

Chapter 13E
DEFINITIONS FOR CHAPTER 13

In addition to the definitions found in Appendix A of this Code, the following definitions are applicable to Chapters 13A, 13B 13C and 13D of the Code:

Act: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) as amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500) and P.L. 93-243. All rules and regulations promulgated under authority of the act are made part of this Ordinance by reference.

Average Dry Weather Flow: The average daily flow for the lowest three month period in the previous calendar year.

Average Wet Weather Flow: The average daily flow for the highest month in the previous calendar year.

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

Backflow prevention device: any device, method or type of construction intended to prevent backflow into a potable water system. All devices used for backflow prevention in Illinois must meet the standards of the Illinois Plumbing Code and the IEPA.

Basic User Charge: The amount to be paid each billing period by all public waterworks and sewerage works users for payment of operation and maintenance costs plus replacement of the waterworks and sewerage works of the City.

Building Commissioner: The City building commissioner or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

Building Drain: That part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from the soil, wastes and other drainage pipes inside the walls of a building and conveys it to the building sewer or other approved point of discharge, beginning five feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

Building Sewer: The extension of the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

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

CCCDI: the Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector approved by the City and the IEPA.

Compatible Pollutant: Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, fecal coliform bacteria, compounds, plus additional pollutants identified in the NPDES permit issued to the City.

Connection Fee: The amount to be paid by all new users for connecting to the waterworks and sewerage works of the City.

Contamination: an impairment of the quality of the water by entrance of any substance to a degree which could create a health hazard.

Control Manhole: A structure specifically designed and constructed for sampling and metering industrial wastes discharged to a public sewer.

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

Direct cross-connection means a cross-connection formed when a water system is physically joined to a source of unknown or unsafe substance.

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

Debt Service Charge: The amount to be paid each billing period by all public waterworks and sewerage works users for payment of principal and interest of outstanding bonds and to provide bond reserve funds required by bond ordinances of the City.

Domestic Wastes, Domestic Wastewater or Sanitary Wastes: Wastewater derived principally from dwellings but also includes all wastewater derived from plumbing fixtures located in commercial or industrial users.

Domestic or Residential User: Any user of the wastewater facilities not classed as an industrial user.

Double check valve assembly: an assembly composed of single, independently acting check valves approved under ASSE Standard 1015. A double check valve assembly must include tight shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the water-tightness of each check valve.

Dwelling or Residential Dwelling Unit: A unit designed for occupancy by one family. It may be a house designed for the exclusive use of one family or it may be a portion of a building designed and intended to be used by one family.

Estimated Flow From Domestic Users: The estimated wastewater flow from single family dwellings where private water systems are used. For the purpose of Chapters 13A-D, the contribution per dwelling unit shall be 350 gallons per day.

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

Federal Act: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.) as amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500 and Public Law 93-243) and the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 217).

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.

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

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 users. 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.

IEPA: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; all rules and regulations established by the IEPA are made part of this Ordinance by reference.

Incidental Removal or Incidental to: The removal of a constituent for which no capital or operating or maintenance costs are expended.

Incompatible Pollutant: Any pollutant which is not a compatible pollutant.

Industrial User: Any non-governmental user of the wastewater treatment facilities identified in the S.I.C. Manual under the following divisions:

- A. Division A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
- B. Division B: Mining.
- C. Division D: Manufacturing.
- D. Division E: Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services.
- E. Division I: Services.

The user in the divisions listed may be excluded if it is determined by the City that it will introduce primary segregated domestic wastes or wastes from plumbing fixtures.

Industrial Waste(s) or Industrial Wastewater: The liquid wastes from industrial processes, as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

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

Inspection Manhole: A 48-inch diameter or larger manhole, installed on a user's property which is continuously accessible to the City for inspection or sampling.

Liability: Whenever reference is made to "secure and protect the City from any liability or damage" it shall include all authorized employees and agents of the City as well as the elected and appointed officials.

Maximum Wet Weather Flow: The average daily flow for the maximum week in the month used to determine the average wet weather flow.

May: May is permissive.

mg/l: Milligrams per liter.

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

New Wastewater Source: Any source constructed after the adoption of Chapter 13A. For the purposes of Chapter 13A additions to a dwelling unit shall not be considered a new source.

Non-potable water: water not safe for drinking, personal or culinary use as determined by the requirements of 35 Illinois Administrative Code 604.

Normal Domestic Wastewater: For the purposes of Chapter 13A normal domestic wastewater shall contain the following constituents at the strengths indicated:

BOD:	200 mg/l
SS:	240 mg/l

NPDES: (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) A permit or equivalent document or requirements issued by the Administrator or, where appropriate, by the IEPA, after enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972, to regulate the discharge of pollutants pursuant to Section 402 of the Act.

Person: Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, group or taxing body.

pH: The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

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 beyond the foundation walls.

Plumbing Fixture: Any device or equipment normally located in a dwelling unit from which wastewater is discharged.

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.

Population Equivalent: A term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other wastes on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is 100 gallons of sewage per day, containing 0.17 pounds of BOD and 0.20 pounds of suspended solids.

Potable water: water which meets the requirements of 35 Illinois Administrative Code 604 for drinking, culinary and domestic purposes.

Potential Cross-Connection: a fixture or appurtenance with threaded hose connection, tapered spout or other connection which would facilitate extension of the water supply line beyond its legal termination point.

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

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, pollutional or system hazard if introduced into the public or a user's potable water system. This includes but is not limited to:

1. polluted or contaminated waters;
2. process waters;
3. used waters originating from the public water supply system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality;
4. cooling waters;
5. questionable or contaminated natural waters taken from wells, lakes, streams or irrigation systems;
6. chemicals in solution or suspension;
7. oils, gases, acids, alkalis and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other processes, or for fire fighting purposes.

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 in any dimension.

Property Owner: Any person, firm, corporation or other entity having a legal or equitable interest in the present use and enjoyment of any lot, tract or parcel of real estate in the City, or a beneficial interest in any trust holding record title thereto.

Public Sewer: A common sewer owned by the City.

Public water supply: all mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, 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.

Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device: a device containing a minimum of two independently acting check valves together with an automatically operated pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves and approved under ASSE Standard During normal flow and at the cessation of normal flow, the pressure between these two checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the check valves at less than the supply pressure. The unit must include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device, and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks.

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

Residential, or commercial, or nonindustrial user: User of the sewerage works not classified as an industrial user or excluded as an industrial user. Each dwelling unit of a residential building having two or more dwelling units shall be considered a separate and individual single-family residential user.

Residential Customer Equivalent: A term used as a basis of billing for water supply service and sewage collection and treatment service which is equivalent to a single-family residential user with an average sewage load of two times that of a PE. The residential customer equivalent of residential buildings having two or more dwelling units shall be the total number of dwelling units determined according to the following schedule:

<u>Type of Dwelling Unit</u>	<u>Customer Equivalent</u>
3 bedrooms or more	100 percent
2 bedrooms	80 percent
1 bedroom	75 percent

Sanitary Sewer: A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with minor quantities of ground, storm and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.

Service Life: The period of time during which a component of the facilities will be capable of performing a function.

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

Sewage Treatment Plant: An arrangement of devices, structures and processes for the treating and disposing of sewage.

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

Sewerage Works: All facilities of the City for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage and industrial wastes.

Sewer User Service Charge: The total amount to be paid each billing period by public sewer users including the basic user charge, the debt service charge and a surcharge, if applicable.

S.I.C. Manual: The Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, Executive Office of the President, Office Management and Budget.

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

State Act: The Illinois Environmental Protection Act, effective July 1, 1970 (415 ILCS 5/1 et seq.), as amended.

Storm sewer or Storm drain: A sewer that conveys stormwater runoff and surface water drainage, but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.

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

Substantial Removal: In general means the removal of at least 80 percent.

Superintendent: The Superintendent of the Public Works of the City, or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

SS: (denoting suspended solids) Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension of water, sewage or other liquids; and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

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

System hazard: a condition through which an aesthetically objectionable or degrading material not dangerous to health may enter the public water supply system or a user's potable water system.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): Total suspended matter, expressed in milligrams per liter, that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in water, wastewater and other liquids, and is removable by laboratory filtration, using a Reeve Angel type 934A or 984H glass fiber filter disc as prescribed in Standard Methods.

Unit of Flow: A unit of flow for billing purposes shall be 1,000 gallons.

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

Used water: any water supplied by a public water supply system to a user's water system after it has passed through the service connection and is no longer under the control of the water supply official custodian.

USEPA: The United State Environmental Protection Agency.

User: Any person or persons making connection to water and/or wastewater facilities of the City. Where a single meter serves multiple users or residential units, each use or residential unit is considered a user for the purpose of computing fees and charges, except for administrative fees, which shall be paid based on the number of meters.

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

Wastewater: The spent water of the community. From the standpoint of source, 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 storm water that may be present.

Wastewater Facilities: The structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away and treat domestic and industrial wastes, and dispose of the effluent.

Wastewater source or Waste Source: Any installation, process or equipment from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities: An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludge.

Water and Wastewater Service Charge: A charge for the use of and the service supplied by the water and wastewater facilities of the City. The service charge shall consist of the user charge, the cost of any bond debt of such facilities and such other costs as may be deemed necessary by the City.

Water Course:

- A. A natural or artificial channel for passage of water.
- B. A running stream of water.
- C. A natural stream fed from permanent or natural sources, including rivers, creeks, runs and rivulets. There must be a stream, usually flowing in a particular direction (though it need not flow continuously) in a definite channel having a bed or banks and usually discharging into some other stream or body of water.

Water Facilities: The structures, equipment and processes required to collect, pump, treat and distribute water to the users.

Water purveyor: the owner or official custodian of a public water system.

Water User Service Charge: The total amount to be paid each billing period by public waterworks users, including the basic user charge, debt service charge and a surcharge, if applicable.

Waterworks and Sewerage Revenue Fund: The principal accounting designation for all revenues received for the operation of the waterworks and sewerage works of the City.