all pipes not to be immediately connected shall be securely stopped by tile, brick, cement, or other water-tight and durable material.

13-7-6: BACK WATER:

Where the plumbing system of a building may be subjected to back flow of sewage or water, suitable provision shall be made to prevent overflow into the building by the installation of a satisfactory backwater valve or valves or other satisfactory means.

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STORM, SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

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13-8-1: DRAINAGE OF ROOFS AND OUTSIDE AREAS:

No roofs and outside areas of any kind shall be drained into the house sanitary connection or the separate sanitary sewer system. No roof downspouts or conductors shall in any case be connected up to discharge directly or indirectly to the house sanitary connection or the separate sanitary sewer system of the Village.

13-8-2: FOUNDATION AND FLOOR DRAINS:

Where drains are placed under the cellar floor or used to encircle the outer walls of a building for the removal of ground, surface or storm water, they shall not in any case be connected directly or indirectly to the house sanitary connection or to the separate sanitary sewer system of the Village.

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13-9-1: INSPECTIONS:

All piping and appurtenances of a sewer system or house sanitary connections shall be inspected by the Superintendent of Sewers to insure compliance with all the requirements of this Ordinance, and the installation and construction of the system in accordance with any approved plans and the permit.

13-9-2: NOTIFICATION:

A. It shall be the duty of the owner or his agent to notify the Superintendent of Sewers orally, by telephone, or in writing, not less than eight (8) working hours before the work is to be inspected and have a time set for the inspection.

B. If the Superintendent of Sewers finds on inspection that the work and the materials entered into said work is not satisfactory the owner or his agent shall remedy said defect and then renotify as above the Superintendent of Sewers and arrange for a reinspection.

C. If the Superintendent of Sewers fails to appear within twenty-four (24) hours of the time set for an inspection, the inspection shall be deemed to have been made.

13-9-3: DEFECTIVE WORK:

If upon inspection, defects in material or in work shall be found, such defects in work or materials shall be redone or replaced within three (3) days or as the Superintendent of Sewers may direct and inspection be repeated.

13-9-4: CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL:

If said sewer construction work is approved by the Superintendent of Sewers he shall issue a certificate of satisfactory inspection, but no certificate shall be issued unless all sewer construction is in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of this Ordinance.

13-9-5: FEES:

Before the certificate of satisfactory inspection is issued all fees due to the Village in connection with the application for a permit required under the terms of this Ordinance shall have been paid to the Superintendent of Sewers.

13-9-6: CONDEMNED MATERIALS:

The presence of any material other than provided for in this Ordinance, near the site of the work, shall be sufficient cause for condemning part of, or the entire work.

If inspection discloses defective material, or unworkmanlike construction which does not conform to the requirements of this Ordinance, such defective materials, or unworkmanlike construction shall be condemned, and the owner or his agent shall proceed further with the use of such defective material or unworkmanlike construction.

Condemned materials not yet installed shall be removed forthwith from the site of the work, and construction already installed shall be removed within three (3) days following the condemnation thereof or as the Superintendent of Sewers may direct.

13-9-7: USE OF SEWERS PROHIBITED:

No part of any new, reconstructed or repaired sewer work shall be used for which a certificate of approval has not been issued by the Superintendent of Sewers. Any person or persons attempting to use or flow any sewage into the public sewer system from any new, reconstructed or repaired sewer work without the obtaining of the certificate of approval as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the fines and penalties herein provided and in addition thereto the Superintendent of Sewers shall proceed forthwith to disconnect such new constructed or repaired sewer work for which no certificate of approval has been issued and may enter upon any public or private property for the purpose of such disconnection.

13-9-8: INSPECTION - RIGHT OF ENTRY:

In order that the sewers of the public sewer system may be fully protected against improper use and injury, the Superintendent of Sewers shall have free and unobstructed access to any part of any premises where house sanitary connections to be connected directly or indirectly to the public sewer system or house storm drains have been constructed for the purpose of examining the construction, condition and usage of the same, at any time of the day between the hours of seven o'clock A.M. and six o'clock P.M., during construction or any time thereafter, and any owner, occupant or other person refusing to allow said Superintendent of Sewers access to the premises for such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined as provided under the penalties of this Ordinance.

CHAPTER 10

INJURY TO WORKS

Injury to Public Sewer System	Section: 13-10-1
Interference with Public Sewer System	13-10-2

13-10-1: INJURY TO PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEM:

No person or persons shall wilfully, maliciously or negligently break, deface, destroy or injure any public sewer or appurtenance thereto in the Village of Tiskilwa.

13-10-2: INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEM:

No person or persons shall interfere with, molest, uncover, take off covers from manholes or lampholes, or disturb any portion of the public sewer system or appurtenances thereto in the Village of Tiskilwa. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of Chapters 1-10 or any Section thereof, shall become liable to the Village of Tiskilwa for any expense or damage occasioned by the Village by reason of such violation and in addition thereto, shall be subject to any of the fines and penalties herein provided.

CHAPTER 11

ENACTMENT AND PENALTIES

	Section:
Conflicting Ordinance Repealed	13-11-1
Publication	13-11-2
Ineffective Sections of Ordinance	13-11-3
Revocation of Certificate	13-11-4
Penalties for Violation	13-11-5

13-11-1: CONFLICTING ORDINANCE REPEALED:

All Ordinances or parts of Ordinance in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

13-11-2: PUBLICATION:

The within Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication according to law.

13-11-3: INEFFECTIVE SECTIONS OF ORDINANCE:

Each section of this Ordinance and every part of each section of this Ordinance is hereby declared to be an independent section and part of section and the holding of any section or part thereof to be void and ineffective for any cause, shall not be deemed to affect any other section or part thereof.

13-11-4: REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE:

The permit or license of a sewer builder shall become void in the Village of Tiskilwa when he shall refuse or neglect within three (3) days time after notification thereof in writing to make such necessary corrections to the sewer work either in workmanship or material as shall have been ordered by the Superintendent of Sewers or if such person shall permit the use of his name by another person or persons for the purpose of obtaining a permit or license to do sewer work.

13-11-5: PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION:

Any person, firm or corporation or other legal entity which violates, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or who resists or opposes the enforcement of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, where no other penalty is provided, shall be fined not less than Twenty (\$20.00) Dollars nor more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) for the first offense and for each subsequent offense such person shall be fined not less than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars nor more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars and such person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during which said violation, neglect, or refusal to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall continue after the first conviction. Any sewer builder who shall construct or install any sewer work in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance and any builder, contractor, architect, or designer designing, drawing or issuing plans for or having charge of such sewer work or who shall permit it to be so constructed or installed shall be liable to the penalties provided and imposed in this section.

Passed and adopted April 21, 1972. Ord. No. 932.

Published in the Bureau Valley Chief in its entirety May 4, 1972. (Amended October 5, 1976).

CHAPTER 12

USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

13-12-1: It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the Village of Tiskilwa or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Village, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.

13-12-2: It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Village of Tiskilwa, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Village, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance.

13-12-3: Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

13-12-4: The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the Village and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located any public sanitary (or combined) sewer of the Village, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within 50 feet of the property line.

CHAPTER 13

PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

13-13-1: Where a public sanitary (or combined) sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 13-12-4, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of Chapter 13.

13-13-2: Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Superintendent of Sewers. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the Village, (reference Appendix #2) which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the Superintendent of Sewer. A permit and inspection fee of \$300.00 shall be paid to the Village of Tiskilwa at the time the application is filed.

13-13-3: A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Sewers. He shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the Superintendent of Sewers when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within 48 hours of the receipt of written notice by the Superintendent of Sewers.

13-13-4: The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the State of Illinois Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act and Code and with the State of Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. No permit shall be issued for any private sewage disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than 30,000 square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

13-13-5: At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in Title 13, Section 13-12-4, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this ordinance, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

13-13-6: The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, and at no expense to the Village of Tiskilwa.

13-13-7: No statement contained in this Chapter shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Commissioner of Public Health.

13-13-8: When a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to said sewer within sixty (60) days and the private sewage disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with clean bank-run gravel or dirt.

CHAPTER 14

BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

13-14-1: No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with, or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Superintendent of Sewers.

13-14-2: All disposal by any person into the sewer system is unlawful except those discharges in compliance with Federal Standards promulgated pursuant to the Federal Act and more stringent State and local standards.

13-14-3: There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (a) for residential and commercial service, and (b) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the Village of Tiskilwa (reference Appendix #2). The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Superintendent of Sewers. A permit and inspection fee and connection fee of \$300.00 for a residential or commercial building sewer permit shall be paid to the Village of Tiskilwa at the time the application is filed. The industry, as a condition of permit authorization, must provide information describing its wastewater constituents, characteristics, and type of activity.

13-14-4: 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.

13-14-5: All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the Village of Tiskilwa from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

13-14-6: A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except that 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 whole considered as one building sewer.

13-14-7: Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Superintendent of Sewers, to meet all requirements of this ordinance.

13-14-8: The size, slope, alignment, 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 Village of Tiskilwa. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials, Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9, and Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois shall apply.

13-14-9: Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by a means which is approved in accordance with Section 13-14-2 and discharged to the building sewer.

13-14-10: No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

13-14-11: The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code, or other applicable rules and regulations of the Village of Tiskilwa, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials, Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9, the Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois. All such connections shall be made gas tight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Superintendent of Sewers before installation.

13-14-12: The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Superintendent of Sewers when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Superintendent of Sewers or his representative.

13-14-13: All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Village of Tiskilwa.

CHAPTER 15

USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS

13-15-1: No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

13-15-2: 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 Superintendent of Sewers. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the Superintendent of Sewers, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural outlet.

13-15-3: 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 gasses in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitutes 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.
- 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, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

13-15-4: No industrial user may discharge sewage into any public sewer until the Village of Tiskilwa has adopted an industrial cost recovery system which:

- a. Meets the requirements of Section 204 (b)(1)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (citation) and applicable federal regulations; and
- b. Has been approved by the Agency in accordance with the conditions of any grant made to the Village of Tiskilwa by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or by the State of Illinois for the construction of any part of the sewer system or sewage treatment works of the Village of Tiskilwa.

13-15-5: 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 Superintendent of Sewers 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. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Superintendent of Sewers 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. The substances prohibited are:

- a. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F), (0 and 65°C).

b. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous materials; or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F), (0 and 65°C).

c. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower (0.76 HP metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent of Sewers.

d. Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.

e. 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 Superintendent of Sewers for such materials.

f. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Superintendent of Sewers 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.

g. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration may exceed limits established by the Superintendent of Sewers.

h. Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.

i. Any mercury or any of its compounds in excess of 0.0005 mg/l as Hg at any time except as permitted by the Superintendent of Sewers in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations.

j. Any cyanide in excess of 0.025 Mg/l at any time except as permitted by the Superintendent of Sewers in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations.

k. Materials which exert or cause:

1. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate);

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

3. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works;

4. Unusual volume of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting "sludge" as defined herein.

l. 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.

13-15-6: 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 Section 13-15-5 and/or which are in violation of the standards for pretreatment provided in Chapter 1, EPA Rules and Regulations, subchapter D, Water Programs Part 128 - Pretreatment Standards, Federal Register Volume 38, No. 215, Thursday, November 8, 1973 and any amendments thereto, and which in the judgment of the Superintendent of Sewers 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 Superintendent of Sewers may:

a. Reject the wastes;

b. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;

c. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or

d. 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 Section 13-15-2.

If the Superintendent of Sewers 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 Superintendent of Sewers, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.

13-15-7: Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Sewers they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Superintendent of Sewers, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

13-15-8: Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

13-15-9: Each industry shall be required to install a control manhole and, when required by the Superintendent of Sewers, 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 a manhole, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Superintendent of Sewers. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

13-15-10: 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 ordinance and any special conditions for discharge established by the Village of Tiskilwa or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge. The number, type, and frequency of laboratory analyses to be performed by the owner shall be as stipulated by the Village of Tiskilwa, but no less than once per year the industry must supply a complete analysis of the constituents of the wastewater discharge to assure that compliance with the Federal, State, and local standards are being met. The owner shall report the results of measurements and laboratory analyses to the Village of Tiskilwa at such times and in such manner as prescribed by the Village of Tiskilwa. The owner shall bear the expense of all measurements, analyses, and reporting required by the Village of Tiskilwa. At such times as deemed necessary, the Village of Tiskilwa reserves the right to take measurements and samples for analysis by an outside laboratory service.

13-15-11: All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this ordinance 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 twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.)

13-15-12: No statement contained in Chapter 15 shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Village of Tiskilwa and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Village of Tiskilwa for treatment, subject to payment therefor, in

accordance with Chapter 12 hereof, by the industrial concern, provided such payments are in accordance with Federal and State guidelines for User Charge System and Industrial Cost Recovery System.

CHAPTER 16

PROTECTION OF SEWAGE WORKS FROM DAMAGE

13-16-1: No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.

CHAPTER 17

POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

13-17-1: The Superintendent of Sewers and other duly authorized employees of the Village of Tiskilwa, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. The Superintendent of Sewers or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterway or facilities for waste treatment.

13-17-2: While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Section 13-17-1 above, the Superintendent of Sewers or duly authorized employees of the Village of Tiskilwa, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the Village of Tiskilwa employees and the Village of Tiskilwa shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by Village of Tiskilwa employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in Section 3-15-9.

13-17-3: The Superintendent of Sewers and other duly authorized employees of the Village of Tiskilwa bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Village of Tiskilwa holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

CHAPTER 18

PENALTIES

13-18-1: Any person found to be violating any provision of this ordinance except Chapter 16 shall be served by the Village of Tiskilwa with written notice stating the nature 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 violations. The Village of Tiskilwa may revoke any permit for sewage disposal as a result of any violation of any provision of this ordinance.

13-18-2: Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in Section 13-18-1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the amount not exceeding \$100.00 for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

13-18-3: Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall become liable to the Village of Tiskilwa by reason of such violation.

CHAPTER 19

VALIDITY

13-19-1: All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. The sewer ordinance dated April 21, 1972, and titled An Ordinance Providing for the Installation, Supervision and Inspection of Sewers, House Sanitary Connections, and House Storm Drains, and the Alteration and Repair Thereof; Creating the Office of Superintendent of Sewers, Regulating the Construction, Alteration and Repair of Sewers; Providing for Permits and Licenses for Such Work, Regulating the Character of Discharge into Sewers and Appurtenances; Prohibiting Acts Tending to Contaminate Any Water Supply or Any Water Course, or to Damage or Injure the Sewer System, and Providing Fines for the Violations, in the Village of Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Illinois, or its Possessions and Sewers; or the ordinance amending said ordinance, which amendment is dated October 5, 1976; shall remain in effect except as to such provisions as are in conflict with this ordinance.

13-19-2: The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this ordinance which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

CHAPTER 20

ORDINANCE IN FORCE

13-20-1: This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recording, and publication as provided by law.

13-20-2: Passed and adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Tiskilwa, State of Illinois, on the 22nd day of April 1977.

(Published in the Bureau Valley Chief, in its entirety, April 28, 1977.)

CHAPTER 21

WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGES

Section:
Basis for Wastewater Service Charges 13-21-1
Measurement of Flow 13-21-2
Basic User Rate 13-21-3
Effective Date 13-21-4

13-21-1: BASIS FOR WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGES:

The wastewater service charge for the use of and for service supplied by the wastewater facilities of the Village of Tiskilwa shall consist of a basic user charge for operation and maintenance plus replacement, a debt service charge and a surcharge, if applicable. The debt service charge shall be computed by dividing the annual debt service of all outstanding bonds by the number of users. Through further divisions, the monthly and quarterly debt service charges can be computed.

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. A five day, 20 degree centigrade (20°C) biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of .20 mg/l.
b. A suspended solids (SS) content of .22 mg/l. It shall consist of operation and maintenance costs plus replacement and shall be computed as follows:

replacement and shall be computed as follows:

- a. Estimate the projected annual revenue required to operate and maintain the wastewater facilities including a replacement fund for the year, for all works categories.
b. Proportion the estimated costs to wastewater facility categories by Volume, Suspended Solids and BOD, if possible.
c. Estimate wastewater volume, pounds of SS and pounds of BOD to be treated.
d. Proportion the estimated costs to non-industrial and industrial users by volume, suspended solids and BOD.

BOD.

- e. Compute costs per 1000 gal. for normal sewage strength.

f. Compute surcharge costs per 1000 gal. per mg/l in excess of normal sewage strength for BOD and SS. A surcharge will be levied to all users whose waters exceed the normal concentrations for BOD (.20 mg/l) and SS (.22 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 .20 mg/l and .22 mg/l concentration for BOD and SS respectively. Section 13-21-6 specifies the procedure to compute a surcharge. The adequacy of the wastewater service charge shall be reviewed annually by Certified Public Accountants for the Village of Tiskilwa in their annual audit report. The wastewater service charge shall be revised periodically to reflect a change in debt service or a change in operation and maintenance costs including replacement costs.

13-21-2: 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 10 gallons.

- a. If the person discharging wastes into the public sewers procures any part, or all, of his 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 expense, water meters of a type approved by the Superintendent of Sewers 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 Superintendent of Sewers 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 canceled, without the consent of the Superintendent of Sewers.

13-21-3: RATES FOR SEWER USE:

A. Single Family Dwellings

The sewer rates per month for single family dwellings with metered sewer shall be as follows:

1,000 gallons or less \$15

Additional 1,000 gallons or part thereof\$2.50

Rate increase of 10% established on January 1st of every year.

B. Multiple Family Dwellings

1. In multiple family dwellings that have a separate meter for every family, each family will be charged separately on their own sewer meter.

2. In multiple family dwellings that do not have a separate sewer meter for each family, the dwelling owner or person in whose name the sewer meter is obtained, will be required, responsible and charged for as many minimum water rates as there are families living in multiple family dwellings. The balance of usage of water will be computed at the regular rate for each multiple family dwelling.

3. Any new multiple family dwellings constructed, whether they be apartments or houses changed or made into apartments, will be required to have a separate water meter for each family dwelling.

C. Commercial and Industrial

Commercial and industrial customers shall be charged at the same rate as single family dwellings.

D. Unmetered Users

At present certain users do not have water meters. The rate for each unmetered user shall be eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per month.

E. Tap in Permit Fee; Sewer:

Any person, firm or corporation desiring to tap into the Village sanitary sewer system shall pay a tap fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) per 5,000 gallons of sewer water.

F. Tap in Permit Fee; Combined Water and Sewer:

Any person, firm or corporation desiring to tap into both the Village water and sanitary sewer concurrently for the same location, shall pay a combined tap fee of four hundred fifty (\$450.00) dollars per 5,000 gallons of sewer and water each.

13-21-4: EFFECTIVE DATE:

The rates and service charges established for users shall be effective January 1st 2024 with the yearly increase established every year thereafter on the 1st of January.

CHAPTER 22

GENERAL PROVISIONS

	Section:
Bills	13-22-1
Delinquent Bills	13-22-2
Lien-Notice of Delinquency	13-22-3
Foreclosure of Lien	13-22-4
Revenues	13-22-5
Accounts	13-22-6
Notice of Rates	13-22-7
Penalty	13-22-8
Access to Records	13-22-9

13-22-1: BILLS:

Said rates or charges for service shall be payable monthly. The owner of the premises, the occupant thereof and the user of the service shall be jointly and severally liable to pay for the services to such premises and the service is furnished to the premises by the Village of Tiskilwa only upon the condition that the owner of the premises, occupant and user of the services are jointly and severally liable therefor to the Village of Tiskilwa. Bills for sewer service shall be sent out by the Village treasurer on the first day of the month succeeding the month for which the service is billed. When the monthly service charge is determined by water consumption, it shall be based upon the monthly meter reading. The first billing shall be based upon the water consumption for the past month. In the case of new connections where the past water consumption history is not available, the non-metered residential user rate shall be applied.

For the purpose of determining the water consumption rate, meters shall be read between the 20th day of the month and the last day of the month. (Amd. by Ord. #0-5-93-11-9, Dated Nov. 9,1993.) All sewer bills are due and payable 15 days after being sent out. A penalty of 10 percent shall be added to all bills not paid by the 15th day after they have been rendered.

13-22-2: DELINQUENT BILLS:

If the charges for such services are not paid within 30 days, then the Village shall mail the bill to the user by certified mail, giving notice that service will be discontinued after 10 days of posting the certified mail. If the bill is not satisfied within ten days of posting the said letter, such services shall be discontinued without further notice, and shall not be reinstated until all claims are settled.

13-22-3: LIEN-NOTICE OF DELINQUENCY:

Whenever a bill for sewer service remains unpaid for 60 days for monthly service, the Village treasurer shall file with the County Recorder of Deeds a statement of lien claim. This statement shall contain the legal description of the premises served, the amount of the unpaid bill, and a notice that the Village claims a lien for this amount as well as for all charges subsequent to the period covered by the bill.

If the user whose bill is unpaid is not the owner of the premises and the Village treasurer has notice of this, notice shall be mailed to the owner of the premises if his address be known to the treasurer, whenever such bill remains unpaid for the period of forty-five days for a monthly bill after it has been rendered. The failure of the Village treasurer to record such lien or to mail such notice or the failure of the owner to receive such notice shall not affect the right to foreclose the lien for unpaid bills as mentioned in the foregoing section.

13-22-4: FORECLOSURE OF LIEN:

Property subject to a lien for unpaid charges shall be sold for non-payment of the same, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to pay the charges, after deducting costs, as is the case in the foreclosure of statutory liens. Such foreclosure shall be by bill-in-equity in the name of the Village of Tiskilwa. The Village attorney is hereby authorized and directed to institute such proceedings in the name of the Village of Tiskilwa in any court having jurisdiction over such matters against any property for which the bill has remained unpaid for forty-five days in the case of a monthly bill after it has been rendered.

13-22-5: REVENUES:

All revenues and monies derived from the operation of the sewerage system shall be deposited in the sewerage account of the sewerage fund. All such revenues and moneys shall be held by the Village treasurer separate and apart from his private funds and separate and apart from all other funds of the Village of Tiskilwa and all of said sum, without any deductions whatever, shall be delivered to the Village Treasurer not more than ten days after receipt of the same, or at such more frequent intervals as may from time to time be directed by the President and Board of Trustees. The Village treasurer shall receive all such revenues from the sewerage system and all other funds and moneys incident to the operation of such system as the same may be delivered to him and deposit the same in the account of the fund designated as the "Sewerage Fund of the Village of Tiskilwa". Said treasurer shall administer such a fund in every respect in the manner provided by statute of the "Revised Cities and Villages Act," effective January, 1942.

13-22-6: ACCOUNTS:

The Village Treasurer shall establish a proper system of accounts and shall keep proper books, records, and accounts in which complete and correct entries shall be made of all transactions relative to the sewerage system, and at regular intervals he shall cause to be made an audit by an independent auditing concern of the books to show the receipts and disbursements of the sewerage system.

In addition to the customary operating statements, the annual audit report shall also reflect the revenues and operating expenses of the wastewater facilities, including a replacement cost, to indicate that sewer service charges under the waste cost recovery system and capital amounts required to be recovered under the industrial cost recovery system do in fact meet their regulations. In this regard, the financial information to be shown in the audit report shall include the following:

1. Flow data showing total gallons received at the wastewater plant for the current fiscal year.
2. Billing data to show the total number of gallons billed.
3. Debt service for the next succeeding fiscal year.
4. Number of users connected to the system.
5. Number of non-metered users.
6. A list of users discharging non-domestic wastes (industrial users) and volume of waste discharged.

13-22-7: NOTICE OF RATES:

A copy of this article properly certified by the Village treasurer, shall be filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Bureau County and shall be deemed notice to all owners of real estate of the charges of the sewerage system of said Village of Tiskilwa on their properties.

13-22-8: PENALTY:

Any person, firm or corporation violating any provisions of this chapter shall be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each offense.

13-22-9: ACCESS TO RECORDS:

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or its authorized representative shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the Village which are applicable to the Village system of user charges or

industrial cost recovery for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts and transcriptions thereof to insure compliance with the terms of the Special and General Conditions to any State Grant.

CHAPTER 23

EFFECTIVE DATE OF RATES

The rates and service charges established for user charges in Section 13-21-3 through 13-21-6 shall be effective as of July 1, 1977 and the first billing shall be August 1, 1977.

CHAPTER 24

VALIDITY

That if any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this Ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the invalidity or unenforceability of such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this Ordinance.

CHAPTER 25

ORDINANCE IN FORCE

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Tiskilwa, Illinois on the 22nd day of April, A.D. 1977.

(Published in the Bureau Valley Chief in its entirety April 28, 1977.)

APPENDIX #1

DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this ordinance shall be as follows:

Sec. 1 Federal Government

“Federal Act” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq) as amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of Amendments of 1972 (Pub. L. 92-500) and (Pub. L. 93-243).

“Administrator” means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

“Federal Grant” shall mean the U.S. Government participation in the financing of the construction of Treatment works as provided for by the Title II - Grants for Construction of Treatment Works of the Act and implementing regulations.

Sec. 2 State Government

“State Act” means the Illinois Anti-Pollution Bond Act of 1970.

“Director” means the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

“State Grant” shall mean the State of Illinois participation in the financing of the construction of treatment works as provided for by the Illinois Anti-Pollution Bond Act and for making such grants as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois.

Sec. 3 Local Government

“Ordinance” means this ordinance.

“Village” means the Village of Tiskilwa, Illinois.

“Approving Authority” means the Superintendent of Sewers of the Department of Public Works.

Sec. 4 “Person”

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

Sec. 5 “NPDES Permit”

Means any permit or equivalent document or requirements issued by the Administrator, or, where appropriated by the Director, after enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972, to regulate the discharge of pollutants pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Act,

Sec. 6 Clarification of word usage:

“Shall” is mandatory; “may” is permissible.

Sec. 7 Wastewater and its characteristics:

“Wastewater” shall mean the spent water of a community. From this standpoint, of course, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residence, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that may present.

“Sewage” is used interchangeably with “wastewater”

“Effluent Criteria” are defined in any applicable “NPDES Permit”

“Water Quality Standards” are defined in the Water Pollution Regulations of Illinois

“Unpolluted Water” of water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

“ppm” shall mean parts per million by weight.

“Milligrams per Liter ” shall mean a unit of the concentration of water or wastewater constituents. It is 0.001 g of the constituent in 1,000ml of water. It has replaced the unit formerly used commonly, parts per million, to which it is approximately equivalent, in reporting the results of water and wastewater analysis.

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

“BOD” (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20°C, expressed in milligrams per liter.

“pH” means the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration expressed by one of the procedures outlined in “Standard Methods”

“Standard Methods” shall mean the examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater”, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation.

“Garbage” shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling , storage and sale of produce.

“Properly Shredded Garbage” shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (½) inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

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

“Population Equivalent” is a term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other water on a treatment works or steam. One population equivalent is 100 gallons of sewage per day, containing .20 pounds of BOD and .22 pounds of suspended solids.

“Sludge” shall mean any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period or duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

“Industrial Waste” shall mean 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.

“Major Contributing Industry” shall mean an industrial user of the publicly owned treatment works that: (a) has a flow of 50,000 gallons or more per average work day; or (b) has a flow greater than ten percent of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste; or (c) has in its waste, a toxic pollutant in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under section 307(a) of the Federal Act; or (d) is found by the permit issuance authority, in connection with the issuance of the NPDES permit to the publicly owned treatment works receiving the waste, to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the treatment works or upon the quality of effluent from that treatment works.

Sec. 8 Sewer types, and Appurtenances:

“Sewer” shall mean a pipe or conduit for conveying sewage or any other waste liquids, including storm, surface and groundwater drainage.

“Public Sewer” shall mean a sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the Village. It shall also include sewers within or outside the Village of Tiskilwa boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately

discharge into the Village sanitary (or combined sewer system), even though those sewers may not have been constructed with Village funds.

“Sanitary Sewer” shall mean a sewer that conveys sewage or industrial wastes or a combination of both, and into which storm, surface and groundwaters are unpolluted industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.

“Storm Sewer” shall mean a sewer that carries storm, surface and groundwater drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water.

“Combined Sewer” shall mean a sewer which is designed and intended to receive wastewater, storm, surface and groundwater drainage.

“Building Sewer” shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

“Building Drain” shall mean that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer or other approved point of discharge, beginning five (5) feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

“Storm water Runoff” shall mean that portion of the precipitation that is drained into the sewers.

“Sewerage” shall mean the system of sewers and appurtenances for the collection, transportation and pumping of sewage.

“Easement” shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

Sec. 9 Treatment:

“Pretreatment” shall mean the treatment of wastewaters from sources before introduction into the wastewater treatment works.

“Wastewater Treatment Works” shall mean an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludge. Sometimes used as a synonym with “waste treatment plant” or “wastewater treatment plant” or “pollution control plant”.

Sec. 10 “Wastewater Facilities”

Shall mean the structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and transport effluent to a watercourse.

Sec. 11 Watercourse and Connections:

“Watercourse” shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

“Natural Outlet” shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

Sec. 12 User Types:

“User Class” shall mean the type of user either “residential or commercial” “non-industrial” or “industrial” as defined herein.

“Residential or Commercial ” or “Non-industrial” user, shall mean any user of the treatment works not classified as an industrial user or excluded as an industrial user as provided for this section.

“Industrial User” shall mean any nongovernmental 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, and Sanitary Services.
- (e) Division I - Services.

A user in the Divisions listed may be excluded if it is determined by the Superintendent of Sewers that it will introduce primarily segregated domestic wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences.

“Control Manhole” shall mean a structure located on a site from which industrial wastes are discharged. Where feasible, the manhole shall have an interior drop. The purpose of a “control manhole” is to provide access for the Village of Tiskilwa representative to sample and/or measure discharges.

Sec. 13 Types of Charges:

“Wastewater Service Charge” shall be the charge per month levied on all users of the Wastewater Facilities. The service charge shall be computed as outlined in Section 13-21-6 and shall consist of the total or the Basic User Charge, the Debt Service Charge and a Surcharge, if applicable.

“User Charge” shall mean a charge levied on users of treatment works for the cost of operation and maintenance.

“Basic User Charge” shall mean the basic assessment levied on all users of the Public Sewer system.

“Debt Service Charge” shall be the amount to be paid each billing period for payment of interest, principle and coverage of (loan, bond, etc.) outstanding and shall be computed by dividing the annual debt service by the number of users connected to the Wastewater Facilities.

“Surcharge” shall mean the assessment in addition to the basic user charge and debt service charge which is levied on those persons whose wastes are greater in strength than the concentration values established in Sec. 13-21-1.

“Replacement” shall mean 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. The term “operation and maintenance” includes replacement.

“Useful Life” shall mean the estimated period during which the collection system and/or treatment works will be operated and shall be 20 years from the date of start-up of any wastewater facilities constructed with the State grant.

“Sewerage Fund” is the principal accounting designation for all revenues in the operation of the sewerage system.