



**Capacity, Management,
Operations and
Maintenance (CMOM) Plan**

November 2016





CAPACITY, MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Village of Huntley, IL

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Abbreviations

- 1 CMOM: Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance
- 2 CIP: Capital Improvement Project
- 3 DAF: Design Average Flow or Daily Average Flow
- 4 DIP: Ductile Iron Pipe
- 5 FY: Fiscal Year
- 6 GPCD: Gallons per Capita per Day
- 7 I/I: Infiltration/Inflow
- 8 IEMA: Illinois Emergency Management Agency
- 9 IEPA: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
- 10 LF: Lineal Feet
- 11 LITH: Lake in the Hills
- 12 MGD: Millions of Gallons per Day
- 13 NASSCO: National Association of Sewer Service Companies
- 14 NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- 15 PACP: Pipe Assessment & Certification Program
- 16 PE: Population Equivalents
- 17 PVC Pipe: Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe
- 18 RCP: Reinforced Concrete Pipe
- 19 SSO: Sanitary Sewer Overflow
- 20 USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
- 21 VCP: Vitrified Clay Pipe
- 22 WWTF: Wastewater Treatment Facility

Definitions

- 1 Basin: the aggregation of Huntley's entire sanitary sewer network
- 2 Eastern Tributary Subbasins: the aggregation of Subbasins that are tributary to the East WWTF
- 3 Infiltration: water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system from the ground through sources such as the as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or leaking manhole joints
- 4 Inflow: water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system from sources such as roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, foundation drains, catch basis, drainage, or open manhole lids
- 5 Population Equivalents: the average amount of resources consumed by one person; this simplifies all resources consumed by industrial and commercial establishments and attributes them to the general population
- 6 Subbasin: the sections of the Basin that represent different collection system areas, usually signified by all sewers in the area flowing towards one common exit point from the Subbasin; these Subbasins were determined in the years prior to the CMOM
- 7 Western Tributary Subbasins: the aggregation of Subbasins that are tributary to the West WWTF



Section 1: Introduction

1.1 The Village of Huntley

According to a special census completed in January, 2016, the Village of Huntley Illinois has a population of 26,632 people. Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) projections estimate a population of nearly 59,000 in 2040. The Village is located between Rockford, Illinois and Chicago, Illinois directly on the crossroads of Interstate 90 and Route 47 and has land in both McHenry and Kane Counties.

The Village of Huntley municipal wastewater collection, conveyance and treatment system was first installed in the late 1940s. The original WWTF was located east of Route 47, just south of the existing Main and Bakley Streets intersection. The sanitary sewer system has continued to broaden as areas within the Village have developed. The increase in flows required the original wastewater treatment facility, currently named the East WWTF, to expand several times. Its current Design Average Flow (DAF) capacity is 1.8 MGD. As the Village's planning boundaries continued to expand and the build out of the East WWTF property was in sight, the Village planned for a second WWTF. The West WWTF was originally constructed in 1999. It is located west of Route 47 near the southwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and Kreuzer Roads, and, after several expansions, its current DAF capacity is 2.6 MGD. The wastewater from the Southwind Subdivision, which has a population of about 2,400, is tributary to the Lake in the Hills Sanitary District.

1.2 The Village of Huntley's CMOM Program

WWTFs that discharge into navigable waters are required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit; both the East and West WWTFs have NPDES permits. The NPDES Permit for the East WWTF (Permit No. IL0029238) includes Special Condition 20, which details requirements for a Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) plan. NPDES Permit No. IL0029238, dated May 28, 2015, is included in Appendix A. The West WWTF's collection basin will also be included in this CMOM report under the understanding that it's likely a CMOM report will be needed for that basin at some point in the future. This report is meant to satisfy the requirements of the noted NPDES Permit special condition, as well as provide a guide for ongoing and future evaluation and improvements to the Village's sanitary sewer collection system.

1.3 Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) Plan Overview

Sanitary sewer collection systems have a finite capacity to carry wastewater based on the size of the system components. The size of the components is based upon an analysis of the contributor flows into the system plus a factor for growth. The analysis considers residential, commercial, and industrial sources of flow plus a designated leakage rate for the system components. With time, the design basis for the system may change resulting in flows in excess of the designed flow. Changes can include population increases beyond the growth factor used in the design basis, integrity deterioration resulting in a leak rate greater than the design basis, and illegal stormwater connections. These factors can lead to overflows of the system as the increased flows exceed the ability of the collection system or lift stations to convey the wastewater.



Likewise, failing to maintain the collection system can result in overflows irrespective of any flow increases. Materials such as grease, rags, roots, and other foreign objects can create blockages within the system. Regular maintenance and cleaning regimens can eliminate these occurrences particularly applying to grease and root development.

Raw sewage in sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) contains a variety of harmful pathogens that can sicken people, animals, and aquatic wildlife. SSOs discharging into surface waters can cause sickness or even prove lethal to both humans and aquatic wildlife. SSOs occurring over land may cause significant amounts of property damage as well as endanger animals and humans that come in contact with the sewage.

1.3.1 History of the CMOM Program –The Clean Water Act initiated the Separate Sanitary Sewer Overflow Policy (Policy), which resulted in the 1995 Urban Wet Weather Flows Advisory Committee. The 1995 Wet Weather Flows Advisory Committee followed up with a Phase II Stormwater Subcommittee and the SSO Policy Dialogue Subcommittee. In 1999, the SSO Subcommittee began working on regulations for separate sanitary collection systems which included CMOM regulations; the CMOM regulations then went through various phases of review, revision, and waiting periods. Even though there was a consensus that the CMOM plan was needed, there were concerns regarding separating it from the Policy. In 2005 the USEPA published the “Guidance” document on CMOM and that initiated other USEPA regional offices to develop their own CMOM regulations. The IEPA started implementing CMOM regulations into NPDES permits in 2007.

1.3.2 Purpose of the CMOM Program – Four typical goals of CMOM plans are:

- Prevent overflows from the sanitary sewer to the extent possible and practicable
- Manage the assets of the utility program inclusive of personnel and equipment to affect a regular maintenance program and to be able to respond to emergency overflows of the system
- Through the use of analytical and engineering methods, develop a system to assess and prioritize maintenance, rehabilitation and replacement activities for the portions of the collection system under operational control of the Utility.
- Through effective management, develop and enforce appropriate ordinances that will help to better manage the performance of the collection system.

Additional goals that are more specific for the Huntley CMOM plan are identified in Section 3 of this report. It should be noted that CMOM plan requirements typically stipulate that the community addresses impacts of flows from satellite collection systems in the report. The flow from Huntley’s Southwind subdivision flows out to the Lake in the Hills (LITH) Sanitary District; however, the Village has no satellite collection system.

1.3.3 Components of the CMOM Program – The NPDES Permit Special Condition that mandated creation of this CMOM plan outlined several items which must be included in the plan. The USEPA has also created multiple documents regarding recommended contents of CMOM plans. CMOM plans are applicable to all sizes of collection systems and no two CMOM plans will be identical. It is important to note that the CMOM plan itself makes no quantitative rules regarding the sewer system management; it is meant to be a guidance document that assists in efficient management of the sewer system.



Section 2: Existing Sewer System

Careful study and analysis of the existing sanitary sewer system will help to guide the Village of Huntley in making feasible and cost effective decisions regarding the CMOM plan. The following section outlines key metrics and asset management items for the Village’s sanitary sewer system.

2.1 Sanitary Sewer System Metrics and Asset Management

Table No. 2-1 provides a general overview of the collection system. Prior to the writing of the CMOM, the Village divided their collection area into 17 subbasins (not including an additional ‘Proposed’ subbasin). Eight of the subbasins are tributary to the East WWTF, eight of the subbasins are tributary to the West WWTF, and one of the subbasins is tributary to the Lake in the Hills (LITH) sanitary district. All subbasins ending the letter ‘E’ are distributary to the East WWTF and all subbasins ending with the letter ‘W’ are tributary to the West WWTF. The subbasins ending in ‘WW’ contain the wastewater treatment facilities. See Exhibit 2-1 for the overview of all subbasins.

Table No. 2-1: Existing Subbasin Distribution

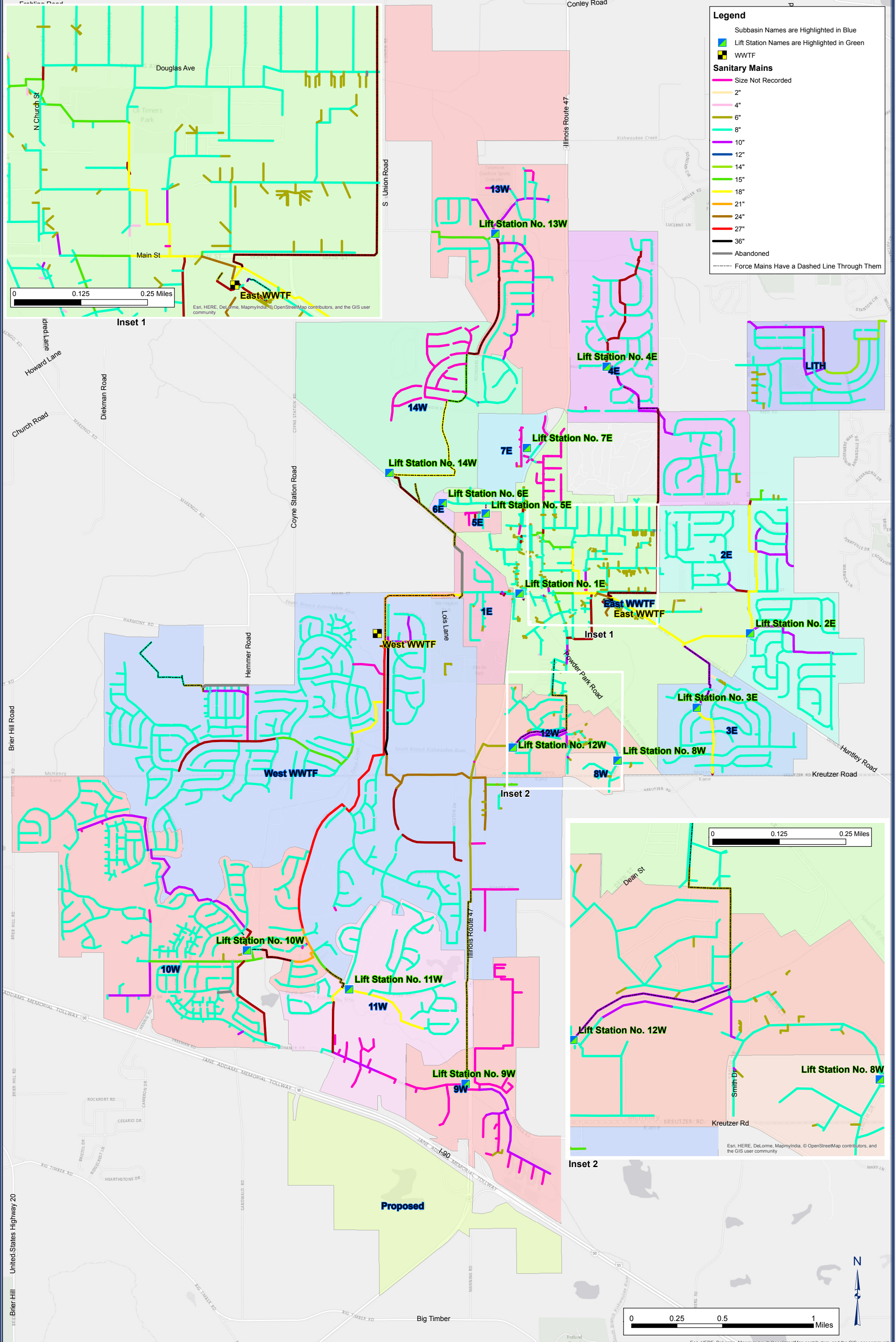
Village of Huntley, IL

Subbasin	Miles Active Force Main	Miles Active Gravity Main	Total Miles of Main	Square Miles of Collection Area	Lift Stations	Active Sanitary Manholes
Huntley East Basin						
1E	0.32	1.88	2.20	0.17	1	46
2E	0.00	11.14	11.14	0.92	1	310
3E	0.45	4.99	5.44	0.38	1	139
4E	1.07	8.94	10.01	0.77	1	264
5E	0.00	0.39	0.39	2.90	1	17
6E	1.03	0.08	1.11	0.02	1	4
7E	0.03	0.67	0.71	0.15	1	19
EastWW	1.09	17.20	18.28	1.37	--	421
Subtotal of East Basin	3.99	45.29	49.29	6.68	7	1220
Huntley West Basin						
8W	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.08	1	20
9W	0.00	3.85	3.85	0.61	1	57
10W	0.29	22.37	22.65	1.39	1	751
11W	0.36	6.48	6.84	0.76	1	129
12W	0.64	3.29	3.92	0.32	1	86
13W	0.76	6.09	6.84	1.35	1	148
14W	1.77	3.26	5.03	0.86	1	113
WestWW	2.40	32.12	34.51	3.35	--	852
Subtotal of West Basin	6.21	78.32	84.53	8.72	7	2156
LITH Basin						
LITH	0.00	5.90	5.90	0.37	0	144
Total Huntley Basin	10.20	129.51	139.72	15.77	14	3520

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Notes:

This table only counts items that are both active and owned by the Village of Huntley. Privately owned or abandoned items are not included.



United States Highway 20

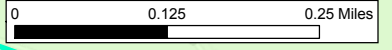
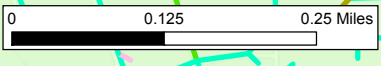
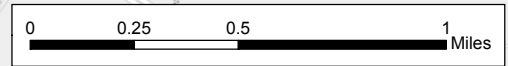
Engineering Enterprises, Inc.
 52 Wheeler Road
 Sugar Grove, Illinois 60554
 (630) 466-6700
 www.eeiweb.com

Village of Huntley
 10987 Main Street
 Huntley, IL 60142
 (847) 515-5200
 www.huntley.il.us

DATE:	11/22/2016
PROJECT NO.:	HU1501
BY:	CLV
PATH:	H:\GIS\Public\Huntley\HU1501\Exhibit A.3.mxd
FILE:	Exhibit A.3

CMOM Plan

**Exhibit 2-1
 All Basins
 Overview**



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community



The assets owned and maintained by Huntley will be split into three main categories consisting of sanitary mains, lift stations, and emergency equipment. Section 2 will generally reference historic maintenance items and Section 3 will generally reference future maintenance items as suggested by the CMOM. Historic maintenance information is correct and complete to the Village of Huntley's knowledge.

2.1.1 Sanitary Sewer Mains - The components of the wastewater system are separated into the East WWTF basin, the West WWTF basin, and the LITH tributary basin as summarized in Table No. 2-1. The information shown in Table No. 2-1 only considers items that are both Huntley-owned and active; private mains and abandoned mains are not included in the information. Abandoned mains and private mains can be seen in Exhibit 2-1, as well in Exhibits 3-1A, the Exhibit 3-1A Inset, and 3-1B which are included in Section 3. Abandoned main is shown in grey. There is about 4,580 LF of privately owned main adjacent to the high school and 1,337 LF of privately owned main scattered throughout the system.

Historically, the Village has used ArcGIS to track maintenance of sanitary mains. Exhibits 3-1A, the Exhibit 3-1A Inset, and 3-1B will display the reported inspection, lining, and cleaning that have occurred since 2004. The sanitary sewer system has several alternative piping materials including vitrified clay pipe (VCP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), ductile iron pipe (DIP), and reinforced concrete pipe (RCP). VCP was often used in the past for gravity sewer applications due to the historic trends and technology; however, at the present PVC is much more commonly used. Huntley does not have any combined sewer mains, all sewer mains discussed in this report are sanitary sewer.

2.1.2 Lift Stations - The Village of Huntley has 14 lift stations that are used to transport the sanitary sewer flow from low elevations to higher elevations. These lift stations were built between 1992 and 2012 and vary in condition and capacity. Appendix B identifies all lift stations along with information regarding the age, condition, capacity, generator information, bypass connection information, maintenance information and other general information regarding the lift stations.

2.1.3 Emergency Equipment - Bypass pumps may be used to bypass a lift station if the lift station is temporarily out of service for any reason. Bypass pumps can also be used to pump flow out of the sanitary sewer system at strategic locations when, in the case of a precipitation event, the sanitary sewer system is bottlenecked and is causing backups and/or overflows. See Table No. 2-2 for a list of the bypass pumps currently available for use by Huntley.

In addition to bypass pumps, the Village also owns other equipment such as trucks and trailers for sanitary sewer system cleaning. Table No. 2-3 identifies additional inventory of sewer maintenance equipment.



Table No. 2-2: Bypass Pump Inventory

Village of Huntley, IL

Size	Number of Pumps	Comments	Maintenance
Current Pump Inventory			
6"	1	Diesel Pump	Exercised Regularly
3"	1	Trash Pump	Exercised Regularly
3"	1	Used at the WWTF	Exercised Regularly
2"	1	Submersible Pump	Exercised Regularly
2"	1	Trash Pump	Exercised Regularly

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Table No. 2-3: Sewer Maintenance Equipment Inventory

Village of Huntley, IL

Equipment	Manufacturer/Model	Capacity	Comments	Maintenance
Jetter Trailer Mount	747-FR2000	500 Gallon Capacity, 2500 PSI	500 Feet of 3/4-Inch Hose	-
Vactor Type Machine	2006 Aquatech CB-10	500 Gallon Water Capacity, 10 YD. Capacity Hopper	-	2016 - \$14,000 repair (Unplanned)
Handheld Camera	Cues Serial # 13090402	-	Push Camera	-

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2.2 Existing Sanitary System Evaluation

2.2.1 Sanitary Sewer Overflows - SSOs are typically linked to improperly designed sewers, blockages, or infiltration and inflow (I/I). Due to the fact that the Village does not have a history of SSOs associated to precipitation events, it's assumed that the sewer capacities are sufficient for the combination of the baseflow and the current level of I/I. Therefore, a detailed review of the sewer capacities is not included in this report. If a community does see a recurring problem with SSOs, it is typically more cost effective to reduce I/I rather than to complete costly sewer and WWTF up-sizing programs.

2.2.2 Infiltration and Inflow - Inflow occurs when stormwater flows into the sanitary sewer systems through storm sewers that have been inappropriately connected to sanitary sewers. Inflow is typically measured as the amount of peaking that occurs during or shortly after a precipitation event. Infiltration is caused from groundwater seeping into the sewers through cracks or through the seams of the sanitary sewer. Infiltration occurs in a more delayed manner than inflow due to the time that the water needs to percolate through the soil; infiltration is typically measured as the amount of peaking in the wastewater flow seen after a storm event or during high-groundwater conditions. See Exhibit No. 2-2 for a graph displaying a general example of inflow and infiltration.

The increase in flow caused by I/I can overwhelm the sanitary sewers and cause them to overflow into the streets, houses of individuals, or other non-residential buildings. Huntley's sewer system does not experience SSO events during rainfall so no measures are taken to bypass bottlenecks or known problem areas during precipitation. Large amounts of I/I can misleadingly show the need for an oversized plant or sanitary sewer system. Of course, it would be an impossible task to eliminate all I/I; therefore, it is encouraged to examine the benefits of rehabilitation on a case by case basis. Balancing the costs, environmental impacts, and benefits to the sewer system users should be considered when determining whether to rehabilitate portions of



the sewer system. While this report does not provide a detailed analysis of each problem area, an overall analysis of the Village’s I/I situation is provided in this section.

Exhibit 2-2: Time Chart Showing I/I After a Major Rain Event¹

Village of Huntley, IL

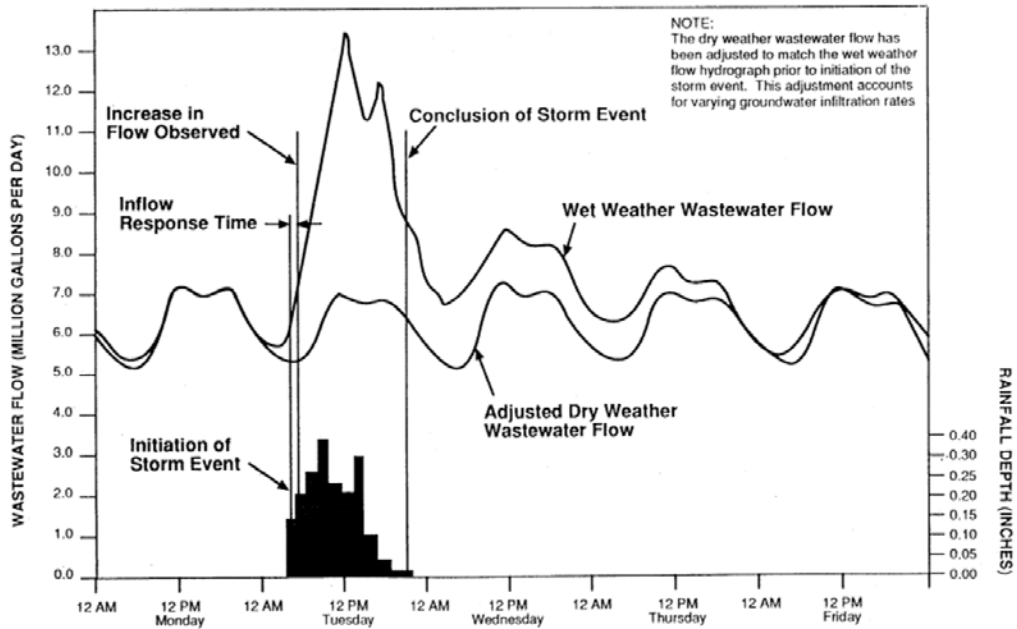


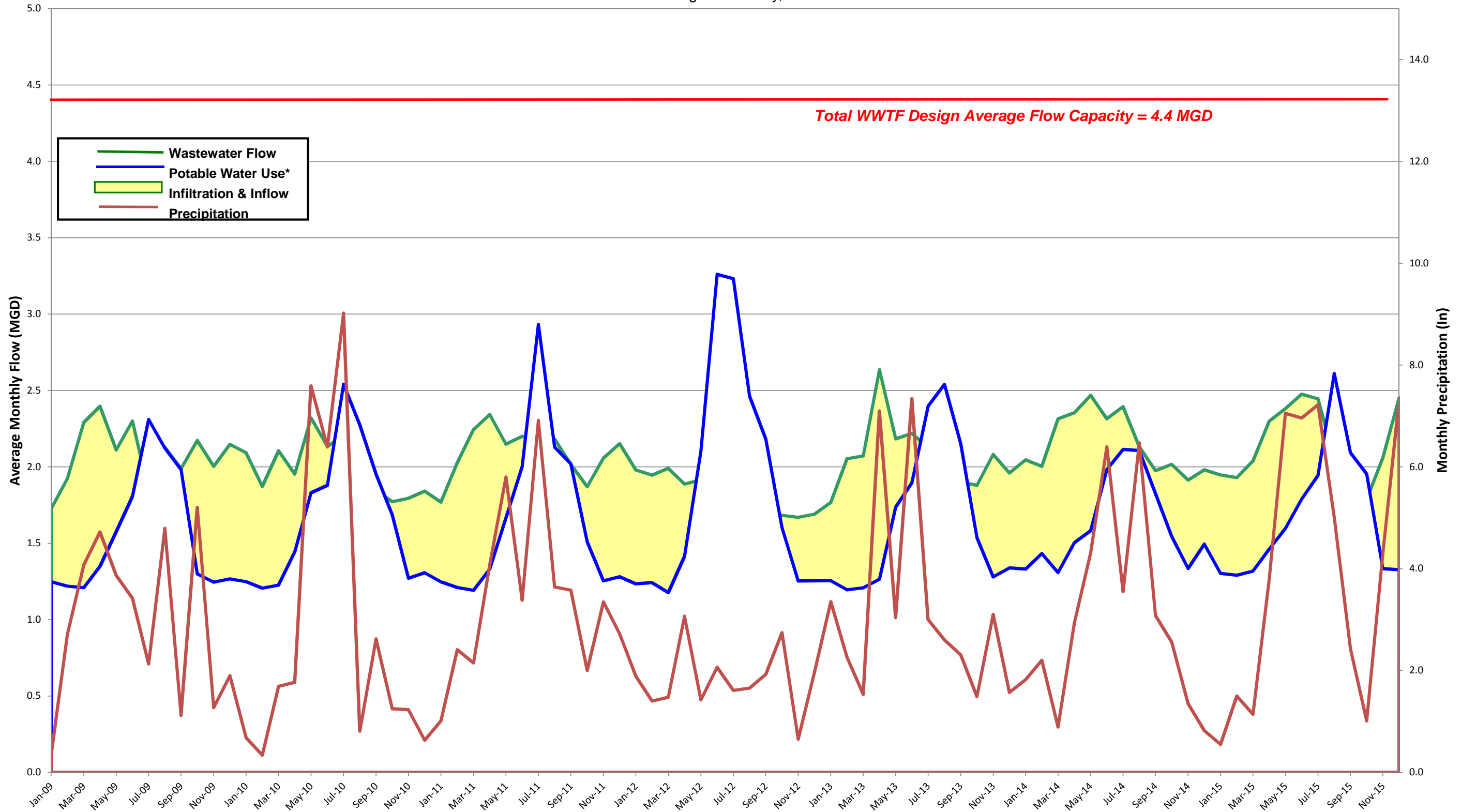
Exhibit 2-3 displays the historical sanitary sewer I/I for the Village of Huntley. Although it would be ideal to track I/I in each basin, in order to do so one would have to know the potable water flow to each basin specifically. Due to the fact that splitting out the potable water flow to each basin would prove to be a particularly arduous process with limited accuracy or benefit, I/I will be reported as a sum of the East and West basin. A usage rate for the LITH district has been assumed in order to complete all calculations.

The I/I (depicted by the solid yellow fill) is relatively steady throughout the year and doesn't significantly change in accordance with precipitation. This is evidence that infiltration is more of an issue than inflow. The lack of SSOs during large precipitation events is further evidence to the fact that Huntley does not have a large problem with illegal storm connections or other inflow events.

When potable water is consumed, apart from any leaks within the system, the water will either be used in a manner that causes it to be circulated into the sanitary sewer system after use (e.g. washing dishes, flushing toilets, etc.) or the water will be used outside (e.g. to water lawns) and will not be returned to the sanitary sewer system. Therefore, any useful analytics for I/I should seek to normalize the data to remove the loss of potable water for outdoor use (irrigation). Furthermore, a common measurement of both water and wastewater use is the usage often referenced as gallons per capita per day (gpcd). A typical value is 100 gpcd, so further analytics should use this form of measurement for a comparative basis.

¹ References – Item 1

Exhibit 2-3: Historical Sanitary Sewer I/I Potable Water Use vs. Wastewater Flow (2009 - 2015) Village of Huntley, IL



*Potable water use adjusted for 14% loss in distribution system as well as use that is not tributary to Huntley's WWTFs



Using these analytical tools, Exhibits 2-4 through 2-6 as well as Table No. 2-4, were created to show various I/I metrics for the combined basins as well as the WWTF data for each basin individually. These exhibits more clearly express how the amount of I/I has remained relatively steady since 2009.

Exhibit 2-4: Potable Water vs. Wastewater (2009-2015)

Village of Huntley, IL

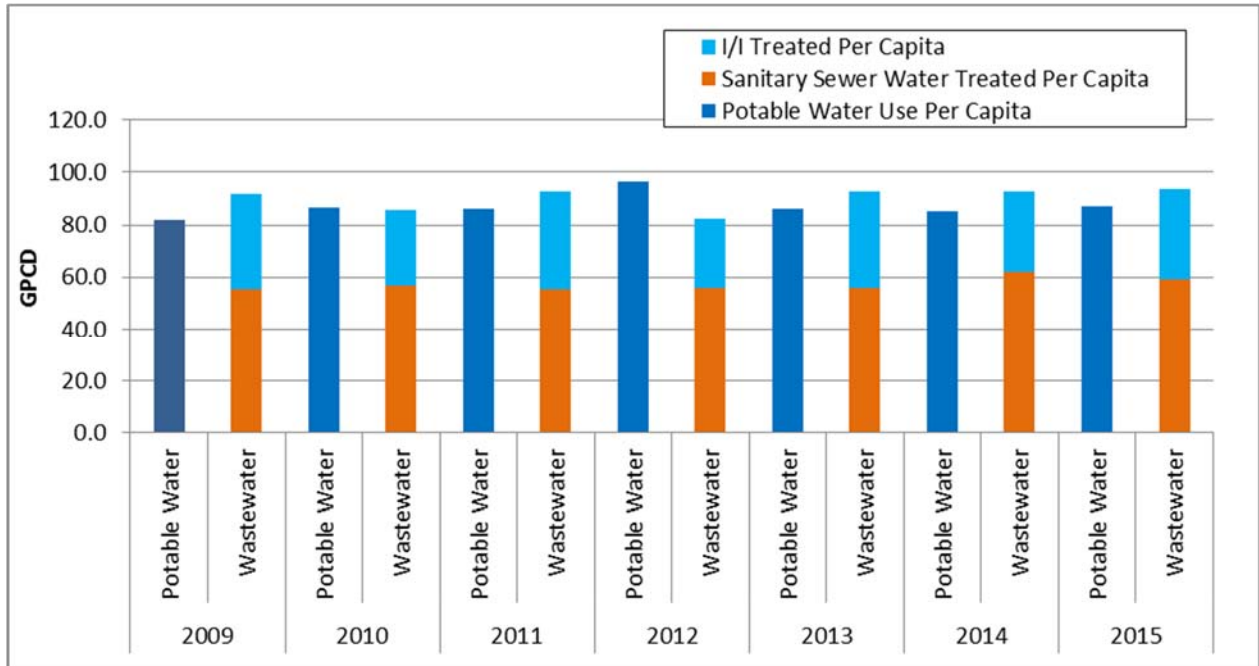
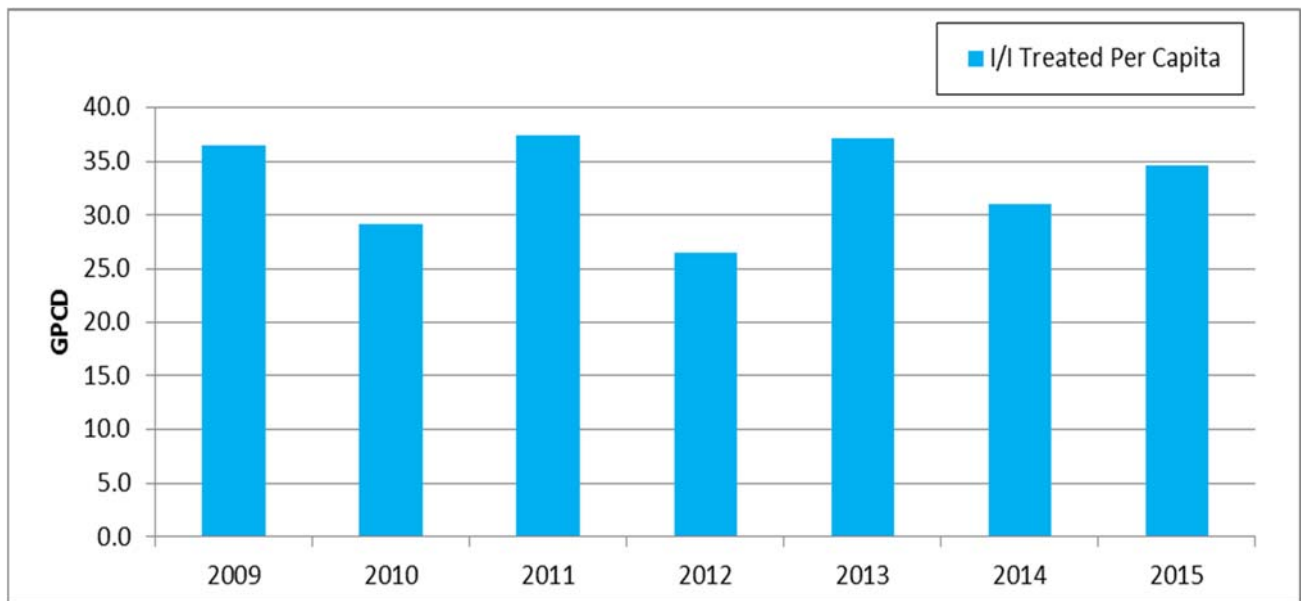


Exhibit 2-5: I/I for Each Basin Combined (2009-2015)

Village of Huntley, IL





Normalizing *inflow* metrics to a sewer system's *service population* can be an effective way of identifying problem areas and tracking inflow reduction through sanitary system improvements. The USEPA has suggested a maximum inflow rate of 275 gpcd during wet weather². It should be noted that this number includes base flow from residences; however, it does not include base flows from industries, which could be significant sources of discharge. Inflow is typically measured over a short duration of time after a major precipitation event. Since I/I is not present, this report does not include a detailed review of short duration flows for the purposes of quantifying historical inflows. However, if flow monitoring were ever used in the future, it could be used to establish inflow peaking rates. These results could then be compared to the USEPA's suggested maximum inflow rate of 275 gpcd, and used as a basis of comparison for tracking inflow reduction through sanitary system improvements.

Normalizing *infiltration* metrics to a sewer system's *service population* can be another effective way of identifying problem areas and tracking infiltration reduction through sanitary system improvements. The USEPA has suggested a maximum infiltration rate of 120 gpcd during wet weather. Again, it should be noted that this number does include base flow from residences, but does not include discharge from industries. Since infiltration is typically measured over a longer duration of time after a precipitation event, as compared to inflow, some of the previous exhibits in this report can be generally used for review of infiltration metrics. Exhibit 2-4 indicates that total combined flows are around 90 gpcd, which is substantially lower than the suggested maximum. It is important to note that these flows have not been normalized to remove industrial base flows and they also include flows during dry weather. If evidence of I/I is observed, future I/I investigations, which would include flow monitoring, could better quantify existing infiltration rates. These results could then be compared to the USEPA's suggested maximum infiltration rate of 120 gpcd, and used as a basis of comparison for tracking infiltration reduction through sanitary system improvements.

Normalizing *infiltration* metrics to a sewer system's *size* can be accomplished by measuring infiltration in gallons per day per inch-diameter mile (GPD/IDM). This rating system allows more infiltration when more miles of main and larger sizes of main are present. Metcalf and Eddy identified a suggested limit of 1,500 GPD/IDM of infiltration, which does not include the base flow of the system from any source. Exhibit No. 2-6 identifies the average amount of infiltration *and* inflow as GPD/IDM that occurs in this system, and this data has been normalized to remove base flows. Note that the infiltration data has not been separated from inflow data, due to lack of necessary detailed flow information at this time. The exhibit indicates that the I/I experienced by Huntley is well below the suggested maximum infiltration suggested by Metcalf and Eddy. Exhibit 2-6 should be updated annually, or as major improvements in the sanitary system are completed. Furthermore, during future I/I investigations, as inflow data can be segregated from infiltration data, these exhibits can be fine-tuned for a true comparison of GPD/IDM of *Infiltration* to the Metcalf and Eddy suggested limit of 1,500 GPD/IDM.

² References – Item 2

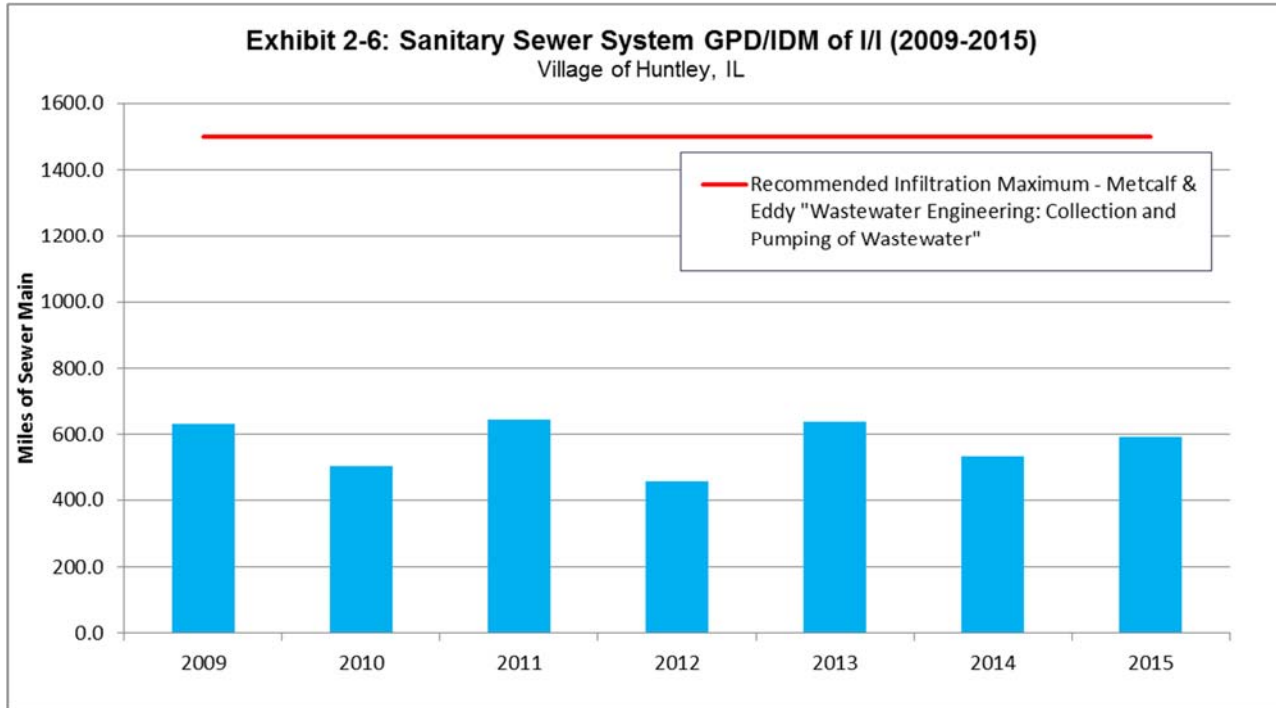


Table No. 2-4 summarizes the data used to create Exhibits 2-4 through 2-6. It includes average water use, wastewater flow, irrigation use, and I/I statistics over the last seven years. The water usage by Huntley is slightly less the typical design standard of 100 gpcd.

The I/I analytics from this section should serve as a benefit to the Village in: (1) providing a numerical basis for the I/I issues in the system, (2) displaying several different regulations and metrics that show I/I is not an immediate or significant concern for the Village, and (3) providing metrics for future comparison in determining the impacts of remediation efforts.



Table No. 2-4: Existing Water Use & Wastewater Flow Summary (2009-2015)

Village of Huntley, IL

Parameter	Definition	Value
Average Daily Water Use	Annual Daily Average Water Use	2.178 MGD
Average Daily Water Use	Annual Daily Average Water Use	87.1 gpcd
- Average Daily Indoor Water Use	Daily Average Water Use During Non-Irrigation Months (November - April)	1.743 MGD
> Annual Baseline Water Use	Average Daily Indoor Water Use For Entire Year	636.6 MG
- Average Daily Outdoor Water Use	Increase In Daily Average Water Use During Irrigation Months (May - October)	0.871 MGD
> Annual Irrigation Water Use	Increased Water Use Over Annual Baseline For May - October	160.2 MG
> Irrigation Water Use % Of Total Use	Total Annual Irrigation Water As Percentage of Total Annual Water Use	20.1 %
Average Daily Total Wastewater Flow	Annual Daily Average Wastewater Flow	2.1 MGD
Average Daily Total Wastewater Flow	Annual Daily Average Wastewater Flow	91.1 gpcd
- Average Daily East WWTF Flow	Annual Daily Average Wastewater Flow To East WWTF	1.064 MGD
- Average Daily West WWTF Flow	Annual Daily Average Wastewater Flow To West WWTF	0.994 MGD
- Average Daily Wastewater Baseflow	Annual Daily Average Domestic/Commercial/Industrial Wastewater Flow To WWTFs Excluding Irrigation	1.308 MGD
- Average Daily Wastewater Baseflow	Annual Daily Average Domestic/Commercial/Industrial Wastewater Flow To WWTFs Excluding Irrigation	57.9 gpcd
- Average Daily Total I&I	Annual Daily Average I&I Within Sanitary Sewer Network	0.75 MGD
- Average Daily Total I&I	Annual Daily Average I&I Within Sanitary Sewer Network	33.2 gpcd

G:\Public\Huntley\2015\HU15012016 Wastewater System Planning Documents\01C - CMOM\Eng - For HU\Chapter 2.xlsx]Table 2-4

Notes:

Wastewater gpcd based on a population of 22,600 (total village population of approximately 25,000 minus approximately 2,400 people in Southwind Subdivision)



Section 3: Activities of the CMOM

3.1 Goals of the CMOM Program

It is important when starting a new program, or even maintaining an existing one, to set realistic goals and ensure they are clearly communicated to all those involved. The goals for the Huntley CMOM plan are as follows

1. Manage, operate, and maintain collection system to provide uninterrupted sanitary sewer service for all users in the service area.
2. Comply with all state and federal regulations pertaining to the sanitary sewer system, including NPDES Permit special condition(s) related to the CMOM plan.
3. Implement programs and procedures to reduce and mitigate the impact of sanitary backups and SSOs in the sanitary sewer system.
4. Provide timely notification of SSOs to all persons with reasonable potential for exposure to pollutants.
5. Ensure that new sewers are properly designed and installed.
6. Identification and prioritization of capacity and structural deficiencies in the sanitary sewer system, and implementation of cost-effective rehabilitation action on identified and prioritized structural or capacity deficiencies.
7. Receive, document, and respond to all user complaints or problems relating to the sanitary sewer system.
8. Develop a written summary of the CMOM plan and perform required program audits.

3.2 Legal Authority

The collection system owner should have an understanding of the legal authority it possesses to create or enforce ordinances that will confirm the system's compliance with pertinent regulatory requirements. Sewer use ordinances, pretreatment ordinances, regulatory codes, contracts, and service agreements are forms of legal documents that communities can utilize for this purpose. The legal authority typically extends to residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

3.2.1 Village Code

The Village of Huntley's Ordinances include items regarding Sewers and Sewer Rates. These ordinances can be found on the Village's website under Title V, Public Works. Chapter 51 outlines Sewer Use Regulations and Chapter 52 outlines Water and Sewer Rates and Charges. Chapter 51 and Chapter 52 are included in Appendices C and D respectively. In these chapters of the Code, regulations are detailed regarding each sewer user's responsibility and the authority of the Village to enforce the regulations. Village Code specifies that the user is responsible for service connections from their building up to the point of the connection to the sewer main. The Village is responsible for the connection and the main sewers. Authority to administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of the chapter is given to the Director of Public Works and Engineering, who in turn can delegate such powers to other Village personnel.



3.2.2 Other Authorities

While the Village Code shall govern in most circumstances, there are other authorities that the Village can utilize to ensure compliance. The national pretreatment program (40 CFR 403.5) is used as the basis for enforcing all pretreatment issues. Also, the “Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Construction in Illinois” (latest edition) and Illinois Plumbing Code (Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, Administrative Code, Title 77, Chapter I, Subchapter r, Part 890 – Illinois Plumbing Code) can be used to supplement the Village Code.

3.3 Planned O&M Activities

As stated previously, SSO events can be caused by poor design, a clogged sewer due to fats, oils, and grease (FOG), I/I from large precipitation events, or general overload of the system. Sewer blockages, collapsed or broken sewers, structural or mechanical failures, insufficient conveyance capacity, or vandalism may also be causes for SSOs. A clear plan and schedule for handling O&M of the sanitary sewers, lift stations, and other equipment can ultimately save time and money for the Village. Therefore, it is vital that the Village have a cogent O&M and asset management plan outlined.

3.3.1 Prior O&M Activity

Table No. 3-1 outlines the documented amount of pipe that has been inspected (televised) and lined since 2004. The Village currently owns a televising camera that can be used to investigate blockages or potential structural failures within the system, as well as for routine inspection.

The National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO), offers a set of standards that sanitary sewer officials can use to classify underground pipe. The pipeline assessment & certification program (PACP) allows those who take the certification program to apply standard classifications and ratings to underground pipe. The Village will consider training the collection staff using PACP standards in the future.

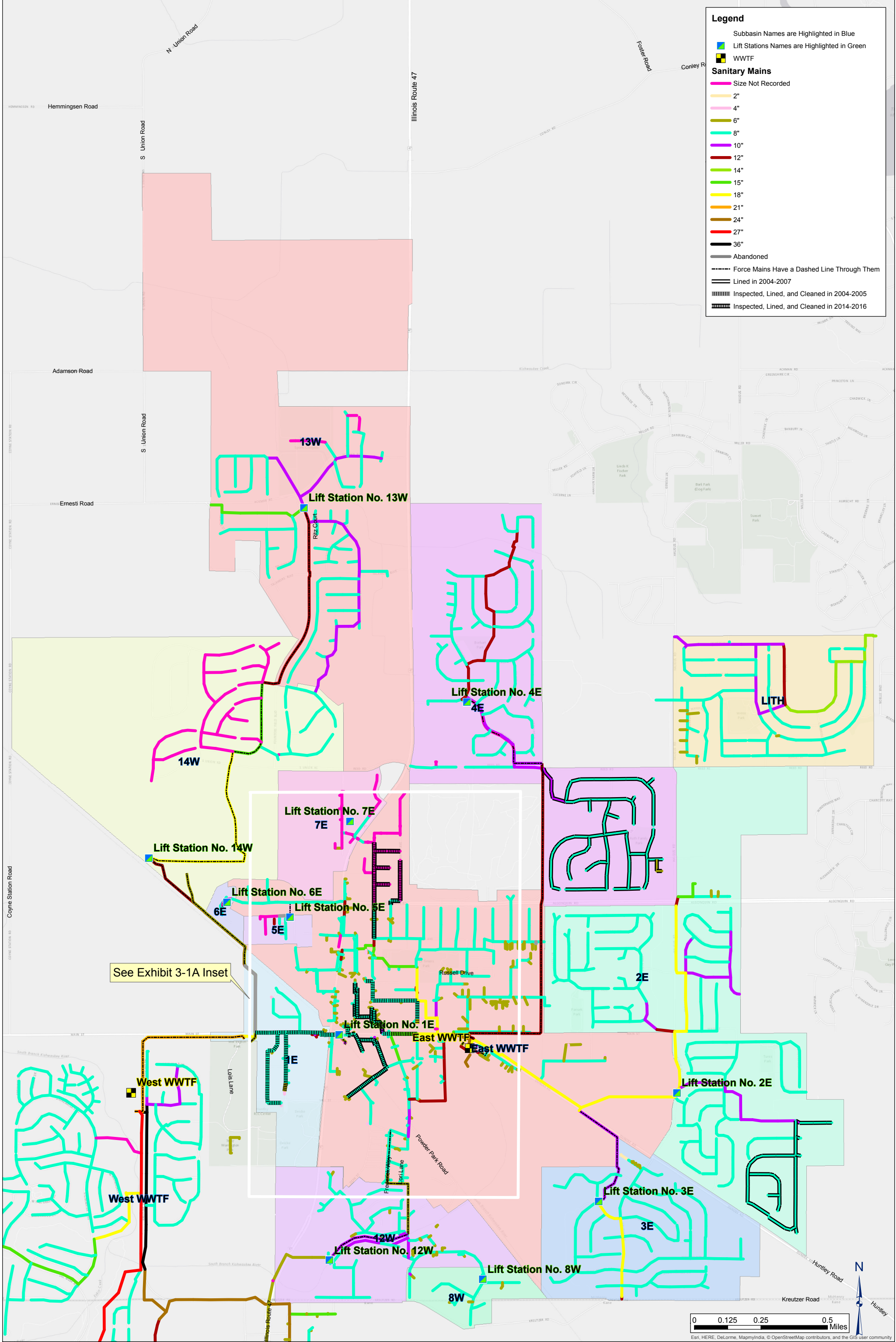
Table No. 3-1: Lining and Inspection History (2004-2016)

Village of Huntley, IL

Year	Inspection History		Lining History	
	Miles Completed	% of System	Miles Completed	% of System
2004	5.16	3.85%	0.81	0.61%
2005	3.89	2.91%	0.71	0.53%
2007	1.42	1.06%	0.00	0.00%
2014	0.78	0.58%	0.78	0.58%
2015	0.64	0.48%	0.64	0.48%
2016	0.29	0.22%	0.29	0.22%
Totals	12.18	9.10%	3.24	2.42%

G:\Public\Huntley\2015\HU15012016 Wastewater System Planning Documents\01C - CMOM\Eng - For HU\Chapter 3.xlsx]Table 3-1

Exhibits 3-1A, the 3-1A Inset, and 3-1B show the location of all documented inspections and linings that have occurred since 2004. Historically, the Village has not needed to track SSOs within GIS, but any future SSOs will be tracked within their GIS program to observe patterns and track problem areas over time.



Legend

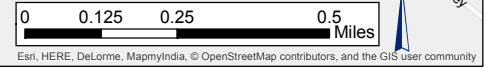
- Subbasin Names are Highlighted in Blue
- Lift Station Names are Highlighted in Green
- WWTF

Sanitary Mains

- Size Not Recorded
- 2"
- 4"
- 6"
- 8"
- 10"
- 12"
- 14"
- 15"
- 18"
- 21"
- 24"
- 27"
- 36"

- Abandoned
- Force Mains Have a Dashed Line Through Them
- Lined in 2004-2007
- Inspected, Lined, and Cleaned in 2004-2005
- Inspected, Lined, and Cleaned in 2014-2016

See Exhibit 3-1A Inset



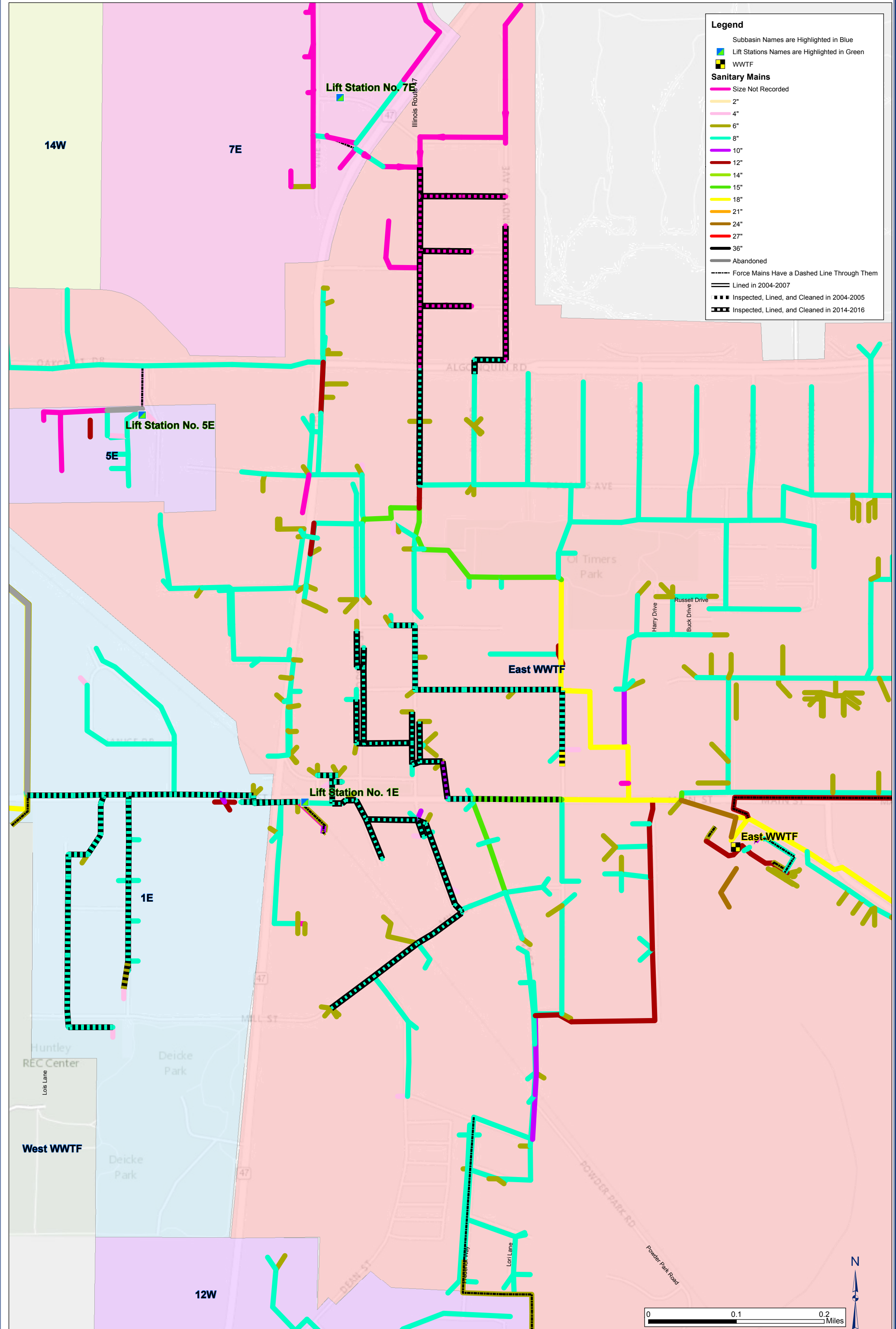
Engineering Enterprises, Inc.
 52 Wheeler Road
 Sugar Grove, Illinois 60554
 (630) 466-6700
 www.eeiweb.com

Village of Huntley
 10987 Main Street
 Huntley, IL 60142
 (847) 515-5200
 www.huntley.il.us

DATE:	11/21/2016
PROJECT NO.:	HU1501
BY:	CLV
PATH:	H:\GIS\Public\Huntley\HU1501\Exhibit B.1.2 History.mxd
FILE:	Exhibit B.1.2 History

CMOM Plan

**Exhibit 3-1A
 Northern Subbasins
 History (2004-2016)**



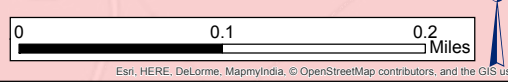
Legend

- Subbasin Names are Highlighted in Blue
- Lift Stations Names are Highlighted in Green
- WWTF

Sanitary Mains

- Size Not Recorded
- 2"
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- 8"
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- 12"
- 14"
- 15"
- 18"
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DATE:	11/21/2016
PROJECT NO.:	HU1501
BY:	CLV
PATH:	H:\GIS\Public\Huntley\HU1501\Exhibit B.1.2.1 History.mxd
FILE:	Exhibit B.1.2.1 History

CMOM Plan

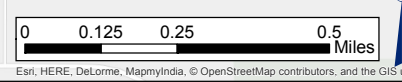
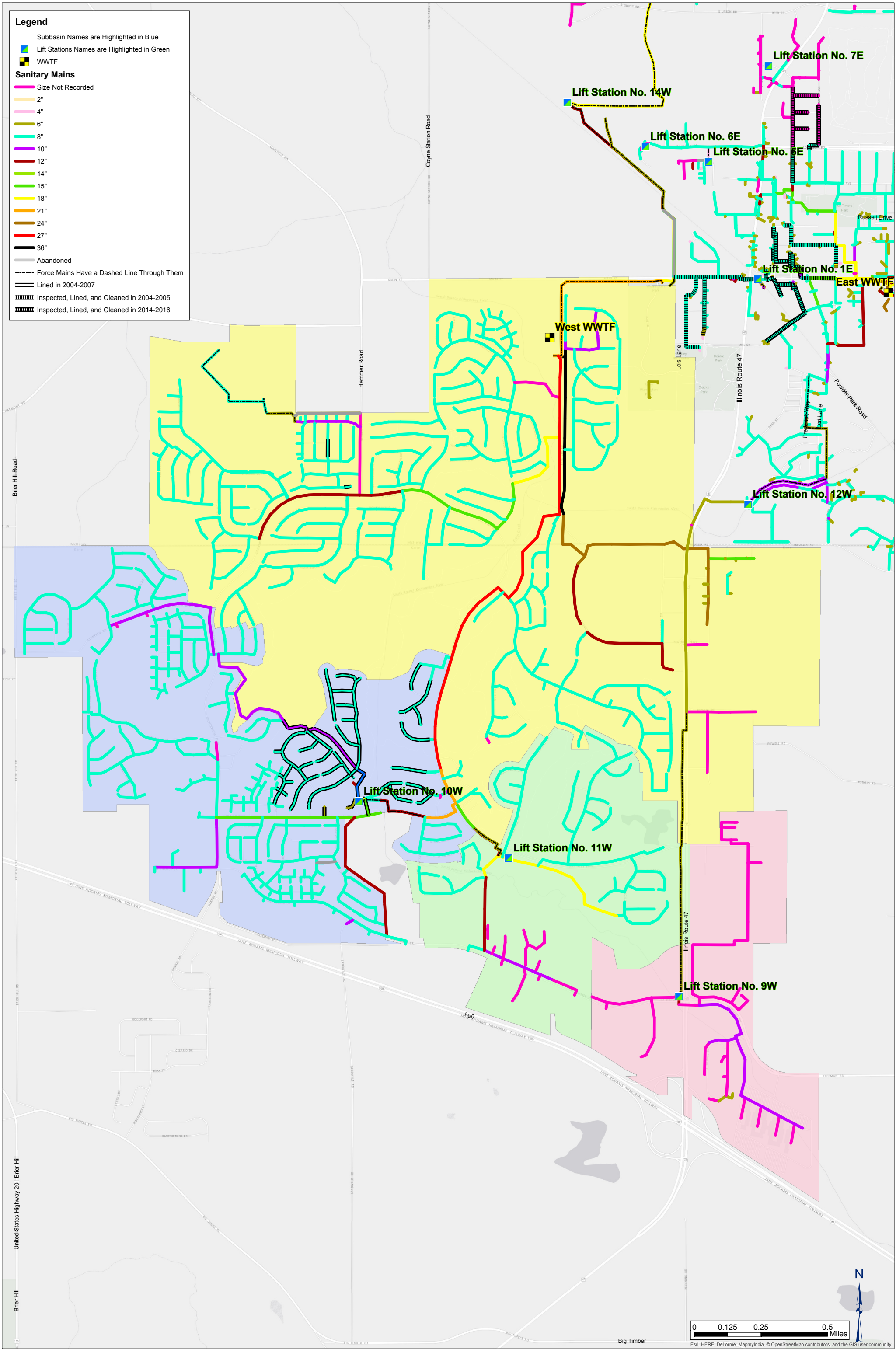
**Exhibit 3-1A Inset
 Northern Subbasins
 History (2004-2016)**

Legend

- Subbasin Names are Highlighted in Blue
- Lift Station Names are Highlighted in Green
- WWTF

Sanitary Mains

- Size Not Recorded
- 2"
- 4"
- 6"
- 8"
- 10"
- 12"
- 14"
- 15"
- 18"
- 21"
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- Abandoned
- Force Mains Have a Dashed Line Through Them
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- Inspected, Lined, and Cleaned in 2004-2005
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DATE:	11/21/2016
PROJECT NO.:	HU1501
BY:	CLV
PATH:	H:\GIS\Public\Huntley\HU1501\Exhibit B.2.2 History.mxd
FILE:	Exhibit B.2.2 History

CMOM Plan

**Exhibit 3-1B
 Southern Subbasins
 History (2004-2016)**



3.3.2 Planned Sanitary Sewers O&M – Due to the Village's diligence in inspection and lining, many of the high priority infiltration areas have already been lined. High priority repairs consist of older, VCP sanitary mains that are generally located in the older part of town. The Village plans to continue lining sewers at the current rate that they have been lining until all high priority piping has been lined; and the Village estimates this will take approximately ten years. Currently, the Village has been prioritizing the sewer lining based on sewers that are adjacent to mains that have been previously lined, as well as sewers that are exhibiting signs of distress (such as major root problems) during typical O&M. Because there have been no SSOs associated with I/I that would suggest a certain area of the collection system should be prioritized, the Village will continue to make decisions to line based on the previously mentioned data. The Village will continue to use their handheld camera to inspect pipe on a routine basis.

3.3.3 Planned Lift Stations O&M – As seen in Appendix B, many of the 14 lift stations owned and operated by the Village are in good to excellent condition.

A summary of historical preventative maintenance at the lift stations can be found in Appendix B. Updates to the lift stations are made as needed on a priority basis based on the discretion of operations personnel. The Village of Huntley will continue the preventative maintenance program and make repairs on an as-needed basis to keep all 14 lift stations in good working order.

3.3.4 Planned Emergency Equipment O&M - Because regular and preventative maintenance can extend the life of equipment, it is important to perform this maintenance as needed. The NPDES Permit special condition which details the CMOM requirements states that the Village must document all preventative maintenance as well as any correlating schedules or checklists detailing or ensuring preventative maintenance. This would include preventative maintenance to bypass pumping equipment (Table No. 2-2), and other sewer maintenance equipment (Table No. 2-3).

3.4 Emergency O&M Activities

While ideally all maintenance would be planned, it is unavoidable that the Village of Huntley will encounter various unplanned activities and emergencies. These activities can include lift station failure, sanitary sewer collapse, or SSOs due to a large rain event.

3.4.1 Notification and Correction of the Issue - It is important to have a system for logging an issue or evaluating complaints that will find and track the ultimate cause of the issue. The procedure outlined below shows how an SSO or other complaint would be followed by Village staff if reported by a property owner within Huntley.

- a. SSO identifier notifies Village or Police Department
- b. Director of Public Works and Engineering and Street Department Superintendent are notified of the situation
- c. Street Department Superintendent determines if SSO is Village owned or within Village service area



- d. If SSO meets one of these requirements, Street Department Superintendent contacts two Village Public Works employees to respond to the SSO.
- e. Once Village Employees are onsite, they will determine the location of the obstruction. Also, the Crew will determine if the blockage is in Village or Private Property piping.
- f. Village Employees will jet Village owned piping regardless of where blockage is located.
- g. Village Employees will communicate pertinent information to the Street Department Superintendent.
- h. Street Department Superintendent will report incident to an administrative secretary for recording purposes.
- i. Street Department Superintendent or Crew leader will follow up with affected property owners as needed.

3.4.2 Documentation

In the past, Huntley has not consistently documented SSOs, due to infrequency of these events. In the future, when an SSO occurs, the Village will create a record of the event by using the IEPA Sanitary Sewer Overflow or Bypass Notification Summary Report (Appendix E) and track the information in ArcGIS. If SSOs occur at more than one location during a single precipitation event, an IEPA Summary Report and ArcGIS entry shall be completed for each location. The Summary Report will be kept with the Director of Public Works and Engineering for five years and the ArcGIS files must be accessible to the Director of Public Works and Engineering and also kept for five years. Additionally, depending on the incident, the Village may be required to communicate with third party entities. This information can be found in section 3.8.

3.5 Budgeting

The efficient and proper use of monetary funds is vital for the success of the CMOM. Section 3.5 will review the historical O&M budget, as well as review the O&M budget for the upcoming years of the CMOM plan.

3.5.1 Historic O & M Activities Budget

A summary of the Village of Huntley's applicable historical sewer budget can be seen in Table No. 3-2. This table combines the total historic budget for the 'Backup Control Program' and the 'Sewer Programs' budget. Annually, the Backup Control Program has budgeted \$10,000 for an assistance program for homeowners who wish to install overhead sewers or other approved preventative maintenance. Other costs have included items such as sewer televising, lining, or repair.

3.5.2 Planned O & M Activities Budget

In order to maintain an effective O&M program, the Village of Huntley must have a planned budget – this budget can be found in Table No. 3-3. The future budget in the CMOM is planned from FY2016 until FY2020. Huntley's Fiscal Year starts on January 1 and ends on December 31, thus coinciding with the calendar year. The budget separates several major categories in order to determine where the majority of the costs may be



going in any particular year. The budget is subject to annual board approval and therefore may fluctuate throughout the coming years.

Table No. 3-2: Overview of Historic Sewer Budget (FY2012-FY2015)
Village of Huntley, IL

Year	Budgeted Cost*	Actual Cost	Budget Evaluation**
FY12	\$332,000.00	\$232,936.52	-\$99,063.48
FY13	\$491,000.00	\$378,270.08	-\$112,729.92
FY14	\$440,000.00	\$432,533.05 ***	-\$7,466.95
FY15****	\$200,120.00	\$183,830.70	-\$16,289.30
Totals:	\$1,463,120.00	\$1,227,570.35	-\$235,549.65

G:\Public\Huntley\2015\HU15012016 Wastewater System Planning Documents\01C - CMOM\Eng - For HU\Chapter 3.xlsx Table 3-2

Notes:

Historic costs do not adjust for inflation

*Budgeted costs accounts for both the Backup Control Program budget and the Sewer Programs budget

**Negative numbers designate 'under budget' values and positive numbers designate 'over budget' values

***\$3,850 was spent through the budget to fix frozen potable water pipes, this number was not included in the cost

****FY15 budget and actual cost includes \$112,120 expended on downtown sewer lining in addition to the Backup Control Program and Sewer Program Budgets

One of the budget items is the Backup Control Measures Policy. The Backup Control Measures Policy to assist homeowners who have encountered issues with SSOs due to I/I. Additional details for the Backup Control Measures Policy are included in Section 3.7.2.

3.6 Employees, Training, and Safety

A major contributor to upkeep the sanitary sewer system is the personnel that oversee and perform the maintenance on the system. It is vital that these employees are well trained in both the overall function and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system as well as job safety. Sanitary sewer systems contain many potential hazards such as harmful gases and enclosed spaces; necessary training must be enforced to ensure the safety and well-being of the employees. Many different people on the Public Works staff work together to maintain a functioning sewer system and a safe environment for employees.

3.6.1 Managerial Staff – In the event of an emergency situation, such as an SSO, it may be required to contact managerial staff off-hours. The staff should be called beginning with the Streets and Underground Superintendent and the Chief Wastewater Operator. If additional personnel are needed, the order of contact should be the Utilities Superintendent, followed by the Director of Public Works and Engineering, followed by the Assistant to the Director of Public Works and Engineering.

3.6.2 Employees –The Public Works Organization chart can be found in Appendix F. The ‘Streets and Underground’ department is responsible for the storm and sanitary sewer mains as well as water distribution, roads, sidewalks, and other various items. Including the Superintendent, the ‘Streets and Underground’ department has 13 full time workers as well as some part-time, seasonal workers. The ‘Wastewater’ department is in charge of wastewater treatment at both wastewater treatment utilities. Including the Utilities Superintendent, who also oversees the drinking water department, the ‘Wastewater’ department consists of seven (7) employees.

Table No. 3-3: Overview of Future CMOM Sewer Budget (FY2016-FY2020)

Village of Huntley, IL

Year	Backup Control Program			Lift Station Improvements			Manhole and Sewer Lining Program			GIS Utility Updates			Totals		
	Budgeted Cost	Actual Cost	Budget Evaluation	Budgeted Cost	Actual Cost	Budget Evaluation	Budgeted Cost	Actual Cost	Budget Evaluation	Budgeted Cost	Actual Cost	Budget Evaluation	Budgeted Cost	Actual Cost	Budget Evaluation
FY16	\$ 10,000.00			\$ 50,000.00			\$ 75,000.00			\$ 20,000.00			\$ 155,000.00		
FY17	\$ 10,000.00			\$ 50,000.00			\$ 75,000.00			\$ 20,000.00			\$ 155,000.00		
FY18	\$ 10,000.00			\$ 50,000.00			\$ 75,000.00			\$ 20,000.00			\$ 155,000.00		
FY19	\$ 10,000.00			\$ 50,000.00			\$ 75,000.00			\$ 20,000.00			\$ 155,000.00		
FY20	\$ 10,000.00			\$ 50,000.00			\$ 75,000.00			\$ 20,000.00			\$ 155,000.00		
Totals:	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 375,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 775,000.00	\$ -	\$ -

G:\Public\Huntley\2015\HU1501 2016 Wastewater System Planning Documents\01C - CMOM\Eng - For HU\Chapter 3.xlsx|Table 3-3

Notes:

Future costs do not adjust for inflation



3.6.3 Employee Training - Proper training is vital for the success of the CMOM, as well as for the best management of the Sanitary Sewer System. The list of employee trainings that have been completed for the Village Personnel can be seen below.

- Confined Space
- Arc Flash
- Blood Borne Pathogens
- Ladder Safety
- Chemical Handling
- Gas detector training
- Proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Use
- Trench and Excavation

In the future, Huntley will consider training employees for PACP under NASSCO. All current personnel are Collection System Certified through the IEPA.

3.7 Coordination with the Public

While the sanitary sewer system is used by virtually everyone in Huntley, not many users spend time thinking about it. When an issue, such as an SSO or malodorous smell occurs, it is vital that the individual with the concern is able to reach the right personnel in a reasonable amount of time. Additionally, it is necessary for the Village to have communication guidelines in place for when rehabilitation activities or other non-emergency activities will affect the people of Huntley.

3.7.1 Public Initiated Communication - In the case of an SSO or other sewer emergency, the public can reach the Village of Huntley by calling the Public Works Department at (847) 515-5222. Sections 3.3 and 3.4 (O&M sections) outline the steps that are taken to alleviate SSOs and respond to other emergencies.

3.7.2 Backup Control Measures Policy – The Village of Huntley approved a Backup Control Measures Policy to offer financial assistance to residents that experience flooding due to sewer backups or storm water leakage. The policy only covers preventative plumbing maintenance and does not cover damage that has already occurred. Eligible projects for the Backup Control Measures Policy include installation of standpipes or floor plug drains, manual or automatic check valves, elimination of plumbing drains on lower level, and conversion to overhead sewers. The Policy is located in Appendix H. The Policy outlines the eligibility requirements, application process, and reimbursement process for this program. Huntley will reimburse homeowners for the cost of the project, but will not exceed \$2,500.

3.7.3 Notice Plans regarding SSOs and Other Non-Compliance - The Village of Huntley currently does not have any SSOs associated with precipitation events. In the past, the Village has had SSOs associated with structural defects; however, these have not occurred on a regular basis. Despite the fact that Huntley has not historically had SSOs, it is both prudent and required that they have a plan for what must occur when one happens. When a SSO or non-compliance occurs, the Village must notify various third party entities as well



as the people of Huntley of any issues. The Village may choose to do the following to communicate issues to residents:

- a) Post sign(s) where appropriate at the site of a release event immediately upon discovery and confirmation of such an event and leave them up for up to one (1) week after the source of the release has been corrected to warn affected parties of potential health hazards associated with the SSO.
- b) Post Overflow Incident Report on Village website so that it is available to the public.

3.7.4 Notice Plans Regarding Planned Maintenance - As mentioned previously in this report, the Village of Huntley plans to continue their current lining program until the older sewers have been lined – this is expected to last approximately ten years. The Village will also continue their current lift station maintenance and capital improvement projects at approximately the same rate that they have in the past. In order to avoid undue stress on the residents of Huntley, the Village will communicate any information needed when construction projects will affect traffic or have other accessibility concerns.

3.8 Third Party Notice Plans

The NPDES permit which required the CMOM stated that the Village must have a third party notice plan. Of course, different scenarios call for different third party notice plans.

3.8.1 Notice Plans following SSOs or Other Non-Compliances – When an SSO occurs, Public Works staff should be contacted in the order seen in section 3.6.1. If the first person cannot be reached, the utilities staff should continue to the next person. It is the responsibility of the Utilities Superintendent, or other supervisory staff, to contact the external agencies listed in this section.

3.8.1.1 IEPA, Des Plaines Regional Office – When a SSO occurs, the Village of Huntley must alert the IEPA Des Plaines Regional Office. A phone call, fax, email, or voicemail must be made within 24 hours of the SSO. The number that the Des Plaines Regional Office can be reached at is 847-294-4000. This office can be called anytime, if EPA staff is not available, the Village staff must leave a detailed voice mail with the date and time of the SSO occurrence and the date and time of the call. Additionally, a form documenting the SSO must be completed by the Utilities Superintendent and sent to the IEPA within five days of the SSO. This form can be found in Appendix E. This reporting procedure must be followed for each incident location and for each event.

3.8.2 Notice Plans for Non-Emergency Events - The Village of Huntley has NPDES permits for both their East and West WWTFs. In Illinois, the NPDES permit, and therefore the CMOM, is regulated by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Depending on the circumstances and as applicable laws and procedures govern, the Village may be required to report non-emergency events, such as planned rehabilitations, to other entities, such as the Army Corps of Engineers, Illinois Pollution Control Board, or IEMA.



Section 4: Updating and Auditing the CMOM

As demonstrated in this report, the Village of Huntley has a collection system that is in very good condition. The lack of I/I and corresponding SSOs are indicative of a system that is managed well. This section of the report outlines two different types of 'administrative maintenance' mandated by the CMOM to ensure that the collection system and its appurtenances continue to function effectively and efficiently. *Updating* the CMOM involves updating tables holding metrics or performance data. *Auditing* the CMOM involves reviewing the CMOM to ensure all sections and information are still relevant and may involve adding or removing entire sections of the document. Updating CMOM metrics can be done by anyone who has a thorough knowledge of the Village's collection system. Auditing the CMOM should be completed only by those who have a strong background in CMOM activity and a comprehensive knowledge of the Village's collection system.

4.1 Updating the CMOM

It is mandated, based on the regulations set forth by the NPDES permit, that Huntley monitors the effectiveness of the CMOM Program. This requires the Village to periodically evaluate the system to see if their number of complaints, time of response for each complaint, time to resolve complaints, maintenance activities, SSOs, I/I, etc. have followed a desirable trend. It is suggested to perform this evaluation annually. Some of the tables and exhibits within the CMOM are meant to be updated each year to observe trends and document changes to the system. Such changes could include adding new main or Lift Stations, along with the lining or televising of mains. The updating of these tables and exhibits allows the CMOM to work as a 'living document' that can be referenced by Village Staff to ensure that the collection system and its appurtenances remain in good shape.

4.2 Auditing the CMOM

Auditing the CMOM must be completed to ensure the CMOM is still relevant and may involve adding, editing, or removing sections of the plan. For example, if the Village were to begin to experience more I/I and begin to have more SSOs, they may wish to add a section to the CMOM outlining their rehabilitation efforts in detail.

See Table No. 4-1 for a suggested table for tracking the CMOM audits as well as any changes that have occurred because of an audit; the first entry is an example. Future entries should include the same information as provided in the example, along with any other details the author believes is necessary to document the changes made to the document. Tracking any changes made to the CMOM ensures that historical documents will be able to be useful in the future.



Table No. 4-1: CMOM Audit Chart

Village of Huntley, IL

Manual No.	Name	Entity	Date	Revisions Made
1.1	Joe Smith	Village of Huntley	6/30/2017	Updated sections 1.2 and 4.1



References

- 1) **Guidelines for Performing Infiltration/Inflow Analyses And Sewer System Evaluation Survey -**
<http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/laws/i-thru-z/iiguidln.pdf>
- 2) **Quick Guide For Estimating Infiltration and Inflow -**
<http://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/QuickGuide4EstimatingInfiltrationInflow.pdf> - 2014
- 3) **EPA Water Sense -** <https://www3.epa.gov/watersense/pubs/outdoor.html>



Appendix A

East WWTF NPDES Permit



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 • (217) 782-2829

BRUCE RAUNER, GOVERNOR

LISA BONNETT, DIRECTOR

217/782-0610

May 28, 2015

Village of Huntley
10987 Main Street
Huntley, Illinois 60142

Re: Village of Huntley - East WWTP
NPDES Permit No. IL0029238
Final Permit

Gentlemen:

Attached is the final NPDES Permit for your discharge. The Permit as issued covers discharge limitations, monitoring, and reporting requirements. Failure to meet any portion of the Permit could result in civil and/or criminal penalties. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency is ready and willing to assist you in interpreting any of the conditions of the Permit as they relate specifically to your discharge.

The Agency has begun a program allowing the submittal of electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (NetDMRs) instead of paper Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). If you are interested in NetDMRs, more information can be found on the Agency website, <http://epa.state.il.us/water/net-dmr/index.html>. If your facility is not registered in the NetDMR program, a supply of preprinted paper DMR Forms for your facility will be sent to you prior to the initiation of DMR reporting under the reissued permit. Additional information and instructions will accompany the preprinted DMRs upon their arrival.

The attached Permit is effective as of the date indicated on the first page of the Permit. Until the effective date of any re-issued Permit, the limitations and conditions of the previously-issued Permit remain in full effect. You have the right to appeal any condition of the Permit to the Illinois Pollution Control Board within a 35 day period following the issuance date.

Should you have questions concerning the Permit, please contact Kaushal Desai at 217/782-0610.

Sincerely,

Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

SAK:KKD:14060901.bah

Attachment: Final Permit

cc: Records
Compliance Assurance Section
Des Plaines Region
Billing
CMAP
Facility
US EPA

4302 N. Main St., Rockford, IL 61103 (815) 987-7760
595 S. State, Elgin, IL 60123 (847) 608-3131
2125 S. First St., Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 278-5800
2009 Mall St., Collinsville, IL 62234 (618) 346-5120

9511 Harrison St., Des Plaines, IL 60016 (847) 294-4000
412 SW Washington St., Suite D, Peoria, IL 61602 (309) 671-3022
2309 W. Main St., Suite 116, Marion, IL 62959 (618) 993-7200
100 W. Randolph, Suite 10-300, Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-6026

NPDES Permit No. IL0029238

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

1021 North Grand Avenue East

Post Office Box 19276

Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Reissued (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date: May 31, 2020

Issue Date: May 28, 2015
Effective Date: June 1, 2015

Name and Address of Permittee:

Village of Huntley
10987 Main Street
Huntley, Illinois 60142

Facility Name and Address:

Village of Huntley - East WWTP
11313 Dundee Road
Huntley, Illinois 60142
(McHenry County)

Receiving Waters: Huntley Branch

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Title 35 of the Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter I, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), the above-named Permittee is hereby authorized to discharge at the above location to the above-named receiving stream in accordance with the standard conditions and attachments herein.

Permittee is not authorized to discharge after the above expiration date. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the Permittee shall submit the proper application as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) not later than 180 days prior to the expiration date.



Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

SAK:KKD:14060901.bah

NPDES Permit No. IL0029238

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 001 STP Outfall

Load limits computed based on a design average flow (DAF) of 1.8 MGD (design maximum flow (DMF) of 4.5 MGD).

From the effective date of this Permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the above discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Parameter	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L			Sample Frequency	Sample Type	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum			
Flow (MGD)							Continuous		
CBOD ₅ ** ¹	150 (375)		300 (751)	10		20	3 Days/Week	Composite	
Suspended Solids ¹	180 (450)		360 (901)	12		24	3 Days/Week	Composite	
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units							3 Days/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform***	Daily Maximum shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL (May through October)							3 Days/Week	Grab
Chlorine Residual****						0.05	****	Grab	
Ammonia Nitrogen:									
As (N)									
April-May/Sept.-Oct.	17 (41)	57 (143)	71 (176)	1.1	3.8	4.7	3 Days/Week	Composite	
June-August	17 (41)	50 (124)	74 (184)	1.1	3.3	4.9	3 Days/Week	Composite	
Nov.-Feb.	21 (53)		75 (188)	1.4		5.0	3 Days/Week	Composite	
March	21 (53)	57 (143)	71 (176)	1.4	3.8	4.7	3 Days/Week	Composite	
Total Phosphorus (as P)*****	15 (38)			1.0			1 Day/Week	Composite	
Total Nitrogen	Monitor only							1 Day/Month	Composite
Barium	30 (75)		60 (150)	2.0		4.0	1 Day/Month	Composite	
				Monthly Average not less than	Weekly Average not less than	Daily Minimum			
Dissolved Oxygen									
March-July				N/A	6.0	5.0	3 Days/Week	Grab	
August-February				5.5	4.0	3.5	3 Days/Week	Grab	

*Load limits based on design maximum flow shall apply only when flow exceeds design average flow.

**Carbonaceous BOD₅ (CBOD₅) testing shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136.

***See Special Condition 11.

****See Special Condition 10.

***** See Special Condition 18

Flow shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as monthly average and daily maximum.

Fecal Coliform shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.

pH shall be reported on the DMR as minimum and maximum value.

Chlorine Residual shall be reported on DMR as daily maximum value.

Dissolved oxygen shall be reported on the DMR as a minimum value.

Total Phosphorus shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average and daily maximum value.

Total Nitrogen shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 001 STP Outfall (Continued from previous page)

¹BOD₅ and Suspended Solids (85% removal required): In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent except as provided in Sections 133.103 and 133.105. The percent removal need not be reported to the IEPA on DMR's but influent and effluent data must be available, as required elsewhere in this Permit, for IEPA inspection and review. For measuring compliance with this requirement, 5 mg/L shall be added to the effluent CBOD₅ concentration to determine the effluent BOD₅ concentration.

Percent removal is a percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent concentrations to the facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.

NPDES Permit No. IL0029238

Influent Monitoring, and Reporting

The influent to the plant shall be monitored as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Sample Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow (MGD)	Continuous	
BOD ₅	3 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids	3 Days/Week	Composite

Influent samples shall be taken at a point representative of the influent.

Flow (MGD) shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as monthly average and daily maximum.

BOD₅ and Suspended Solids shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. This Permit may be modified to include different final effluent limitations or requirements which are consistent with applicable laws and regulations. The IEPA will public notice the permit modification.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a Certified Class 1 operator.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. The IEPA may request in writing submittal of operational information in a specified form and at a required frequency at any time during the effective period of this Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. The IEPA may request more frequent monitoring by permit modification pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.63 and Without Public Notice.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5. The effluent, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard outlined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.

SPECIAL CONDITION 6. The Permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Forms using one such form for each outfall each month.

In the event that an outfall does not discharge during a monthly reporting period, the DMR Form shall be submitted with no discharge indicated.

The Permittee may choose to submit electronic DMRs (NetDMRs) instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA. More information, including registration information for the NetDMR program, can be obtained on the IEPA website, <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/net-dmr/index.html>.

The completed Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be submitted to IEPA no later than the 25th day of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

Permittees not using NetDMRs shall mail Discharge Monitoring Reports with an original signature to the IEPA at the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
 Division of Water Pollution Control
 Attention: Compliance Assurance Section, Mail Code # 19
 1021 North Grand Avenue East
 Post Office Box 19276
 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. The provisions of 40 CFR Section 122.41(m) & (n) are incorporated herein by reference.

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge, but prior to entry into the receiving stream.

SPECIAL CONDITION 9. This Permit may be modified to include requirements for the Permittee on a continuing basis to evaluate and detail its efforts to effectively control sources of infiltration and inflow into the sewer system and to submit reports to the IEPA if necessary.

SPECIAL CONDITION 10. For Discharge No. 001, any use of chlorine to control slime growths, odors or as an operational control, etc. shall not exceed the limit of 0.05 mg/L (daily maximum) total residual chlorine in the effluent. Sampling is required on a daily grab basis during the chlorination process. Reporting shall be submitted on the DMR's on a monthly basis.

SPECIAL CONDITION 11. Fecal Coliform limits for Discharge Number 001 are effective May thru October. Sampling of Fecal Coliform is only required during this time period.

SPECIAL CONDITION 12. The Permittee shall conduct semi-annual monitoring of the effluent and report concentrations (in mg/l) of the following listed parameters. Monitoring shall begin three (3) months from the effective date of this permit. The sample shall be a 24-hour effluent composite except as otherwise specifically provided below and the results shall be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Report Forms to IEPA unless otherwise specified by the IEPA. The parameters to be sampled and the minimum reporting limits to be attained are as follows:

<u>STORET</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>Minimum</u> <u>reporting limit</u>
01002	Arsenic	0.05 mg/L
01007	Barium	0.5 mg/L
01027	Cadmium	0.001 mg/L

Special Conditions

<u>STORET CODE</u>	<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>Minimum reporting limit</u>
01032	Chromium (hexavalent) (grab)	0.01 mg/L
01034	Chromium (total)	0.05 mg/L
01042	Copper	0.005 mg/L
00718	Cyanide (grab)(available *** or amenable to chlorination)	5.0 ug/L
00720	Cyanide (total) (grab not to exceed 24 hours)	5.0 ug/L
00951	Fluoride	0.1 mg/L
01045	Iron (total)	0.5 mg/L
01046	Iron (Dissolved)	0.5 mg/L
01051	Lead	0.05 mg/L
01055	Manganese	0.5 mg/L
71900	Mercury (grab)**	1.0 ng/L*
01067	Nickel	0.005 mg/L
00556	Oil (hexane soluble or equivalent) (Grab Sample only)	5.0 mg/L
32730	Phenols (grab)	0.005 mg/L
01147	Selenium	0.005 mg/L
01077	Silver (total)	0.003 mg/L
01092	Zinc	0.025 mg/L

Minimum reporting limits are defined as – (1) The minimum value below which data are documented as non-detects. (2) Three to ten times the method detection limit. (3) The minimum value of the calibration range.

All sample containers, preservatives, holding time, analyses, method detection limit determinations and quality assurance/quality control requirements shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136.

Unless otherwise indicated, concentrations refer to the total amount of the constituent present in all phases, whether solid, suspended or dissolved, elemental or combined, including all oxidation states.

*1.0 ng/L = 1 part per trillion.

**Utilize USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E.

***USEPA Method 01A-1677.

The Permittee shall provide a report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment activities and an updated listing of the Permittee's significant industrial users. The list should specify which categorical pretreatment standards, if any, are applicable to each Industrial User. Permittees who operate multiple plants may provide a single report. Such report shall be submitted within six (6) months of the effective date of this Permit to the following addresses:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Attention: Water Enforcement and Compliance
Assurance Branch

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Attention: Compliance Assurance Section, Mail Code #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 13. During January of each year the Permittee shall submit annual fiscal data regarding sewerage system operations to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency/Division of Water Pollution Control/Compliance Assurance Section. The Permittee may use any fiscal year period provided the period ends within twelve (12) months of the submission date.

Submission shall be on forms provided by IEPA titled "Fiscal Report Form For NPDES Permittees".

SPECIAL CONDITION 14. The Permittee shall conduct biomonitoring of the effluent from Discharge Number(s) 001.

Biomonitoring

A. Acute Toxicity - Standard definitive acute toxicity tests shall be run on at least two trophic levels of aquatic species (fish, invertebrate) representative of the aquatic community of the receiving stream. Testing must be consistent with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (Fifth Ed.) EPA/821-R-02-012. Unless substitute tests are pre-approved; the following tests are required:

1. Fish - 96 hour static LC₅₀ Bioassay using fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*).

Special Conditions

2. Invertebrate 48-hour static LC₅₀ Bioassay using Ceriodaphnia.
- B. Testing Frequency - The above tests shall be conducted using 24-hour composite samples unless otherwise authorized by the IEPA. Samples must be collected in the 18th, 15th, 12th, and 9th month prior to the expiration date of this Permit.
- C. Reporting - Results shall be reported according to EPA/821-R-02-012, Section 12, Report Preparation, and shall be submitted to IEPA, Bureau of Water, Compliance Assurance Section within one week of receipt from the laboratory. Reports are due to the IEPA no later than the 16th, 13th, 10th, and 7th month prior to the expiration date of this Permit.
- D. Toxicity - Should a bioassay result in toxicity to >20% of organisms test in the 100% effluent treatment, the IEPA may require, upon notification, six (6) additional rounds of monthly testing on the affected organism(s) to be initiated within 30 days of the toxic bioassay. Results shall be submitted to IEPA within (1) week of becoming available to the Permittee. Should any of the additional bioassays result in toxicity to \geq 50% of organisms tested in the 100% effluent treatments, the Permittee shall immediately notify IEPA in writing of the test results.
- E. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation and Identification - Should the biomonitoring program identify toxicity and result in notification by IEPA, the Permittee shall develop a plan for toxicity reduction evaluation and identification. The plan shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/833B-99/002, and shall include an evaluation to determine which chemicals have a potential for being discharged in the plant wastewater, a monitoring program to determine their presence or absence and to identify other compounds which are not being removed by treatment, and other measures as appropriate. The Permittee shall submit to the IEPA its plan within ninety (90) days following notification by the IEPA. The Permittee shall implement the plan within ninety (90) days of notification of the permittee above or other such date as is received by letter from IEPA.

The IEPA may modify this Permit during its term to incorporate additional requirements or limitations based on the results of the biomonitoring. In addition, after review of the monitoring results and toxicity reduction evaluation, the IEPA may modify this Permit to include numerical limitations for specific toxic pollutants and additional whole effluent toxicity monitoring to confirm the results of the evaluation. Modifications under this condition shall follow public notice and opportunity for hearing.

SPECIAL CONDITION 15. For the duration of this Permit, the Permittee shall determine the quantity of sludge produced by the treatment facility in dry tons or gallons with average percent total solids analysis. The Permittee shall maintain adequate records of the quantities of sludge produced and have said records available for IEPA inspection. The Permittee shall submit to the IEPA, at a minimum, a semi-annual summary report of the quantities of sludge generated and disposed of, in units of dry tons or gallons (average total percent solids) by different disposal methods including but not limited to application on farmland, application on reclamation land, landfilling, public distribution, dedicated land disposal, sod farms, storage lagoons or any other specified disposal method. Said reports shall be submitted to the IEPA by January 31 and July 31 of each year reporting the preceding January thru June and July thru December interval of sludge disposal operations.

Duty to Mitigate. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any sludge use or disposal in violation of this Permit.

Sludge monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Permit.

Planned Changes. The Permittee shall give notice to the IEPA on the semi-annual report of any changes in sludge use and disposal.

The Permittee shall retain records of all sludge monitoring, and reports required by the Sludge Permit as referenced in Standard Condition 23 for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of this Permit.

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Sludge Permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the reporting of data submitted to the IEPA.

The Permittee shall comply with existing federal regulations governing sewage sludge use or disposal and shall comply with all existing applicable regulations in any jurisdiction in which sewage sludge is actually used or disposed.

The Permittee shall comply with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish the standards for sewage sludge use or disposal even if the permit has not been modified to incorporate the requirement.

The Permittee shall ensure that the applicable requirements in 40 CFR Part 503 are met when the sewage sludge is applied to the land, placed on a surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator.

Monitoring reports for sludge shall be reported on the form titled "Sludge Management Reports" to the following address:

Special Conditions

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
 Bureau of Water
 Compliance Assurance Section
 Mail Code #19
 1021 North Grand Avenue East
 Post Office Box 19276
 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 16. The Permittee shall, within eighteen (18) months of the effective date of this permit, prepare and submit to the Agency a feasibility study that identifies the method, timeframe, and costs of reducing phosphorus levels in its discharge to a level consistently meeting a potential future effluent limit of 0.5 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L. The study shall evaluate the construction and O & M costs of the application of these limits on a monthly, seasonal and annual average basis.

SPECIAL CONDITION 17. This Permit may be modified to include alternative or additional final effluent limitations pursuant to an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study or upon completion of an alternate water quality study.

SPECIAL CONDITION 18. A phosphorus limit of 1.0 mg/L (Monthly Average) shall become effective three and one-half (3 1/2) years from the effective date of this Permit.

In order for the Permittee to achieve the above limit, it will be necessary to modify existing treatment facilities to include phosphorus removal, reduce phosphorus sources or explore other ways to prevent discharges that exceed the limit. The Permittee must implement the following compliance measures consistent with the schedule below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Interim Report on Phosphorus Removal Feasibility Report | 6 months from the effective date of this Permit |
| B. Interim Report on Phosphorus Removal Feasibility Report | 12 months from the effective date of this Permit |
| C. Phosphorus Removal Feasibility Report Submitted | 18 Months from the effective date of this Permit |
| D. Plans and specifications submitted | 24 months from the effective date of this Permit |
| E. Progress Report on Construction | 30 months from the effective date of this Permit |
| F. Progress Report on Construction | 36 months from the effective date of this Permit |
| G. Achieve Monthly Concentration and Loading Effluent Limitations for Total Phosphorus | 42 months from the effective date of this Permit |

Compliance dates may be modified based on the results of the Phosphorus Removal Feasibility Report required by Special Condition 16 of this Permit. All modifications of this Permit must be in accordance with 40 CFR 122.62 or 40 CFR 122.63.

Reporting shall be submitted on the DMR's on a monthly basis.

REPORTING

The Permittee shall submit progress reports for items A, B, C, D, E, F, and G of the compliance schedule indicating: a) the date the item was completed, or b) that the item was not completed, the reasons for non-completion and the anticipated completion date to the Agency Compliance Section.

SPECIAL CONDITION 19. The Permittee shall develop and submit to the Agency a Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan within eighteen (18) months of the effective date of this permit. The plan shall include a schedule for the implementation of these optimization measures. Annual progress reports on the optimization of the existing treatment facilities shall be submitted to the Agency by March 31 of each year. In developing the plan, the Permittee shall evaluate a range of measures for reducing phosphorus discharges from the treatment plant, including possible source reduction measures, operational improvements, and minor facility modifications that will optimize reductions in phosphorus discharges from the wastewater treatment facility. The Permittee's evaluation shall include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of the following optimization measures:

Special Conditions

A. WWTF influent reduction measures.

1. Evaluate the phosphorus reduction potential of users.
2. Determine which sources have the greatest opportunity for reducing phosphorus (i.e., industrial, commercial, institutional, municipal and others).
 - a. Determine whether known sources (i.e., restaurant and food preparation) can adopt phosphorus minimization and water conservation plans.
 - b. Evaluate and implement local limits on influent sources of excessive phosphorus.

B. WWTF effluent reduction measures.

1. Reduce phosphorus discharges by optimizing existing treatment processes.
 - a. Adjust the solids retention time for nitrification, denitrification, or biological phosphorus removal.
 - b. Adjust aeration rates to reduce dissolved oxygen and promote simultaneous nitrification-denitrification.
 - c. Add baffles to existing units to improve microorganism conditions by creating divided anaerobic, anoxic, and aerobic zones.
 - d. Change aeration settings in plug flow basins by turning off air or mixers at the inlet side of the basin system.
 - e. Minimize impact on recycle streams by improving aeration within holding tanks.
 - f. Reconfigure flow through existing basins to enhance biological nutrient removal.
 - g. Increase volatile fatty acids for biological phosphorus removal.

SPECIAL CONDITION 20. The Permittee shall work towards the goals of achieving no discharges from sanitary sewer overflows or basement back-ups and ensuring that overflows or back-ups, when they do occur do not cause or contribute to violations of applicable standards or cause impairment in any adjacent receiving water. Overflows from sanitary sewers are expressly prohibited by Ill. Adm. Code 306.304. In order to accomplish these goals, the Permittee shall develop, implement and submit to the IEPA a Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) plan which includes an Asset Management strategy within eighteen (18) months of the effective date of this Permit or review and revise any existing plan accordingly. The permittee shall modify the Plan to incorporate any comments that it receives from IEPA and shall implement the modified plan as soon as possible. The Permittee should work as appropriate, in consultation with affected authorities at the local, county, and/or state level to develop the plan components involving third party notification of overflow events. The Permittee may be required to construct additional sewage transport and/or treatment facilities in future permits or other enforceable documents should the implemented CMOM plan indicate that the Permittee's facilities are not capable of conveying and treating the flow for which they were designed.

The CMOM plan shall include the following elements:

A. Measures and Activities:

1. A complete map and system inventory for the collection system owned and operated by the Permittee;
2. Organizational structure; budgeting; training of personnel; legal authorities; schedules for maintenance, sewer system cleaning, and preventative rehabilitation; checklists, and mechanisms to ensure that preventative maintenance is performed on equipment owned and operated by the Permittee;
3. Documentation of unplanned maintenance;
4. An assessment of the capacity of the collection and treatment system owned and operated by the Permittee at critical junctions and immediately upstream of locations where overflows and back-ups occur or are likely to occur; use flow monitoring as necessary;
5. Identification and prioritization of structural deficiencies in the system owned and operated by the Permittee;
6. Scheduled inspections and testing;
7. The Permittee shall develop and implement an Asset Management strategy to ensure the long-term sustainability of the collection system. Asset management shall be used to assist the Permittee in making decisions on when it is most appropriate to repair, replace or rehabilitate particular assets and develop long-term funding strategies; and
8. Asset management shall include but is not limited to the following elements:
 - a. Asset Inventory and State of the Asset;
 - b. Level of Service;
 - c. Critical Asset Identification;
 - d. Life Cycle Cost; and
 - e. Long-Term Funding Strategy.

Special Conditions

B. Design and Performance Provisions:

1. Monitor the effectiveness of CMOM;
2. Upgrade the elements of the CMOM plan as necessary; and
3. Maintain a summary of CMOM activities.

C. Overflow Response Plan:

1. Know where overflows and back-ups within the facilities owned and operated by the Permittee occur;
2. Respond to each overflow or back-up to determine additional actions such as clean up; and
3. Locations where basement back-ups and/or sanitary sewer overflows occur shall be evaluated as soon as practicable for excessive inflow /infiltration, obstructions or other causes of overflows or back-ups as set forth in the System Evaluation Plan.

D. System Evaluation Plan:

1. Summary of existing SSO and Excessive I/I areas in the system and sources of contribution;
2. Evaluate plans to reduce I/I and eliminate SSOs;
3. Special provisions for Pump Stations and force mains and other unique system components; and
4. Construction plans and schedules for correction.

E. Reporting and Monitoring Requirements:

1. Program for SSO detection and reporting; and
2. Program for tracking and reporting basement back-ups, including general public complaints.

F. Third Party Notice Plan:

1. Describes how, under various overflow scenarios, the public, as well as other entities, would be notified of overflows within the Permittee's system that may endanger public health, safety or welfare;
2. Identifies overflows within the Permittee's system that would be reported, giving consideration to various types of events including events with potential widespread impacts;
3. Identifies who shall receive the notification;
4. Identifies the specific information that would be reported including actions that will be taken to respond to the overflow;
5. Includes a description of the lines of communication; and
6. Includes the identities and contact information of responsible POTW officials and local, county, and/or state level officials.

For additional information concerning USEPA CMOM guidance and Asset Management please refer to the following web site addresses.
http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cmom_guide_for_collection_systems.pdf and
http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/wastewater/upload/guide_smallsystems_assetmanagement_bestpractices.pdf

Attachment H

Standard Conditions

Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

- (1) **Duty to comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.
- (2) **Duty to reapply.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.
- (3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (4) **Duty to mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (5) **Proper operation and maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- (6) **Permit actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- (7) **Property rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- (8) **Duty to provide information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

- (9) **Inspection and entry.** The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency or USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Agency or USEPA), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
- Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.
- (10) **Monitoring and records.**
- Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. Records related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Agency or USEPA at any time.
 - Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - The results of such analyses.
 - Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.
- (11) **Signatory requirement.** All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.
- Application.** All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;
 - For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
 - Reports.** All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly

authorized representative only if:

- The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and
 - The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and
 - The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.
- (c) **Changes of Authorization.** If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- (d) **Certification.** Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

(12) **Reporting requirements.**

- Planned changes.** The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:
 - The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29 (b); or
 - The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.42 (a)(1).
 - The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- Anticipated noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Agency.
- Compliance schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

- (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
- (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.
- (f) **Twenty-four hour reporting.** The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:
- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.
The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.
- (g) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).
- (h) **Other information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- (13) **Bypass.**
- (a) Definitions.
 - (1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - (b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).
 - (c) Notice.
 - (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).
 - (d) Prohibition of bypass.
 - (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (13)(c).
 - (2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Agency determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).
- (14) **Upset.**
- (a) Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
 - (b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - (c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (4).
 - (d) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
- (15) **Transfer of permits.** Permits may be transferred by modification or automatic transfer as described below:
- (a) Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b), a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 (b) (2), or a minor modification made pursuant to 40 CFR 122.63 (d), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.
 - (b) Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a), any NPDES permit may be automatically

transferred to a new permittee if:

- (1) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
 - (2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the existing and new permittees; and
 - (3) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.
- (16) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
 - (4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
 - (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.
- (17) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:
- (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - (c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- (18) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:
- (a) User charges pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;
 - (b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and
 - (c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.
- (19) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.
- (20) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.
- (21) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.
- (22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Additional penalties for violating these sections of the Clean Water Act are identified in 40 CFR 122.41 (a)(2) and (3).
- (23) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.
- (24) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- (25) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.
- (26) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.
- (27) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board or any court with jurisdiction.
- (28) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.



Appendix B

Lift Station Overview

APPENDIX B: LIFT STATION INVENTORY

Village of Huntley, Illinois

Lift Station No.	Lift Station Name	Ground Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	Wet Well Diameter (ft)	Force Main Size (in)	Force Main Length (ft)	Gravity Sewer Inv. (ft)	Gravity Sewer Diameter (in)	Bypass Information	Pump Number	Pump Vendor	TDH (ft)	Pump Rating (gpm)	Year Constructed	Building ^g	Building ^e	Generator? ^g	Maintenance	
Tributary to East WWTF																			
1E	Main Street	889.5	868.43	6'	6"	281'	877.25	6"	Bypass is available	1	ABS	27'	405	2011-2012	Submersible	No	Yes - Portable	2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated	
										2	ABS	27'	405						
2E	Heritage of Huntley ^β	893.21	861.61	10'	10" ^α	113' ^α	867.12	18"	4" Bypass Connection (Quick Coupling)	1	Wemco-Hidrostal	27' ^α	500	2001	Submersible	No	Yes - On-site	2009 - Pump No. 1 Total Rebuild 2011 - New Transducer Installed 2012 - Vactored Out and Cleaned 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2013 - New SCADA Antenna 2013 - New Guide Shoe Pump No. 3 2014 - 2 New Impellers for Pumps No. 1 & 2 2014 - Vactor Out and Clean 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - New Floats 2016 - Wet Wells Cleaned	
										2	Wemco-Hidrostal	27' ^α	500						
										3	Wemco-Hidrostal	27' ^α	500						
3E	Wing Pointe ^λ	885.1	857.33	10'	10" ^α	2,480' ^α	864.13	16"	4" Bypass Connection (Quick Coupling)	1	Wemco-Hidrostal E5K-S	47.5' ^α	900	2000	Submersible	No	Yes - On-site	2009 - New Backup Floats 2010 - New Impellers for Both pumps 2012 - Vactored Out and Cleaned 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2014 - Vactored Out and Cleaned 2014 - New VFD 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated 2016 - Wet Wells Cleaned	
										2	Wemco-Hidrostal E5K-S	47.5' ^α	900						
4E	Covington Lakes ^δ	875	841.7	10'	10" ^α	9,400' ^α	847.66	12"	4" Bypass connection (Quick Connect Cap)	1	Wemco	98' ^α	865' ^α	2003	Submersible	Yes	Yes - On-site	2011 - New Backup Floats 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2014 - New Impeller for Pump No. 3 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated	
										2	Wemco	98' ^α	865' ^α						
										3	Wemco	98' ^α	865' ^α						
5E	Wolf Drive	901 ^λ	883.5	4'	2" ^α	262' ^α	887.5	6"	--	1	Barnes	22.3' ^α	30	1999	Submersible	No	Yes - On-site	2009 - Replaced Relays 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated	
										2	Barnes	22.3' ^α	30						
6E	Oakcrest	895.7	877.5	5'	3" ^α	281' ^α	882.08	6"	--	1	Hydromatic	28' ^α	30' ^α	2003	Submersible	No	Yes - Portable	2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated	
										2	Hydromatic	28' ^α	30' ^α						
7E	Vine Street	889 ^λ	867	6'	4" ^α	206' ^α	870.6	6"	--	1	Hydromatic	29' ^α	250' ^α	1999	Submersible	No	Yes - Portable	2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated	
										2	Hydromatic	29' ^α	250' ^α						
Tributary to West WWTF																			
8W	Smith Drive	877 ^λ	862.9	5'	4"	19'	867.33	8"	--	1	--	10' ^α	125' ^α	1992	Submersible	No	No	2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - New Pump and All New Floats	
										2	--	10'a	125' ^α						
9W	Jim Dahmer Drive (Freeman & 47)	895 ^λ	868.0± ^γ	6'	6" ^α	11,000' ^α	874.0± ^γ	8" ^γ	6" Bypass Connection	1	Hydromatic	115' ^α	180' ^α	1993	Submersible	No	Yes - Portable	2012 - New Starter Installed 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated	
										2	Hydromatic	115' ^α	180' ^α						
10W	Sun City	879 ^λ	845	10'	3" ^α	1,191' ^α	849.5	12"	--	1	Wemco	43' ^α	900	1999	Submersible	No	Yes - Portable	2008 - New Impeller for Pump No. 1 2012 - Repaired and Cleaned Check Valves 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated	
										2	Wemco	43' ^α	900						
										3	Wemco	43' ^α	900						
11W	Del Webb	880 ^λ	857	8"/12"	6" / 12" ^α	250' / 250' ^α	862	12"	--	1	Wemco	31' / 45' ^α	250	1999	Submersible	No	Yes - Portable	2008 - New Impellers for All Three Pumps 2009 - New Main Power Breakers 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated	
										2	Wemco	31' / 45' ^α	250						
										3	Wemco	31' / 45' ^α	250						

APPENDIX B: LIFT STATION INVENTORY

Village of Huntley, Illinois

12W	Kishwaukee	897.6	871	6'	--	1890'	877'	12"	--	1	Hydromatic	140 ^a	400 ^a	1992	Submersible	Yes	Yes - On-site	2009 - Pump No. 1 Total Rebuild 2009 - Total Rebuild of Back Up Pump 2010 - New Guide Rail System 2012 - Retro Fit SCADA 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2013 - Pump No. 2 Total Rebuild 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - New Base Elbows, New Guide Shoes, New Check Valves, and Valves for Both Pumps
										2	Hydromatic	140a	400 ^a					
13W	Talamore Foundersfield (Talamore #2)	877.00	838 ^d	10 ^d	12 ^d	4100 ^d	844.44 ^d	8"12 ^d	4" Bypass Connection (Quick Coupling)	1	Wemco	83'	1200	2006	Submersible	Yes	Yes - On-site	2010 - New Impeller Lining and Impeller 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2014 - New SCADA Antenna 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated
										2	Wemco	83'	1200					
14W	Talamore Reed Road (Talamore #1)	873.4	853.93 ^d	18.25'X29.75 ^d	12 ^d	2838 ^d	859.53 ^d	8"/12 ^d	4" Bypass Connection (Quick Coupling)	1	Wemco	68.5'	1200	2006	Submersible	Yes	Yes - On-site	2011 - Transfer Switch Repair 2013 - Driveway Seal Coated 2013 - Pump No. 1 Total Rebuild 2015 - Driveway Seal Coated 2015 - New Float
										2	Wemco	68.5'	1200					
										3	Future	68.5'	1200					

^a IEPA Permit is the source of this information

^b Except as otherwise denoted, all information was obtained from Record Drawings for Heritage of Huntley Sanitary Lift Station and Forcemain dated 2/11/02.

^c Except as otherwise denoted, all information was obtained from Record Drawings for Wing Pointe Off-site Sanitary and Water Main Improvements revised 6/7/02.

^d Except as otherwise denoted, all information was obtained from Final Engineering Plans for Covington Lakes Sanitary Pumping Station and Forcemain revised 7/8/02.

^e All Building and Generator Information provided in the last two columns was obtained from a list of the lift stations provided by the Village (Adrian provided the list and Jim Schwartz reviewed/confirmed it).

^f Pump capacities were obtained from the Sanitary Sewer Master Plan Report - Draft dated November 2005 (Table 1).

^g Invert and rim for the Jim Dahmer lift station was obtained from a partial profile and plan provided to EEI by the Village (it did not have a name or date on it).

^h The permit for the Del Webb Boulevard Lift Station indicated that smaller pumps (250 gpm) were being installed, but it had the possibility the possibility to expand to 1,1100 gpm. It is not clear as to which condition the Village currently operates.

ⁱ Except as otherwise denoted, all information was obtained from Record Drawings for Huntley Sanitary Forcemain Improvements dated 11/20/2008 (no record drawing date).

^j Ground elevation was obtained/estimated from Del Webb's Sun City Neighborhood No. 21 plans, Sheet 35.

^k Values obtained from field investigations by Village staff.

^l Ground elevation was obtained/estimated from Talamore Lift Station plans

^m Approximate lengths and invert were obtained from the Forcemain Improvement plans revised 11/20/08.

ⁿ Ground elevations were obtained from Google Earth.



Appendix C

City Code, Chapter 51: Sewer Use Regulations

CHAPTER 51: SEWER USE REGULATIONS

Section

General Provisions

- 51.01 Definitions
- 51.02 Deposit of unsanitary substances prohibited
- 51.03 Discharge into natural outlet prohibited
- 51.04 Privies and cesspools regulated
- 51.05 Toilet facilities required
- 51.06 Discharges prohibited into the drainage system of Route 47

Private Sewage Disposal

- 51.15 Private sewage disposal system permitted
- 51.16 Permit required
- 51.17 Inspection by Building Official
- 51.18 Private system to comply with state regulations; other restrictions imposed
- 51.19 Private system to be sanitary
- 51.20 Connection to Village sewer system required when available
- 51.21 Additional requirements may be imposed

Building Sewers and Connections

- 51.30 Permission required for making sewer connection
- 51.31 Discharges to be in compliance
- 51.32 Building sewer permits
- 51.33 Sewer connection not to overload system
- 51.34 Connection requirements; bond and insurance
- 51.35 Separate connection required for each building; exception
- 51.36 Old building sewer used for connection
- 51.37 Building sewer specifications; installation
- 51.38 Lifters and pumping devices
- 51.39 Runoff and groundwater connections prohibited
- 51.40 Inspection required
- 51.41 Excavation requirements

Use of the Public Sewers

- 51.50 Stormwater and other unpolluted water discharges
- 51.52 General Pre-Treatment Regulations
- 51.55 Manhole required

Administration and Enforcement

- 51.65 Inspection procedures
- 51.66 Right of entry

- 51.98 Violations
- 51.99 Penalty

Cross-reference:

Department of Public Works, see Title III - § 32.15 et seq.

For other sewer use provisions pertaining to industrial and nonindustrial users, rates and charges, wastewater and the like, see Title V - Chapter 52

Huntley – Public Works

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 51.01 DEFINITIONS

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

AUTHORIZED ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. Employees or designees of the municipal agency designated to enforce this Section.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs). Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, stormwater pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to stormwater, receiving waters, and stormwater drainage systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage, leaks, sludge and wastewater disposal, and drainage from raw materials storage areas.

BOD or BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND. The quantity of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20° C., determined by standard laboratory test procedures and expressed in mg/l.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The Building Official of the Village or his duly authorized deputy or representative.

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

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

CLEAN WATER ACT. The federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. Activities subject to an NPDES Construction Site Activities Permit. Currently, these activities include construction projects resulting in a land disturbance of 1 acre or more. Such activities include, but are not limited to, clearing, grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

CONTROL MANHOLE. A structure specifically designed and constructed for sampling and metering industrial wastes discharged to a public sewer.

DIRECTOR. The Director of Public Works of the Village or his duly authorized deputy or representative.

EASEMENT. An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

FEDERAL ACT. 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 (Public Law 92-500 and Public Law 93-243).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

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

ILLEGAL DISCHARGE. Any direct or indirect non-stormwater discharge to the stormwater drainage system, except as exempted in Section 7 of this Section.

ILLICIT CONNECTION. An illicit connection is defined as either of the following:

- (1) Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the stormwater drainage system, including, but not limited to, any conveyances which allow any non-stormwater discharges such as sewage, process wastewater, and wash water, to enter the stormwater drainage system and any connections to the stormwater drainage system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by an authorized enforcement agency; or,
- (2) Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the stormwater drainage system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY. Activities subject to an NPDES Industrial Activities Permit as defined in 40 CFR, Section 122.26 (b)(14).

INDUSTRIAL USER. Any user of the sewer system who discharges industrial wastes to the sewer system.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE. The wastewater 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 employees' wastes or wastewater from sanitary conveyances.

mg/l. Milligrams per liter.

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4). The system of stormwater drainage facilities, including sidewalks, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels and storm drains, owned and operated by the Village of and used for collecting and/or conveying stormwater. The municipal separate storm sewer system is not used for collecting and/or conveying sewage.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT. A permit issued by EPA (or by a State under authority delegated pursuant to 33 USC § 1342(b)) that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group or general area-wide basis.

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

NON-INDUSTRIAL USER. Any user of the sewer system not classified as an industrial user.

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE. Any discharge to the stormwater drainage system that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

PERSON. Any and all persons, natural or artificial including any individual, firm, company, public or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, governmental agency or other entity recognized by law and acting as either the owner or as the owner's agent.

pH. The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in gram molecular weight (moles) per liter.

POLLUTANT. Anything which causes or contributes to pollution. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, solvents, oil and other automotive fluids, non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes, yard wastes, refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter or other discarded or abandoned objects, sections, accumulations that may cause or contribute to pollution, floatables, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, hazardous substances and wastes, sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens, dissolved and particulate metals, animal wastes, wastes and residues that result from construction activity, and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

PREMISES. Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

PRETREATMENT. The treatment of wastewater from sources before discharge into the public sewer.

PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE. Garbage that has 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 ½ inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER. A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights of connection and use, and is operated, maintained and controlled by the Village.

SANITARY SEWER. A sewer that conveys sewage and polluted industrial wastes, and to which stormwater, surface drainage, groundwater or unpolluted wastewater are not intentionally admitted.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. An arrangement of devices, structures and processes for treating sewage.

SEWAGE. A combination of the wastewater from residential, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings together with such groundwater infiltration and surface water inflow that may be in the sewers.

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

SEWERAGE WORKS. All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage and industrial wastes.

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

STATE ACT. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act effective July 1, 1970 (ILCS Ch. 415, Act 5, §§ 1 through 51).

STORM SEWER or STORM DRAIN. A sewer that conveys stormwater runoff and surface water drainage, but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.

STORMWATER. Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water resulting from any form of natural precipitation.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM. The facilities by which stormwater is collected and/or conveyed, including, but not limited to, sidewalks, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN. A document which describes the Best Management Practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to stormwater, receiving waters, and stormwater drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.

STORMWATER RUNOFF. That portion of precipitation which is not absorbed into the ground and which is drained from the ground surface to a natural outlet or watercourse.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, sewage, industrial wastes or other wastewater, the quantity of which is determined by standard laboratory filtering test procedures and referred to as nonfilterable residue expressed in mg/l.

UNPOLLUTED WASTEWATER. Wastewater that would not cause any violation of water quality standards of the Water Pollution Regulations of the state when discharged to a natural outlet or watercourse.

WASTEWATER. Any water or other liquid, other than uncontaminated stormwater, discharged from any premises.

WATERCOURSE. Any stream, creek, brook, branch, natural or artificial depression, slough, gulch, ditch, reservoir, lake, pond, or other natural or man-made drainage way in or into which stormwater runoff and surface water drainage flow either continuously or intermittently.

§ 51.02 DEPOSIT OF UNSANITARY SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED

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 any area under the jurisdiction of the Village, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.03 DISCHARGE INTO NATURAL OUTLET PROHIBITED

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

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.04 PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS REGULATED

Except as provided § 51.15 et seq., it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.05 TOILET FACILITIES REQUIRED

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 sewer of the Village, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the public sanitary sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within 90 days after date of official notice to do so, provided that the sewer is within 250 feet of the property line. Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.06 DISCHARGES PROHIBITED INTO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF ROUTE 47

The discharge of any sanitary or industrial wastes into any storm drainage system as an appurtenance to Illinois Route 47 or the drainage thereof is prohibited.

Penalty, see § 51.99

PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

§ 51.15 PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMITTED

Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of § 51.05, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this subchapter.

§ 51.16 PERMIT REQUIRED

Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Building Official. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the Village which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications and other information as are deemed necessary by the Building Official. A permit and inspection fee as required by the Village shall be paid at the time the application is filed.

§ 51.17 INSPECTION BY BUILDING OFFICIAL

A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Building Official. 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 Building Official when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within 72 hours of the receipt of written notice by the Building Official.

§ 51.18 PRIVATE SYSTEM TO COMPLY WITH STATE REGULATIONS; OTHER RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED

(A) The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the state Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act and Code and with the state Environmental Protection Agency.

(B) 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 the area required by the county health department.

(C) No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet or watercourse.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.19 PRIVATE SYSTEM TO BE SANITARY

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.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.20 CONNECTION TO VILLAGE SEWER SYSTEM REQUIRED WHEN AVAILABLE

At such time as a public sanitary sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in § 51.05, the building sewer shall be connected to Village sewer within 90 days and the private sewage disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with sand or gravel.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.21 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS MAY BE IMPOSED

No statement contained in this subchapter shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Building Official.

BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

§ 51.30 PERMISSION REQUIRED FOR MAKING SEWER CONNECTION

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 Director.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.31 DISCHARGES TO BE IN COMPLIANCE

It shall be unlawful to discharge wastewater to any public sanitary sewer except those wastewaters in compliance with standards promulgated pursuant to the Federal Act, or the State Act, or any applicable rules, regulations set forth in this code or in other ordinances or standards of the Village.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.32 BUILDING SEWER PERMITS

(A) There shall be two classes of building sewer permits:

- (1) For nonindustrial service; and
- (2) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

(B) In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the Village [see Appendix at the end of this chapter]. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Building Official. A permit and inspection fee as established by the Village for a building sewer permit shall be paid to the Village at the time the application is filed. In addition,

an industrial user as a condition of permit authorization, must provide information describing its wastewater constituents, characteristics, and type of activity.

§ 51.33 SEWER CONNECTION NOT TO OVERLOAD SYSTEM

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 works, including sewers, pump stations and wastewater treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.34 CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS; BOND AND INSURANCE

(A) All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner.

(B) The person installing the building sewer for said owner shall be a plumber or sewer contractor; and he shall indemnify the Village from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by said installation.

(C) Before a building sewer permit is issued, the plumber or sewer contractor shall file with the Building Official an indemnity bond in the amount of \$10,000, with corporate surety licensed to do business in the state, on a bond form supplied by the Village. In addition thereto, the plumber or sewer contractor shall file with the Village Clerk a certificate of insurance covering public liability insurance in the amount of \$100,000/\$300,000 for bodily injury and \$50,000 covering property damage.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.35 SEPARATE CONNECTION REQUIRED FOR EACH BUILDING; EXCEPTION

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 whole considered as one building sewer.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.36 OLD BUILDING SEWER USED FOR CONNECTION

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

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.37 BUILDING SEWER SPECIFICATIONS; INSTALLATION

(A) *Material*

The building sewer shall be extra strength materials approved by the Director.

(B) Installation

(1) The building sewer shall not be less than six-inch diameter size pipe installed at a minimum invert slope of 0.125 (1/8) inch per foot, or not less than four-inch diameter size pipe in length of not less than ten feet installed at a minimum invert slope of 0.25 (1/4) inch per foot. Building sewers shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Director as to trench excavation and backfilling, installation of pipe and fittings and testing.

(2) The building sewer pipe shall be bedded on a layer of gravel or crushed stone conforming to ASTM No. 67 specifications, and shall have a minimum thickness of four inches under the pipe barrel and two inches under bells. It shall be carefully placed and compacted around the pipe to provide uniform support to the bottom quadrant.

(C) Connection

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall be made at the “Y” branch, if such branch is available at a suitable location. If the public sewer is 12 inches in diameter or less, and no properly located “Y” branch is available, the owner shall, at his expense, install a “Y” branch in the public sewer at the location specified and installation approved by the Director. Where the public sewer is greater than 12 inches in diameter, and no properly located “Y” branch is available, special fittings may be used for the connection when approved by the Director.

(D) Other installation requirements

(1) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. No building sewer shall be laid parallel to or within three feet of any bearing wall which might thereby be weakened.

(2) The depth shall be sufficient to afford protection from frost.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.38 LIFTERS AND PUMPING DEVICES

In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sewage carried by such drains shall be lifted by approved pumping devices and discharged to the building sewer.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.39 RUNOFF AND GROUNDWATER CONNECTIONS PROHIBITED

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

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.40 INSPECTION REQUIRED

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Director when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Director or his representative.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.41 EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS

(A) *Barricades and lights.* All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard.

(B) *Restoration.* Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Village.

(C) *Notification of utilities.* Prior to any excavation, the plumber or sewer contractor shall notify all public and private utility companies.

Penalty, see § 51.99

USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS

§ 51.50 STORMWATER AND OTHER UNPOLLUTED WATER DISCHARGES

(A) No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any public sanitary sewer.

(B) Stormwater runoff that is discharged to ponds, lakes or streams by means of the Village of Huntley's Municipal separate storm sewer system shall be considered as an unpolluted water discharge as regulated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Stormwater Discharge Program and § 51.50(C) of this Ordinance.

(C) Illicit Discharge and Connection

1. PURPOSE/INTENT

The purpose of this Section is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Village through the regulation of non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater drainage system to the maximum extent practicable, as required by federal and state law. This Section establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the Village's municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in order to comply with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. The objectives of this Section are:

- 1) To regulate the discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system
- 2) To prohibit illicit connections and discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system
- 3) To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this Section

2. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

I. Prohibition of Illegal Discharges.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the stormwater drainage system or waters of the United States any materials, pollutants, or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards.

The commencement, conduct, or continuance of any illegal discharge to the stormwater drainage system is prohibited except as described as follows:

- (a) The following discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this Section: water line flushing, fire hydrant flushing, discharges from potable water sources, landscape irrigation, lawn watering, rising groundwater, groundwater infiltration, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, diverted stream flows, natural riparian habitat and wetland flows, springs, storm sewer cleaning water, street wash water from streets where spills or leaks of pollutants or toxic or hazardous materials has not occurred (unless the pollutants or toxic or hazardous materials have been removed), foundation drains, footing drains, crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, non-commercial vehicle washing, routine external building washing that does not use detergents, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges (discharges must contain less than one part per million chlorine), fire fighting activities, and any other water source not containing pollutants or toxic or hazardous materials.
- (b) Discharges specified in writing by the authorized enforcement agency as being necessary to protect public health and safety.
- (c) Dye testing is an allowable discharge, but requires a verbal notification to the authorized enforcement agency prior to the time of the test.
- (d) The prohibition shall not apply to any non-stormwater discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and all other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted by the authorized enforcement agency for the discharge to the stormwater drainage system.

II. Prohibition of Illicit Connections

The construction, use, maintenance, or continued existence of illicit connections to the stormwater drainage system is prohibited. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection. A person is considered to be in violation of this Section if the person connects a line conveying sewage or any other non-stormwater discharge to the MS4, or allows such a connection to continue.

3. SUSPENSION OF MS4 ACCESS

I. Suspension Due to Illicit Discharges in Emergency Situations

The Village may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, to the health or welfare of persons, to the MS4, or to waters of the United States. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the authorized

enforcement agency may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the MS4 or waters of the United States and to minimize danger to persons.

II. Suspension Due to the Detection of Illicit Discharge

Any person discharging to the MS4 in violation of this Section may have their MS4 access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. The authorized enforcement agency will notify a violator, in writing, of the proposed termination of its MS4 access. The violator may petition the authorized enforcement agency for a reconsideration and hearing.

A person violates this Section if the person reinstates MS4 access to premises terminated pursuant to this Section, without the prior written approval of the authorized enforcement agency.

4. INDUSTRIAL OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY DISCHARGES

Any person subject to an NPDES Construction Site Activities Permit or NPDES Industrial Activities Permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Said person shall submit to the Village a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) that was provided to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Additional proof of compliance with an NPDES Construction Site Activities Permit or NPDES Industrial Activities Permit may be required, in a form acceptable to the Village, prior to the allowing of discharges to the MS4.

5. MONITORING OF DISCHARGES

- (a) The authorized enforcement agency shall be permitted to enter and inspect premises subject to regulation under this Section as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this Section. If a discharger has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to representatives of the authorized enforcement agency.
- (b) Facility operators shall allow the authorized enforcement agency ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination, copying of records that must be kept under the conditions of an NPDES permit, and the performance of any additional duties as required by state and federal law.
- (c) The authorized enforcement agency shall have the right to set up on any premises such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the authorized enforcement agency to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the premises' stormwater discharge.
- (d) The authorized enforcement agency has the right to require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the discharger at its own expense. All devices used to measure stormwater flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.
- (e) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the premises to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the operator at the written or oral request of the authorized enforcement agency and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the operator.

- (f) Unreasonable delays in allowing the authorized enforcement agency access to a premises is a violation of this Section. A person who is the operator of a facility with an NPDES permit to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity commits a violation of this Section if the person denies the authorized enforcement agency reasonable access to the permitted facility for the purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by this Section.
- (g) If the authorized enforcement agency has been refused access to any part of the premises from which stormwater is discharged, and it is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this Section, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this Section or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety, and welfare of the community, then the authorized enforcement agency may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

6. REQUIREMENT TO PREVENT, CONTROL, AND REDUCE STORMWATER POLLUTANTS BY THE USE OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The authorized enforcement agency will adopt requirements identifying Best Management Practices for any activity, operation, or facility which may cause or contribute to pollution or contamination of stormwater, the stormwater drainage system, or waters of the United States. The owner, or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment, shall provide, at their own expense, reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal stormwater drainage system or waters of the United States through the use of these structural and non-structural BMPs. Further, any person responsible for a property or premises, which is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge, may be required to implement, at said person's expense, additional structural and non-structural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system. Compliance with all terms and conditions of a valid NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity, to the extent practicable, shall be deemed compliance with the provisions of this section. These BMPs shall be part of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as necessary for compliance with requirements of the NPDES permit.

7. WATERCOURSE PROTECTION

Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.

8. NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or any person responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation, has information regarding any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or in pollutants entering stormwater, the stormwater drainage system, or waters of the United States, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the

discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of hazardous materials, said person shall immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of a release of non-hazardous materials, said person shall notify the authorized enforcement agency in person, by phone, or by facsimile no later than the next business day. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the Village within three business days of the phone call or personal notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

9. NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Whenever the Village finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this Section, the authorized enforcement agency may order compliance by written Notice of Violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require, without limitation:

- a) The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;
- b) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
- c) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
- d) The abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
- e) Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs; and
- f) The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work may be performed by the authorized enforcement agency and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

10. APPEAL OF NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Any person receiving a Notice of Violation may appeal the determination of the authorized enforcement agency. The notice of appeal must be received within 15 days from the date of the Notice of Violation. Hearing on the appeal before a hearing officer of the Village, or other designated administrative body, shall take place within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the designated hearing officer shall be final.

11. ENFORCEMENT

If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Notice of Violation, or, in the event of an appeal, within 30 days of the decision of the designated hearing officer, then the authorized enforcement agency reserves the right to enter upon the subject private property and to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the authorized enforcement agency or designee to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.

The authorized enforcement agency may extend the period for corrective action upon a showing of good cause for extension of the corrective action period.

12. COST OF ABATEMENT OF THE VIOLATION

Within 30 days after abatement of the violation by the authorized enforcement agency, the owner of the property will be notified of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. The property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the assessment within 15 days. If the amount due is not paid within a timely manner as determined by the decision of the designated management agency or by the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal, the charges shall become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property for the amount of the assessment.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this Section shall become liable to the Village by reason of such violation. The liability shall be paid in not more than 12 equal monthly payments. Interest at the rate of prime plus 2 percent per annum shall be assessed on the balance beginning on the 1st day following discovery of the violation.

13. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Section. If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this Section, the authorized enforcement agency may petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.

14. COMPENSATORY ACTION

In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by this Section, the authorized enforcement agency may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory actions including, but not limited to, storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops and cleanup activities.

15. VIOLATIONS DEEMED A PUBLIC NUISANCE

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this Section is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken.

16. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Any person that has violated or continues to violate this Section shall be liable to criminal prosecution to the fullest extent of the law, and shall be subject to a criminal penalty of not less than \$50.00 and not more than \$500.00 per violation per day.

Each violation and each day upon which an individual violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

17. REMEDIES NOT EXCLUSIVE

The remedies listed in this Section are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law and it is within the discretion of the authorized enforcement agency to seek cumulative remedies.

The authorized enforcement agency may recover all attorney's fees court costs and other expenses associated with enforcement of this Section, including sampling and monitoring expenses.

Penalty, see § 51.99

§ SECTION 51.52 GENERAL PRE-TREATMENT REGULATIONS

Section I. - GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1. Purpose and Policy. These regulations set forth uniform requirements for Users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works for the Village of Huntley. The objectives of these regulations are:

A. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that will interfere with its operation;

B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that will pass through the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;

C. To protect both Publicly Owned Treatment Works personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;

D. To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;

E. To enable the Village to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the Publicly Owned Treatment Works is subject.

1.2. Administration. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Director of Public Works shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of these regulations. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Director may be delegated by the Director to a duly authorized Village employee or professional consultant retained by the Village for said purpose.

1.3. Abbreviations. The following abbreviations, when used in these regulations, shall have the designated meanings:

BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BMP – Best Management Practice
BMR – Baseline Monitoring Report
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CIU – Categorical Industrial User
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

gpd – gallons per day
IU – Industrial User
mg/l – milligrams per liter
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSCIU – Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User
POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIU – Significant Industrial User
SNC – Significant Noncompliance
TSS – Total Suspended Solids
U.S.C. – United States Code

1.4. Definitions. Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in these regulations, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

A. Act or “the Act.” The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq., as currently in effect, and specifically including any amendments, modifications, or additions thereto after the effective date of these regulations. Reference to any specific section or provision of the Act shall mean any such section or provision as newly designated, re-numbered, or otherwise included in any such amendment, modification, or addition.

B. Approval Authority. The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

C. Authorized or Duly Authorized Representative of the User.

(1) For any private entity:

(a) The officer, member, general partner, manager or director in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the entity, including a manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures, to assure long-term compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been duly assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance.

(2) For a proprietorship: The proprietor.

(3) If the User is a Federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or the highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the governmental facility, or his designee.

(4) The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3 above may designate a Duly Authorized Representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the Village.

D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD. The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20 degrees centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).

E. Best Management Practices or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 2.1(A) and (B). BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

F. Bypass. Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a User's treatment facility.

G. Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard or Categorical Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. section 1317) that apply to a specific category of Users and that appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

H. Categorical Industrial User. An Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard or Categorical Standard.

I. Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD. A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.

J. Composite Sample. A sample that is based on 24-hour flow proportional sampling that may be done manually or automatically, and discretely or continuously. If discrete sampling is employed, at least 12 aliquots should be composited. Discrete sampling may be flow proportioned either by varying the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot. All composites should be flow proportional to either the stream flow at the time of collection of the influent aliquot or to the total influent flow since the previous influent aliquot.

K. Control Authority. The Village of Huntley.

L. Daily Maximum. The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.

M. Daily Maximum Limit. The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

N. Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, the Regional Administrator, or other duly authorized official of said agency.

O. Existing Source. Any source of discharge that is not a "New Source."

P. Grab Sample. A sample that is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

Q. Hazardous Waste. Hazardous Waste means any waste so defined by the Act.

R. Indirect Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any non-domestic source. Sometimes also referred to herein as “discharge.”

S. Industrial User. A source of indirect discharge. Sometimes also referred to herein as a “User.”

T. Instantaneous Limit. The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

U. Interference. A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of the Village’s NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent State or local regulations: section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

V. Local Limit. Specific discharge limits developed and enforced by the Village upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b).

W. Medical Waste. Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

X. Monthly Average. The sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

Y. Monthly Average Limit. The highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

Z. New Source.

(1) Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed Pre-Treatment Standards under Section 307 (c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

(a) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

(b) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an Existing Source; or

- (c) The production or wastewater-generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an Existing Source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the Existing Source, should be considered.
- (2) Construction on a site at which an Existing Source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of Section (1)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- (3) Construction of a New Source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
- (a) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program
 - (i) any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (ii) significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

AA. Non-contact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling that does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

BB. Pass Through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Village's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

CC. Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities.

DD. pH. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

EE. Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, Medical Wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

FF. Pre-Treatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable Pre-Treatment Standard.

GG. Pre-Treatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to Pre-Treatment imposed on a User, other than a Pre-Treatment Standard.

HH. Pre-Treatment Standards or Standards. Pre-Treatment Standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards, and Local Limits.

II. Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 2.1 of these regulations.

JJ. POTW. A Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW is a treatment works, as defined by section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. section 1292), which is owned by a municipality such as the Village. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances, which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

KK. Septic Tank Waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

LL. Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.

MM. Significant Industrial User (SIU).

Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Section, a Significant Industrial User is:

(1) An Industrial User subject to Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and

(2) An Industrial User that:

(a) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow-down wastewater);

(b) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or

(c) Is designated as such by the Village on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

(3) The Village may determine that an Industrial User subject to Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards under §403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a Significant Industrial User on a finding that the Industrial User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow-down wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pre-Treatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:

(a) The Industrial User, prior to the Village's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards and Requirements;

(b) The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in §403.12(q) together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

(c) The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

(4) Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) of this definition has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, the Village may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from such User, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User.

NN. Slug Load or Slug Discharge. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 2.1 of these regulations. A Slug Discharge is any Discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch Discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, Local Limits or Permit conditions.

OO. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

PP. Director. The Director of Public Works for the Village of Huntley. The person designated by the Village to supervise the operation of the POTW, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by these regulations. The term also means a Duly Authorized Representative of the Director.

QQ. Total Suspended Solids or Suspended Solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and that is removable by laboratory filtering.

RR. User. See "Industrial User," above.

SS. Village. The Village of Huntley, Kane and McHenry Counties, Illinois.

TT. Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.

UU. Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

Section II. - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Prohibited Discharge Standards

A. General Prohibitions.

(1) These general prohibitions apply to all Users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pre-Treatment Standards or Requirements.

(2) No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes any Pass Through or Interference.

B. Specific Prohibitions. No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW, or shall process or store in a manner that would or could allow for discharge to the POTW, the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees F (60 degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

(2) Wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or more than 9.0, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;

(3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference;

(4) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause Interference with the POTW;

(5) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 157 degrees F (65 degrees C), or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in Interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees F (40 degrees C);

(6) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;

(7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

(8) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Director in accordance with these regulations;

(9) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;

(10) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the Village's NPDES permit;

(11) Storm Water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, de-ionized water, Non-contact Cooling Water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Director;

(12) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the Pre-Treatment of industrial wastes;

(13) Medical Wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Director in a wastewater discharge permit;

(14) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail toxicity test;

(15) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which that might cause excessive foaming in the POTW;

(16) Wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than 5 percent (5%) or any single reading over 10 percent (10%)] of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter. Materials for which discharge is prohibited under this subsection include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, polychlorinated biphenyls, carbides, hydrides, standard solvents and sulfides.

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

(18) Materials which exert or cause excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).

2.2. Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards. Users must comply with the Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405–471, as now stated and as hereinafter amended or modified.

A. Where a Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Director may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with Sections 2.2E and 2.2F below.

B. When the limits in a Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the Director may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users.

C. When wastewater subject to a Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same Standard, the Director shall impose an alternate limit in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).

D.A CIU may obtain a net/gross adjustment to a Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Section.

(1) Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in the Industrial User's intake water in accordance with this Section. Any Industrial User wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the Village. Upon request of the Industrial User, the applicable Standard will be calculated on a "net" basis (i.e., adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of paragraph (2) of this Section are met.

(2) Criteria.

(a) Either (a) the applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards contained in 40 CFR subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or (b) the Industrial User demonstrates that the control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the Standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake waters.

(b) Credit for generic pollutants such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and oil and grease should not be granted unless the Industrial User demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the User's effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.

(c) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with Standard(s) adjusted under this Section.

(d) Credit shall be granted only if the User demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water as that into which the POTW discharges. The Village may waive this requirement if it finds that no environmental degradation will result.

E. When a Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard is expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an Industrial User may request that the Village convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the Director. The Village may establish equivalent mass limits only if the Industrial User meets all the conditions set forth in Sections 2.2E(1)(a) through 2.2E(1)(e) below.

(1) To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the Industrial User must:

(a) Employ, or demonstrate that it will employ, water conservation methods and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its individual wastewater discharge permit;

(b) Currently use control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard, and not have used dilution as a substitute for treatment;

- (c) Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all wastestreams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device, as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual average daily flow rate and the long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating conditions;
 - (d) Not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the Discharge; and
 - (e) Have consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards during the period prior to the Industrial User's request for equivalent mass limits.
- (2) An Industrial User subject to equivalent mass limits must:
- (a) Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits;
 - (b) Continue to record the facility's flow rates through the use of a continuous effluent flow monitoring device;
 - (c) Continue to record the facility's production rates and notify the Director whenever production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from its baseline production rates determined in Section 2.2E(1)(c). Upon notification of a revised production rate, the Director will reassess the equivalent mass limit and revise the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
 - (d) Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented pursuant to Section 2.2E(1)(a) so long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.
- (3) When developing equivalent mass limits, the Director:
- (a) Will calculate the equivalent mass limit by multiplying the actual average daily flow rate of the regulated process(es) of the Industrial User by the concentration-based Daily Maximum and Monthly Average Standard for the applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard and the appropriate unit conversion factor;
 - (b) Upon notification of a revised production rate, will reassess the equivalent mass limit and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
 - (c) May retain the same equivalent mass limit in subsequent individual wastewater discharger permit terms if the Industrial User's actual average daily flow rate was reduced solely as a result of the implementation of water conservation methods and technologies, and the actual average daily flow rates used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit were not based on the use of dilution as a substitute for treatment. The Industrial User must also be in compliance with the provisions of these regulations regarding Bypass.

F. The Director may convert the mass limits of the Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards of 40 CFR Parts 414, 419, and 455 to concentration limits for purposes of calculating limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users. The conversion is at the discretion of the Director.

G. Once included in its permit, the Industrial User must comply with the equivalent limitations developed in this Section in lieu of the promulgated Categorical Standards from which the equivalent limitations were derived.

H. Many Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards specify one limit for calculating maximum daily discharge limitations and a second limit for calculating maximum Monthly Average, or 4-day average, limitations. Where such Standards are being applied, the same production or flow figure shall be used in calculating both the average and the maximum equivalent limitation.

I. Any Industrial User operating under a permit incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production-based Standard shall notify the Director within two (2) business days after the User has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any User not notifying the Director of such anticipated change will be required to meet the mass or concentration limits in its permit that were based on the original estimate of the long term average production rate.

2.3. State Pre-Treatment Standards. Users must comply with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Pre-Treatment Standards.

2.4. Local Pre-Treatment Standards – Local Limits.

A. The Director is authorized to establish Local Limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c).

B. The following local pre-treatment standards are established as Local Limits on pollutants, in order to protect against Pass Through and Interference in relation to the East and West POTW. No User shall discharge wastewater to the East or West POTW containing in excess of the following Daily Maximum Limit:

0.50	mg/l arsenic
4.0	mg/l barium
0.30	mg/l cadmium
2.0	mg/l chromium (total)
1.0	mg/l copper
0.20	mg/l cyanide
0.40	mg/l lead
0.001	mg/l mercury
2.0	mg/l nickel
30	mg/l fats, oil and/or grease, non-polar (non-polar FOG)
0.20	mg/l silver
0.60	mg/l total phenols
2.0	mg/l zinc

In addition, no User shall discharge wastewater to the East POTW containing in excess of the following Daily Maximum Limit:

20	mg/l ammonia
211	mg/l BOD ₅
240	mg/l total suspended solids

C. The above limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the POTW. All concentrations for metallic substances are for total metal unless indicated otherwise. The Director may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration-based limitations above.

D. The Director may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), by ordinance or in a wastewater discharge permit, to implement Local Limits and the requirements of this Section.

2.5. Village's Right of Revision. The Village reserves the right at any time to establish, by ordinance or in an individual wastewater discharge permit, more stringent Standards or Requirements on discharges to the POTW consistent with the purpose of these regulations.

2.6. Dilution. No User shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement. The Director may impose mass limitations on Users who are using or attempting to use dilution to meet applicable Pre-Treatment Standards or Requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

Section III. - PRE-TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

3.1. Pre-Treatment Facilities. Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with these regulations and shall achieve compliance with all Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards, Local Limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section II. of these regulations within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the Director, whichever is more stringent.

A. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense.

B. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Director for review, and shall be approved by the Director before such facilities are constructed.

C. Review of such plans and operating procedures by the Village or by any other regulatory entity shall in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the Village under the provisions of these regulations.

3.2. Additional Pre-Treatment Measures.

A. Whenever deemed necessary, the Director may require any User to restrict its discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and may impose such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and to determine and monitor the User's compliance with the requirements of these regulations.

B. The Director may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on his property and at his expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

C. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Director, any or all are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease, oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired by the User at its expense.

D. A User with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

3.3. Accidental Discharge/Slug Discharge Control Plans.

A. The Director shall evaluate whether each User needs an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan or other action to control Slug Discharges. The Director may require any User to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan or take such other action that may be necessary to control Slug Discharges. Alternatively, the Director may develop such a plan for any User.

B. An accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- (2) Description of stored chemicals;
- (3) Procedures for immediately notifying the Director of any accidental or Slug Discharge in compliance with the requirements of this Article; and
- (4) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or Slug Discharge, including but not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

3.4. Hauled Wastewater Discharges Prohibited.

A. Discharge of hauled waste is strictly prohibited at Village of Huntley Wastewater Treatment Facilities.

Section IV. - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

4.1. Requirements.

A. No Significant Industrial User shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the Director, provided, any Significant

Industrial User that has filed a timely and complete application for such permit may continue to discharge as specified in this Section.

B. The Director may require any other User to obtain a wastewater discharge permit as necessary to carry out the purposes of these regulations.

C. Any violation of the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of these regulations and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in this Article.

D. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a User of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State Pre-Treatment Standards or Requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

4.2. Existing Connections. Any User who was discharging wastewater into the POTW prior to the effective date of these regulations, and who is required by these regulations to obtain a wastewater discharge permit, and who wishes to continue such discharge in the future, shall promptly apply to the Director for a wastewater discharge permit.

A. No such User shall cause or allow any discharge to the POTW after ninety (90) days after the effective date of these regulations, except in accordance with a wastewater discharge permit issued by the Director.

B. For good cause shown, a permit issued by the Director may allow a reasonable period of time, in excess of the ninety (90) day period after the effective date of these regulations, for the User to achieve full compliance with the requirements of these regulations. For purposes of this Section, "good cause" shall include the need to acquire and install specialized equipment for Pre-Treatment of any such discharge.

4.3. New Connections. Any User who proposes to begin or re-commence discharging into the POTW, and who is required by these regulations to obtain a wastewater discharge permit, must obtain such permit prior to beginning or re-commencing such discharge. An application for wastewater discharge permit must be filed at least ninety (90) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or re-commence.

4.4. Application. Any User required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. The application shall include the following information:

A. Identifying Information.

- (1) The name and address of the facility, including the name(s) of the owner(s).
- (2) The name and address of any and all licensed operators employed by applicant.
- (3) Contact information, including telephone and e-mail (if available)
- (4) Description of activities, facilities, and plant production processes on the premises;

B. Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

C. Description of Operations.

(1) A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such Use, specifically including a schematic process diagram which indicates the point(s) of discharge to the POTW from the processes.

(2) Types of wastes generated, and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;

(3) Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;

(4) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);

(5) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge;

D. Time and duration of discharges;

E. The location for monitoring all wastes covered by the permit;

F. Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in Section 2.2C (40 CFR 403.6(e)).

G. Measurement of Pollutants.

(1) The Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for Existing Sources.

(2) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the Standard or by the Director, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.

(3) Instantaneous, Daily Maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.

(4) The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in this Section. Where the Standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation as required by the Director or the applicable Standards to determine compliance with the Standard.

(5) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in these regulations.

H. Any requests for a monitoring waiver (or a renewal of an approved monitoring waiver) for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge in accordance with 40 CFR §403.12(e)(2).

I. Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Director to evaluate the permit application.

J. A certification statement as set out in Section 5.14 below.

K. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the User for revision.

L. Signatories; Certifications.

(1) All wastewater discharge permit applications and the required certification statement must be signed by an Authorized Representative of the User. The required certification statement pursuant to 40 CFR Part §403.6(a)(2)(ii) is as follows:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

(2) If the designation of an Authorized Representative is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has been assigned responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new written authorization must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an Authorized Representative.

4.5. Decision. The Director shall review and evaluate any application for individual wastewater discharge permit; may require the submission of additional information needed for a full and complete evaluation of the application; and shall within sixty (60) days of receipt of a complete permit application determine whether to issue the permit. The Director may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit.

4.6. Duration. A wastewater discharge permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed three (3) years from the effective date of the permit. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued for a period less than three (3) years, at the discretion of the Director. Each individual wastewater discharge permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

4.7. Contents. A wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the Director to prevent Pass Through or Interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.

A. Individual wastewater discharge permits must contain:

(1) A statement that indicates the wastewater discharge permit issuance date, expiration date and effective date;

- (2) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the Village as required by these regulations, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
- (3) Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable Pre-Treatment Standards;
- (4) Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or best management practice) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State, and local law.
- (5) A reference to the process for seeking a waiver from monitoring for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge in accordance with these regulations.
- (6) A description of any compliance schedule; provided, any such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable Federal, State, or local law.
- (7) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pre-Treatment Standards and Requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules may not extend the compliance date beyond applicable federal deadlines;
- (8) Requirements to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the Director to be necessary.
- (9) Any grant of a monitoring waiver must be specifically included as a condition in the User's permit.

B. Individual wastewater discharge permits may also contain any or all of the following additional conditions:

- (1) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;
- (2) Requirements for the installation of Pre-Treatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works;
- (3) Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges;
- (4) A requirement that any industrial user shall control production and/or all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with all applicable regulations in the event of any reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost or fails.
- (5) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;

- (6) The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the POTW;
- (7) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices;
- (8) A statement that compliance with the individual wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable Federal and State Pre-Treatment Standards, including those which become effective during the term of the individual wastewater discharge permit; and
- (9) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Director to ensure compliance with these regulations, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

4.8. Modification. The Director may modify a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- A. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local Pre-Treatment Standards or Requirements;
- B. To address significant alterations or additions to the User's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the individual wastewater discharge permit issuance;
- C. A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- D. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the Village's POTW, Village personnel, or the receiving waters;
- E. Violation of any terms or conditions of the individual wastewater discharge permit;
- F. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
- G. Revision of or a grant of variance from Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
- H. To correct typographical or other errors in the individual wastewater discharge permit; or
- I. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator.

4.9. Transfer

- A. Individual wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least ninety (90) days advance notice to the Director and the Director approves the individual wastewater discharge permit transfer.
- B. The notice to the Director must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

- (1) States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
- (2) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
- (3) Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing individual wastewater discharge permit.

C. Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the individual wastewater discharge permit void as of the date of facility transfer.

4.10. Revocation.

A. The Director may revoke a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (1) Failure to notify the Director of significant changes to the wastewater prior to a change in discharge;
- (2) Failure to provide prior notification to the Director of changed conditions as required by these regulations;
- (3) Failure to notify the Director of any discharge of Hazardous Waste(s) as required by these regulations.
- (4) Failure to notify the Director of any accidental, non-routine, episodic, batch, or Slug Discharge, or any Slug Load, as required by these regulations.
- (5) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in a wastewater discharge permit application;
- (6) Falsifying any self-monitoring report or certification statement;
- (7) Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- (8) Refusing to allow the Director timely access to the facility premises and records;
- (9) Failure to meet any applicable effluent limitation(s);
- (10) Failure to pay any fine;
- (11) Failure to pay any applicable sewer charge;
- (12) Failure to meet any pertinent compliance schedule;
- (13) Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
- (14) Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or

(15) Violation of any Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, or any terms or conditions of a permit, or these regulations.

B. Individual wastewater discharge permits shall be revocable upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership.

C. All individual wastewater discharge permits issued to a User are void upon the issuance of a new individual wastewater discharge permit to that User.

4.11. Re-issuance. A User shall not less than ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the User's existing permit apply for re-issuance of such permit.

Section V. - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Wastewater Analysis. When requested by the Director, a User must within any time period specified in such request and, if no time is specified then within 30 days after the date of the request, submit a report of information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater. The Director is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require Users to update the information called for on the form.

5.2. Baseline Monitoring Reports.

A. A Baseline Monitoring Report shall be due from each existing Categorical Industrial Users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW. The report shall be due within one hundred eighty (180) days after either the effective date of an applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later.

B. A Baseline Monitoring Report shall be due from any New Source, and from any source that becomes a Categorical Industrial User subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable Categorical Standard, not less than ninety (90) days prior to commencement of discharge.

C. Each Baseline Monitoring Report shall include the following information:

(1) The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.

(2) Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

(3) Production Data. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such User. This description should include a schematic process diagram, which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.

(4) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in Section 2.2(C) (40 CFR 403.6(e)).

(5) Measurement of pollutants.

- (a) The Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for Existing Sources.
 - (b) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the Standard or by the Director, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.
 - (c) Instantaneous, Daily Maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.
 - (d) The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in these regulations. Where the Standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation as required by the Director or the applicable Standards to determine compliance with the Standard.
 - (e) The User shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.
 - (f) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from Pre-Treatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no Pre-Treatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to Pre-Treatment the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e) to evaluate compliance with the Pre-Treatment Standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Control Authority;
 - (g) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with these regulations;
 - (h) The Director may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial Pre-Treatment measures;
 - (i) The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant Discharges to the POTW.
- (6) Compliance Certification. A statement, reviewed by the User's Authorized Representative and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pre-Treatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operational and maintenance measures and/or additional Pre-Treatment measures are required to meet the Pre-Treatment Standards and Requirements.
- (7) Compliance Schedule. If additional Pre-Treatment and/or Operations and maintenance measures will be required to meet the Pre-Treatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional Pre-Treatment and/or Operations and Maintenance measures shall be described. Provided, the completion date in such schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pre-Treatment Standard; and any compliance schedule pursuant to this Section must meet the requirements set out in Section 5.3 of these regulations.

(8) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified by an Authorized Representative of the User.

D. In addition, any New Source shall report the method of Pre-Treatment it intends to use to meet applicable Categorical Standards, together with estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

5.3. Compliance Schedule Progress Reports. The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by these regulations:

A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional Pre-Treatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pre-Treatment Standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);

B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;

C. The User shall submit a progress report to the Director no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule; and

D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Director.

5.4. Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard Deadline.

A. Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards, or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to such Pre-Treatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the Director a report containing the information described in Sections 5.2C of this Regulation.

B. For Industrial Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the Control Authority in accordance with the procedures in §403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long term production rate.

C. For any User subject to Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), the report shall include the User's actual production during the appropriate sampling period.

D. All compliance reports must be signed and certified by an Authorized Representative.

E. All sampling will be done in conformance with these regulations.

5.5. Periodic Compliance Reports.

A. All Significant Industrial Users are required to submit periodic compliance reports; in addition, any User which has been designated as a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial

User shall also be required to submit periodic compliance reports in order to maintain such designation.

B. Except as otherwise specified below, all Significant Industrial Users must submit reports not less than twice per year (June and December) indicating the nature, concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by Pre-Treatment Standards, and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period; provided, the Director may in his sole discretion require more frequent reporting from any permit holder.

C. In any case where the Pre-Treatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the Director or the Pre-Treatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User.

D. The Village may authorize an Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard if the Industrial User has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge, or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the Industrial User, [see 40 CFR 403.12(e)(2)] subject to the following conditions:

(1) The waiver may be authorized where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable Categorical Standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.

(2) The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective period of the individual wastewater discharge permit, but in no case longer than three (3) years. The User must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent individual wastewater discharge permit. See Section 4.4H

(3) In making a demonstration that a pollutant is not present, the Industrial User must provide data from at least one sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.

(4) The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed and certified by an Authorized Representative in accordance with Section 1.4C and include the certification statement in Section 5.14 (40 CFR 403.6(a)(2)(ii)).

(5) Non-detectable sample results may be used only as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR Part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.

(6) Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Director must be included as a condition in the User's permit. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information submitted by the User in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the Director for 3 years after expiration of the waiver.

(7) Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the User's permit by the Director, the Industrial User must certify on each report with the statement in 40 CFR

403.12(e)(2)(v) that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the Industrial User.

(8) In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present because of changes that occur in the User's operations, the User must immediately notify the Director of such condition, and thereafter comply with the monitoring requirements of this Section, or any other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the Director.

(9) This provision does not supersede the certification processes and requirements established in Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards, except as otherwise specified in the Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

E. The Village may reduce the requirement for periodic compliance reports [see Section 5.5 B and C (40 CFR 403.12(e)(1))] to a requirement to report no less frequently than once a year, unless required more frequently in the Pre-Treatment Standard or by the EPA, where the Industrial User's total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed any of the following:

(1) POTW's value for 0.01 percent of the POTW's design dry-weather *hydraulic capacity* of the POTW, or five thousand (5,000) gallons per day, whichever is smaller, as measured by a continuous effluent flow monitoring device unless the Industrial User discharges in batches

(2) POTW's value for 0.01 percent of the design dry-weather organic treatment capacity of the POTW; and

(3) POTW's value for 0.01 percent of the maximum allowable headworks loading for any pollutant regulated by the applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard for which approved Local Limits were developed in accordance with Section 2.4 of these regulations.

F. Reduced reporting shall not apply to the following:

(1) Any Industrial User that has in the last two (2) years been in Significant Non-compliance, as defined below.

(2) Any Industrial User with daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that, in the sole discretion of the Director, decreasing the reporting requirement for this Industrial User would result in data that are not representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

G. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified by an Authorized Representative in accordance with Section 5.14 of this ordinance.

H. All wastewater samples must be representative of the User's discharge, or the same may be rejected. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times; and, the failure of a User to keep its monitoring facilities in good working order shall not be grounds for the User to claim that sample results are not representative of its actual discharge.

I. If a User monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the Director, using the procedures prescribed in Section 5.11 of this ordinance, the results of this monitoring shall be included in any required report.

5.6. Reports of Changed Conditions. Not less than ninety (90) days prior to any significant change to the User's operations or system which may alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater, each User shall in writing notify the Director of the prospective change. The Director may after such notice require the User to submit such information as he may in his sole discretion deem necessary to evaluate the changed condition.

5.7. Reports of Discharge Problems

A. In the case of any discharge, including but not limited to accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, a Slug Discharge or a Slug Load that in each case might cause any potential treatment problem for the POTW, the User shall immediately by telephone and in writing notify the Director of the discharge. The notification shall include the location, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User in regard to the discharge.

B. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the Director, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to these regulations.

C. A notice, on a form to be supplied by the Village, shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of such a discharge; and furthermore, each User shall ensure that all employees, agents or servants whose activities could result in such a discharge are specifically advised of the emergency notification procedure.

D. Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the Director immediately of any changes at the User's facility which may affect the potential for a Slug Discharge

5.8. Notice of Violation / Repeat Sampling and Reporting.

A. If any sampling performed by a User indicates any violation, the User shall notify the Director, both by telephone within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation, and in writing as soon as practicable.

B. The User shall also as directed by the Director thereafter both repeat the sampling and submit the results of the repeated sampling to the Director.

C. Repeated sampling by the User is not required if the Village otherwise performs sampling at the User's facility at least once a month; or if the Village performs sampling at the User's location between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the User or the Village receives the results of analysis of this sampling, or if the Village has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the Industrial User.

5.9. Notification of Discharge of Hazardous Waste

A. Any User who commences the discharge of any Hazardous Waste shall notify the Director, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste

authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a Hazardous Waste under 40 CFR Part 261, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Such notification must include the name of the Hazardous Waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other).

(2) If the User discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the User:

(a) Identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes,

(b) An estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and

(c) An estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months.

(3) All notifications must take place no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the discharge commences.

(4) Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged.

(5) Notification of any changed condition must be filed as otherwise required under these regulations.

(6) The notification requirement in this Section does not apply to pollutants reported by Users subject to Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards under the self-monitoring requirements of these regulations.

B. A discharge of not more than fifteen (15) kilograms of any Hazardous Waste or Wastes shall be exempt from the requirements of this sub-section, during a calendar month in which the discharge occurs, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). No additional notification shall be required for any subsequent month(s) during which the User discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste.

C. Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. No additional notification shall be required for any subsequent month(s) during which the User discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste.

D. In the case of any new regulations under section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste, or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, a User must notify the Director, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.

E. In the case of any notification made under this Section, the User shall also certify that it has put in place a program to reduce the volume and toxicity of any such Hazardous Waste(s) generated by it or its operations to the degree it has determined such program to be economically practical.

F. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by either these regulations, a permit issued hereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.

5.10. Requirements for Sampling and Analyses. All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard. Provided, if 40 CFR Part 136 does not describe or specify sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the Director or other parties approved by EPA.

5.11. Sample Collection.

A. All samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

B. Except as indicated in this sub-section, or unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Director, a User shall collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Village the samples must be representative of the discharge.

C. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows:

(1) for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field;

(2) for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory.

(3) for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies, other composite samples may be authorized by the Village, as appropriate.

D. Grab Samples may be required by the Director to show compliance with Instantaneous Limits.

E. Grab Samples must be obtained for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds.

F. For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports, a minimum of four (4) Grab Samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for any facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist. For facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the Director may authorize a lower minimum.

G. For reports required by paragraph sub-section E of this Section (40 CFR 403.12(e) and 403.12(h)), the Industrial User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable Pre-Treatment Standards and Requirements

5.12. Date of Receipt of Reports. Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of receipt of the report at the Director's Office in the Village shall govern.

5.13. Recordkeeping.

A. Any User subject to the reporting requirements of these regulations shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by these regulations, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the User independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under these regulations.

B. Such records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses.

C. Such records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years; provided, such period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation related to these regulations and concerning the User and/or the Village, or where the User has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Director.

5.14. Certification Statements. The following certification statement, signed by an Authorized Representative of the User, is required to be signed and included with any submission of any report due under this Article, as well as with any application submitted for a permit, as specified above: .

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for any knowing violation.

Section VI. - COMPLIANCE MONITORING

6.1. Right of Entry. The Director shall have the right to enter the premises of any User at any time to determine whether the User is complying with all requirements of these regulations or order issued hereunder.

A. A User shall allow the Director immediate and ready access to all parts of the User's premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

B. Where a User has security measures in place which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the User shall inform its security guards that, upon presentation of identification, the Director shall be permitted to enter User's premises without delay.

C. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to immediate and ready access to any pollution control, pre-treatment, discharge or other pertinent facility on User's premises shall be promptly removed by the User at the written or verbal request of the Director and shall not thereafter be replaced. The cost of removing any such obstruction to access shall be borne by the User.

D. Any delay in allowing the Director access to the User's premises shall be a violation of these regulations.

6.2. Sampling and Monitoring Equipment.

A. The Director may require the User at its expense to install sampling and/or monitoring equipment as reasonably necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Article. Any such sampling and/or monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition, and free of any temporary or permanent obstruction to immediate and ready access to the Director, by the User at its own expense.

B. The Director shall, in the alternative, also have the right in his sole discretion to set up on the User's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or monitoring, or metering, of the User's discharge.

C. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated on not less than a bi-annual frequency (every two years) to ensure their accuracy.

6.3. Search Warrants. If the Director has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof by any User, or his immediate and ready access to any pollution control, pre-treatment, discharge or other pertinent facility on User's premises is temporarily or permanently obstructed, and the Director is able to demonstrate in accordance with law sufficient probable cause to believe that there may be occurring thereon or therein a violation of these regulations, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample either as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the Village designed to verify compliance with these regulations or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, or any other basis sufficient under law, then the Director may petition a judge of the local circuit court for issuance of, and obtain, an appropriate search warrant.

Section VII. - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

A. Information and data on any User, obtained from reports, surveys, permits, and monitoring programs, or from the Director's inspection and sampling activities, shall be available to the public without restriction, unless the User specifically states, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Director, that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets or trade processes under applicable State law.

(1) Any such statement must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data.

(2) When requested and demonstrated by the User furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or any Pre-Treatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the User furnishing the report.

(3) Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other effluent data, as defined at 40 CFR 2.302, shall not be recognized as confidential information and shall be available to the public without restriction.

(4) In the event that the Director finds that any information submitted by a User is not to be deemed confidential, the User may within ten (10) days of such determination by the Director file a written appeal with the Village Manager.

(a) The Village Manager may decide the appeal without a hearing, or may in the alternative, convene a hearing on the appeal, at which the User and the Director may present oral argument on the matter. Such hearing may be chaired by the Village Manager, or his designee.

(b) The Village Manager shall render a decision on the appeal as soon as practicable.

Section VIII. - USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE – PUBLICATION OF NOTICE

A. The Director shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation in the Village, a list of the Users which, at any time during the previous twelve (12) months, were in Significant Non-compliance with applicable Pre-Treatment Standards and Requirements.

B. For purposes of this section, the term Significant Non-compliance shall be applicable to all Significant Industrial Users (or any other Industrial User that violates paragraphs (3), (4) or (8) of this Section) and shall mean:

(1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six- (6-) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, including Instantaneous Limits as defined in Section 2;

- (2) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six- (6-) month period equals or exceeds the product of the numeric Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement including Instantaneous Limits, as defined by Section 2 multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- (3) Any other violation of a Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement as defined by Section 2 (Daily Maximum, long-term average, Instantaneous Limit, or narrative standard) that the Director determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, Interference or Pass Through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;
- (4) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the Director's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (5) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a permit or an enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- (6) Failure to provide within thirty (30) days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with Categorical Pre-Treatment Standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- (8) Any other violation(s), which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the Director determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local Pre-Treatment program.

Section IX. - ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

9.1. Notice of Violation

- A. When the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these regulations, a permit or any order issued hereunder, or any other Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, the Director may serve upon that User a written Notice of Violation.
- B. Within seven (7) days of the receipt of such notice, the User shall submit to the Director a written explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof. Provided, submission of such an explanation and/or plan in no way relieves the User of liability for any violation occurring before or after receipt of the Notice of Violation.
- C. Nothing in this Section shall limit the authority of the Director to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a Notice of Violation.

9.2. Consent Order. The Director may enter into a Consent Order, an assurance of compliance agreement, or other similar document establishing an agreement with any User responsible for non-compliance. Any such document shall describe each specific action, and a time period for completion thereof, to be taken by the User to correct the non-compliance. Such documents shall expressly be made enforceable through the local Circuit Court.

9.3. Show Cause Hearing. The Director may order a User which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these regulations, a permit, or any order issued hereunder, or any other Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, to appear before the Director and show cause why an enforcement action should not be taken.

A. Notice of the Show Cause Order shall be served on the User specifying the time and place for the hearing, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the User show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken.

B. Notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least fourteen (14) days prior to the hearing.

C. Such notice may be served on any Authorized Representative of the User.

D. A show cause hearing shall not be a prerequisite for, or a bar against, the Village taking any other action against the User.

9.4. Compliance Order. When the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these regulations, a permit, or any order issued hereunder, or any other Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, the Director may issue an order to the User responsible for the discharge directing that the User come into compliance within a specified time.

A. If the User does not come into compliance within the time provided, sewer service for the User may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are or have been installed and properly operated by the User.

B. A compliance order also may contain other requirements to address the non-compliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW.

C. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, nor does a compliance order relieve the User of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation, and the legal consequences thereof.

D. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a prerequisite for, or a bar against, the Village taking any other action against the User.

9.5. Cease and Desist Order. When the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these regulations, a permit, or any order issued hereunder, or any other Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, or that the User's past violations are likely to recur, the Director may issue an order to the User directing it to cease and desist all such violations.

A. Any such cease and desist order may also order the User to:

(1) Immediately comply with all pertinent requirements of law; and

(2) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating discharge.

B. Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a prerequisite for, or a bar against, the Village taking any other action against the User.

9.6. Emergency Suspensions

A. The Director may immediately suspend a User's discharge, after informal notice to the User, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge, which reasonably appears to present, or may cause, an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of any person or persons.

B. The Director may also immediately, after notice and opportunity to respond, suspend a User's discharge that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.

C. Any User notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate such discharge.

D. In the event of a User's failure to immediately voluntarily comply with the suspension order, the Director may take such steps as he deems reasonably necessary, including immediate severance of the User's connection to the Village's sanitary sewer system, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals or the environment.

E. The Director may allow the User to re-commence its discharge when the User has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that the period of endangerment has passed, unless formal termination proceedings are initiated against the User pursuant to this Section.

F. A User that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment to any person or persons or the environment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful discharge and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the Director prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing commenced under this Section.

G. Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any Emergency Suspension under this Section.

9.7. Administrative Fines.

A. When the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these regulations, a permit or any order issued hereunder, or any other Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, the Director may impose a fine upon such User in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.00. Any such fine shall be assessed on a per-violation, per-day basis. In the case of a violation of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, a fine shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.

B. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall, after thirty (30) calendar days, be assessed an additional penalty of one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the unpaid balance, and interest

shall accrue thereafter at a rate of one and one-half percent (1.5%) per month. A lien against the User's property shall be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.

C. A User desiring to dispute a fine shall within ten (10) days of being notified of the fine file a written appeal of the amount of said fine with the Village Manager. Provided, the User shall also make payment in full of the fine imposed either prior to or at the time of filing the written appeal.

(1) The Village Manager may decide the appeal without a hearing, or in the alternative, may convene a hearing on the request, at which the User and the Director may present oral argument on the matter. Such hearing may be chaired by the Village Manager, or his designee.

(2) The Village Manager shall decide upon the appeal as soon as practicable.

(3) If after hearing, the Village Manager agrees to reduce the fine, any balance due from the payment made by the User shall be returned to the User.

D. The costs incurred in preparing any administrative enforcement action, such as notice and any orders, shall be added to any administrative fine imposed under this Section.

E. Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, the Village taking any other enforcement action against the User.

9.8. Termination of Discharge.

In addition to the provisions in Section 4.10 of this ordinance, any User who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

A. Violation of individual wastewater discharge permit conditions;

B. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;

C. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;

D. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or

E. Violation of the Pretreatment Standards in Section II. of this ordinance.

Such User will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 9.3 of this ordinance why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the Director shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

9.9. Elimination of Discharge. Any user notified of a disconnection of wastewater treatment service under this Section and/or revocation of its wastewater discharge permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the discharge.

A. In the event of a failure of the user to comply voluntarily with the disconnection or revocation order, the Village shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate

severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW and/or the wastewater conveyance system, or any danger to individuals.

B. The Director shall reinstate the wastewater discharge permit and/or the wastewater treatment service unless and until the User has submitted to him satisfactory proof of the elimination of the non-complying discharge.

Section X. - JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

10.1. Injunctive Relief.

A. Whenever the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these regulations, any general or specific permit or order issued hereunder, or any other Pre-Treatment standard or requirement, the Village may petition the local Circuit Court for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which will restrain or compel the specific performance of the permit, order, or other requirement imposed by these regulations on the activities of the User.

B. The Village may also seek such other remedy as may be appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the User to conduct environmental remediation.

C. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, the Village taking any other action against a User.

10.2. Civil Penalties

A. A User who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these regulations, a permit or any order issued hereunder, or any other Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement shall be liable to the Village for a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000.00 per violation, per day. In the case of violation of a discharge limit expressed in monthly or other long-term average terms, a penalty shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

B. The Village may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, court reporter costs, other expenses of litigation, and any other expenses incurred in connection with, or associated with, enforcement activities under this Article, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the Village.

C. In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other factor as justice requires.

D. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

10.3. Criminal Prosecution

A. A User who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.

B. A User who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of \$1,000.00. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under State law.

C. A User who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this ordinance, individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.

D. In the event of a second conviction, a User shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.

10.4. Remedies Nonexclusive.

A. The remedies provided for in this ordinance are not exclusive. The Director may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant User. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the Village's enforcement response plan. However, the Director may take other action against any User when the circumstances warrant. Further, the Director is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant User.

Section XI. - AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

11.1. Upset

A. For the purposes of this Section, upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the User. An upset does not include non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

B. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for non-compliance with Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards only as provided herein.

C. A User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and the User can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and

(3) The User has submitted the following information to the Director within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset (if this information is first provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days thereafter):

- (a) A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
- (b) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
- (c) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

D. In any enforcement proceeding, the User seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.

E. A User shall have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards.

F. A User shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with Categorical Pre-Treatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

11.2. Pass Through or Interference – Certain Conditions

A. A User shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for non-compliance with the general prohibitions in Section 2.1A of these regulations, or the specific prohibitions in Sections 2.1B(3)-(7) and (9) - (16) of these regulations, if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause Pass Through or Interference, and that either:

- (1) A Local Limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the User was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the Pass Through or Interference; or
- (2) No Local Limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge when the Village was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of Interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

11.3. Allowable Bypass.

A. A User may allow any Bypass to occur which will not result in any violation of any Pre-Treatment Standard or Requirement, or of any condition of a permit issued pursuant to these regulations, but only if the Bypass also is reasonably necessary for essential maintenance of User's facilities in order to assure efficient and complying operation. Such Bypass is not subject to the notification provisions of this Section.

B. Bypass is otherwise prohibited, and the Director may take an enforcement action against a User for a Bypass, unless

- (1) The Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the Bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. Provided, this condition shall not be deemed satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a Bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(3) The User submitted notices as required in this Section.

(4) For purposes of this Section, “severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the POTW which causes it to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a Bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss to the User caused by delays in production.

C. The Director may approve an anticipated Bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in this sub-section.

D. Notice of Bypass.

(1) If a User knows in advance of the need for a Bypass, it shall submit notice of the Bypass to the Director, at least ten (10) days before the date of the Bypass, if possible.

(2) A User shall submit oral notice to the Director of an unanticipated Bypass that exceeds applicable Pre-Treatment Standards within twenty-four (24) hours of the time it becomes aware of the Bypass; provided, the User shall also file written notice of said Bypass with the Director, within five (5) days of the time the User becomes aware of the Bypass.

(3) The written notice shall contain a description of the Bypass and its cause; the duration of the Bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the Bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the Bypass.

(4) The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.

Section XII. - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

12.1. Pre-Treatment Charges and Fees

A. The Village may adopt reasonable fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the Village’s Pre-Treatment Program, which may include:

(1) Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications including the cost of processing such applications;

(2) Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing a User’s discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports and certification statements submitted by Users;

(3) Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction;

(4) Fees for filing appeals;

(5) Fees to recover administrative and legal costs (not included in Section 12.1A(2) associated with the enforcement activity taken by the Director to address User non-compliance; and

(6) Other fees as the Village may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein.

B. These fees shall relate solely to the matters covered by these regulations and shall be separate from all other fees, fines, and penalties charged by the Village.

12.2. Costs. Any and all costs for application, permitting, reporting, compliance, compliance equipment or facilities, sampling, analysis, remediation, and any other activities mandated by these regulations, required by the Director, imposed under any permit, or required by law, shall be borne by the User.

12.3. Severability. If any provision of these regulations is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

12.4. Effective Date. These regulations shall be in full force and effect as of the date of its passage.

§ 51.55 MANHOLE REQUIRED

(A) Any manufacturing or industrial (as defined by the zoning code) user of the public sanitary sewer system of the Village may be required to install a control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances to facilitate the observation, sampling and measurement of the effluent at the discretion of the Village.

(B) Where more than one manufacturing or industrial user is located in one building, then each user is required to install a separate control manhole with such necessary meters and other appurtenances to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the effluent discharges of the user as provided in this subchapter.

(C) If any existing building is converted to a multi-use building and more than one manufacturing or industrial user is located in the that building, then each user is required to install a separate control manhole with such necessary meters and other appurtenances to facilitate the observation, sampling and measurement of the effluent discharges by the user as provided in this subchapter. The location and construction of the manhole shall be approved by the Village Engineer.

(D) The cost of the installation and construction of the manhole shall be paid by the user. The cost of sampling and testing of the effluent as well as any charge by the Village Engineer to establish and monitor the sampling program shall be paid by the user.

(E) No permit for the use of the Village public sanitary sewer system shall be issued and no connection to the public sanitary sewer system shall be allowed until the manhole has been constructed by the user and approved by the Village Engineer.

(F) Where an existing manufacturing or industrial user is required to install a control manhole, the installation shall be completed within 45 days of the notification.

(G) Failure to timely install the control manhole will result in termination of sanitary sewer service.

Penalty, see § 51.99

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

§ 51.65 INSPECTION PROCEDURES

(A) The Director and other duly authorized employees of the Village, 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 purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The Director 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.

(B) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in division (A) above, the Director or duly authorized employees of the Village, 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 employees and the Village shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by Village employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in § 51.55.

§ 51.66 RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Director and other duly authorized employees of the Village bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Village holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurements, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewerage works lying within the 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.

§ 51.98 VIOLATIONS

(A) Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter, except § 51.58 and any other section for which another penalty is set forth, shall be served by the Village 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 may revoke any permit for sewage disposal as a result of any violation of any provision of this chapter.

(B) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter for which no other penalty is set forth shall become liable to the Village by reason of such violation.
Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.99 PENALTY

(A) Any person who shall continue any violation of any section of this chapter except as it pertains to violations of the Village's General Pretreatment Regulations, for which no other penalty is set forth, beyond the time limit provided for in § 51.98, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the amount not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

CHAPTER 52: WATER AND SEWERS; RATES AND CHARGES

Section

General Provisions

- 52.01 Director of Public Works
- 52.02 Duties



Appendix D

City Code, Chapter 52: Water and Sewers; Rates and Charges

CHAPTER 52: WATER AND SEWERS; RATES AND CHARGES

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- 52.198 Violations
- 52.199 Penalty

Cross-reference:

Department of Public Works, see § 32.15 et seq.
Sewer use regulations; see Chapter 51

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 52.01 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

There is created the position of Director of Public Works who shall be appointed by the Village Manager. The Director shall have control and supervision over all employees assigned to that Department.

§ 52.02 DUTIES

The Director shall have charge over all buildings, equipment, and supplies used in the production and treatment of water and in the treatment of sanitary sewage and stormwater. All construction, repair, maintenance, and improvements of plants and facilities shall be under his supervision.

§ 52.03 METERS REQUIRED

All premises using the Village water supply must be equipped with an adequate water meter installed in a location of easy access, furnished by the Village but paid for by the consumer; provided, however, that such water service may be supplied by the Village at a flat rate charge until such meter may be installed. Before any premises are occupied, a water meter shall be installed therein as herein required, or application made for such water service at the flat rate charge until a meter can be installed or not water shall be furnished to such premises. Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 52.04 READING METERS

The Director of Finance shall read, or cause to be read, every water meter used in the Village at such times as are necessary so that water bills may be sent out at the proper time. Forms for the reading of water meters may be submitted to the consumer by the Department of Finance, to be used by the consumer in reporting the meter figures to the Department. In default of a reading by the consumer, submitted on forms supplied, the Director of Finance may read the meter or affix a figure representing the average use of water on subject premises.

§ 52.05 TESTING METERS

Any municipal water meter may be taken out at tested by the Village upon the complaint of a consumer upon the payment of a fee determined and established from time to time by the Board of Trustees. If, upon test, the meter is not within 3% of being accurate, it shall be repaired or replaced and the fee shall be returned to the consumer.

SEWER USER CHARGE FOR INDUSTRIAL AND NONINDUSTRIAL USERS

§ 52.30 AUTHORITY AND GENERAL PURPOSE

(A) This subchapter is promulgated pursuant to the statutory authority contained in ILCS Ch. 65, Act 5, § 11-1-1 and further pursuant to the requirements and conditions of Illinois Grant Project C170663.

(B) The purpose of this subchapter is to establish a sewer user charge system to pay for the operations, maintenance, and replacement of the sewage treatment works of the Village; to establish principles of application, classes of users, procedures, rate bases, manner of revenue collection, penalties for refusal to pay, and procedures or disconnection in the event of nonpayment.

(C) This subchapter supplements the sewer use regulations in Chapter 51 and shall be applied collaterally with the “Sewer User Charge Rate Ordinance,” which is hereby adopted by reference as if set forth fully herein and is available for public inspection in the office of the Village Clerk.

§ 52.31 POLICY; PREAMBLE

(A) *Declaration of policy.* It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Village to adhere to the Special Conditions and General Conditions of State Grant C170663. References to “Conditions” hereinafter refer to the appropriate division of the General Conditions.

(B) *Adoption of authority, purpose, preamble, and general conditions.* The Board of Trustees adopts the authority and general purpose set forth in § 52.30, the preamble of the ordinance on which this subchapter is based set forth in division (C) herein and such assumptions and analyses contained therein as a basis for the establishment of a method of procedure for the assessment and collection of a user charge pursuant to the General Conditions cited in division (A) herein.

(C) *Preamble and considerations.* The Board of Trustees has ordained this subchapter considering the following:

(1) Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs are incurred by the Village for collection, conveyance treatment, and disposal of wastewater from various classifications of users connected to the Village system;

(2) Costs result from, but are not necessarily limited to, labor, utilities, administrative, chemical, supplies, depreciation, and equipment replacement requirements connected with the operation of Village-owned sewers, pumping stations, and treatment facilities;

(3) The conditions contained within Illinois State Grant C170663 provide that an approvable plan and schedule of implementation must be developed for a system of user charges to assure that each recipient of waste treatment services within the applicant’s service area will pay its proportionate share of the costs of operation and maintenance, including replacement;

- (4) The Village has accepted state grant assistance subject to these provisions, a user charge system for all users must be implemented;
- (5) The Board of Trustees has authorized the necessary analyses to determine the various classes of users and the bases for annually determining the user charge applicable to the users in each of the various classes;
- (6) For the purposes of this subchapter, users are to be classified generally as industrial users and nonindustrial users;
- (7) The user charge must result in the distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of the system for each user or user class in proportion to each user's contribution to the total wastewater loading of the system, and that the user charge system must generate sufficient revenue to offset the cost of all system operation, maintenance, and replacement;
- (8) Each year following a formal review and analysis of the funds expended by the Village on operation, maintenance, and replacement for the previous year, the Village shall fix the basis for ascertaining user charges for the subsequent fiscal year;
- (9) The anticipated costs of such operation, maintenance, and replacement shall include all expenditures to be incurred in:
 - (a) The General (Corporate) Fund, not including expenditures for capital improvements;
 - (b) The Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund;
 - (c) The Insurance Fund;
 - (d) The Audit Fund; and
 - (e) Any other fund or funds established for operating purposes;
- (10) It is required, in determining the proportion of each user's contribution to the total wastewater loading of the treatment works, to consider such factors as strength, volume, and delivery flow rate characteristics to ensure a proportional distribution of the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs to each user or user class;
- (11) In determining the actual distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of the system, the most efficient means of determining the distribution among the several classes of users would be to install a 7-day continuous recording flow meter and composite sampler in the building service line of each user to provide accurate information as to each user's contribution to the total wastewater loadings of the system;
- (12) Since the most efficient method of obtaining results is not necessarily the most cost-effective manner of proceeding, the Village has considered all manner of means of determining each user's contribution to the total wastewater loading

and has determined that inasmuch as the majority of user's in the Village's service area are connected to a public water supply system, and since the public water supply system has, as a constituent part in each building, a meter which registers the inflow of water from such public water system to such building, such water meter readings should be utilized to provide a basis for measurement of user contributions for nonindustrial users, where available;

(13) The usual occurrence is that the majority of the water flowing through a meter finds its way to the sanitary sewer system of the building and thence into the sanitary sewer system of the Village;

(14) Such means of measurement, where available, provides the most cost-effective basis of ascertaining the user's contribution to the system, notwithstanding the fact that all water registering on the meter does not necessarily flow into the sewage system;

(15) The Village has determined for each user class the approximate percentage of such water not returned to the sewer system, and, for purposes of administering a sewer system user charge, shall adjust metered water usage accordingly;

(16) For some industrial users, as defined herein, where the Village is required to measure not only volume but strength and flow rate characteristics in order to ensure a proportional distribution of the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs, the Village has determined that such users must install a 7-day continuous recording flow meter and/or a composite sampler in a structure located on the building service line to enable the Village to obtain exact information;

(17) All nonindustrial buildings occupied by one family or less which are on a private well system shall be considered equal and subject to a flat rate estimate of water use;

(18) The total waste flows arriving at the treatment works of the Village are in excess of the combination of water meter readings, waste flow meter readings, and flat rate estimates of all users due to the infiltration and inflow of other waters into the system;

(19) It is necessary to utilize the combination of water meter readings, waste flow meter readings, and flat rate estimates in addition to the number of connections to the system by each class to create a proportionate means of dividing among the several user classes, the total operation, maintenance, and replacement costs attributable to such infiltration and inflow;

(20) The user charges require annual review and revision to reflect actual treatment works operation, maintenance, and replacement costs, and the proportional distribution thereof;

(21) The Village must maintain records to document compliance with the State requirements; and

(22) The Board of Trustees has directed the Village Attorney to prepare the ordinance, upon which this subchapter is based, reflecting the bases which the staff

has determined in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the act of the state under which the Village operates.

§ 52.32 DEFINITIONS

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

AMMONIA-NITROGEN. Ammonia concentration expressed in milligrams per liter as N, contained in wastewater and measured by acceptable methods defined in Title 40, Section 136 of the Federal Regulations.

BOD (denoting BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND). That amount of oxygen expressed in milligrams per liter utilized in five days at 20° C. for biochemical oxidation of the organic matter present in wastewater and measured by acceptable methods defined in Title 40, Section 136 of the Federal Regulations.

COMPOSITE 24-HOUR SAMPLER. A sampling device approved by the Village capable of being installed in a sampling manhole and capable of taking flow proportioned wastewater samples over a continuous 24-hour period.

DEBT SERVICE CHARGE. The nonindustrial debt service unit charge shall be calculated by dividing that portion of interest, principal, and coverage of bonds outstanding allocable to the nonindustrial user class by the “total water used” for the nonindustrial class as determined by water meter readings and shall be expressed in dollars per 1,000 gallons of water use. The “industrial debt service unit charge” shall be calculated by dividing that portion of interest, principal, and coverage of bonds outstanding allocable to the industrial user class by the “total waste discharged” for the industrial user class and shall be expressed in dollars per 1,000 gallons of waste discharged.

DEPRECIATION. The amortization of the original cost of personal property and real property over the anticipated useful life. **PERSONAL PROPERTY** shall mean items of moveable furniture, fixtures, and equipment. **REAL PROPERTY** refers to the building and appurtenances thereto including all items that become an integral part thereof. **REAL PROPERTY** also includes all items which remain at one location for their useful life.

FLAT RATE ESTIMATES. The water estimated to be used, or to have been used, by a structure not equipped with a water meter. Such estimate shall be based upon the Village’s analysis of comparable structures with similar uses and similar number of occupants.

FLOW METER. A fluid measuring device approved by the Village capable of being installed in a sampling manhole and capable of registering continuous flow rates over a 7-day period.

INDUSTRIAL USER. Any user of the sewer system who discharges industrial wastes as defined below or who discharges wastes of normal domestic strength in quantity exceeding 1,000,000 gallons per year.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE. The wastewater 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 employees' wastes or wastewater from sanitary conveyance.

INFILTRATION. Extraneous waters entering a sewer system as defined in Title 40, Section 35.905-9 of the Federal Regulations.

INFLOW. Extraneous waters discharged into a sewer system as defined in Title 40, Section 35.905-11 of the Federal Regulations.

MAINTENANCE. All manner of activity necessary including labor, supply, contract repair work, and administrative requirements to maintain the works, assets, and property of the Village for the purpose of insuring its continued and uninterrupted operation.

NONINDUSTRIAL USER. All users not specifically defined as industrial users.

NORMAL DOMESTIC SEWAGE. All household-type wastes discharged from places of human habitation, including sanitary conveniences and kitchen and laundry wastes. Discharge waste strength shall be considered to average 200 mg/l BOD, 250 mg/l suspended solids, and 20 mg/l ammonia nitrogen at a discharge rate of 100 gallons per capita per day. This loading equates to 0.17 pounds of BOD, 0.20 pounds of suspended solids, and 0.017 pounds of ammonia nitrogen per capita per day.

OPERATION. All manner of activity necessary including labor, electrical power, fuel, chemical, supply, and administrative requirements to properly conduct the functions of collection, conveyance, treatment, and disposal of wastewater generated within the Village.

PRIVATE WATER METER. An existing water meter or a meter required to be installed by this subchapter on any privately-owned water supply.

PUBLIC WATER METER. The water meter installed within the water piping system of any building by the Village.

REPLACEMENT. The provision for and the installation of replacement 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.

SAMPLING MANHOLE. A structure installed in the building service line accessible to Village personnel and being capable of housing a flow meter and a composite 24-hour sampler. The construction of such a manhole shall be approved by the Village.

SEWER USER CHARGE RATE ORDINANCE. The ordinance passed and as amended from time to time by the Village setting forth rates for applying the sewer user charge, which is on file in the office of the Village Clerk.

SURCHARGE. The extra charge for wastes with greater than normal domestic sewage strength, which shall be assessed per pound of excess BOD, suspended solids, and ammonia nitrogen. The surcharge rates shall be as set forth in the "Sewer User Charge Rate Ordinance" on file in the office of the Village Clerk.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. Filterable solids expressed in milligrams per liter, contained in wastewater and measured by acceptable methods defined in Title 40, Section 136 of the Federal Regulations.

USEFUL or SERVICE LIFE. The period of time that a particular component of the works of the system can reasonably be expected to perform the function intended in its design before replacement or extensive rehabilitation is required.

USER. Any individual, corporation, or other legal entity with a connection or connections for discharging wastewater to the sanitary sewer system and/or sewage treatment works of the Village.

VILLAGE. The Village and the Board of Trustees thereof, and any reference thereto shall mean all territory within the perimeter of the Village's service and jurisdictional boundaries.

WATER NOT RETURNED TO SYSTEM. Water used and measured but not discharged to the sanitary sewer system, such as water used for industrial cooling purposes with discharge to storm drainage systems or water lost through lawn sprinkling or garden use.

WATER METER READINGS. The monthly, quarterly, or annual water meter readings obtained by the Village.

WORKS OF THE SYSTEM. This phrase includes interceptor sewers, pumping stations, sewage collection facilities, and treatment works.

§ 52.33 DECLARATION OF USER CLASSIFICATIONS

For purposes of this subchapter, users of the works of the system, as defined above, are hereby classified as Industrial Users and Nonindustrial Users.

§ 52.34 ANTICIPATED COSTS; OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT

(A) Prior to the close of each fiscal year, the Village shall prepare an estimate of anticipated costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement for the forthcoming fiscal year, specifically including replacement, renewals, and depreciation of real and personal property. Such estimate of anticipated costs shall be prepared in accordance with and based upon generally accepted accounting principles.

(B) The estimate of anticipated costs shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees and shall be considered and amended if necessary and shall be adopted by the Board of Trustees for the subsequent year by ordinance.

§ 52.35 USE BASES

There shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees, simultaneously with the estimate of anticipated costs, the individual components and summary total of the following parameters determined from data recorded during the previous fiscal year:

(A) The component quantities and totals of yearly water use obtained from public water meter readings and flat rate estimates for each user class.

(B) The component quantities and totals of the yearly water use obtained from private water meter readings for each user class.

(C) The yearly quantity of water not returned to system for each user class.

(D) The number (and percentage of total) connections to the works of the system by each user class.

(E) The yearly infiltration and inflow quantities received by the works of the system and processed through the wastewater treatment facilities.

(F) The “total waste discharged” to the works of the system (and percentage of total) for each user class obtained by adding the quantities determined in (A) and (B) and deducting the amount determined in (C) above.

(G) The distribution of infiltration and inflow quantities to each user class obtained by allocating one-half of the quantity determined in (E) above to each class based upon percentage of total connections determined in (D) above and the remaining one-half based upon the percentage of “total waste discharged” determined in (F) above.

(H) The yearly total quantities of BOD, suspended solids, and ammonia-nitrogen received by the works of the system and processed through the wastewater treatment facilities.

§ 52.36 DECLARATION OF COSTS

Not less than annually, the Board of Trustees shall determine and declare for purposes of adopting or amending the “Sewer User Charge Rate Ordinance,” the following:

(A) The projected yearly cost or operation, maintenance, and replacement of the proportion of the works of the system attributable to waste volume (flow).

(B) The projected yearly cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of the proportion of the works of the system attributable to BOD, suspended solids, and ammonia-nitrogen strength.

§ 52.37 DECLARATION OF USE

(A) Not less than annually, the Board of Trustees shall determine and declare, for purposes of adopting or amending the “Sewer Use Charge Rate Ordinance,” the “Use Based on Volume” and percentage of total thereof obtained by the addition of the total wastes

discharged by each user class as determined in § 52.35(F) above and the allocable infiltration and inflow for each user class determined in § 52.35(G).

(B) Similarly, the Board of Trustees shall determine and declare the “Use Based on Strength” and percentage of total thereof obtained by multiplying the yearly total quantities of BOD, suspended solids, and ammonia-nitrogen determined in § 52.35(H) by the percentage of “total waste discharged” for each user class determined in § 52.35(F).

§ 52.38 DECLARATION OF COST DISTRIBUTION

(A) Not less than annually, the Board of Trustees shall determine and declare for purposes of adopting or amending the “Sewer Usage Charge Rate Ordinance,” the distribution costs allocable to each use class obtained by multiplying the waste flow-rated costs determined in § 52.36(A) by the percentage of “Use Based on Volume” for each category as determined in § 52.37(A).

(B) Similarly, the Board shall determine and declare the distribution of costs allocable to each user class obtained by multiplying the waste strength-related costs determined in § 52.36(B) above by the percentage of “Use Based on Strength” for each category as determined in § 52.37(B).

(C) The sum of the costs obtained in divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall constitute the “Total Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement Cost” for each user class for the forthcoming fiscal year, and shall be declared as such by the Board of Trustees.

§ 52.39 USER RATES PER UNIT COSTS

Not less than annually, the Board of Trustees shall further determine the user charge cost per unit of measurement applicable to each user within each user class as follows:

(A) The industrial user charge unit cost shall be calculated by dividing the yearly “total operation, maintenance, and replacement costs” for the industrial user class determined in § 52.38(C) by the “total waste discharged” for the industrial user class determined in § 52.35(F) and shall be expressed in dollars per 1,000 gallons of wastes discharged.

(B) The nonindustrial user charge unit costs shall be calculated by dividing the yearly “total operation, maintenance, and replacement costs” for the nonindustrial user class determined in § 52.38(C) by the “total water used” for the nonindustrial user class the sum of § 52.35(A) and (B), less industrial class consumption and shall be expressed in dollars per 1,000 gallons of water use.

(C) Application of the rates determined in divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall be based on the assumption that wastes discharged by an individual user within any user category have, as a minimum, the characteristics of normal domestic sewage as defined in the definitions set forth in § 52.32 thereby precluding “negative” or less than base charges for weak strength wastes; however, where approved industrial pretreatment facilities are provided, the Village may, on a case by case basis, establish equitable charges based upon the actual strength of the pretreated wastes received by the Village. If the new rate or rates determined in divisions (A) or (B) of this

section are different from the then current rate(s), the Board of Trustees shall amend the "Sewer Use Charge Rate Ordinance" by rescinding the applicable current rate(s) and establishing the new rate(s).

§ 52.40 COMPUTATION OF TOTAL WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGE

(A) The total wastewater service charge shall be computed by adding together the charge based upon flow (see §52.39), the surcharge for excess strength and the debt service charge.

(B) The minimum charge shall be based upon a minimum water usage as determined from time to time by the Board of Trustees.

§ 52.41 REVENUES

All revenues and moneys 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 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 and deposited in the same in the account of the fund designated as the "Sewerage Fund of the Village." The Treasurer shall administer such fund in every respect in the manner provided by statute of the "Revised Cities and Village Act," effective January, 1942.

§ 52.42 ACCOUNTS

(A) The Village Treasurer shall establish a proper system of accounts and shall keep proper books, records, and accounts in which complete correct entries shall be made of all transactions relative to the sewerage system, and at regular annual 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.

(B) In addition to the customary operating statements, the annual audit report shall also reflect the revenues and operating expenses of the wastewater facilities, including any replacement cost, to indicate that sewer service charges under the user charge system and capital amounts required to be recovered under the industrial cost recovery system do in fact meet these 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 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 nonmetered users; and
- (6) A list of users discharging nondomestic wastes (i.e., industrial users) and volume of waste discharged.

§ 52.43 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.

§ 52.44 RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY

The Village has and maintains the responsibility and authority to:

- (A) Exclude certain industrial contaminants or wastes from the works of the system.
- (B) Require industrial waste pretreatment where necessary.
- (C) Contract with industries to control discharges limited by the Village's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit(s).
- (D) Contract with industries to maintain discharge controls.
- (E) Meter flows and measure strengths of industrial waste discharges.
- (F) Verify industrial waste data furnished by industries.
- (G) Contract with other wastewater treatment authorities for waste treatment service.

§ 52.45 INSTALLATION OF SAMPLING MANHOLES, FLOW METERS, AND COMPOSITE 24-HOUR SAMPLERS

After the effective date of this subchapter, each industrial user, where required by the Village and within 180 days of notice by the Village, shall install a sampling manhole complete with flow meter and composite 24-hour sampler on each building service line so designated by the Village.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 52.46 INSTALLATION OF WATER METERS ON PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Within 180 days after the effective date of this subchapter, all sewer users not having a water meter in their source of water supply shall be required to install, at their own expense, a

water meter approved by the Village between the well or other source of supply and the plumbing system of such building.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 52.47 MANNER OF COLLECTION

(A) All user charges levied under the provisions herein shall become a lien upon the lands within the Village on and after the effective date of this subchapter. Bills for water and sewer service charges shall be rendered to each customer at least bi-monthly. In the event any individual consumer receives a two-month bill with charges in excess of \$600, then that individual user shall be billed monthly. All bills are due and payable on or before the 15th day of the month next following the date of the bill and before 5:00 p.m. on the due date of the bill. If any bi-monthly or monthly bill shall not be paid on or before its due date, then there shall automatically be charged to the consumer a service charge equal to 10 % of the amount billed for water and sewer service and a delinquency notice shall be sent to the customer. If a customer is delinquent more than once during a one-year period or water has been shut-off for non-payment the Village shall require a deposit of \$100 for a bi-monthly consumer and a deposit of \$500 for a monthly consumer. This non-interest bearing deposit shall remain with the Village for a period of two years without delinquency or will be applied to the final water bill prior to the two year holding period.

(B) Bills for single users with multiple water meters or flow meters shall be considered as one bill, and if any portion thereof is unpaid, the entire amount shall be considered as delinquent. In the event that a bi-monthly user fails to pay the billed charge for 60 days or a monthly user fails to pay the billed charge for 30 days after the due date, the Village shall proceed to terminate service and serve termination notice upon such user, as provided in § 52.48.

§ 52.48 TERMINATION PROCEDURES

(A) It is hereby declared to be a policy of the Board of Trustees that in the event that any person or other legal entity whose residence or other building is connected to sewers which are tributary to the works of the system fails to pay the user charges as assessed under this chapter, they shall, upon due process, be disconnected.

(B) The following procedure, in the event of non-payment of user charges, shall constitute the procedure to be utilized by the Village in terminating service of the user:

(1) In the event that the payment of the user charge after having been billed in accordance with this chapter remains unpaid 60 days thereafter for a bi-monthly user and 30 days thereafter for a monthly user, a "Water Shut-Off Notice" shall be thumb-tacked or taped to the front door of the building or housing unit within the building.

(2) If the service address receives a shut off notice, the user shall be fined a service fee of not less than \$25. If the delinquent charges are not paid within seven days after the door tag notice is posted, then the customer shall be granted such hearing or hearings as shall be required by law, if any, and the water service will thereafter be shut off immediately without further notice.

(3) The manner of severance and procedure for disconnection shall be determined by the Village. Upon completion of said disconnection, the Village shall forward

to the occupant and owner of the building by certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal service, a bill for the costs of making the disconnection, including all costs for labor and materials, and a \$100 service charge for Village supervision.

§ 52.49 REINSTATEMENT OF SERVICE

In the event of severance of service, the service may be reinstated in the following manner:

(A) Upon payment to the Village of the full delinquency, plus penalties, plus the cost of the disconnection and the \$100 Village supervision fee, the Village will issue a permit for reconnection of the building service line to the works of the system. Such reconnection costs, plus inspection fees in accordance with any applicable provisions of this code and other ordinances of the Village, shall be at the sole expense of the user and/owner of the property.

(B) Upon reconnection and payment of all costs described above, the Village, through its agents, shall remove the red-tag from the building, and the building shall, so far as the Village is concerned, be “fit for human occupancy.”

§ 52.50 INSPECTIONS AND METER READINGS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

(A) From and after the passage of this subchapter, authorized Village personnel shall have the right to enter upon private property to take water meter readings and to take flow meter readings and composite samples from meters and samplers installed therein.

(B) Village personnel shall be considered authorized under this subchapter if they have been bonded and insured and have been issued Village badges which contain their photograph and other identification information.

(C) In the event of a refusal to permit Village personnel upon private property, the authorized person shall seek the assistance of the local Police Department or the County Sheriff’s Office, and shall make the inspection accompanied by such officer. Failure to permit such meter readings to be made shall constitute grounds for termination of service.

§ 52.51 SEWER USER CHARGE RATE ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS

(A) The Board of Trustees shall from time to time determine rates for sewer usage.

(B) The Board shall determine and set special rates because of the unusual needs, demands, and the like of persons, firms, or corporations within the Village in lieu of the regular rate.

***Editor’s Note:** Because of the periodic amendments to the provisions set forth in this section, the rates for Village sewer services have not been included herein at the discretion of the editor. Any applicable ordinances are on file in the office of the Village Clerk and are available there for public inspection.*

RATES AND CHARGES

§ 52.70 RATES

(A) The Board of Trustees shall from time to time determine the rates for water services.

(B) The Board of Trustees shall determine and set special rates because of the unusual needs, demands, and the like of persons, firms, or corporations within the Village in lieu of the regular rate.

(C) The Board of Trustees may choose, as economic incentives, to offer users who employ more than 750 employees rate discounts which cannot last more than five years. The amount of the discount will be established by the Board from time to time.

Editor's Note: Because of the periodic amendments to the provisions set forth in this section, the rates for Village water services have not been included herein at the discretion of the editor. Any applicable ordinances are on file in the office of the Village Clerk and are available there for public inspection.

§ 52.71 SEWER AND WATER CONNECTION FEES; DEPOSIT REQUIRED FOR TAP-ON

(A) The Board of Trustees shall designate from time to time, the appropriate fee for tapping into the combined water works and sewerage systems of the Village.

(B) In addition to securing tapping permits, all persons tapping into the sewer tile shall deposit the sum of \$500 with the Building Official as a guarantee that the street shall be restored to a condition satisfactory to the Director of Public Works. Upon being restored to a condition to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, any person tapping in shall maintain said repair for the period of one year. At the expiration of the year after the restoration of the street to grade and satisfactory condition, the deposit shall be returned to the person securing the tapping permit with any costs for the restoration or maintenance of the street excavation deducted therefrom.

Editor's Note: Because of the periodic amendments to the provisions set forth in division (A) of this section, the water and sewer connection fees have not been included herein at the discretion of the editor. Any applicable ordinances are on file in the office of the Village Clerk and are available for public inspection.

§ 52.72 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS

During the construction of any building and before any water is installed as herein provided, the contractor so constructing such building may be permitted to use the Village water supply by making application therefore and paying a flat fee as prescribed from time to time by the Board of Trustees of the Village.

§ 52.73 NONPAYMENT

The water supply may be shut off from any premises for which the water bill remains unpaid for a period of 60 days after the bill is rendered and mailed for monthly users and 90 days after the bill is rendered and mailed for bi-monthly users. When shut off, water shall not be turned on except upon the payment of a fee of \$100 for turning on water and upon payment in full of the services.

§ 52.74 LIEN

(A) Charges for water shall be a lien upon the premises as provided by statute. Whenever a bill for water service remains unpaid for a period of 60 days after it has been rendered and mailed, the Village Clerk may file with the County Recorder of Deeds a statement of lien claim. Such statement of lien claim 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 for water served subsequent to the period covered by the bill, if any.

(B) If the consumer of water, whose bill is unpaid, is not the owner of the premises and the Clerk has notice of this fact, then a notice shall be mailed to the owner of the premises if his address is known to the Clerk whenever such bill remains unpaid for a period of 60 days after it has been rendered. The failure of the Clerk to record a claim for lien or to mail such notice shall not affect the right to foreclose the lien for unpaid water bills as mentioned in § 52.75 below.

§ 52.75 FORECLOSURE OF LIEN

Property subject to a lien for unpaid water charges shall be sold for nonpayment of the same and the proceeds of such 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 a bill in equity in the name of the Village. The Village Attorney is authorized and directed to institute such proceedings in the name of the Village in any court having jurisdiction over such matters against any property for which water bills have remained unpaid 180 days after they have been rendered.

CROSS-CONNECTIONS

§ 52.90 PURPOSE

The purpose of these rules and regulations is:

(A) 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;

(B) To promote the elimination or control of existing cross-examinations, 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

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

§ 52.91 APPLICATION

These rules and regulations shall apply to all premises served by the public potable water supply system of the Village.

§ 52.91 GENERAL POLICY

(A) The owner, lessee, or occupant shall be responsible for protection of the public water supply system from contamination due to backflow or back-siphonage of contaminants through the customer's water service connection.

(B) If, in the judgment of the Director of Public Works or his authorized representative, an approved backflow prevention device is necessary for the safety of the public water supply system, the Director of Public Works shall give notice to the consumer to install such approved backflow prevention device at each service connection to the premises.

(C) The consumer shall within 30 days install such approved device or devices at his own expense; failure, refusal, or inability on the part of the consumer to install such device or devices shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such device or devices have been installed.

(D) The consumer shall retain records of installation, maintenance, testing, and repair as required in § 52.105(D)(4)(d) for a period of at least five years. The Director of Public Works may require the consumer to submit a cross-connection inspection report to the Village to assist in determining whether or not service line protection will be required. All cross-connection inspections shall be conducted by a Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector certified by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Penalty, see § 52.199

§ 52.93 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of these regulations:

AGENCY. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

APPROVED. Backflow prevention devices or methods approved by the Research Foundation for Cross-Connection Control of the University of Southern California, Association of State Sanitary Engineers, American Water Works Association, American National Standards Institute or certified by 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 includes the water supplied by the system. These auxiliary water may include water from another purveyor's public water

supply system, or water from a source such as wells, lakes, 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 state Plumbing Code and the Illinois 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 the other.

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

DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY. An assembly composed of single, independently acting check valves approved under ASSE Standard 1015. 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 from 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 not safe for drinking, personal, or culinary use as determined by the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604.

PLUMBING.

- (1) The actual installation, repair, maintenance, alteration, or extension of a plumbing system by any person;
- (2) 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;
- (3) All piping, from discharge of pumping units to and including pressure tanks in water supply systems; and
- (4) All piping, fixtures, appurtenances, and appliances for a building drain and a sanitary drainage related ventilation system of any building or buildings where a person or persons live, work, or assemble 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 which meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604 for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes.

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 fire fighting 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 as 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 ASSE Standard 1013. 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.

§ 52.94 WATER SYSTEM

(A) The water system shall be considered as made up of two parts:

(1) The public water supply system; and

(2) The private consumer’s water system.

(B) *Public water supply system.* 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 Director of Public Works up to the point where the consumer's water system begins.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(C) *Consumer's water system.* 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.

§ 52.95 COMPLIANCE WITH STATE PLUMBING CODE

(A) All plumbing installed within the Village shall be installed in accordance with the state Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890. If, in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code or in the judgment of the Director of Public Works, an approved backflow prevention device is necessary for the safety of the public water supply system, the Director of Public Works will give notice to the water customer, occupant, and owner of the unit or building to install such an approved device immediately.

(B) The water customer, occupant, or owner shall, at his own expense, install such an approved device at a location and in a manner in accordance with the state Plumbing Code, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and all applicable local regulations, and shall have inspections and tests made of such approved devices upon installation and as required by the state Plumbing Code, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and local regulations.

Penalty, see § 52.199

§ 52.96 UNLAWFUL CONNECTIONS

No person, firm, or corporation shall establish or permit to be established or maintain or permit to be maintained any connection whereby a private, auxiliary, or emergency water supply other than the regular public water supply of the Village may enter the supply or distribution system of said municipality, unless such private, auxiliary, or emergency water supply and the method of connection and use of such supply shall have been approved by the Director of Public Works and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Penalty, see § 52.199

§ 52.97 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 insure proper operation on a continuing basis.

(B) (1.) 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.

(2.) There shall be no arrangement or connection by which an unsafe substance may enter a supply.

Penalty, see § 52.199

§ 52.98 RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTAMINATION

The consumer and/or owner is responsible for backsiphoned or back pressured 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, they must bear the cost of clean-up of the potable water supply system.

Penalty, see § 52.199

§ 52.99 WHERE PROTECTION IS REQUIRED

(A) An approved backflow device shall be installed on all new connections to the public water supply and/or any repairs to connection to the public water supply as described in the Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890 and the Agency's regulations 35 Ill. Adm. Code 680. In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each new service line to a consumer's water system serving premises, and where, in the judgment of the Director of Public Works, 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 is accepted as an additional source by the Director of Public Works and the source is approved by the state Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) Premises on which any substance is handled which can create an actual or potential hazard to the public water 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 Director of Public Works.

(3) Premises having internal cross-connection that, in the judgment of the Director of Public Works and/or the Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector, 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.

(5) Premises having a repeated history of cross-examinations being established or re-established.

(C) An approved backflow device shall be installed on all connections to the public water supply as described in the Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890 and the Agency's regulations 35 Ill. Adm. Code 653. In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a customer's water system serving, but not necessarily limited to, the following types of facilities unless the Director of Public Works determines that no actual or potential hazard to the public water supply system exists:

- (1) Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics, nursing homes.
- (2) Laboratories.
- (3) Piers, docks, waterfront facilities.
- (4) Sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations, or stormwater pumping stations.
- (5) Food or beverage processing plant.
- (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) Pesticide, herbicide, or extermination plants and trucks.
- (12) Farm service and fertilizer plants and trucks.

§ 52.100 TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED

(A) The type of protection required under § 52.99(B)(1), (B)(2), and (B)(3) 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) An approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be installed where the public water supply system may be contaminated with a substance that could cause a system of health hazard.
- (3) An approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly or a double check valve assembly shall be

installed where the public water supply system may be polluted with substances that could cause a pollution hazard not dangerous to health.

(4) All buildings, other than a one or two family dwelling unit must have a double check or reduced pressure zone backflow prevention device.

(B) The type of protection required under § 52.99(B)(4) and (B)(5) shall be an approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device.

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

(1) The fire safety system contains antifreeze, fire retardant, or other chemicals;

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

(3) Water flows by gravity from a non-potable source; or water can be pumped into the fire safety system from any other source; or

(4) There is a connection whereby another source can be introduced into the fire safety system.

(D) All other fire safety systems connected to the potable water supply shall be protected by a double check valve assembly on metered service lines and a double detector check valve assembly on unmetered service lines.

Penalty, see § 52.199

§ 52.101 BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES

(A) All backflow prevention devices or methods required by these rules and regulations shall be approved by the Research Foundation for Cross-Connection Control of the University of Southern California, American Water Works Association, American Society of Sanitary Engineering, or American National Standards Institute or certified by the National Sanitation Foundation to be in compliance with applicable industry specification.

(B) Installation of approved devices shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Maintenance as recommended by the manufacturer of the device shall be performed. Manufacturer's maintenance manual shall be available on-site.

§ 52.102 CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

The Village hereby adopts in full the Cross-Connection Control Program, which is incorporated herein in full and is on file with the Village Clerk.

§ 52.103 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE DEVICES

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

(1) Fixed proper air gap separations shall be inspected to document that a proper vertical distance is maintained between the discharge point of the service line and the flood level rim of the receptacle at the time of installation and at least annually thereafter. Corrections to improper or bypassed air gaps shall be made within 24 hours.

(2) Double check valve assemblies shall be inspected and tested at time of installation and at least annually thereafter, and required service performed within five (5) days.

(3) Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies shall be tested at the time of installation and at least annually or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer, and required service 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;

(1) Test results;

(2) Repairs or servicing required;

(3) Repairs and date completed; and

(4) Servicing performed and date completed.

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

(F) Backflow prevention devices shall not be bypassed, made inoperative, removed, or otherwise made ineffective without specific authorization by the Director of Public Works.

§ 52.104 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 cut-off 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 cut-off device in proper, working order and to certify to the Director of Public Works, at least once a year, that the device is operable.

§ 52.105 INVESTIGATIONS OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS

It shall be the duty of the Director of Public Works 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. These 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 Director of Public Works shall deem necessary. Records of these surveys shall be maintained and available for review for a period of at least five years.

§ 52.106 SURVEY AND INVESTIGATIONS

(A) 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 or owner's premises and testing, repair, and maintenance of cross-connection control devices within the consumer's premises.

(B) On request by the Director of Public Works, or his authorized representative, the consumer and/or owner 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 Director of Public Works for the verification of information submitted by the inspection consumer to the public water supply custodian regarding cross-connection inspection results.

(C) It shall be the responsibility of the water consumer and/or owner to arrange periodic surveys of water use practices on his premises to determine whether there are actual or potential cross-connections to his water system through which contaminants or pollutants could backflow into his or the public potable water system. All cross-connection control or other plumbing inspections must be conducted in accordance with ILCS Ch. 225, Act 320, § 3.

(D) It is the responsibility of the water consumer and/or owner to prevent backflow into the public water system by ensuring that:

- (1) All cross-connections are removed; or approved cross-connection control devices are installed for control of backflow and back-siphonage;
- (2) Cross-connection control devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- (3) Cross-connection control devices shall be inspected at the time of installation and at least annually by a person approved by the Agency as a Cross-Connection

Control Device Inspector. The inspection of mechanical devices shall include physical testing in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;

(4) Testing and Records.

(a) Each device shall be tested at the time of installation and at least annually or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer.

(b) Records submitted to the community public water supply shall be available for inspection by Agency personnel in accordance with LCS Ch. 415, Act 5, § 5.

(c) Each device shall have a tag attached listing the date of most recent test, name of CCCDI, and type and date of repairs.

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

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

§ 52.107 RIGHT OF ENTRY

(A) The approved Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector (hereinafter referred to as CCCDI) shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time any property served by a connection to the public water supply or distribution system of the Village for the purpose of verifying the presence or absence of cross-connection, and that the Director of Public Works or his authorized agent shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time any property served by a connection to the public water supply or distribution system of the Village for the purpose of verifying information submitted by the customer regarding the required cross-connection control inspection.

(B) On demand, the owner, lessees or occupants of any property so served shall furnish to the Director of Public Works any information which he may request regarding the piping system or systems or water use on such property. The refusal of such information, when demanded, shall, within the discretion of the Director of Public Works, be deemed evidence of the presence of improper connections as provided in this subchapter.
Penalty, see § 52.199

§ 52.108 DISCONTINUANCE OF WATER SERVICE

(A) The Director of Public Works of the Village is hereby authorized and directed to discontinue, after three days notice to the occupant and owner thereof, the water service to any property wherein any connection in violation of the provisions of this subchapter is known to exist, and to take such other precautionary measures as he may deem necessary to eliminate any danger of contamination of the public water supply distribution mains.

(B) Water service to such property shall not be restored until such conditions have been eliminated or corrected compliance with the provisions of this subchapter, and until a reconnection fee of \$100 is paid to the Village.

(C) Immediate disconnection with verbal notice can be effected when the Director of Public Works determines that imminent danger of harmful contamination of the public water supply system exists. Such action shall be followed by written notification of the cause of disconnection. Immediate disconnection without notice to any party can be effected to prevent actual or anticipated contamination or pollution of the public water supply, provided that, in the reasonable opinion of the Director of Public Works or the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, such action is required to prevent actual or potential contamination or pollution of the public water supply.

(D) Neither the Village, the Director of Public Works, or its agents or assigns shall be liable to any customer for any injury, damages, or lost revenues which may result from termination of the customer's water supply in accordance with the terms of this subchapter, whether or not the termination was with or without notice.

§ 52.198 VIOLATIONS

(A) The Director of Public Works shall deny or discontinue, after three days notice to the occupants and owner thereof, the water service to any premises wherein any backflow prevention device required by these regulations is not installed, tested, maintained, and repaired in a manner acceptable to the Director of Public Works, or if it is found that the backflow prevention device has been revoked or bypassed, or if a low pressure cut-off connection exists on the premises, or if a low pressure cut-off required by these regulations is not installed and maintained in working order.

(B) Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the occupant, lessee, or owner has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects in conformance with these Regulations to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, and the required reconnection fee is paid.

(C) Neither the Village or the Director of Public Works or its agents or assigns shall be liable to any customers of the Village for any injury, damages, or lost revenues which may result from termination of said customer's water supply in accordance with the terms of this subchapter, whether or not the termination of the water supply was with or without notice.

(D) The consumer responsible for back-siphoned material or contamination through backflow, if contamination of the potable water supply system occurs through an illegal cross-connection of 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.

§ 52.199 PENALTY

(A) Any person found to be violating any provision of §§ 52.90 through 52.108 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.

(B) Any person violating any of the provisions of §§ 52.90 through 52.108, in addition to the fine provided, shall become liable to the Village for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned by the Village by reason of such violations, whether the same was caused before or after notice.

(C) Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of §§ 52.90 through 52.108 shall be fined not less than \$50 not more than \$500 for each offense. Each day the conditions exist is deemed to be a separate offense.



Appendix E

EPA SSO or Bypass Summary Report



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau of Water • 1021 North Grand Avenue East • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276

Sanitary Sewer Overflow or Bypass Notification Summary Report

- Within 24 hours of the occurrence, notify the Illinois EPA regional wastewater staff by telephone, FAX, email or voice mail, if staff are unavailable.
- Within 5 days of the occurrence, provide a written report describing the overflow or bypass, including all information requested on this form. The permittee is required to submit this form or other equivalent written notification to the Illinois EPA at:

Bureau of Water/Compliance Assurance Section - MC #19
 1021 North Grand Avenue East
 P.O. Box 19276
 Springfield, IL 62794-9276

NOTE: You may complete this form online, save a copy locally, print, sign and submit it to the BOW/CAS MC #19, at the above address. You may also print the form before completing it by hand, signing and submitting it.

Failure to notify the Illinois EPA as specified may result in fines up to \$10,000 for each day of violation.

Instructions: Use this form to report all unscheduled sanitary sewer overflow or bypass occurrences. Attach additional information as necessary to explain or document the overflow or bypass. For the purpose of this report, an overflow or bypass is defined as the discharge of untreated sewage from the sanitary sewer collection system to a surface water and/or ground due to circumstances such as those identified by the check boxes in the overflow or bypass details section of this form.

Use one form per occurrence. A single occurrence may be more than one day if the circumstances causing the overflow or bypass results in a discharge duration of more than 24 hours. If there is a stop and restart of the overflow or bypass within 24 hours, but it is caused by the same circumstances, report it as one occurrence. If the discharges are separated by more than 24 hours, they should be reported as separate occurrences.

24 Hour Notification Information

Permittee (Municipality or Facility Name): _____ Permit Number: _____ Person Representing Permittee Who Contacted IEPA: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ AM PM IEPA Office Contacted: _____ Name of IEPA Employee Contacted: _____

Sanitary Sewer Overflow or Bypass Details

Date and Duration of Overflow or Bypass Occurrence (complete a separate form for each occurrence):

Start Date: _____ Time: _____ AM PM Duration of the overflow or bypass (hours and minutes): _____

Estimated Volume of Wastewater Discharged (gallons): _____ WWTP Flow During bypass (report in MGD): Not applicable for a collection system SSO. _____ Location of the Overflow or Bypass: _____

Circumstances Causing the Overflow or Bypass (check all that apply)

- WPC 733
11/2011
- Rain Power Outage Equipment Failure Other (explain below)
 Snow Melt Broken Sewer Widespread Flooding

Provide a narrative description to further explain why the overflow or bypass occurred. For example, describe what equipment failed. What caused the power outage, or what plugged the sewer. Flooding should only be indicated, as a cause if there is significant flooding that is caused by high river, stream, or lake water levels, not just localized high water in the street.

Wet Weather (if applicable)

Date(s) and Duration of Rainfall:

Start Date: _____ Time: _____ AM PM End Date: _____ Time: _____ AM PM Amount of Rainfall (inches) _____ Amount of Snow Melt (inches) _____

Contributing Soil Conditions (saturated, frozen, soil type) _____

Where Did the Discharge from the Overflow or Bypass Go? (check all that apply)

Provide the name of the local receiving water that the wastewater enters, which could be a nearby stream, river, lake, or wetland. If discharge does not enter directly into surface water, but indirectly by way of a ditch or storm sewer, trace the path of the ditch or storm sewer to find the receiving water.

- Runs on ground and absorbs into the soil
- Ditch: Name of surface water it drains to: _____
- Storm Sewer: Name of surface water it drains to: _____
- Surface water direct discharge: _____
- Basement Back-ups, (Number & use (i.e.residential, commercial) of buildings affected): _____
- Other, describe: _____

Actions to Correct This Occurrence and Prevent Future Owerflows or Bypasses

Describe what actions were taken to minimize the volume of wastewater discharged from the overflow or bypass reported on this form. Also describe what actions are planned to prevent or minimize future overflows or bypasses. Illinois law and NPDES permits prohibit overflows or bypasses, unless certain specified conditions are met. Sanitary sewer overflows and bypasses may be the subject of enforcement action.

Report Completed By

Contact Person: _____
Street Address: _____
PO Box: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Zip Code: _____ Phone: _____
County: _____

Authorized Representative Contact Information

Contact Person: _____
Title: _____
Street Address: _____
PO Box: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Zip Code: _____ Phone: _____
County: _____

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

Authorized Representative Name (Print) _____ Title _____

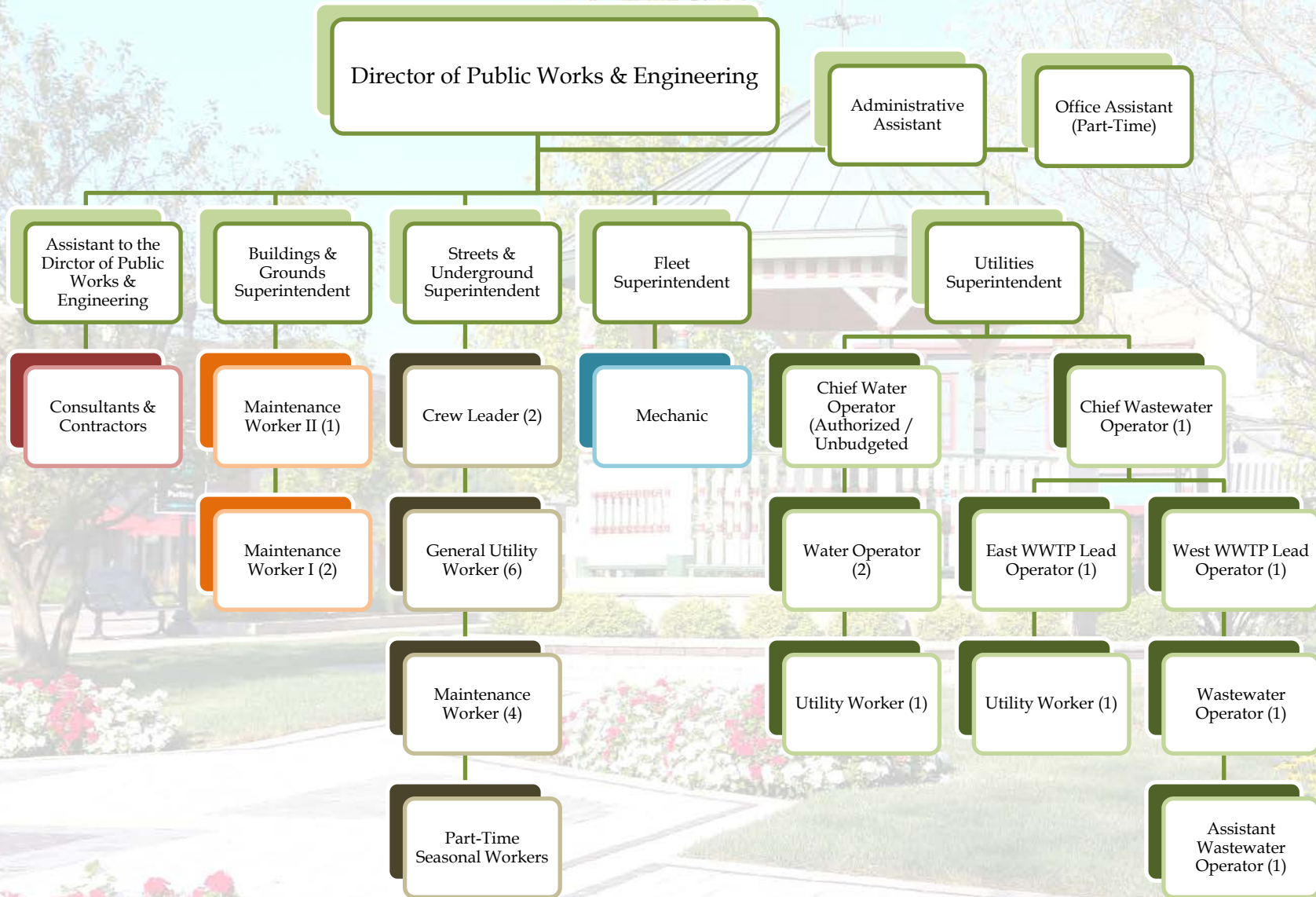
Authorized Representative Signature _____ Date _____



Appendix F

City Organizational Chart

PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT





Appendix G

IEPA Operator Licenses



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 • (217) 782-2829

BRUCE RAUNER, GOVERNOR

LISA BONNETT, DIRECTOR

INSPECTION NOTES

Facility Name: Huntley West WWTP

NPDES Permit No.: IL0070688

BOW ID No.: W1110350003

Date of Inspection: May 7, 2015

Basin Code: PQI 111

Inspection Type: CEI

Inspected by: Karen Katamay, EPE/CPESC

Interviewed: Adrian Pino, WW Supervisor
Steve Zonta, Utilities Superintendent
Tim Kerley, Operator

GENERAL INFORMATION

Responsible Officials and Mailing Address:

Jim Schwartz, Public Works Director (847) 669-3450 Ext. 201
Steve Zonta, Utilities Superintendent (847) 669-3450 Ext. 205

Village of Huntley, Dept. of Public Works
P.O. Box 1018
11000 Bakley St.
Huntley, IL 60142

Plant Personnel and Certification Status:

STEVE BROZE	UTILITIES SUPERINTENDENT	CLASS 4
Adrian Pino	Waste Water Supervisor	Class 1 & CS
Brian Baumann	Operator	Class 1 & CS
Tim Kerley	Operator	Class 1 & CS
Dave Foss	Operator	Class 2 & CS
Nick Theis	Maintenance	Class 3 & CS
STEVE BROZE	UTILITIES SUPERINTENDENT	CLASS 1 + CS

Operators cover both of the Huntley facilities, with Tim as the lead operator for the west plant. The public works director and the utilities superintendent are also Class 1 operators.



Appendix H

Backup Control Program

VILLAGE OF HUNTLEY
COSTS FOR I/I PROBLEMS – BACKUP CONTROL MEASURES
ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

PURPOSE: The Village of Huntley provides separate sewers for sanitary sewer flows and storm sewer flow. The sanitary sewer system is capable of conveying all normal flow without any risk to homes and private property. However, even though the sewer systems are separate, stormwater during rain events does enter into the sanitary sewer mains and overloads the sewers. This surcharging during rains can and does result in backup of sewage into basements at some locations in the Village.

The Village of Huntley Sanitary Sewer Master Plan does discuss and address these types of problems and recommends that the Village “work with individual locations to develop basement backup control measures.” The purpose of this policy statement is to define the general guidelines and procedures to be followed for the approval and implementation of these backup control measures. This policy is limited to the cost of plumbing improvements as a preventative measure for I/I backup problems, and does NOT include payment for damages that might have occurred with a sanitary sewer backup. Any requests for reimbursement of property damages shall be reviewed on a case by case basis as a claim filed with the Village’s insurance carrier.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN I/I SEWER CONDITIONS and OTHER SEWER OR DRAINAGE PROBLEMS

This policy will apply only to properties and conditions that are a result of infiltration and/or inflow when the Village’s sanitary sewer mains fill and backup into a home or building. (Infiltration is groundwater that enters a sanitary sewer system through defects and openings in the sewer manholes and pipes during high groundwater periods. Inflow is stormwater runoff that enters a sanitary sewer during heavy rainstorms.)

This policy and this sharing of costs for corrective action does not apply to other drainage and/or flooding problems that a property owner may experience. These excluded problems include, but are not limited to: failure of a sump pump, groundwater seepage or flow into a basement, surface water runoff flow into a basement, sewer backup due to a blockage in a sewer main or sewer service, problems with the plumbing system of a home or building, or other causes and events that are not specifically due to excess flow in the Village’s sewer main during a rain or periods of high groundwater.

ELIGIBILITY

The Village of Huntley will share in the cost of making improvements to private property for control measures to reduce future problems of sanitary sewer backups due to excess flow in the Village’s sewer mains only for properties that have experienced these problems on more than one occasion, and have reported those conditions and problems previously to the Village of Huntley Public Works Department. Backup problems can occur for many different reasons and under different circumstances. The fact that a sanitary backup occurred one time at a specific location does not automatically mean the same conditions and problems will occur again. As a result, the Village of Huntley will not share in the cost of any changes or improvements for backup control measures at locations where a sanitary backup due to excess flow occurred only one time.

For properties that have experienced a sanitary sewer backup problem due to excess flow in the Village’s sewer main more than one time, and those problems have been reported to the Village of

Huntley Public Works Department, the Village will share in the cost of backup control measures as described with this policy. **TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR COST SHARING, THE VILLAGE MUST PROVIDE PRIOR WRITTEN CONFIRMATION TO THE PROPERTY OWNER BEFORE ANY COSTS HAVE BEEN INCURRED.**

TYPICAL CONTROL MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED

The existing conditions at each location will vary and, as a result, the type of backup control measures to be provided will vary from location to location. Conditions such as the depth of the sewer main, depth of the sewer service, elevation of the lowest floor of the building, type of use of the lowest floor of the building, and the age and condition of the existing building plumbing may impact the choice of the backup control measures that should be installed at each location. Following is a list of typical measures that should be considered.

- Installation of standpipes or floor drain plugs.
- Installation of a manual check valve on the building sewer service.
- Installation of an automatic check valve on the building sewer service.
- Elimination of plumbing drains in the lower level.
- Conversion of building drains to overhead sewers and installation of an ejector pump.

The property owner will be required to obtain two (2) written quotes for the proposed improvements, to be submitted for the Village's approval.

CHANGES TO BE EXCLUDED

The Village will not share in the cost of any changes to the building plumbing that are due to or include:

- Improvements to a building sewer that are part of normal maintenance.
- Any connections of the building roof drains to the sanitary sewer service.
- Any connection of the building footing drains to the sanitary sewer service.
- Any connection of the building sump pump to the sanitary sewer service.
- Installation of a sump pump to control groundwater.

The property owner is responsible for all costs to separate the flow of stormwater and/or groundwater from the sanitary sewer system.

OWNERSHIP AND MAINTENANCE

Any improvements completed under this policy shall be a part of the building plumbing. The property owner shall be responsible for all future maintenance, repair, cleaning, and replacement of these items.

PRIOR WRITTEN CONFIRMATION

The Village will provide sharing of costs for the installation of backup control measures, only when such cost sharing has been approved in writing by the Village of Huntley prior to any costs being incurred. ***The Village will not be responsible for sharing of costs, for changes and improvements made by any property owner when prior written approval was not obtained by the Village.***

COMPLETION OF CONTROL MEASURES

Once the Village has issued the written confirmation and approval for the cost sharing, the property owner may then have the work completed. The property owner shall hire a qualified plumber, licensed to work in the State of Illinois, to complete the improvements. The property owner is responsible for

making all payments to the contractor and shall be responsible to coordinate, plan, schedule, and accept the improvements.

LIMITATION OF COSTS

When the other general conditions of this policy have been met, the Village shall provide reimbursement of costs to the property owner, with the following limitations:

- The maximum of the costs paid by the Village to the property owner shall be \$2500, but shall not exceed the lower of the two written quotes submitted.
- Payment of costs by the Village are limited to work necessary for improvements to the building plumbing system and the building restoration work resulting from these plumbing improvements. Other improvements such as replacement of older bathroom fixtures, remodeling of basement areas, replacement of carpeting and entire floor coverings, and other similar remodeling improvements will not be paid by the Village.
- To be eligible for reimbursement, the property owner must submit the final invoice to show that the work has been completed within a maximum of six (6) months of the date of the written confirmation and approval by the Village.
- After the backup control changes have been completed by the licensed plumber hired by the property owner, payment of the Village's portion of the work will be made to the property owner within thirty (30) days of the date of the receipt of the bill for the completed work.