

Title 8 PUBLIC UTILITIES

Chapter 1 UTILITY SERVICE REGULATIONS AND CHARGES

8-1-1: DEPOSIT REQUIRED:

The village shall require a fifty dollar (\$50.00) deposit at service start up. This deposit will be applied to the customer's account after one contiguous year of prompt payment of bills. The village shall have the right at any time to require the customer to provide a credit reference or make a reasonable deposit in advance of service or to require a deposit or an increase in an existing deposit if an account is delinquent or paid with a bad check. After one contiguous year of on time bill payments, this deposit will be applied toward the account. The application of said deposits will be shown as credits on the monthly account billing mailed to the person(s) being serviced. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

8-1-2: WATER METERS:

A. Meters Required: Before any premises to be served by village water is occupied, a water meter shall be installed therein by the village upon payment by the customer of the cost of installing same. No certificate of occupancy shall be issued to any owner of property unless a water meter is installed and approved by the public works director and all costs of same paid by the customer. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

B. Testing, Replacement Of Meters:

1. The village water meter shall be taken out and tested upon complaint of the consumer. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003; amd. 2013 Code)
2. The owner of any property who requests a new meter, for any reason, and the existing meter is later determined to be fully functioning, shall be responsible for payment therefor not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00). (Ord. 07-03, 1-8-2007; amd. 2013 Code)
3. Removal or testing of meters will require a deposit of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00) before said removal or testing. If the meter is found to be deficient, the deposit will be refunded. (Ord. 07-03, 1-8-2007)

8-1-3: UTILITY CONNECTIONS:

- A. Permit Required: No service connection with the water system, sanitary sewage system, or other utility systems of the village shall be made without a permit therefor being first obtained as hereinafter provided.
- B. Application For Permit: Application for such permit shall be made and filed with the village clerk on forms provided by the village clerk. The president and village board shall require the applicant to furnish, in connection with the application for service connections, the plans of the building to be served and such other information that may be required for the purpose of determining the amount of charges for such connections in accordance with the schedule of charges of this section. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)
- C. Water And Sewer Connection Fees And Costs:

1. The village's obligation to cause an extension to the main shall not be more than fifty feet (50') at the village's expense. Any additional footage shall be installed by the village, and the additional material and labor cost shall be billed to the petitioner. Water and sewer connection fees and costs shall be payable when a building permit is issued and shall be in the following amounts:

- a. Water Service: The connection fee for water service for single-family homes shall be three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00). The connection fee for duplexes, townhouses and any other multi-unit dwellings of four (4) units or less shall be three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per dwelling. The connection fee for multi-unit dwellings in excess of four (4) units, commercial and industrial developments shall be based on the size of the water service pipe required for the development as follows:

Size Of Pipe	Fee
3 inch and under	\$ 3,000 .00
4 - 6 inch	9,000 .00
7 - 10 inch	12,000 .00
11 inch and larger	16,000 .00

- b. Sewer Service: The connection fee for sewer service for single-family homes shall be three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00). The connection fee for duplexes, townhouses and any other multi-unit dwellings of four (4) units or less shall be three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per dwelling unit. The connection fee for multi-unit dwellings in excess of four (4) units, commercial and industrial developments shall be based on the size of the sewer service pipe required for the development as follows:

Size Of Pipe	Fee
4 - 6 inch	\$ 3,000 .00
7 - 10 inch	9,000 .00
11 - 15 inch	12,000 .00
16 inch and larger	16,000 .00

c. Car Washes: Notwithstanding the connection fees set forth above, car washes shall pay the following water and sewer connection fees: water connection fee of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per bay and sewer connection fee of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per bay.

d. Costs: In addition to the connection fees, all costs incurred by the village or its designated agents shall be charged against the applicant as an additional expense to be collected at time of permit issuance.

2. In the case of any application for a water service connection permit or a sanitary sewage service connection permit to which the application of the charges set forth in this subsection are not definitely applicable, the board of trustees shall determine the charges to be made in the particular situation. (Ord. 15-15, 10-12-2015)

D. Issuance Of Permit: The permits shall be issued by the president and village board only after payment of the charges for such connections. The permit shall be issued for a ninety (90) day period.

E. Records Kept: The village clerk shall keep in his office a complete record of all permits issued hereunder and the exact location of such connections made. He shall furnish to the board of trustees, as often as requested, a complete statement of all such permits issued since the last statement. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

8-1-4: WATER AND SEWER RATES AND CHARGES:

A. User Rates:

1. Established:

a. Inside Corporate Limits: Effective April 1, 2011, the following water and sewer rates shall apply to users within the corporate limits of the village:

<u>Gallons Consumed</u>	<u>Sewer Rates</u>	<u>Water Rates</u>
First 2,000	\$17 .23	\$6 .89
Per 1,000 thereafter	7 .35	4 .43

b. Outside Corporate Limits: Users outside the corporate limits of the village shall pay one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the rates to users inside the corporate limits of the village. (Ord. 11-01, 3-14-2011)

2. Annual Increase; Future Rates Established:

a. The rates established in subsection A1a of this section shall increase two percent (2%) per year beginning April 1, 2012, and expiring April 1, 2025. Therefore, the rates for users within the corporate limits of the village shall be as follows:

<u>Date And Gallons Consumed</u>	<u>Sewer Rates</u>	<u>Water Rates</u>
April 1, 2012:		
First 2,000	\$17 .57	\$7 .03
Per 1,000 thereafter	7 .50	4 .51
April 1, 2013:		
First 2,000	17 .93	7 .17
Per 1,000 thereafter	7 .65	4 .60
April 1, 2014:		
First 2,000	18 .28	7 .31
Per 1,000 thereafter	7 .80	4 .70
April 1, 2015:		
First 2,000	18 .65	7 .46
Per 1,000 thereafter	7 .96	4 .79

April 1, 2016:		
First 2,000	19 .02	7 .61
Per 1,000 thereafter	8 .12	4 .89
April 1, 2017:		
First 2,000	19 .40	7 .76
Per 1,000 thereafter	8 .28	4 .98
April 1, 2018:		
First 2,000	19 .79	7 .92
Per 1,000 thereafter	8 .45	5 .08
April 1, 2019:		
First 2,000	20 .19	8 .08
Per 1,000 thereafter	8 .62	5 .19
April 1, 2020:		
First 2,000	20 .59	8 .24
Per 1,000 thereafter	8 .79	5 .29
April 1, 2021:		
First 2,000	21 .00	8 .40
Per 1,000 thereafter	8 .96	5 .40
April 1, 2022:		
First 2,000	21 .24	8 .57
Per 1,000 thereafter	9 .14	5 .50

April 1, 2023:		
First 2,000	21 .85	8 .74
Per 1,000 thereafter	9 .33	5 .61
April 1, 2024:		
First 2,000	22 .29	8 .92
Per 1,000 thereafter	9 .51	5 .73

(Ord. 11-01, 3-14-2011; amd. 2013 Code)

b. Upon the expiration of the two percent (2%) increase on April 1, 2025, the water and sewer rates shall remain at the rate amounts as set forth for the year beginning April 1, 2024, through April 1, 2025, until such time as the village may amend the water and sewer rates further. (Ord. 11-01, 3-14-2011)

c. There is hereby established for the rate structure for usage of the wastewater treatment facility maintained by the village an automatic annual adjustment to the rates charged for all users equal to an increase of two percent (2%) or the CPI, whichever is greater. Additionally, the village may abate the increase if the usage over the prior year reflects an increase in revenues equal to or greater than the adjustment increase proposed pursuant to this subsection A2c for the following year. (Ord. 04-07, 4-12-2004)

3. Exemptions From Minimum Fee: Any not for profit and/or service organization whose activities directly benefit the residents of the village should only be charged a monthly water and sewer fee for the months that they have metered water consumption. For the months that no water and/or sewer usage has occurred, the minimum water fee shall be waived. This exception is not valid for any residential property or retail for profit organization and/or business within the village. (Ord. 05-14, 10-10-2005)

B. Rates During Construction: 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 municipal water supply by making application therefor to the village board and by paying a minimum fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00) per month, or such sum as may be prescribed by the board of trustees. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

C. Cost Of Village Utility Personnel: In the event that village personnel are required to work over 1.0 man hour in restoring utility service because of violation of utility rules and regulations, the cost of restoring service shall be at the current wastewater treatment personnel wages. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003; amd. 2013 Code)

- D. **Bond Retirement Fee:** A monthly minimum fee to guarantee bond retirement is required. All entities, be they individual or corporate, physically attached to the municipal water or sewer system will be required to pay this fee, regardless of whether the service is in an active or inactive status. The minimum monthly bond retirement fee shall be the sum of the minimum sewer fee and the minimum water fee assessed on the first two thousand (2,000) gallons. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)
- E. **Capital Improvement Surcharge:** Effective February 1, 2016, a five dollar (\$5.00) surcharge shall be assessed to each residential and/or commercial user's monthly utility service bill. A fifteen dollar (\$15.00) surcharge shall be assessed to each industrial user's monthly utility service bill. The funds generated by said surcharges shall only be utilized by the village for capital improvements/expenditures related to the village's water/sewer system. (Ord. 16-02, 1-11-2016)

8-1-5: MONTHLY CHARGES; LIABILITY FOR AND TERMS OF PAYMENT:

A. Monthly Charges; Liability For Payment:

1. The monthly utility charges established by this chapter shall be applicable to all consumers and/or properties using or connected to village utility services. The owner of the property, the occupant thereof, and the user of the service shall be jointly and severally liable to pay for the service to such property, and the service is furnished to the property by the village only upon the condition that the owner of the property, occupant and user of the services are jointly and severally liable therefor to the village.
2. Despite the joint liability of the property owners, occupants and users, the bills for utility services shall be in the name of and mailed to the property owner. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to make prompt payment of the utility bill without regards to any agreements the property owner may have with his tenant regarding payment procedures. Although the village shall also have the right to seek collection from, and take action against, users and occupants for nonpayment of said bills, the village shall follow a policy of first demanding direct and prompt payment from property owners and shall take such action as is legal and appropriate to enforce and compel payment by said property owners, including exercise of the village right to terminate and shut off services. (Ord. 12-02, 2-13-2012)

B. Terms Of Payment:

1. The net amount billed for utility services is due and payable within a period of fifteen (15) days as shown on the bill. If the net amount is not paid on or before the due date shown on the bill, the gross amount, which is three percent (3%) more than the net amount, is due and payable. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

2. Utility bills that are due on a nonbusiness day shall be due the following business day. Any payments received after that time shall incur a late fee. (Res. 08-05, 12-8-2008; amd. 2013 Code)

C. Insufficient Funds Or Closed Account Fee: Payment with a check which is returned for insufficient funds or closed account will result in a twenty five dollar (\$25.00) processing fee or current bank fee. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003; amd. 2013 Code)

8-1-6: WATER AND SEWER HARDSHIP DISCOUNT PROCEDURE:

- A. The term "catastrophic failure", as used in this section, means an unforeseen break or failure in a water/sewer main, water/sewer line or appliance which uses or is connected directly or indirectly to the village water/sewer works system where the break or failure is not the result of any neglect or a failure to perform maintenance by a customer.
- B. The village board recognizes that in the event of a "catastrophic failure", as defined in subsection A of this section, the water/sewer usage volume as reflected on the meter and the monthly bill may far exceed the actual customer usage. In such a situation, the customer may, by means of a written request filed with the village clerk, petition the village board for a reduction or abatement in the amount billed for water/sewer consumption/usage.
- C. The village clerk, upon receipt of a written customer request for an abatement of a particular water/sewer bill, shall schedule the matter for consideration by the village board of trustees at its next regularly scheduled meeting and shall notify the customer filing the petition of the date and time of the meeting.
- D. At the designated meeting, the customer shall be given the opportunity to address the village board, present any evidence, testimony or documentary in support of the petition for abatement.
- E. If, after consideration of all of the evidence presented, the village board of trustees shall determine that the water/sewer bill in question is the result, in whole or in part, of a catastrophic failure and not due to customer negligence, the board, by majority vote, may abate all or any portion of the water/sewer bill in question. The amount to be abated shall be determined by looking at the customer's water/sewer bills for the twelve (12) months immediately prior to the catastrophic failure and finding the highest water/sewer bill amount in that twelve (12) month period. The customer shall then pay the amount in the highest bill in the prior twelve (12) months in lieu of the amount of the bill in which the catastrophic

failure occurred.

- F. The decision of the village board as to whether or not to abate all or any portion of the water/sewer bill is final and nonappealable.
- G. No customer shall be granted an abatement due to a catastrophic failure for a particular premises more than one time.
- H. The village clerk shall retain as a part of the village records any and all written requests or petitions for abatement of water/sewer bills and shall notify the village board of trustees in the event any customer applies for a second or subsequent abatement of water/sewer bill after having previously been granted such an abatement with reference to an earlier petition. (Ord. 11-15, 5-16-2011)

8-1-7: CREDIT EXTENSION:

- A. When a customer's utility bills are in arrears because of claimed financial difficulties the customer may, by means of a written request filed with the village clerk, petition to be placed on a repayment plan. The village clerk shall be permitted to place the customer on a repayment plan if all the following conditions are met: 1) a customer shall only be on one repayment plan at a time and if the customer is already on a repayment plan, they must first pay off the first plan in full before petitioning for another repayment plan; 2) the customer has not defaulted on a repayment plan within the last year; and 3) only water/sewer bills of eighty dollars (\$80.00) and over shall be eligible for the repayment plan. If the village clerk determines that all the foregoing conditions have been met, then the customer shall select either a six (6) month period or a twelve (12) month period for which the past due amount shall be divided into equal installments. Each installment will be added to each month's current bill due until such time as all installments have been paid. Customers must make each installment and current bill payment on time and in full otherwise the repayment plan shall be considered in default.

To the extent the village clerk determines that all of the aforementioned conditions are not met and the customer desires to present their request for a repayment plan to the village board, the village clerk shall schedule the matter for consideration by the village board of trustees at its next regularly scheduled meeting and shall notify the customer of the date and time of the meeting. At the designated meeting, the customer shall be given the opportunity to address the village board, present any evidence, testimony or documentary in support of the petition for repayment plan.

The board of trustees may, in its discretion, approve a repayment plan upon such terms as the board deems reasonable in its sole discretion. Generally, the customer shall select either a six (6) month period or a twelve (12) month period for which the past due amount shall be divided into equal installments. Each installment will be added to each month's

current bill due until such time as all installments have been paid. Customers must make each installment and current bill payment on time and in full otherwise the repayment plan shall be considered in default. (Ord. 15-17, 10-12-2015)

- B. If a customer or user, however, defaults on a deferred payment schedule, all service bills in arrears shall be immediately due and payable, and no further credit extensions shall be granted that customer or user. A new written notice as specified in this chapter shall be sent to the customer or user stating the new service termination date. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

8-1-8: UNPAID CHARGES A LIEN:

A. Lien Claim; Procedure:

1. Charges for water/sewer shall be a lien upon the premises as provided by statute. Whenever a bill for water/sewer service remains unpaid thirty (30) days after it has been rendered, the village clerk may file with the county recorder a statement of lien claim. This statement shall contain the legal description of the premises served, the amount of the unpaid bill, and a notice that the village claims a lien for this amount as well as for all charges for water/sewer served subsequent to the period covered by the bill.
2. If the consumer of water/sewer whose bill is unpaid is not the owner of the premises, and the village clerk has notice of this, then 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 thirty (30) days after it has been rendered.
3. The failure of the clerk to record such lien claim or to mail such notice, or the failure of the owner to receive such notice, shall not affect the right to foreclose the lien for unpaid water/sewer bills as set forth in subsection B of this section.

B. Foreclosure Of Lien:

1. Property subject to a lien for unpaid water/sewer 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 and attorney fees. Such foreclosure shall be by bill in equity in the name of the village.
2. The village attorney shall institute such proceedings in the name of the village, in any court having jurisdiction over such matters, against any property for which the water/sewer bill has remained unpaid thirty (30) days after it has been rendered, upon a resolution of the board of trustees directing same. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003; amd. Ord. 11-18, 4-11-2011; 2013 Code)

C. Costs Assessed: Costs incurred by the village in filing and releasing a lien shall be

assessed by the village clerk against the consumer whose unpaid bills resulted in the necessity of filing the lien. (Ord. 05-07, 6-20-2005)

8-1-9: TERMINATION OF SERVICE:

A. Grounds For Termination; Notice Requirements; Fee:

1. Rates and charges for utility service, including all penalties, not paid within fifteen (15) days after the due date of the current bill or, if the customer has been found in violation of any of the rules and regulations of any utility provided in this code, the village may discontinue such service after mailing a fifteen (15) day written notice to the user or consumer of the service by first class mail. If the user or consumer is not the owner of the premises served, said fifteen (15) day written notice shall also be mailed by first class mail to the owner of the premises if his name and address are known. The notice shall clearly state that the account is in arrears and the balance due including any penalty charges of the rule or regulation which is alleged to have been violated, whichever is applicable, the name, title, address and phone number of the person to contact for an informal resolution of the customer's complaints in cases of disputes concerning the amount due or other problems with the account. A courtesy phone call shall be attempted the day of disconnection advising of the shutoff. A twenty five dollar (\$25.00) service charge will be applied to any account that receives a disconnect notice. This fee shall cover the cost to the village for stationery, envelopes, postage and administrative time to prepare such notices. (Ord. 09-01, 1-12-2009; amd. Ord. 11-18, 4-11-2011)
2. The village shall also have the right to disconnect or refuse service from any and all village utilities to any customer or user with one or more installations if the bills for all village utilities are not paid at any one installation, subject of course to the notice and procedural provisions required by this subsection.

B. Hearing:

1. Any customer or user may request a hearing before the head of the appropriate committee of the board of trustees within seven (7) days from the date of receipt of any notice of termination of service if the customer or user is charged with a violation of the rules of the utility.
2. The hearing date shall be scheduled for a date convenient to the parties but not later than forty five (45) days from the date of the request. The hearing date and time shall be confirmed by the village, in writing, to the person requesting the hearing by first class U.S. mail. At such hearing, the customer or user shall have the right to be represented by counsel, to appear at the hearing in person, to present evidence in his own behalf, and to examine any evidence which the village utility might introduce. The village utility is authorized to conduct its own investigation of the customer's or user's complaint and to present any evidence to that effect at the hearing. Within five (5) days after the conclusion of any hearing, the authorized person conducting the hearing will render a decision on the basis of the evidence presented. Such decision shall be communicated to the customer or user by certified mail, return receipt requested, by personal delivery, or

by posting on the premises to be disconnected. In case the decision is against the customer or user, the notice of the decision shall specify that if the account is not paid or the violation is not abated on or before five (5) days from the date of receipt of notice, the utility service shall be discontinued. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

8-1-10: REINSTATEMENT OF SERVICE:

If service is discontinued because of nonpayment of utility bills or because of violation of utility rules and regulations, such services shall not be restored until a fifty dollar (\$50.00) reconnection fee and all other charges, costs and damages, if any, have been paid to the village or the violation has been corrected, and until the costs incurred in calling out personnel are paid according to the fees set forth in this chapter. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

ARTICLE A. IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION PROGRAM

8-1A-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this article is to establish an identity theft prevention program designed to detect, prevent and mitigate identity theft in connection with the opening of a covered account or any existing covered account and to provide for continued administration of the program in compliance with part 681 of title 16 of the code of federal regulations implementing sections 114 and 315 of the fair and accurate credit transactions act (FACTA) of 2003. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-2: DEFINITIONS:

COVERED ACCOUNT: A. An account that a financial institution or creditor offers or maintains, primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, that involves or is designed to permit multiple payments or transactions, such as a credit card account, mortgage loan, automobile loan, margin account, cellphone account, utility account, checking account, or savings account; and

B. Any other account that the financial institution or creditor offers or maintains for which there is a reasonably foreseeable risk to customers or to the safety and soundness of the financial institution or creditor from identity theft, including financial, operational, compliance, reputation, or litigation risks.

CREDIT: The right granted by a creditor to a debtor to defer payment of debt or to incur debts and defer its payment or to purchase property or services and defer payment therefor.

CREDITOR: Any person who regularly extends, renews, or continues credit; any person who regularly arranges for the extension, renewal, or continuation of credit; or any assignee of an original creditor who participates in the decision to extend, renew, or continue credit, and includes utility companies and telecommunications companies.

CUSTOMER: A person that has a covered account with a creditor.

IDENTITY THEFT: A fraud committed or attempted using identifying information of another person without authority.

NOTICE OF ADDRESS DISCREPANCY: A notice sent to a user by a consumer reporting agency pursuant to 15 USC section 1681c(h)(1) that informs the user of a substantial difference between the address for the consumer that the user provided to request the consumer report and the address(es) in the agency's file for the consumer.

PERSON: A natural person, a corporation, government or governmental subdivision, or agency, trust, estate, partnership, cooperative, or association.

PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION: A person's credit card account information, debit card information, bank account information and driver's license information and, for a natural person, includes his social security number, mother's birth name, and date of birth.

RED FLAG: A pattern, practice, or specific activity that indicates the possible existence of identity theft.

SERVICE PROVIDER: A person that provides a service directly to the village.

VILLAGE: The village of Capron, Illinois. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-3: FINDINGS:

- A. The village is a creditor pursuant to 16 CFR section 681.2 due to its provision or maintenance of covered accounts for which payment is made in arrears.
- B. Covered accounts offered to customers for the provisions of village services include utility accounts.
- C. The process of opening a new covered account, restoring an existing covered account, and making payments on such accounts have been identified as potential processes in which identity theft could occur.

- D. The village limits access to personal identifying information to those employees responsible for or otherwise involved in opening or restoring covered accounts or accepting payment for use of covered accounts. Information provided to such employees is entered directly into the village computer system and is not otherwise recorded.
- E. The village determines that there is low risk of identity theft occurring in the following ways:
1. Use by an applicant of another person's personal identifying information to establish a new covered account;
 2. Use of a previous customer's personal identifying information by another person in an effort to have service restored in the previous customer's name;
 3. Use of another person's credit card, bank account, or other method of payment by a customer to pay such customer's covered account or accounts; and
 4. Use by a customer desiring to restore such customer's covered account of another person's credit card, bank account, or other method of payment. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-4: ESTABLISHING A COVERED ACCOUNT:

As a precondition to opening a covered account in the village, each applicant shall provide the village with a valid government issued identification card containing a photograph of the applicant. The identifying number of the card shall be recorded on the application for service. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-5: ACCESS TO COVERED ACCOUNT INFORMATION:

- A. Access to customer accounts shall be password protected and shall be limited to authorized village personnel. Such password(s) shall be changed by the village clerk on a regular basis.
- B. Any unauthorized access to or other breach of customer accounts is to be reported immediately to the village clerk and the password changed immediately.
- C. Personal identifying information included in customer accounts is considered confidential, and any request or demand for such information shall be immediately forwarded to the village clerk. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-6: CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS:

- A. In the event the credit card payments that are made over the internet are processed through a third party service provider, such third party service provider shall certify that it has an adequate identity theft prevention program in place that is applicable to such payments.
- B. All credit card payments made over the telephone or the village website shall be entered directly into the customer's account information in the computer database.
- C. Account statements and receipts for covered accounts shall include only the last four (4) digits of the credit card or debit card or the bank account used for payment of the covered account. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-7: SOURCES AND TYPES OF RED FLAGS:

All employees responsible for or involved in the process of opening a covered account, restoring an existing covered account, or accepting payment for a covered account shall check for red flags as indicators of possible identity theft. Such red flags may include:

- A. Alerts, notifications or warnings from consumer reporting agencies, fraud detection agencies or service providers. Examples of alerts include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. A fraud or active duty alert that is included with a consumer report.
 - 2. A notice of credit freeze provided by a consumer reporting agency in response to a request for a consumer report.
 - 3. A notice of address discrepancy provided by a consumer reporting agency.
 - 4. Indications of a pattern of activity in a consumer report that is inconsistent with the history and usual pattern of activity of an applicant or customer, such as:
 - a. A recent and significant increase in the volume of inquires;
 - b. An unusual number of recently established credit relationships;
 - c. A material change in the use of credit, especially with respect to recently established credit relationships; or
 - d. An account that was closed for cause or identified for abuse of account privileges by a financial institution or creditor.

B. Suspicious documents. Examples of suspicious documents include:

1. Documents provided for identification that appear to be altered or forged;
2. Identification on which the photograph or physical description is inconsistent with the appearance of the applicant or customer;
3. Identification on which the information is inconsistent with information provided by the applicant or customer;
4. Identification on which the information is inconsistent with readily accessible information that is on file with the creditor, such as the application for service; or
5. An application that appears to have been altered or forged, or appears to have been destroyed and reassembled.

C. Suspicious personal identifying information such as suspicious address change. Examples of suspicious identifying information include:

1. Personal identifying information that is inconsistent with external information sources used by the creditor. For example:
 - a. The address does not match any address in the consumer report; or
 - b. The social security number (SSN) has not been issued, or is listed on the social security administration's death master file.
2. Personal identifying information provided by the customer is inconsistent with other personal identifying information provided by the customer, such as a lack of correlation between the SSN range and date of birth.
3. Personal identifying information provided is associated with known fraudulent activity as indicated by internal or third party sources used by the creditor. For example:
 - a. The address on an application is the same as the address provided on a fraudulent application; or
 - b. The phone number on an application is the same as the number provided on a fraudulent application.
4. Personal identifying information provided is a type commonly associated with fraudulent activity as indicated by internal or third party sources used by the creditor. For example:
 - a. The address on an application is fictitious, a mail drop, or a prison; or
 - b. The phone number is invalid or is associated with a pager or answering service.
5. The SSN provided is the same as that submitted by other applicants or customers.
6. The address or telephone number provided is the same as or similar to the address or telephone number submitted by an unusually large number of applicants or customers.

7. The applicant or customer fails to provide all required personal identifying information on an application or in response to notification that the application is incomplete.
 8. Personal identifying information provided is not consistent with personal identifying information that is on file with the creditor.
 9. The applicant or customer cannot provide authenticating information beyond that which generally would be available from a wallet or consumer report.
- D. Unusual use of or suspicious activity related to a covered account. Examples of suspicious activity include:
1. Shortly following the notice of a change of address for an account, the village receives a request for the addition of authorized users on the account.
 2. A new revolving credit account is used in a manner commonly associated with known patterns of fraud. For example: The customer fails to make the first payment or makes an initial payment but no subsequent payments.
 3. An account is used in a manner that is not consistent with established patterns of activity on the account. There is, for example:
 - a. Nonpayment when there is no history of late or missed payment; or
 - b. A material change in purchasing or spending patterns.
 4. An account that has been inactive for a reasonably lengthy period of time is used (taking into consideration the type of account, the expected pattern of usage and other relevant factors).
 5. Mail sent to the customer is returned repeatedly as undeliverable although transactions continue to be conducted in connection with the customer's account.
 6. The village is notified that the customer is not receiving paper account statements.
 7. The village is notified of unauthorized charges or transactions in connection with a customer's account.
- E. Notice from customers, law enforcement authorities, victims of identity theft, or other reliable sources regarding possible identity theft in connection with covered accounts held by the creditor. The village is notified by a customer, a law enforcement authority, a victim of identity theft, or another person that it has opened a fraudulent account for a person engaged in identity theft. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-8: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF IDENTITY THEFT:

- A. In the event that any village employee responsible for or involved in restoring an existing covered account or accepting payment for a covered account becomes aware of red flags indicating possible identity theft with respect to existing covered accounts, including any of those identified in section [8-1A-7](#) of this article, such employee shall use his or her discretion to determine whether such red flag or combination of red flags suggests a threat of identity theft. If, in his or her discretion, such employee determines that identity theft or attempted identity theft is likely or probable, such employee shall immediately report such red flags to the village clerk. If, in his or her discretion, such employee deems that identity theft is unlikely or that reliable information is available to reconcile red flags, the employee shall convey this information to the village clerk, who may, in his or her discretion, determine that no further action is necessary. If the village clerk, in his or her discretion, determines that further action is necessary, a village employee shall perform one or more of the following responses, as determined to be appropriate by the village clerk:
1. Contact the customer;
 2. Make the following changes to the account if, after contacting the customer, it is apparent that someone other than the customer has accessed the customer's covered account:
 - a. Change any account numbers, passwords, security codes, or other security devices that permit access to an account; or
 - b. Close the account.
 3. Cease attempts to collect additional charges from the customer and decline to sell the customer's account to a debt collector in the event that the customer's account has been accessed without authorization and such access has caused additional charges to accrue;
 4. Notify a debt collector within two (2) business days of the discovery of likely or probable identity theft relating to a customer's account that has been sold to such debt collector in the event that a customer's account has been sold to a debt collector prior to the discovery of the likelihood or probability of identity theft relating to such account;
 5. Notify law enforcement in the event that someone other than the customer has accessed the customer's account causing additional charges to accrue or accessing personal identifying information; or
 6. Take other appropriate action to prevent or mitigate identity theft.
- B. In the event that any village employee responsible for or involved in opening a new covered account becomes aware of red flags indicating possible identity theft with respect to an application for a new account including any of those identified in section [8-1A-7](#) of this article, such employee shall use his or her discretion to determine whether such red flag or combination of red flags suggests a threat of identity theft. If, in his or her discretion, such employee determines that identity theft or attempted identity theft is likely or probable, such employee shall immediately report such red flags to the village clerk. If, in his or her discretion, such employee deems that identity theft is unlikely or that reliable information is available to reconcile red flags, the employee shall convey this information to the village clerk, who may, in his or her discretion, determine that no further action is necessary. If the village clerk, in his or her discretion, determines that further action is necessary, a village employee shall perform one or more of the following responses, as determined to be

appropriate by the village clerk:

1. Request additional identifying information from the applicant;
2. Deny the application for the new account;
3. Notify law enforcement of possible identity theft; or
4. Take other appropriate action to prevent or mitigate identity theft. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-9: UPDATING PROGRAM:

The village board shall annually review and, as deemed necessary by the board, update the identity theft prevention program along with any relevant red flags in order to reflect changes in risks to customers or to the safety and soundness of the village and its covered accounts from identity theft. In so doing, the village board shall consider the following factors and exercise its discretion in amending the program:

- A. Village experiences with identity theft;
- B. Updates in methods of identity theft;
- C. Updates in customary methods used to detect, prevent, and mitigate identity theft;
- D. Updates in the types of accounts the village offers or maintains; and
- E. Updates in service provider arrangements. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-10: ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM:

- A. The village clerk is responsible for oversight of the program and for program implementation. The village president is responsible for reviewing reports prepared by staff regarding compliance with red flag requirements and with recommending material changes to the program as necessary in the opinion of the village president to address changing identity theft risks and to identify new or discontinued types of covered accounts. Any

recommended material changes to the program shall be submitted to the village board for consideration by the board.

- B. The village clerk will report to the village president at least annually on compliance with the red flag requirements. The report will address material matters related to the program and evaluate issues such as:
1. The effectiveness of the policies and procedures of the village in addressing the risk of identity theft in connection with the opening of covered accounts and with respect to existing covered accounts;
 2. Service provider arrangements;
 3. Significant incidents involving identity theft and the village response; and
 4. Recommendations for material changes to the program.
- C. The village clerk is responsible for providing training to all employees responsible for or involved in opening a new covered account or accepting payment for a covered account with respect to the implementation and requirements of the identity theft prevention program. The village clerk shall exercise his or her discretion in determining the amount and substance of training necessary. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-11: OUTSIDE SERVICE PROVIDERS:

In the event the village engages a service provider to perform an activity in connection with one or more covered accounts, the village clerk shall exercise his or her discretion in reviewing such arrangements in order to ensure, to the best of his or her ability, that the service provider's activities are conducted in accordance with policies and procedures, agreed upon by contract, that are designed to detect any red flags that may arise in the performance of the service provider's activities and take appropriate steps to prevent or mitigate identity theft. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

8-1A-12: CONSUMER ADDRESS ISSUES:

- A. Treatment Of Address Discrepancies: Pursuant to 16 CFR section 681.1, the village hereby establishes a process by which the village will be able to form a reasonable belief that a consumer report relates to the consumer about whom it has requested the report when the village received a notice of address discrepancy. In the event the village receives a notice of address discrepancy, the village employee responsible for verifying consumer addresses for the purpose of providing the municipal service or account sought by the consumer shall

perform one or more of the following activities, as determined to be appropriate by such employee:

1. Compare the information in the consumer report with:
 - a. Information the village obtains and uses to verify a consumer's identity in accordance with the requirements of the customer information program rules implementing 31 USC section 5318(1);
 - b. Information the village maintains in its own records, such as applications for service, change of address notices, or other customer account records; or
 - c. Information the village obtains from third party sources that are deemed reliable by the appropriate village employee; or
2. Verify the information in the consumer report with the consumer.

B. Furnishing Address To Consumer Reporting Agency:

1. In the event that the village reasonably confirms that an address provided by a consumer to the village is accurate, the village is required to provide such address to the consumer reporting agency from which the village received a notice of address discrepancy with respect to such consumer. This information is required to be provided to the consumer reporting agency when:
 - a. The village is able to form a reasonable belief that the consumer report relates to the consumer about whom the village requested the report;
 - b. The village establishes a continuing relationship with the consumer; and
 - c. The village regularly and in the ordinary course of business provides information to the consumer reporting agency from which it received the notice of address discrepancy.
2. Such information shall be provided to the consumer reporting agency as part of the information regularly provided by the village to such agency for the reporting period in which the village establishes a relationship with the consumer.

C. Methods Of Confirming Addresses: The village employee charged with confirming consumer addresses may, in his or her discretion, confirm the accuracy of an address through one or more of the following methods:

1. Verifying the address with the consumer;
2. Reviewing the village records to verify the consumer's address;
3. Verifying the address through third party sources; or
4. Using other reasonable means. (Ord. 2009-03, 6-8-2009)

Chapter 2

WATER USE AND SERVICE

8-2-1: WATER DEPARTMENT:

A. Created; Composition: There is hereby created a water department. The water department shall consist of the director of public works and such other officers and employees as may be assigned thereto by the village president and board of trustees. (1997 Code § 21-1)

B. Duties Of Director Of Public Works:

1. Generally: The director of public works shall have charge of the waterworks, the water mains, hydrants, and other fixtures which are a part of the waterworks system of the village, and he shall see that the same are kept in proper working order to furnish an adequate and pure supply of water to the village. In these matters, he shall be subject to the control of the president and the village board. (1997 Code § 21-2)

2. Tests And Reports: It shall be the duty of the director of public works to conduct tests of the water supply and submit such reports as may be required by the state department of public health or other agencies of the state of Illinois. As soon as possible after the close of any fiscal year, the public works director shall make a report on the operations of the department to the village board. The public works director shall promptly make recommendations to the board of trustees of required repairs and improvements in the plans and system. (1997 Code § 21-3)

3. Applications For Water Use: The director of public works shall receive all applications for the supply of water and file the same with the village clerk. (1997 Code § 21-4)

C. Supervision Of Department Work: It shall be the duty of the engineer for the village to direct the laying of all water pipes in the streets, alleys, and public grounds of the village and the making of all connections with the water pipes or mains for private consumers or public use. (1997 Code § 21-5)

8-2-2: AUTHORITY TO TURN ON WATER:

No water from the municipal water supply shall be turned on for service into any premises by any person other than the director of public works or a person authorized by him to do so. (1997 Code § 21-15)

8-2-3: PERMITS FOR WATER SERVICE:

- A. Parties desiring to use water from the village waterworks supply must make application upon printed blanks for this purpose which may be received at the office of the village clerk and which must be subscribed to by the parties, and the parties must agree to be bound by the provisions of this chapter covering the use of water. If no valid objection exists, the director of public works shall then issue to the licensed plumber as may be selected by the applicant a permit authorizing him to do the work. A special permit must be issued for each branch connection when more than one connection is made by one service pipe.
- B. No permits may be issued for the extension, alteration, or connection of water mains, service lines and pipes for property lying outside the corporate limits without the approval of the village board of trustees. (1997 Code § 21-16)

8-2-4: REGISTRATION OF APPLICANTS; ACCOUNTING:

The village treasurer shall register all applications for the supply of water and keep a full and accurate account of each water user. All monies due for water use shall be payable to the office of the village clerk, and the clerk shall pay over to the village treasurer all monies received by the village clerk and an accounting as to when said monies were received for water use as required by ordinance. (1997 Code § 21-17)

8-2-5: DISCLOSURE OF BILLING ADDRESS:

All parties desiring to use water from the village waterworks supply, as well as those that have a current account for the use of water, shall, at the request of the village clerk or other appropriate village personnel, supply a current and accurate billing address, so that the village can mail any and all bills, notices, or other documents directly to the party responsible for payment on the account. If a party does not immediately provide such address, the village may, in its discretion, cut off water from such place or property that is the subject of such violation. If a party fails to provide such address, it shall be considered a violation of this chapter, and the person or persons guilty of such violation shall be subject to the penalty provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 04-06, 3-22-2004)

8-2-6: CONTRACT WITH USERS; TERMINATION OF SERVICE AND PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS:

The provisions of this chapter, as the same now exist or may be hereafter altered or modified,

shall be considered a part of the contract with every person that is supplied with water through the water system of the village, and every such person, by taking water, shall be bound thereby; and whenever the provisions of this chapter or those of any other ordinance which may be hereafter enacted are violated, the water shall be cut off from the building or place of such violation, and the person or persons guilty of such violation shall be subject to the penalty provided in section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (1997 Code § 21-18)

8-2-7: NONLIABILITY OF VILLAGE FOR INTERRUPTION OF SERVICE:

No claims shall be allowed against the village on account of interruption of the water supply caused by the breaking of any pipe or machinery or by stoppage for repairs, or on account of fire or other emergency; and no claim shall be allowed for any damages caused by the breaking of any pipe or equipment. The village reserves the right to shut off the water without notice to make repairs, and the village also reserves the right to make regulations and rates for the use of water. The village will not be responsible for accidents resulting from insecure boilers or from variation or from collapse of any water fixture from any cause whatsoever. (1997 Code § 21-19)

8-2-8: USE OF HYDRANTS:

Use of water from fire hydrants except as specifically authorized by the village board is not allowed. Except for firefighting and flow testing, all fire hydrant usage will be measured with a portable water meter affixed to a designated fire hydrant. (Ord. 03-02, 2-10-2003)

8-2-9: INTERFERING WITH HYDRANTS OR VALVES:

No person, except an employee of the village public works department, shall open, close, take water from or in any way interfere with any fire hydrants or valves belonging to the village without first having received a permit issued by the village. (1997 Code § 21-20)

8-2-10: LOCATION OF DEVICES:

Hydrants, faucets or any other device which the consumer may adopt for obtaining water from the service pipes, except on business property, must be inside the property line. (1997 Code § 21-21)

8-2-11: USERS OUTSIDE VILLAGE LIMITS:

A. Residential Users:

1. Outside Residential Subdivisions:

- a. In exchange for the village agreeing to extend its municipal water system to the property line of an owner residing outside of the village but in a residential subdivision, the owner of said property shall be required to execute and file with the village clerk an annexation agreement agreeing to the annexation of said property to be serviced by the village water system upon said property becoming contiguous to the village. (1997 Code § 21-23)
- b. At the time of the extension of the water supply to the property owner's property line, the property owner will pay the hookup fee as provided in subsection [8-1-3C1a](#) of this title. (1997 Code § 21-23; amd. 2013 Code)
- c. At the time of the extension of the municipal water supply to the property owner's property line, the property owner shall be responsible for any additional expenses incurred by the village as a result of bringing the water supply to the property line, unless specifically waived by the president and board of trustees. (1997 Code § 21-23)
- d. The property owner will be charged a rate as provided in subsection [8-1-4A1b](#) of this title. (1997 Code § 21-23; amd. 2013 Code)

2. Within Existing Subdivisions:

- a. The village will not provide water to individual homes within existing subdivisions unless and until a petition has been signed by a minimum of fifty one percent (51%) of the actual property owners requesting the extension of the municipal water supply to the subdivision.
- b. The extension of the village water lines referred to subsection A2a of this section will not be extended until one hundred percent (100%) of the property owners located within each subdivision requesting the extension of water service agree and execute a contract to connect to the village water lines upon their availability. (1997 Code § 21-23)
- c. The property owner will be charged a rate as provided in subsection [8-1-4A1b](#) of this title and, further, shall pay the hookup fee currently being charged by the village. (1997 Code § 21-23; amd. 2013 Code)
- d. Any subdivision requesting the extension of the village water supply to service said subdivision must present to the village authorities, contemporaneously with the request for the water line extensions, a signed annexation agreement by one hundred percent (100%) of the property owners and by the requisite number of electors located on said property, individually, upon becoming contiguous to the different property at the village option. (1997 Code § 21-23)

B. Extension Of Service To Subdivisions With Existing Private Systems:

1. Upon a request by a private water utility company for an extension or connection to the village water system, through an existing subdivision, the village and the private water utility company shall negotiate the terms for the extension and/or connection.
2. The private utility company shall, contemporaneously with its request for the extension or connection of or to the village water supply, submit to the village an annexation petition signed by one hundred percent (100%) of the current owners and the requisite number of electors residing thereon of all homes located and serviced by the private water utility company in the requisite subdivision.
3. The utility shall be charged at the established outside user rate based upon total water consumption.
4. The private water utility company shall be billed directly by the village for total water consumption, and it shall be the responsibility of the private water utility company to collect the appropriate fees from the various individual users.
5. The private water utility company shall retain ownership of the existing water lines within the subdivision unless agreed to the contrary. (1997 Code § 21-24)

8-2-12: SERVICE PIPES AND CONNECTIONS:

- A. **Supervision Of Installation:** Installation of service pipes shall be made under the supervision of the director of public works or his authorized representatives. (1997 Code § 21-30)
- B. **Responsibility For Installation Costs:** All service pipes from the curb stop to the premises to be served shall be installed by and at the expense of the owner of the property to be served or the applicant for the service. (1997 Code § 21-31)
- C. **Depth Of Service Pipes:** All service pipes shall be laid at least four and one-half feet (4¹/₂') below the surface of the ground. (1997 Code § 21-32)
- D. **Tapping Mains:** The village shall tap the water mains, inserting a stopcock, which shall be known as a "corporation cock", connect the service pipe and lay the same in a straight line to the property line, and there set a stopcock with round waterway, which shall be known as a "curb stop". (1997 Code § 21-33)
- E. **Maintenance And Repairs:**
 1. After inspection by the director of public works or some person authorized by him to do so, the water department will keep the section of water service between the corporation

cock and the curb stop in good repair, this part of the service being on village property and being installed and inspected according to this chapter. All other water service lines installed from the curb stop to the building shall be installed at the expense of the property owner. (1997 Code § 21-34)

2. Persons using village water must keep their service pipes and all fixtures connected therewith in good repair and protected from frost at their own expense, and must prevent all unnecessary waste, in default of which, the director of public works may authorize the shutoff of the water to the premises. (1997 Code § 21-38)

F. Location Of Service Pipes; More Than One Premises Served: Along streets where water mains are laid, service pipes shall not be allowed to run across lots, that is, from one lot to another, but must be taken from the main in front of the premises or some point in the street adjacent to the same, except by special permit from the director of public works. Not more than one premises shall be supplied from one tap, except by special permission from the board of trustees. When service pipes are intended to serve two (2) or more distinct premises or tenements, and where only one curb stop is used, the person or persons owning the property must pay the water rent of all of the parties. (1997 Code §§ 21-35, 21-36; amd. 2013 Code)

G. Pipe Extensions: Special application must be made and permission obtained from the director of public works for making any extension to the plumbing of any house, residence or place beyond that for which permission may have already been granted including yard sprinklers which must be installed in compliance with the Illinois plumbing code. (1997 Code § 21-37)

H. Pipe Specifications:

1. All service pipes extending from the "corporation cock" to the "curb stop" shall be of copper and shall be of type K with inside diameter conforming to standard iron pipe dimensions but not smaller than one inch (1") inside diameter and shall, in each case, be connected with flared joints or compression couplings if the service is underground.
2. All service pipes extending from the "curb stop" to the water meter shall be of type K copper and shall have an inside diameter conforming to standard iron pipe dimensions but no smaller than a one inch (1") inside diameter and shall, in each case, if underground, be copper with flared joints; or compression couplings. (1997 Code § 21-39)

I. Excavations For Installation: Excavations for installing service pipe or repairing the same shall be made in compliance with the regulations relating to the making of excavations in streets; provided, that it shall be unlawful to place any service in the same excavation with or directly over any drain or sewer pipe. No person or persons shall connect or cause to be connected any water service pipe to the water main belonging to the village nor to any lateral pipeline nor to any curb stop unless the said service pipe is laid in a separate ditch excavated for that purpose, which said ditch shall be at least ten feet (10') in distance on a

horizontal line and eighteen inches (18") on a vertical line or plane from any sewage or drain tile. In places where this is impossible, special permission must be obtained from the president and the board of trustees. (1997 Code § 21-40)

- J. Inspections: All plumbing shall be done in a manner required by the designated engineer, director of public works, or code enforcement officer/building inspector and subject to their inspection and approval, and any appurtenances thereto shall in like manner be subject to their approval, and no work underground shall be covered up until examined by one of these parties or his designated agent. (1997 Code § 21-41)
- K. Responsibilities Of Plumbers: It shall be the duty of all plumbers performing work in the village to ask for inspection and approval from the designated engineer, director of public works, or code enforcement officer/building inspector on all underground work before it is covered. Before the water shall be turned on, a water meter must be obtained from the village water department, giving a description and location of the curb stop and meter setting with the name and address of the occupants and the owner of such premises. It shall be the duty of all plumbers to obtain a special permit before making any changes in any connections that have been made with water mains except where meters are already in use. (1997 Code § 21-42)

8-2-13: VILLAGE RIGHTS:

- A. Entry Rights To Check For Damages Or Waste Of Water: The director of public works, the engineer for the village, and all other authorized employees of the village shall have the right to enter and have free access during all reasonable hours to all premises serviced, or to be serviced, by village water in order to examine and/or locate meters, water pipes or any other fixtures attached to or appurtenant to the waterworks system, and in the event that such village personnel find that the village waterworks system or any appurtenant part thereto is being damaged, in danger of being damaged or water is wasted on account of intentional or negligent acts or for want of repairs by the property owner, renter or user of water, if such damage or waste is not immediately remedied after written notice is given, water service to such premises may be disconnected or detached from the village water system. The village shall have the right to impose a fine against the property owner in accordance with section [1-4-1](#) of this code. (Ord. 12-20, 8-13-2012; amd. 2013 Code)
- B. Entry Rights For Repairs: Further, the village shall have the right to enter upon any premises to make any necessary emergency repairs to the village waterworks system or any parts appurtenant thereto, and to the extent the costs of such repairs are the obligation of the owner of the property pursuant to the provisions of this code, the property owner shall be responsible for such costs.

- C. Impose Water Ban: The village shall have the right to impose a watering ban (e.g., prohibition on the watering of lawns) when it so deems necessary or beneficial to the village. Any person or property owner found violating a water ban shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section [1-4-1](#) of this code and/or disconnection from the village water system. (Ord. 12-20, 8-13-2012)

ARTICLE A. WATER SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

8-2A-1: GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS:

Water mains, service connections and appurtenances shall be constructed in accordance with the "Standard Specifications For Water And Sewer Main Construction In Illinois" and with the American Water Works Association standard C600 and subject to the provisions of this code. (1997 Code § 21-70)

8-2A-2: MAIN LOCATION AND TRENCH DEPTH:

- A. Water mains shall, in general, be located between the curb and sidewalk. Water mains parallel to the curbs shall be located at least three feet (3') from the back of the curb.
- B. Trenches shall be excavated to a depth sufficient to provide a minimum of five and one-half feet (5¹/₂') of cover as measured from the top of the pipe to the finished grade. (1997 Code § 21-71)

8-2A-3: JOINTS:

All ferrous pipe joints shall be of the slip on mechanical joint type as provided in the material specifications cited in section [8-2A-1](#) of this article as the AWWA standard C600. All mechanical type joints shall be provided with ductile iron retainer glands. (1997 Code § 21-72)

8-2A-4: DEAD ENDS:

All dead ends on new mains shall be closed with case iron plugs, or caps. Where a dead end is not equipped with a fire hydrant, the last pipe shall be fitted with a bleeder plug and valve.

The valve shall be a two inch (2") corporation stop. The bleeder valve shall be located in a bleeder vault which shall be a temporary structure three feet (3') in diameter with no foundation ring, but otherwise constructed in the manner of a valve vault. In order to reduce cost and allow future main extension to be made without interruption of water service, mains should, where possible, end one pipe length beyond a control valve. The stub end must be capped, but the bleeder valve may be located in the control valve vault, provided no service connections are made to the stub. (1997 Code § 21-73)

8-2A-5: FIRE HYDRANTS:

A. Specifications: All fire hydrants purchased by or installed in the village shall comply with all provisions of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) standard C502-73 (dry barrel fire hydrants). They shall be Mueller Centurion hydrants or their equivalent as determined by the following provisions:

1. Three-way type with two (2) 2¹/₂-inch hose connections with national standard hose coupling thread and one 4-inch pumper nozzle with national standard hose coupling thread. Centerline of all nozzles shall not be less than eighteen inches (18") above ground line mark on lower barrel.
2. Bury (trench) depth shall be six feet (6') unless otherwise required by the plans or specifications.
3. Inlet connections shall be six inch (6") standard mechanical joint conforming to AWWA standard C111 and furnished with all joint materials.
4. Directions of opening shall be to the right (clockwise).
5. Operating nut and nozzle cap wrench nuts shall be seven-eighths inch (⁷/₈") square with a minimum height of one inch (1").
6. The main valve shall be a water compression type closing with the water pressure.
7. Minimum inside diameter of main valve seat ring shall be five inches (5"), and friction losses through the hydrant shall not exceed 2.5 psi at a flow rate of one hundred (100) gpm, through the pumper connection when flow tested in accordance with paragraph 3.8, AWWA C502-73 as certified by a certified friction loss curve from the manufacturer, applicable of the specific model to be furnished.
8. Bronze to bronze threading of main valve seat ring to show assembly to assure easy removal of stem and valve assembly with a short, lightweight wrench.
9. Fully automatic double drain valve system with two (2) or more bronze lined outlets in the shoe that are fed by two (2) inlet holes in the bronze seat ring that are capable of draining the hydrant at a rate of five (5) gpm when the hydrant is properly installed.
10. Integrally cast barrel and shoe flanges below the ground line with no threads or grooves cut into the barrel wall as a means of flange retention. Flanges, barrel and shoe

castings below the ground line shall be constructed of gray iron or ductile iron, but in no combinations thereof so as to assure uniform strength of these components.

11. Traffic "breakway" design that permits full three hundred sixty degrees (360°) facing of nozzles by infinite degree. The safety flange shall not utilize breakable bolts but fail at a groove cast inside the bolt circle upon vehicular impact. The safety stem coupling shall be designed so as to fail only in tension, but not to fail from excessive torque applied to the operation nut in either direction. The coupling shall be located below the flange to prevent a vehicle wheel from depressing the stem and opening the valve.
12. Main valve assembly and operation stem shall be removable through the top of the upper barrel without the need of removing the upper barrel or nozzle section.
13. Dry top design in which the threads and bearing surfaces of the operating mechanism are sealed from the waterway by two (2) O-ring stem seals, and from the atmosphere by O-rings and a weather shield.
14. Operating mechanism shall incorporate an oil chamber and automatic lubrication system that circulates a low viscosity oil to all operating threads and bearing surfaces each time the hydrant is operated, effectively to minus thirty degrees Fahrenheit (-30°F). There shall be an externally accessible oil filler plug to permit checking or adding oil if required, but so positioned as to prevent overfilling.
15. Painting and coating shall be in accordance with AWWA C502-73 with a yellow finish coat or any other color approved by the village above the ground line.
16. Contractors and/or suppliers shall furnish two (2) copies of detailed shop drawings from the manufacturer of the specific hydrant model to be furnished if requested by the engineer. The drawings shall list applicable ASTW numbers of all components.
17. The use of hydrants other than specified herein, or any deviation from these specifications, will require the approval of the engineer not later than twenty four (24) hours prior to bid date. (1997 Code § 21-84)

B. Setting Hydrants:

1. Hydrants shall be located as shown on the plans or as otherwise directed as to provide complete accessibility and minimize the possibility of damage from vehicles or injury to pedestrians. One hydrant shall be set at each street intersection. Intermediate hydrants shall be set so that hydrants are no more than three hundred feet (300') apart in commercial/industrial developments or five hundred feet (500') apart in residential developments.
2. All hydrants shall stand plumb and shall have their nozzles parallel with or at right angles to the curb, with the pumper nozzle facing the curb. No portion of the pumper or hose cap shall be less than twenty four inches (24") from the gutter face of the curb. Hydrants shall be set to the finished grade, with all nozzles at least eighteen inches (18") above the finished grade.
3. Each hydrant shall be connected to the main by a six inch (6") diameter branch line controlled by an independent six inch (6") gate valve and valve box placed within eighteen inches (18") of the front of the hydrant. Each hydrant shall be placed upon a two

foot (2') square concrete base set upon undisturbed soil. (1997 Code § 21-74; amd. 2013 Code)

8-2A-6: SERVICE CONNECTIONS:

- A. All service connection sizes shall be approved by the village prior to their installation. Service branch pipes two inches (2") in diameter and smaller shall be copper. Service branch pipes larger than two inches (2") shall be ductile iron. (1997 Code § 21-75)
- B. Each service shall be provided with a valve at the point of connection with the main. For copper services, the valve at the main shall be a corporation stop; for iron services, a distribution gate valve. Corporation stops shall be buried. Gate valves shall be provided with a valve box. (1997 Code § 21-75; amd. 2013 Code)
- C. The table below lists the largest service sizes that may be directly tapped into the main for each size of main:

Main Size	Largest Direct Tap
4 inch	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch
6 inch	1 inch
8 inch	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch
10 inch	2 inch
12 inch	2 inch
16 inch	2 inch

- D. Service connections larger than those listed in subsection C of this section shall be made using service clamps.
- E. Each copper service shall be provided with a curb stop valve and box located between the curb and property line (usually 0.5 foot off the property line). The curb stop valve shall not be located beneath any sidewalk or driveway. (1997 Code § 21-75)

8-2A-7: HYDROSTATIC TESTING:

- A. Hydrostatic testing shall be done in accordance with AWWA C600. All newly laid pipe, or valved sections thereof, shall be subgauge (150 psig). The duration of each pressure test shall be not less than two (2) hours. (1997 Code § 21-76; amd. 2013 Code)
- B. Each valved section of pipe shall be slowly filled with water, and the specified test pressure, based on the elevation of the highest point of the line or section under test and corrected to the elevation of the test gauge, shall be applied. Before applying the specified test pressure, all air shall be expelled from the pipe. The contractor shall install corporation stops at all points located at a higher elevation than the immediately adjacent sections of main so that the air can be expelled as the line is filled with water. After the air has been expelled, the corporation stops shall be closed and the test pressure applied.
- C. All exposed pipes, fittings, valves, hydrants, and joints shall be carefully examined. All joints showing visible leaks shall be repaired by the contractor. Any cracked or defective pipes, fittings, valves, or hydrants discovered in consequence of the pressure test shall be removed and replaced by the contractor. The test shall be repeated until satisfactory to the village.
- D. 1. A leakage test shall be conducted after the pressure test has been satisfactorily completed. The duration of each leakage test shall be two (2) hours, and during the test, the main shall be subjected to the pressure previously specified for the pressure test.
2. "Leakage" shall be defined as the quantity of water that must be supplied into the newly laid pipe, or any valve section thereof, to maintain the specified pressure. (1997 Code § 21-76)
3. No pipe installation will be accepted if the leakage is greater than determined by the formula:

$L = SDP^{0.5}$
133,200

for which L is the allowable leakage in gallons per hour; S is the length of pipe to be tested; D is the minimal diameter of the pipe in inches; and P is the average test pressure pipe in pounds per square inch gauge. (1997 Code § 21-76; amd. 2013 Code)

4. Allowable leakages are given in the following table:

ALLOWABLE LEAKAGE AT 150 PSI TEST PRESSURE
(Leakage shown in gallons per hour)

PIPE DIAMETER IN INCHES

Pipe Length (Feet)	6-Inch	8-Inch	10-Inch	12-Inch	16-Inch
50	0 .03	0 .04	0 .05	0 .06	0 .07
100	0 .06	0 .07	0 .09	0 .11	0 .11
150	0 .08	0 .11	0 .14	0 .17	0 .22
200	0 .11	0 .15	0 .18	0 .22	0 .29
250	0 .14	0 .18	0 .23	0 .28	0 .37
300	0 .17	0 .22	0 .28	0 .33	0 .44
350	0 .19	0 .26	0 .32	0 .39	0 .51
400	0 .22	0 .29	0 .37	0 .44	0 .59
450	0 .25	0 .33	0 .41	0 .50	0 .66
500	0 .28	0 .37	0 .46	0 .55	0 .74
550	0 .30	0 .40	0 .51	0 .61	0 .81
600	0 .33	0 .44	0 .55	0 .66	0 .88
650	0 .36	0 .48	0 .60	0 .72	0 .96
700	0 .39	0 .51	0 .64	0 .77	1 .03
750	0 .41	0 .55	0 .69	0 .83	1 .10
800	0 .44	0 .59	0 .74	0 .88	1 .18
900	0 .50	0 .66	0 .83	0 .99	1 .32
950	0 .52	0 .70	0 .87	1 .05	1 .40
1,000	0 .55	0 .74	0 .92	1 .10	1 .47

(2013 Code)

8-2A-8: BACKFILLING:

A. All trenches shall be backfilled from the bottom of the trench to the centerline of the pipe

with granular backfill or approved native material. The backfill material shall be deposited in the trench for its full width on each side of the pipe simultaneously, distributed evenly by hand, and compacted by tamping.

- B. All trenches shall be backfilled from the centerline of the pipe to a depth of one foot (1') above the top of the pipe with granular backfill or approved native material compacted by tamping. The contractor shall use special care in placing this portion of the backfill so as to avoid injuring or moving the pipes.
- C. When the type of backfill material is not indicated in the plans or elsewhere specified, the trench shall be backfilled from one foot (1') above the pipe to the finished grade, with native material or other materials approved by the village, in twelve inch (12") layers compacted by tamping. (1997 Code § 21-77)
- D. Where the excavation is made through or within three feet (3') of permanent pavements, curbs, driveways, or sidewalks, or where such structures are undercut by the excavation, or where such structures may reasonably be expected to be constructed over or within three feet (3') of the excavation within one year after backfilling, the entire backfill to the subgrade of the structures shall be made with granular material compacted by tamping to ninety five percent (95%) of ASTM D698 density. When granular backfill is required under pavements, curbs, driveways, or sidewalks planned to be constructed within one year after backfilling, the areas requiring such granular backfill shall be indicated in the plans. (1997 Code § 21-78)
- E.
 - 1. When granular backfill is indicated in the plans or elsewhere specified, such granular backfill shall consist of sand or gravel.
 - 2. All sand used for backfill shall be natural run sand, uniformly graded from fine to coarse, not lumpy or frozen, and free from slag, cinder, ashes, rubbish, or other material that is objectionable or deleterious. Sand shall contain no more than ten percent (10%) by weight of loam and clay, and all material must be capable of passing through a three-fourths inch ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") sieve.
 - 3. Gravel used for backfill shall consist of natural bank run gravel of good durability, reasonably uniformly graded from fine to coarse with no stones larger than two inches (2") in size. The gravel shall be free from slag, cinders, ashes, refuse, or other deleterious or objectionable materials. Gravel shall not contain more than ten percent (10%) by weight of loam and clay and shall not be frozen. (1997 Code § 21-90)

8-2A-9: DISINFECTION:

- A. After the backfill has been completed, the contractor shall disinfect the pipeline in accordance with the provisions of American Water Works Association standard C651 and the provisions therein specified. If using tablets, the following table gives the required dosage:

NUMBER OF HYPOCHLORITE TABLETS OF 5G REQUIRED FOR DOSE OF 25 MG/L
(Based upon 3³/₄ g available chlorine per tablet)

PIPE DIAMETER IN INCHES

Length Of Section (Feet)	2-Inch	4-Inch	6-Inch	8-Inch	10-Inch	12-Inch
.13	1	1	1	1	2	3
18	1	1	1	2	3	4
20	1	1	1	2	3	4
30	1	1	2	3	4	6
40	1	1	2	4	5	7

- B. The system shall be flushed within twenty four (24) hours after disinfection is complete.
- C. Bacteriological samples shall be collected from the pipeline on two (2) successive days following disinfection and final flushing. All samples shall be collected by the village and transported to the county health department laboratory for analysis. If either sample shows the presence of coliform organisms, the contractor shall repeat the disinfection procedure.
- D. If a valved section of the pipeline is disinfected separately, each such section shall be considered a separate pipeline for disinfection and flushing until disinfection of the upstream section has been satisfactorily completed as determined by bacteriological analysis. (1997 Code § 21-79; amd. 2013 Code)

8-2A-10: PIPES:

- A. All pipe shall be centrifugally cast ductile iron and shall fully comply with the provisions of AWWA standard C151-76 (ANSI standard A21.11-1976).

- B. All pipe shall be cement mortar lined, and such lining shall fully comply with the provisions of AWWA standard C104-74 (ANSI A21.1974). The lining shall be of standard thickness with bituminous seal coat.
- C. Joints shall be of the mechanical or push on type. All joints shall fully comply with the provisions of AWWA standard C111-72 (ANSI A21.1972).
- D. The thickness of each class and size of pipe shall fully comply with the provisions of AWWA standard C150-76 (ANSI standard A21-50-1976).
- E. All pipe shall be supplied with provisions to ensure electrical continuity between pipe sections. Such continuity provision shall be adequate to carry one thousand (1,000) amps without damage to the pipe or gasket. (1997 Code § 21-80)

8-2A-11: FITTINGS:

- A. All fittings shall be ductile iron and shall fully comply with the provisions of AWWA standard C110-71 (ANSI standard A21.10-1971).
- B. All fittings shall be cement mortar lined, and such lining shall fully comply with the provisions of AWWA standard C104-74 (ANSI standard A21.4-1974).
- C. All fittings shall be of the mechanical joint type with ductile iron retainer glands, in full compliance with the provisions of AWWA standard C110 and C111-72 (ANSI standard A21.11-1974).
- D. COR-blue tee bolts. (1997 Code § 21-81; amd. 2013 Code)

8-2A-12: VALVES AND VALVE VAULTS:

A. Valves:

1. All valves up to and including twelve inches (12") in size shall be resilient gate valves.

Gate valves shall be two (2) faced, nonrising stem, double disk gate valves with parallel seats, opening left and shall fully comply with the provisions of AWWA standard C5515. Gate valves shall be furnished with O-ring stem seals and shall have mechanical joint ends.

2. Valves larger than twelve inches (12") in size shall be butterfly valves. Butterfly valves shall be rubber seated tight closing type with underground operator, class 150B, in full compliance with AWWA standard C504-74. Butterfly valve operators shall be equipped with a two inch (2") AWWA operating nut, opening left. Butterfly valves shall have mechanical joint ends.
3. A complete show drawing shall be provided for every type of valve supplied, showing the name, part number, and material of construction for every part of the valve.

B. Valve Vaults: Valve vaults shall be of precast concrete or of concrete brick or block, laid up in alternate courses of headers and stretchers, placed upon a precast foundation ring six inches (6") thick with an inside diameter of four feet (4') at the bottom. The top of the foundation shall be at the same elevation as the horizontal plane passing through the axis of the pipe. The brick or block shall be set in mortar, with the vertical joints broken to provide drainage. The cone of the vault shall not be more than thirty six inches (36") in height and, at grade, shall accept the manhole rim and cover specified in section [8-2A-13](#) of this article. The excavation around the vault shall be backfilled with granular material to provide drainage.

C. Valve Boxes: Valve boxes shall be cast iron, three (3) piece, screw type, five and one-fourth inch (5¹/₄" shaft, and the box length to provide a minimum six and one-half feet (6.5') of pipe cover. (1997 Code § 12-82; amd. 2013 Code)

8-2A-13: MANHOLE RIMS AND COVERS:

- A. Heavy rims and covers shall be Neenah no. R-1670 with type C nonrocking cover, total weight three hundred fifty (350) pounds. Heavy rims and covers shall be used in roadways.
- B. Light rims and covers shall be Neenah no. R-1711-B with type C lid, total weight one hundred seventy five (175) pounds. Light rims and covers shall be used in parkways.
- C. Covers shall be supplied with a checkered pattern top lettered "Water". (1997 Code § 21-83)

8-2A-14: TAPPING APPURTENANCES:

A. Valves: Tapping gate valves shall be AWWA mechanical joint, inside screw, nonrising stem, parallel seat bronze trimmed with O-ring constructions, opening left, like Mueller H0667, in working pressures of two hundred (200) psig, for cold water service. (1997 Code § 21-85)

B. Sleeves And Copper Tubing:

1. Tapping sleeves shall be AWWA mechanical joint, like Mueller H-616, in two hundred (200) psig working pressure, for cold water service.
2. Tubing shall be seamless type K copper tubing supplied in conformance with ASTM specification B-88-62 "type K", suitable for underground service. (1997 Code § 21-86)

8-2A-15: CORPORATION STOPS:

Corporation stops for three-fourths inch ($\frac{3}{4}$ "), one inch (1"), and two inch (2") connections shall be Mueller H-15000 or approved equal. (1997 Code § 21-87)

8-2A-16: SERVICE CLAMPS:

Service clamps shall be double strap, corporation stop thread, malleable iron body galvanized for cast iron, for five hundred (500) psig working pressure with neoprene gasket cemented in place. (1997 Code § 21-88)

8-2A-17: CURB STOPS AND CURB BOX:

A. Curb stops for three-fourths inch ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") through two inch (2") connections shall be Mueller H-15204 or equal and must have round full openings. The T-head of all stops must be capable of making a full three hundred sixty degree (360°) turn.

B. Cutoff boxes shall have adjustable steel pipe stems and screwed caps, shall be designed for a six foot (6') trench depth, and shall include thirty six inch (36") cutoff box rods. Boxes for three-fourths inch ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") and one inch (1") stops shall be Mueller H-10314 or equal.

Boxes for two inch (2") stops shall be Mueller H-10386 or equal. (1997 Code § 21-89)

ARTICLE B. CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

8-2B-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this article 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 connections, actual or potential, between the public or consumer's potable water systems and nonpotable water systems, plumbing fixtures and sources or systems containing substances of unknown or questionable safety.
- C. To provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross connection control which will prevent the contamination or pollution of the public and consumer's potable water systems. (1997 Code § 21-92)

8-2B-2: SCOPE:

This article shall apply to all premises served by the public potable water supply system of the village. (1997 Code § 21-92)

8-2B-3: POLICY:

The owner or official custodian 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. 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. The consumer shall immediately 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 immediately shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such device or devices have been installed. The consumer shall retain records of installation, maintenance, testing and repair as required in subsection [8-2B-7E2e](#) of this article for a period of at least five (5) 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 connections control device inspector certified by the Illinois environmental protection agency. (1997 Code § 21-92)

8-2B-4: DEFINITIONS:

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this article:

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 and includes the water supplied by the system. These auxiliary waters may include water from a source such as wells, lakes, or streams, or process fluids; or used water. These waters may be polluted or contaminated or objectionable or constituted as 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 or 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 Illinois must meet the standard of the Illinois 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 (2) 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 to a source of unknown or unsafe substance.

Indirect Cross Connection: A cross connection formed through which an unknown substance can be forced, drawn by a vacuum, or otherwise introduced into a safe potable water system.

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 watertightness 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.

INSPECTION: Plumbing inspection to examine carefully and critically all materials, fixtures, piping, appurtenances, and appliances and with requirements of the Illinois plumbing code, 77 Illinois administrative code 890.

NONPOTABLE WATER: Water not safe for drinking, personal, or culinary use as determined by the requirements of 35 Illinois administrative code 654.

PLUMBING: The actual installation, repair, maintenance, alteration or extension of a plumbing system by any person. Plumbing includes all piping, fixtures, appurtenances and appliances for a supply of water for all purposes, including, without limitation, lawn sprinkler systems, from the source of a private water supply on the premises or from the main in the street, alley or at the curb to, within and about any building or buildings where a person or persons live, work or assemble. Plumbing includes all piping, from discharge of pumping units to and including pressure tanks in water supply systems. Plumbing includes all piping, fixtures, appurtenances, and appliances for a building drain and a sanitary drainage and related ventilation system of any building or buildings where a person 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 (5') 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 Illinois administrative code 654 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 FLUID(S): 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,

pollution, or system hazard if introduced into the public or a consumer's potable water system.

- A. Polluted or contaminated waters.
- B. Process waters.
- C. Used waters originating from the public water supply system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality.
- D. Cooling waters.
- E. Questionable or contaminated natural waters taken from wells, lakes, streams, or irrigation systems.
- F. Chemicals in solution or suspension.
- G. Oils, gases, acids, alkalis and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other processes, or for firefighting purposes.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY: All mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use and which serve at least fifteen (15) service connections or which regularly serve at least twenty five (25) persons at least sixty (60) days per year. A public water supply is either a "community water supply" or a "noncommunity water supply".

REDUCED PRESSURE PRINCIPLE BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE: A device containing a minimum of two (2) independently acting check valves, together with an automatically operated pressure differential relief valve located between the two (2) check valves and approved under ASSE standard 1013. During normal flow and at the cessation of normal flow, the pressure between these two (2) 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.

SYSTEMS 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. (1997 Code § 21-93; amd. 2013 Code)

8-2B-5: WATER SYSTEM:

The water system shall be considered as made up of two (2) parts: the public water supply system and the consumer's water system.

A. Public Water Supply System:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

B. 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. (1997 Code § 21-94)

8-2B-6: CROSS CONNECTIONS RESTRICTED:

- A. 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 the village, 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. (1997 Code § 21-91)

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

- C. 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.

- D. There shall be no arrangement or connection by which an unsafe substance may enter a supply. (1997 Code § 21-95)

8-2B-7: SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS:

- A. It shall be the duty of the director of public works to cause surveys and investigations to be made of commercial, industrial and other properties served by the public water supply to determine what actual or potential hazards to the public water supply may exist. Such surveys and investigations shall be made a matter of public record and shall be repeated at least every two (2) years, or as often as the director of public works shall deem necessary. Records of such surveys shall be maintained and available for review for a period of at least five (5) years. (1997 Code § 21-91)

- B. The consumer's premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the approved cross connection control device inspector for the inspection of the presence or absence of cross connections within the consumer's premises and testing, repair and maintenance of cross connection control devices within the consumer's premises.

- C. On request by the director of public works, or his authorized representative, the consumer shall furnish information regarding the piping system or systems or water use within the

customer's premises. The consumer's premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the director of public works for the verification of information submitted by the inspected consumer to the public water supply custodian regarding cross connection inspection results.

- D. It shall be the responsibility of the water consumer to arrange periodic surveys of water use practices on his 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 all applicable statutes and/or regulations.
- E. It is the responsibility of the water consumer 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 are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
 - a. Cross connection control devices shall be inspected at the time of installation and at least annually by a person approved by the village as a cross connection control device inspector (CCDI). The inspection of mechanical devices shall include physical testing in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
 - b. Each device shall be tested at the time of installation and at least annually or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer.
 - c. Records submitted to the community public water supply shall be available for inspection by agency personnel.
 - d. Each device shall have a tag attached listing the date of most recent test, name of CCDI, and type and date of repairs.
 - e. 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. (1997 Code § 21-96)

8-2B-8: WHERE PROTECTION REQUIRED:

- A. An approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on all connections to the public water supply as described in the plumbing code and the agency's regulations. In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system servicing premises 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 supply is accepted as an additional source by the director of public works, and the source is approved by the Illinois environmental protection agency.
 2. Premises on which any substance is handled which can create an actual or potential hazard to the public water supply system. This shall include premises having sources or systems containing process fluids or waters originating from the public water supply system which are no longer under the sanitary control of the director of public works.
 3. Premises having internal cross connections that, in the judgment of the director of public works and/or the cross connection control device inspector, are not correctable or have 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 connections being established or reestablished.
- C. An approved backflow device shall be installed on all connections to the public water supply as described in the plumbing code and the state agency's regulations. In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system serving, but not necessarily limited to, the following types of facilities, unless the director of public works determines that no actual or potential hazard to the public water supply system exists:
- Car washes.
- Chemical plants.
- Farm service and fertilizer plants and trucks.
- Food or beverage processing plants.
- Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics, and nursing homes.

Laboratories.

Metal plating industries.

Pesticide or herbicide or extermination plants and trucks.

Petroleum processing or storage plants.

Piers, docks, and waterfront facilities.

Radioactive material processing plants or nuclear reactors.

Sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations or stormwater pumping stations. (1997 Code § 21-97)

8-2B-9: TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED:

- A. The type of protection required under this article 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 a substance that could cause a severe health hazard.
 2. Double check valve assemblies shall be inspected and tested at the 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 (5) 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 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 persons performing the test or visual inspection;

3. Test results;
4. Repairs or servicing required;
5. Repairs and date completed; and
6. Servicing performed and date completed. (1997 Code § 21-98)

8-2B-9-1: BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES:

- A. All plumbing installed with the village shall be installed in accordance with the Illinois plumbing code, 77 Illinois administrative 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 to install such an approved device immediately. The water customer shall, at his own expense, install such an approved device at a location and in a manner in accordance with the Illinois plumbing code, Illinois environmental protection agency and all applicable local regulations, and shall have inspection and tests made of such approved device upon installation and as required by the Illinois plumbing code, Illinois environmental protection agency and local regulations. (1997 Code § 21-91)
- B. Whenever backflow prevention devices required by this article are found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced at the expense of the consumer, without delay, as required by subsection A of this section.
- C. Backflow prevention devices shall not be bypassed, made inoperative, removed or otherwise made ineffective without specific authorization by the director of public works. (1997 Code § 21-98)

8-2B-10: BOOSTER PUMPS:

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

proper working order and to certify to the director of public works, at least once a year, that the device is operable. (1997 Code § 21-101)

8-2B-11: ENTRY POWERS:

The approved cross connection control device inspector 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 water supply for the purpose of verifying the presence or absence of cross connections, and 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 water supply for the purpose of verifying information submitted by the customer regarding the required cross connection control inspection. 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, with the discretion of the director of public works, be deemed evidence of the presence of improper connections as provided in this article. (1997 Code § 21-91)

8-2B-12: VIOLATIONS:

- A. The director of public works is hereby authorized and directed to discontinue, after reasonable notice to the occupant thereof, the water service to any property wherein any connection in violation of the provisions of this article is known to exist, and to take such other precautionary measures as he may deem necessary to eliminate any danger of contamination to the public water supply distribution mains. Water service to such property shall not be restored until such conditions have been eliminated or corrected in compliance with the provisions of this article, and until a reconnection fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) is paid to the village. Immediate disconnection with verbal notice can be effected when the director of public works is assured that imminent danger of harmful contamination of the public water supply. Neither the director of public works nor his agents or assigns shall be liable to any customer 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 article, whether or not said termination was with or without notice. (1997 Code § 21-91)

- B. The director of public works shall deny or discontinue, after reasonable notice to the occupants thereof, the water service to any premises wherein any backflow prevention device required by this article 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 removed or bypassed, or if an unprotected cross connection exists on the premises, or if a low pressure cutoff required by this article is not installed and maintained in working order.

- C. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the consumer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects in conformance with this article and to the satisfaction of the director of public works, and the required reconnection fee is paid.
- D. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the consumer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects in conformance with this article and to the satisfaction of the director of public works.
- E. Neither the village director of public works, or his agents or assigns, shall be liable to any customers or 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 article, whether or not said termination of the water supply was with or without notice. (1997 Code § 21-102)
- F. The consumer responsible for back siphoned 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, must bear the cost of cleanup of the potable water supply system. (1997 Code §§ 21-91, 21-102)
- G. Any person found to be violating any provision of this article shall be served with written notice stating the regulation being violated and providing a reasonable time limit for the period of time stated in such notice, and shall permanently cease all violations. (1997 Code § 21-102)
- H. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall become liable to the village by reason of such violation, whether the same was caused before or after notice. (1997 Code § 21-102; amd. 2013 Code)

Chapter 3

SEWER USE AND SERVICE

8-3-1: DEFINITIONS:

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following words and terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

Administrator: The administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency.

Federal Act: The federal water pollution control act (33 USC 1251 et seq.), as amended by the federal water pollution control act of amendments of 1972 (Pub.L. 92-500 and Pub.L. 93-243).

Federal Grant: The U.S. government participation in the financing of the construction of treatment works as provided by title 11, "Grants For Construction Of Treatment Works", of the act and implementing regulations.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Village: The village of Capron.

NPDES PERMIT: Any permit or equivalent document or requirements issued by the administrator or, where appropriate, by the director, after enactment of the federal water pollution control amendments of 1972, to regulate the discharge of pollutants pursuant to section 402 of the federal act.

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

SEWER TYPES AND APPURTENANCES:

Building Drain: That part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer or other approved point of discharge, beginning five feet (5') (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.

Combined Sewer: A sewer which is designed and intended to receive wastewater, stormwater, surface water and groundwater drainage.

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

Public Sewer: A sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the village. The term shall also include sewers within or outside the village boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the village sanitary sewer, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with village funds.

Sanitary Sewer: A sewer that conveys sewage or industrial wastes, or a combination of both, and into which stormwater, surface water, and groundwater or unpolluted industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.

Sewerage: The system of sewers and appurtenances for the collection, transportation and pumping of sewage.

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

Stormwater Runoff: That portion of the precipitation that is drained into the sewers.

SHALL; MAY: "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissible.

STATE GOVERNMENT:

Director: The director of the Illinois environmental protection agency.

State Act: The Illinois anti-pollution bond act of 1970¹.

State Grant: The state of Illinois participation in the financing of the construction of treatment works as provided by the Illinois anti-pollution bond act and for making such grants as filed with the secretary of state of the state of Illinois.

TREATMENT:

Pretreatment: The treatment of wastewaters from sources before introduction into the wastewater treatment works.

Wastewater Treatment Works: An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge; sometimes used as synonymous with "waste treatment plant" or "wastewater treatment plant" or "pollution control plant".

TYPES OF CHARGES:

Basic User Charge: The basic assessment levied on all users of the public sewer system.

Debt Service Charge: The amount to be paid each billing period for payment of interest, principal and coverage of loan, bond, etc., outstanding and shall be computed by dividing the annual debt service by the number of users connected to the wastewater facilities.

Replacement: Expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances which are necessary during the service life of the treatment works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and constructed. The term "operation and maintenance" includes "replacement".

Sewerage Fund: The principal accounting designation for all revenues received in the operation of the sewerage system.

Surcharge: The assessment in addition to the debt service charge, the fixed administrative service charges and the basic user charge which is levied on those

persons whose wastes are greater in strength than the concentration values established for average strength sewage as defined herein.

Useful Life: The estimated period during which the collection system and/or treatment works will be operated.

User Charge: A charge levied on users of the treatment works for the cost of operation and maintenance.

Wastewater Service Charge: The charge per quarter or month levied on all users of the wastewater facilities. The "service charge" shall consist of the total of the basic user charge, the debt service charge and a surcharge, if applicable.

USER TYPES:

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

Industrial User: Any establishment engaged in manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials of substance into products.

Residential Or Commercial Or Nonindustrial User: Any user of the treatment works not classified as an industrial user or excluded as an industrial user, as provided in this section.

User Class: The type of user, either residential or commercial (nonindustrial) or industrial, as defined herein.

WASTEWATER AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS:

BOD (Denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees Celsius (20°C), expressed in milligrams per liter.

Effluent Criteria: Defined in any applicable NPDES permit.

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

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

Industrial Waste: Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance discharged, permitted to flow or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing, commercial or business establishment or process, or from the development, recovery or processing of any natural resource as

distinct from sanitary sewage.

Major Contributing Industry: An industrial user of the publicly owned treatment works that:

- A. Has a flow of fifty thousand (50,000) gallons or more per average workday; or
- B. Has a flow greater than ten percent (10%) of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste; or
- C. Has in its waste a toxic pollutant in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under section 307(a) of the federal act; or
- D. Is found by the permit issuance authority, in connection with the issuance of the NPDES permit to the publicly owned treatment works receiving the waste, to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on that treatment works or upon the quality of effluent from that treatment works.

Milligrams Per Liter: A unit of the concentration of water or wastewater constituent. The term is 0.001 gram of the constituent in one thousand milliliters (1,000 ml) of water. The term has replaced the unit formerly used commonly, "parts per million", to which it is approximately equivalent, in reporting the results of water and wastewater analysis.

ppm: Parts per million by weight.

pH: The logarithm (base-10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed by one of the procedures outlined in standard methods.

Population Equivalent: A term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other waste on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is one hundred (100) gallons of sewage per day, containing 0.17 pound of BOD and 0.25 pound of suspended solids.

Properly Shredded Garbage: The wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch ($1/2$ ") (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

Sewage: The term is used interchangeably with "wastewater".

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

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

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

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

Wastewater: The spent water of a community. From this standpoint, of course, it may be a combination of the liquid and water carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that may be present.

Water Quality Standards: Defined in the "Water Pollution Regulations Of Illinois".

WASTEWATER FACILITIES: The structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and transport effluent to a watercourse.

WATERCOURSE AND CONNECTIONS:

Natural Outlet: Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface water or groundwater.

Watercourse: A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently. (2013 Code)

8-3-2: USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED:

- A. Discharge Of Human And Animal Wastes: It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the village or in any area under the jurisdiction of the village any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.
- B. Treatment Required: It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the village or in any area under the jurisdiction of the village any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- C. Private Systems: Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.
- D. Connection To Sewer System Required: The owners of all the 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 proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so; provided, that said public sewer is within two hundred feet (200') of the property line. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-3: PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS:

- A. Private Systems Permitted: Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of subsection [8-3-2D](#) of this chapter, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this section.
- B. Permit Requirements:
 - 1. Permit Required: Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the county health department.
 - 2. Application For Permit: The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the county health department, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications and other information as deemed necessary by the county health department.

3. Inspections: A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the county health department. The county health department shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction, and in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the county health department when the work is ready for final inspection and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within twenty four (24) hours of the receipt of written notice by the county health department.
 4. Fee: A permit and inspection fee of twenty five dollars (\$25.00) shall be paid to the village at the time the application is filed.
 5. Information To Village: A copy of all information submitted to the county health department shall be provided to the village.
- C. Specifications: The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the state of Illinois private sewage disposal licensing act and code and with the state of Illinois environmental protection agency, and with county health department regulations. 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 twenty five thousand (25,000) square feet in light soils, thirty thousand (30,000) square feet in moderate soils or one acre in restricted soils as indicated in the county health department regulations. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.
- D. Maintenance: The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times and at no expense to the village.
- E. Availability Of Public Sewer; Connection Required: At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in subsection [8-3-2D](#) of this chapter, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this chapter, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.
- F. Additional Regulations: No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the county health department. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-4: BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS:

- A. Permit To Connect:

1. **Permit Required:** 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 village. (Ord., 11-14-2005)
 2. **Classes Of Permits; Applications:** There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: a) for residential wastewater service; and b) for commercial, institutional/governmental or industrial wastewater service. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the village. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the village.
 3. **Permit And Inspection Fee:** A permit and inspection fee of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) for a single-family residence sewer permit, plus all additional costs incurred by the village or its designated agents, shall be paid to the village at the time the application is filed. Industries, commercial enterprises or multi-family residential units, as a condition of permit authorization, must provide information describing its wastewater constituents, characteristics, and type of activity. Connection permit and inspection fees for industrial, commercial enterprise, or multi-family buildings shall be determined as detailed in village ordinances. (Ord., 11-14-2005; amd. 2013 Code)
 4. **Term Of Permit; Expiration:** Any permit issued pursuant to application under this subsection shall be valid for a period of six (6) months from the date of issuance. If connection to the sewer mains of the village sewerage system has not been completed within that time period, the permit shall become invalid and a new permit must be obtained and payment of any and all current applicable fees must be made before such connection shall be permitted.
 5. **Conditions Of Permit:** A building sewer permit will only be issued and a sewer connection shall only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that the downstream sewerage facilities, including sewers, pump stations and wastewater treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load.
- B. **Separate Building Sewers:** A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except, that where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.
- C. **Use Of Old Building Sewers:** Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the village, to meet all requirements of this chapter.
- D. **Installation And Connection Requirements:**
1. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other

applicable rules and regulations of the village. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society Of Testing Materials "Water Pollution Control Federation Manual Of Practice No. 9" and "Standard Specifications For Water And Sewer Main Construction In Illinois" shall apply.

2. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by a means which is approved in accordance with subsection E2 of this section and discharged to the building sewer.
3. The connection of the building sewer to the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the village or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society Of Testing Materials "Water Pollution Control Federation Manual Of Practice No. 9" and "Standard Specifications For Water And Sewer Main Construction In Illinois". All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight.
4. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the village.

E. Prohibited Discharges:

1. No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.
2. All disposal by any person into the sewer system is unlawful except those discharges in compliance with federal standards promulgated pursuant to the federal act and more stringent state and local standards.

F. Inspections: The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the village when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the code enforcement officer/building inspector or his representative.

G. Liability For Costs And Expenses; Indemnification: All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the village from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-5: USE OF THE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM:

8-3-5-1: DISCHARGES INTO SYSTEM:

A. Stormwater And Surface Waters:

1. 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 sanitary sewer.
2. Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the village. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, upon approval of the Illinois environmental protection agency, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural outlet.

B. Prohibited Discharges: No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

1. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
2. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.
3. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 6.0 or higher than 9.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.
4. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to: ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

C. Restricted Discharges:

1. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely, in the opinion of the village, that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process or equipment; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming this opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the village will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment plant, and maximum limits established by regulatory agencies. The substances prohibited are:

- a. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F) (65°C).
- b. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous material; or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred milligrams per liter (100 mg/l) or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) (0°C) and one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F) (65°C).
- c. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths ($3/4$) horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the village.
- d. Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solution, whether neutralized or not.
- e. Any waters or wastes containing concentrations of iron, chromium, copper, zinc, or similar objectionable or toxic substances in excess of the concentrations listed in table A of this section; or wastes exerting and excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the village for such materials.

TABLE A

Parameter	Allowable Concentration
Arsenic	0 .25 mg/l
Barium	2 .0 mg/l
Cadmium	0 .7 mg/l
Chromium	2 .0 mg/l
Copper	2 .7 mg/l
Cyanide	0 .5 mg/l
Lead	0 .4 mg/l
Manganese	1 .0 mg/l
Mercury	0 .0005 mg/l
Molybdenum	1 .0 mg/l
Nickel	0 .35 mg/l
Oil	100 mg/l
pH	6 .0-9.0 SU
Phenols	0 .3 mg/l

Silver	0 .7 mg/l
Zinc	2 .0 mg/l

- f. Any waters or wastes containing taste or odor producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the village as necessary after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
- g. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by applicable state or federal regulations.
- h. Materials which exert or cause:
- (1) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate);
 - (2) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solution);
 - (3) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works;
 - (4) Unusual volume of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined in section [8-3-1](#) of this chapter.
- i. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
2. If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in subsection C1 of this section, and/or which are in violation of the standards for pretreatment provided in 40 CFR 403, June 26, 1978, and any amendments thereto, and which, in the judgment of the village, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater treatment facility, process, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the village may:
- a. Reject the wastes;
 - b. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
 - c. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
 - d. Require payment to cover the added costs of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges, under the provisions of section [8-3-5-6](#) of this chapter.
3. If the village permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the

village and the Illinois environmental protection agency and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-5-2: INTERCEPTORS:

Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the village, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except, that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the village and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-5-3: PRELIMINARY TREATMENT OR FLOW EQUALIZATION:

Where preliminary treatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-5-4: CONTROL MANHOLE:

Each industry shall be required to install a control manhole, and when required by the village, the owner of any property serviced by a suitable control manhole, together with such necessary building sewer carrying industrial wastes, shall install a suitable control manhole, together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer, to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the village or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-5-5: MEASUREMENTS, TESTS AND ANALYSES:

- A. The owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall provide laboratory measurements, tests, and analyses of waters and wastes to illustrate compliance with this chapter and any special conditions for discharge established by the village or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge.

- B. The number, type and frequency of laboratory analyses to be performed by the owner shall be as stipulated by the village, but no less than once per year, the industry must supply a complete analysis of the constituents of the wastewater discharge to assure that compliance with the federal, state, and local standards are being met.
- C. The owner shall report the results of measurements and laboratory analyses to the village at such times and in such a manner as prescribed by the village. The owner shall bear the expense of all measurements, analyses, and reporting required by the village. At such times as deemed necessary, the village reserves the right to take measurements and samples for analysis by an outside laboratory service at the expense of the owner.
- D. All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "IEPA Division Of Laboratories Manual Of Laboratory Methods", and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. The particular analysis involved will determine whether a twenty four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from twenty four (24) hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pHs are determined from periodic grab samples. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-5-6: SPECIAL AGREEMENTS; EXCESS STRENGTH DISCHARGES:

No statement contained in this section [8-3-5](#) shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the village and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the village for the treatment, subject to payment therefor, by the industrial concern. The following system of charges will be utilized for wastewaters with concentrations of BOD, suspended solids and ammonia nitrogen which are in excess of normal domestic strength wastewater:

- A. Definition: "Normal domestic strength wastewater" is defined as wastewater with a BOD concentration of two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (250 mg/l), a suspended solids concentration of two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (250 mg/l), and an ammonia nitrogen concentration of thirty milligrams per liter (30 mg/l).

B. Surcharge:

1. Wastewaters with concentrations of these parameters exceeding these normal limits shall be subject to a per pound surcharge. The per pound costs are as follows:

BOD	\$0 .35 per pound
Suspended solids	0 .35 per pound
Ammonia nitrogen	0 .83 per pound

2. The monthly surcharges will be calculated as follows:

(A) = Concentration of given parameter in the waste stream (BOD, suspended solids, ammonia nitrogen)

(B) = Per pound surcharge for given parameter

(C) = Normal domestic strength parameter concentration

(A-C) (Flow for the month in million gallons) (8.34); (B) = Monthly surcharge for the given parameter

3. The total surcharge for each month will be the sum of the surcharge for the three (3) listed parameters.

- C. No Discounts: No discount will be allowed for wastewater which is below normal domestic strength, nor will dilution with clean water be allowed to bring wastewater strength within normal domestic strength concentrations. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-6: DAMAGE TO, TAMPERING WITH SYSTEM:

No unauthorized person shall maliciously, wilfully or negligently break, damage, destroy or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the wastewater collection or treatment system. Any person violating this section shall be subject to immediate arrest under a charge of disorderly conduct. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-7: POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS:

- A. The village and other duly authorized agents or 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 village or its representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

- B. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in subsection A of this section, the village or duly authorized agents or 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 agents or employees, and the village shall indemnify the company against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operations, except as such may be caused by negligence or failing of the company as required by section [8-3-5-5](#) of this chapter. (Ord., 11-14-2005)

8-3-8: VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES:

- A. Notice Of Violation: Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter, except section [8-3-6](#) of this chapter, 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. (Ord., 11-14-2005)
- B. Misdemeanor Violation; Penalty: It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to continue a violation beyond the time limit provided in subsection A of this section and, upon conviction thereof, said person shall be fined in an amount not exceeding seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense. (Ord. 07-08, 2-26-2007; amd. 2013 Code)
- C. Liability For Violations: Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the village by reason of such violation. (Ord., 11-14-2005)