

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

**City of La Salle
745 Second Street
La Salle, IL 61301
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SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

The City of La Salle has developed this Capacity, Management, Operations and Maintenance (CMOM) Program for its sanitary sewer collection system to reduce health and Environmental risks by reducing occurrences of the sanitary sewer overflow (SSOs), in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines.

This Management Plan documents implementation and execution of a CMOM Program by the City of La Salle.

1.1. SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

The City of La Salle owns and operates its wastewater conveyance and treatment systems. The City operates a designated CSO system, which consists of the various sewer mains, inlets, manholes, lift stations, and force mains. As part of the CSO system, there are six lifts stations all having emergency backup generator in the case of power loss. The City operates two wastewater treatment facilities (WWTF):

- The South La Salle WWTF has a design average capacity of 3.33 million gallons per day (MGD) and design maximum capacity of 5.0 MGD. It consists of screening and grit removal, reaeration tanks, primary clarifiers, aeration tanks, aerobic digesters, final clarifiers, and liquid chlorine disinfection. The effluent is then pumped to its discharge in the Illinois River. The City of La Salle operates this wastewater treatment facility as part of a designated CSO system. We currently discharge CSO flows at the following locations:
 - CSO 003 - Creve Coeur Street (Illinois and Michigan Canal)
 - CSO 006 – 2nd Street & Union Street (Little Vermilion River)
 - CSO 007- Sterling Street, north of 11th Street (Little Vermilion River)

The discharges from these locations are monitored and reported monthly as part of our DMR procedures as outlined in our NPDES permit.

- The East La Salle WWTF has a design average capacity of 0.50 million gallons per day (MGD) and design maximum capacity of 1.50 MGD. It consists of screening and grit removal, anoxic tank, vertical loop reactors, membrane bioreactor, cannibal system, and a UV system for disinfection. The effluent is discharged into the Little Vermilion River.

Table 1 summarizes key parameters of the sanitary sewer system.

Table 1- La Salle Sanitary Sewer System		
Parameter		Value
Service Area, square miles		12.97
Service Population		9351
Annual Precipitation, inches		37.67
Service Connections	Residential	4183
	Commercial	267
	Industrial	32
Number of Sanitary Manholes		1,100

SECTION 2 - CMOM PROGRAM GUIDELINES

The City of La Salle NPDES permits require the following components in the CMOM Plan:

A. Measures and Activities

1. A complete map and system inventory for the collection system owned and operated by the city,
2. Organizational Structure, Budgeting, training of personnel, legal authorities, schedules for maintenance, sewer system cleaning and preventative rehabilitation, checklists, and mechanisms to ensure that preventative maintenance is performed on equipment owned and operated by the City,
3. Documentation of unplanned maintenance,
4. An assessment of capacity of the collection and treatment system owned and operated by the City at critical junctions and immediately upstream of locations where overflows and back-ups occur or are likely to occur, use flow monitoring as necessary,
5. Identification and prioritization of structural deficiencies in the system owned by the City,

6. Operational control, including documented system control procedures, scheduled inspection and testing,
7. The City shall develop and implement an asset management strategy to ensure the long-term sustainability of the collection system. Asset management shall be used to assist the City in making decision on when it is most appropriate to repair, replace or rehabilitate particular assets and develop long-term funding strategies and;
8. Asset managements shall include but is not limited to the following:
 - a. Asset Inventory and State of the Asset
 - b. Level of Service
 - c. Critical Asset Identification
 - d. Life Cycle Cost, and
 - e. Long-Term Funding Strategy

B. Design and Performance Provisions:

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

C. Overflow Response Plan:

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

D. System Evaluation Plan:

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

E. Reporting and Monitoring Requirements:

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

F. Third Party Notice Plan

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

SECTION 3 - CMOM PROGRAM GOALS

Goals and objectives for the City of La Salle's CMOM Program have been established to meet the federal and state regulations, improve and maintain reliability of the sanitary collection system, and always provide adequate capacity and protection of the public health.

The City of La Salle is dedicated to achieving the following overall program goals for its collection system:

- Comply with NPDES Permit requirements
- Manage, operate and maintain the City's sanitary sewer system to provide reliable sanitary service for all residents in the service area.
- Identify and reduce sources of Inflow and Infiltration (I/I).
- Provide adequate capacity to convey base flows and peak flows for all parts of the collection system.
- Implement cost-effective preventative maintenance and rehabilitation programs to improve capacity and reliability of the sanitary system to minimize and prevent sanitary backups and CSOs.
- Respond to system failures, CSOs, and system backups and protect public health, environment, and property from damage.
- Provide timely notification of CSOs to all parties with a reasonable potential for exposure to pollutants associated with such event.

- Document a written summary of the City's CMOM Program and makes the program and its audit available to stakeholders.

These goals are consistent with the CMOM provisions that require proper management, operation, and maintenance of all parts of the collection system and adequate capacity in the system to convey base and peak flows.

SECTION 4 - MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

The City of La Salle's organizational structure includes administrative and management staff, and operations and maintenance staff with established lines of authority and chains of communication. The Sanitary Sewer Department is made up of two sub-departments, collection and treatment. The collection aspect is headed by a Street Foreman and the treatment component is headed by the Superintendent of Wastewater. Both positions report directly to the Superintendent of Public Works. This organizational structure effectively utilizes existing staff for efficiently operating and maintaining the sewer collection system, ensuring that each component of the CMOM program is properly addressed and accomplished. The City of La Salle's Organizational Chart is included in Appendix A. The Street Department is principally responsible for the operation and maintenance of the sewer collection while the Wastewater Department's principal responsibility is the operation and maintenance of both wastewater plants.

4.1.1. STAFFING

The City has established the organizational goal of meeting responsibilities through clearly defined position descriptions and work assignments for the Sanitary Sewer Department.

The Sanitary Sewer Department is comprised of two positions: Wastewater Operator and laborers. Each position is responsible for its own work assignments. Their operations are supplemented as needed with manpower and equipment from the Street Department.

The job duties for the staff have been defined to fulfill the Sanitary Sewer Department responsibilities. The Sanitary Sewer Department Job descriptions are all included in Appendix B. They are reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.

4.1.2. OPERATING HOURS

The regular business hours for the Sanitary Sewer Department are from 6:30 A.M to 3:00 P.M on Monday through Friday. The City has rotating on call personnel from both the Sanitary Sewer and Street Departments. Emergency calls made to the Illinois Valley Dispatch Center and relayed to either the street department or wastewater department. The on call personnel are also provided with a mobile phone to

receive quick and reliable notifications. Alarms generated by the auto-dialer calls the on-call employee. If that person does not respond, the system continues paging through a designated list until a response provided.

4.2. LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Legal authority for the utility is established through the City of La Salle Sewer Use Ordinance. The Sewer Use Ordinance is very clear in regard to use of the City of La Salle's wastewater system, including efforts to control infiltration and inflow. The Ordinance requires the inspection of new and rehabilitated building sewers and mainline sewers during construction to ensure that the installation meets the high performance standards of the City. The Ordinance also includes penalties for noncompliance. In general, the Sewer Use Ordinance includes the following:

- A. Regulations regarding the use of public and private sewers discharging to the sanitary sewer system.
- B. Regulations requiring individual property owners to maintain sewer laterals from the sewer main to the building to prevent unnecessary overburdening of the collection system.
- C. Authority to control infiltration and connections from inflow sources.
- D. Authority to prevent illegal connections and discharges into the collection system.
- E. Industrial Pretreatment Program establishment and implementation.
- F. Design and Construction Standards for sanitary sewers.

The City reviews and updates the ordinances on a regular basis and as necessary. A copy of the Sewer Use Ordinance is included in Appendix C.

4.3. COMMUNICATION PLAN

The City of La Salle regularly communicates with the IEPA, government officials, and customers to inform officials and the public about operation and maintenance activities, to provide information on CMOM Program progress, and to report on short-term, long-term, and cyclical CMOM Program actions. Common methods of communication include the following:

- Committee and Council meetings are open to the public. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss and determine policy related to finance, provide department reports and updates on personnel, operations, communications and other utility businesses.
- The City actively utilizes its website (www.LaSalle-il.gov) and social networking platforms such as Facebook to post utility news, emergency notifications, meeting minutes, and other events, as appropriate.

The City of La Salle utilizes the Code RED Emergency Notification System, which is an ultra-high-speed telephone communication service for emergency notifications. This system allows the City to telephone all or targeted areas of the City in case of an emergency situation requiring immediate action. The system can dial up to 50,000 phone numbers per hour and deliver recorded messages to people, voicemail or answering machines.

SECTION 5 - MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

5.1. COLLECTION SYSTEM MAP

The City of La Salle is currently updating their Geographical System Information (GIS) mapping to include the sanitary sewer collection system. The mapping will identify manholes and mains that are characterized by size and material, where available. A systematic numbering system is being incorporated to correctly identify all sewers, manholes, and other components of the sanitary sewer system. A GIS map of the collection system will be included in future updates. The City Engineer is responsible for all City GIS mapping activities.

The City's objective is to have the entire collection system as well as other pertinent informational layers developed and incorporated into the GIS mapping system so that the GIS system can be actively used for managing the utility, making critical decisions, designing improvements, and operating and maintaining the system. Currently, the maintenance system is a paper-based system. The GIS system will allow the Street and Wastewater Departments to track maintenance and repair activities and maintain blockage data electronically by location. The maps will be routinely updated to include system expansion, rehabilitation, and building lateral sewer changes. The current paper-based system is included as Appendix E.

5.2. SCHEDULES, CHECKLISTS, AND MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

The Sanitary Sewer Department is responsible for maintaining adequate equipment and parts to perform routine operations and maintenance, respond to emergencies, and prevent combined sewer overflows (CSOs). The Street and Wastewater Departments have adequate funding, staff, facilities, and equipment to quickly respond to routine or emergency maintenance needs.

5.2.1. EQUIPMENT

The Street and Wastewater Departments operate and maintains the following portable equipment used in maintaining the sanitary sewer collection system:

- 1 Vactor Truck
- 1-ton dump trucks, single and tandem dump trucks

- 2 Backhoes
- Pickup trucks with utility bed and tools
- Mini-Excavator

5.2.3. EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENT PARTS INVENTORIES

The Wastewater Department maintains spare parts for all lift stations as well as having backup power to minimize the risk of a complete shutdown. Other spare parts and replacement equipment are purchased directly from the local suppliers as needed, so the Sanitary Sewer Department is not required to maintain an inventory control. Preventive maintenance parts and equipment are identified ahead of time, depending on the specific maintenance task, and are secured as needed prior to the start of the preventive maintenance activities.

The Wastewater Department maintains equipment such as sump pumps, portable generators, traffic control and night lighting systems, etc., for immediate deployment in an emergency.

5.3. ROUTINE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Programs for a sanitary sewer system are critical to operate and maintain the system. Activities included in the City of La Salle O&M Program are described in this section.

5.3.1. GRAVITY SEWER CLEANING & INSPECTION

Currently, the city is on year 3 of a 5 or 6 year sewer cleaning, inspection, and testing program. The city has hired a Sewer Cleaning and Televising company to perform this work. The city has also contracted with SewerAi to code and identify failing sewers. This system allows the city to store and retrieve sewer videos on a cloud database. Additionally, the Sanitary Sewer Department performs the sewer cleaning to address blockages and CSOs when a complaint is filed by the customer. Previously, the sewer cleaning and maintenance addressing system problems were based on the review of the maintenance history including age, material, past CSOs and blockages, etc. The Streets and Wastewater Department along with the Engineering Department will utilize the results of the sewer cleaning and televising to assess infrastructure condition and to identify necessary repairs or special maintenance needs. The sewer televising data is stored and is maintained by the City Street Foreman and the City Engineer. Additionally, all suspended sewers will be coordinated with the biennial (every 2 years) bridge inspections performed by the Illinois Department of Transportation.

5.3.2. FORCE MAIN MAINTENANCE

All the force mains in the sanitary sewer system are provided with air valves at high points.

The force main system includes air release valves and plug valves. There is no formal air valves inspection program. The force main and valves maintenance is performed by the Wastewater Department as necessary.

5.3.3. LIFT STATION OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The City has a routine preventive operation and maintenance program for its lift stations. All lift stations have backup generation and emergency alarm call-out to ensure continuous operation. The most up to date as-built drawings for all the lift stations are maintained at the City Hall by the City Engineer. The pump manufacturers' O&M manuals are maintained at the East WWTP. Each lift station is visually inspected weekly to assure proper function. These actions proactively eliminate overflows caused by power outages and mechanical failure. Lift station wet wells are cleaned periodically to remove grease, accumulated solids, and debris. Unscheduled pump maintenance is infrequent required. When pumping problems are identified, corrective action is scheduled as necessary.

5.3.4. ROOTS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Roots are not a significant contributing cause of blockages, stoppages and SSOs. As such, the Street Department does not have a formalized root management program in place.

5.3.5. FOG MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Wastewater Department does not currently have a formal FOG management program. Grease blockages contributed by the food service establishments are treated on an as-needed basis.

5.4. ASSESSMENT OF CAPACITY OF COLLECTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEMS

CSO Long-Term Control Planning and Compliance with Water Quality Standards

- Baker Avenue Separation- Completed 8/2017
- The downtown business district is being reviewed for separation. The city has applied for a grant for separation in this area. It was unsuccessful; however, the city will continue to seek funds to achieve the separation of the downtown sewers.

In addition to these current projects, the City has purchased/acquired additional properties for future additional underground storage, if necessary.

The City has performed major upgrades to the sanitary/combined sewer systems over the years based on the frequency and locations of back-ups and sewer overflows. The city is currently analyzing the systems to allow for a comprehensive, incremental approach to correcting inadequacies in both the collection and treatment systems. The following system improvements have been in recent years in response to prior overflow backup occurrences:

- Hegeler Park Storm Sewer Separation

- Baker Avenue Storm Sewer Separation
- Tonti Street, LaHarpe Street, Sterling Street, Zinc Street & Porter Avenue Storm Sewer Separation
- CSO-003 Pump Station Upgrades to increase flow from 14,000 GPM to 21,000 GPM
- Hegeler Park to Sobieski Street Separation
- VA Home Storm Water Detention
- North Joliet Sewer Separation
- Sobieski/Walnut Street Storm Water Detention
- Washington Street Storm Water Detention
- Crosat Street Sewer Separation
- East Wastewater Treatment Plant

5.5. IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF STRUCTURAL DEFICIENCIES

5.5.1. SHORT TERM GOALS

Infiltration remains a concern in the collection system, as evidenced by peak lift station flows of 3 to 4 times greater than the dry weather average daily flows. Several past efforts to eliminate illegal connections into the CSO system likely means that future efforts will yield decreasing results. Manhole maintenance and sealing will likely contribute to a reduction in peak flows during high precipitation events. Maintenance activities will remain focused on older and problem collection mains. Localized backups can occur in these areas, and improved record keeping will assist in the identification of priorities for replacement of existing mains.

5.5.2. LONG TERM GOALS

On-going GIS mapping efforts will improve the City's ability to develop comprehensive plans to address growth in the community. System improvement plans are anticipated to be developed to ensure collection system capacity for anticipated growth areas and to ensure that interim repairs and replacements to existing collection mains are appropriately sized for any anticipated growth. Major improvements include sanitary/storm separation where economically feasible.

The flow monitoring data, periodic CCTV inspection, and physical inspections records will be incorporated into the GIS mapping system to evaluate the hydraulic and structural condition of the collection system. This assessment will be used to identify deficiencies and to schedule improvement projects.

5.6. TRAINING

The Wastewater Department staff is trained in the proper operation and maintenance of all new major equipment and facilities by the contractors or manufacturers. The manufacturer supplied standard

operation and maintenance manuals are used as resource material for initial start-up training as well as new staff training. The Sanitary Sewer Department staff periodically receives formal safety training. They are also trained in confined space entry as well hazardous materials management, as required by regulations.

SECTION 6 – DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE

6.1. DESIGN STANDARDS

The City of La Salle has established the sewer design and performance standards for sewer construction in its service area through the ‘Design and Construction Standards.’ Section D of the design criteria establishes standards and practices for the design and construction of both public and private sanitary sewers and ancillary facilities within the City’s planning area. The design criteria are included as Appendix F.

The City has an effective system of ensuring that sewers are designed and constructed in accordance with their published standards. A construction permit is required from Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) on all new public and private sanitary sewer construction. For the public sewers, the City’s Engineer develops plans and specifications in compliance with the City’s sanitary sewer standards to submit to the IEPA with the permit application. A private developer or property owner is also required retain a consulting engineer to ensure that new sanitary sewer is built in accordance with the City’s sanitary sewer standards. Plumbing on private properties is under the jurisdiction of the City’s Building Department. The City’s Plumbing Inspector is responsible for noting the compliance with the Illinois Plumbing Code for the new and rehabilitation building sewer-service connections from the property line cleanout in the street to and including the building plumbing. The State Plumbing Inspector is responsible for issuing permits and enforcing the Illinois Plumbing Code. The City’s Plumbing Inspector contacts the State Plumbing Inspector when additional assistance is needed.

6.2. INSPECTION AND TESTING STANDARDS

The City undertakes a submittal process for new or replaced sewers to ensure construction meets the project performance objectives and conforms to the plans and specification requirements. Construction inspection, focusing on sewer connection, grade, elevation, and pipe type, for new or replaced sewers is handled by the Street Department with assistance from the City Engineer. The Wastewater Department ensures the testing of equipment and materials as well as the final testing of the completed installation. The City does not accept the installed project until it passes all the required tests and a final inspection is completed by its personnel and design engineering consultant. This structured process results in quality

installation that meets the governing standards. As-built drawings for the new public and private sanitary sewers are maintained at the City Hall by the City Engineer where applicable.

6.3. MONITOR EFFECTIVENESS OF CMOM PROGRAM

The City of La Salle has been implementing the CMOM Program components for many years through typical operation and maintenance activities. The CMOM Plan will be utilized to administratively tie together all the individual operation and maintenance programs. The City has clearly identified its goals, and this CMOM Plan will help to measure the goals against the actual performance to determine the program effectiveness.

6.4. UPGRADE CMOM PLAN AS NECESSARY

The City continuously reviews and updates its design standards, personnel responsibilities, and programs to increase the performance standards and increase readiness to respond to the emergencies. Modifications are made on an as-needed basis.

6.5. MAINTAIN A SUMMARY OF CMOM ACTIVITIES.

The City will annually evaluate each element of the CMOM Program and implement the appropriate changes. All the approved program modifications will be incorporated into the CMOM Program. A template for the City of La Salle CMOM annual summary report is included in Appendix G.

SECTION 7 - OVERFLOW RESPONSE PLAN

Once a CSO is reported or observed, the Street or Wastewater Department immediately fixes the problem with the highest priority. The City's overflow response procedures are designed to protect public health and safety, meet all regulatory reporting requirements, and ensure immediate and effective response.

7.1. CSO RESPONSE

The City emphasizes quick response to all CSOs reported to minimize their impact and has adopted the chain of communication for Reporting Sanitary Sewer Overflows as follows:

- Customers can report 24 hours a day, 7 days a week any problem with the wastewater collection system. The CSO or backup incident is observed and reported to the Street or Wastewater Departments during business hours or to the emergency phone number after business hours.
- Information such as time and date of call, caller's name and phone number, location of problem, and description of problem and observation any other information that may assist the responders is recorded.
- All CSO incidences are immediately reported to the Street or Wastewater Department and the Superintendent of Public Works.

- The Street Department dispatches personnel to investigate the cause and extent of the CSO incident.
- The Street and Wastewater Department personnel report the Superintendent of Public Works on the findings documenting the overflow, estimating overflow volume, sampling and laboratory analysis as necessary. The Superintendent of Public Works reports incidents to the Mayor as necessary.
- The Street Department personnel post warning signs and initiate clean up actions. Highest priorities are given to contain the CSOs and to minimize or eliminate exposure to the public and impact on the public health.
- The Superintendent of Public Works or Wastewater Superintendent keeps a monthly log of CSO events and posts them at City Hall and forwards a copy to the IEPA utilizing the NPDES CSO Discharge Monitoring Report. A copy of the 'IEPA NPDES CSO Discharge Monitoring Report' is included as Appendix H.

Basement back-ups are not classified as CSO's by the City and are not subject to the CSO reporting requirements; however, each reported basement back-up is investigated and make certain the collection system didn't cause the problem. The city has implemented a residential sewer backflow prevention program where the city and the resident split the cost of installing a check valve or other system to prevent sanitary back-up. Initially, this program was well utilized, however, with the recent LTCP sewer separations, there has not been a request for assistance in the last four (4) years.

See Appendix I Sewer Complain Form and Response Report.

7.2. CSO NOTIFICATIONS

The City maintains accurate notification and reporting procedures that meet its legal obligation and social responsibility. Notifications depend on the severity and the potential of the overflow. The Sanitary Sewer Department personnel post warning signs and barricades as necessary at the location of the CSO event. Notifications to the public, health agencies, and other parties are made to warn potential health hazards associated with the CSOs.

7.3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING

The City ensures that operations and maintenance personnel are properly trained on emergency response procedures periodically. New employees receive emergency response training as part of their departmental orientation.

SECTION 8 - SYSTEM EVALUATION PLAN

8.1. SYSTEM EVALUATION

As discussed in Section 5.4, the City of La Salle has completed various improvements for the wastewater collection and treatment systems over the past several years. As a result, the collection and treatment systems have increased their hydraulic capacity. Through these improvements, the City has reduced the CSOs or noncompliance events at both of the treatment facilities. The City has also eliminated dry weather overflows resulting from power outages or equipment failures at the lift stations. The City experiences infiltration during wet weather flows at a number of locations, and most of the system will convey storm flows. The City will continue to monitor wet weather performance and will implement projects to prevent future wet-weather infiltration.

See Appendix D: Capital Improvement Plan

8.2. CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PLANS

Currently, the City is developing the use of the GIS mapping system so they will be able to track wastewater infrastructure. After that system is functional, we will soon be utilizing it for the assessment of the hydraulic performance of the sanitary sewer system. The City's goal is to have all attributes of each component of the sanitary sewer system included in a GIS mapping system as a comprehensive inventory database. Any field-gathered data (flow monitoring, CCTV inspection, etc.) will also be included in the information system management. This data, when overlaid on a GIS base map or displayed in summary tables, will enable the City to quickly identify and visualize problem areas, evaluate conditions and needs, and prioritize short and long-term corrections to accommodate increase in flow due to development. The City will be able to monitor hydraulic and structural condition of its collection system, allowing the City to focus on the areas of greatest need. For example, when the peak flows in a sewer reach a predetermined level, the problem segment will be evaluated to generate a hydraulic deficiency report. Such reports will identify the nature problem, evaluation of alternative solutions based on the current and future structural, hydraulic, and operational needs, and the recommended solution consistent with the long-term goals. This systematic approach will help the City to schedule design and construction of new facilities or rehabilitation of the existing facilities as part of a capital improvements plan, with defined priorities to meet regulatory requirements. The GIS mapping system will become the primary tool to prioritize and schedule sewer condition assessments and maintenance activities and enhance sewer system capacity.

8.3. PLAN UPGRADES

The City will continue to determine the on-going needs for reviewing system performance, evaluating the hydraulic, structural, and operational condition of facilities, and planning system improvements. The

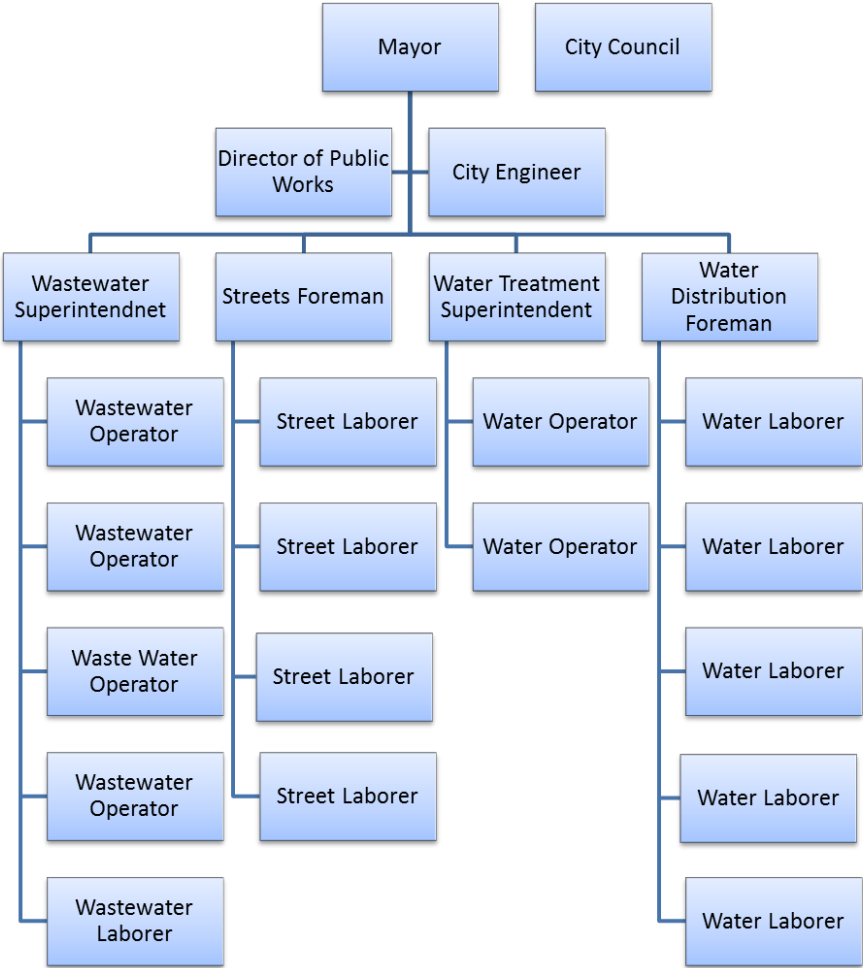
system evaluation plan will be based on monitoring of growth, development, and system flows. It will be updated periodically to describe any significant change in proposed actions and implementation schedule.

SECTION 9 - REPORTING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The City of La Salle prepares an Annual Sewer Activity Report that documents the following activities and items for the sanitary sewer collection system:

1. Sewer pipe and manhole cleaning efforts.
2. Internal televising and manhole inspection efforts.
3. Grease removal efforts.
4. Dry weather reported blockages and basement back-ups.
5. Wet-weather sanitary sewer overflows and basement back-ups.

Appendix A: City of La Salle Organizational Chart



Appendix B: Sanitary Sewer Department Job Descriptions

Water Treatment Superintendent Job Description

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Under administrative direction, oversees, supervises, and coordinates the operation and maintenance of the City's Water Treatment Plant within the Public Works Department; coordinates assigned activities with other units, divisions, outside agencies, and the general public; and provides highly responsible and complex staff assistance to the Superintendent of Public Works.

REPRESENTATIVE DUTIES

The following duties are typical for this classification. Incumbents may not perform all of the listed duties and/or may be required to perform additional or different duties from those set forth below to address business needs and changing business practices.

- Coordinates the organization, staffing, and operational activities for the Water Treatment Plant including assuming responsibility for all critical decisions regarding operational changes, maintenance priorities, scheduling, and compliance with the numerous regulations of multiple federal, state, and local agencies.
- Participates in the development and implementation of goals, objectives, policies, and priorities; recommends and implements resulting policies and procedures.
- Identifies opportunities for improving service delivery methods and procedures; identifies resource needs; reviews with appropriate management staff; implements improvements.
- Directs, coordinates, and reviews the work plan for assigned operation, maintenance, and laboratory analysis functions, services, and activities at the City's Water Treatment Plant; assigns work activities and projects; monitors work flow; reviews and evaluates work products, methods, and procedures; meets with staff to identify and resolve problems.
- Directs the daily testing of water in various stages of treatment; interprets test results to determine necessary changes in chemical dosage and treatment processes; manages water quality adjustments.
- Directs the adjustment and repair of mechanical equipment such as pumps, chlorinators, and metering devices; monitors the preventative and corrective maintenance of all plant equipment; directs the installation, operation, and maintenance of the computer telemetry system.
- Selects, trains, motivates, and evaluates assigned personnel; provides or coordinates staff training; works with employees to correct deficiencies; implements discipline and termination procedures.
- Oversees safety programs for assigned sections and work groups; assists with action planning for safety programs; implements and monitors risk management plan regarding hazardous material; responds to workers' compensation issues.
- Oversees and participates in emergency response regarding hazardous materials incidents.
- Participates in the development and administration of assigned program budget; forecasts funding needed for staffing, equipment, materials, and supplies; monitors and approves expenditures; recommends adjustments as necessary.

- Provides responsible staff assistance to the Superintendent of Public Works; conducts a variety of studies and investigations; develops and recommends modifications to Water Treatment Plant programs, policies, and procedures as appropriate.
- Directs the development and implementation of plans and programs to improve the efficiency of operations including cost control programs, staff utilization studies, and work method improvements.
- Oversees and participates in the maintenance of records and related documentation; prepares performance and other reports detailing workload and activities.
- Coordinates Water Treatment Plant activities with those of other units, divisions, and outside agencies and organizations; resolves sensitive and controversial issues.
- Attends and participates in professional group meetings; stays abreast of new trends and innovations in the field of water treatment plant operations, maintenance, and laboratory analysis.
- Responds to and resolves citizen and staff inquiries, concerns, and complaints in a timely and effective manner; responds to requests from regulatory agencies.
- Performs related duties as required.

QUALIFICATIONS

The following generally describes the knowledge and ability required to enter the job and/or be learned within a short period of time in order to successfully perform the assigned duties.

Knowledge of:

- Operational characteristics, services, and activities of a water treatment plant.
- Principles and practices of program development and administration.
- Principles and practices of municipal budget preparation and administration.
- Principles of supervision, training, and performance evaluation.
- Pertinent federal, state, and local laws, codes, and regulations including those regarding applicable health and safety regulations.
- Advanced water treatment techniques.
- Current methods, terminology, equipment, tools, and materials utilized in the operation, maintenance, and repair of a water treatment plant.
- Operational and technical aspects of programmable controllers and industrial computers.
- Types and level of maintenance and repair activities generally performed at a water treatment plant.
- Operational characteristics of tools and equipment used in the operation and maintenance of a water treatment plant including pumps, motors, chemical feeders, and metering equipment.
- Principles and objectives of water laboratory analysis.
- Aquatic biology and simple chemical and bacterial testing.

- Mathematical principles.
- Principles and practices of record keeping and report preparation.
- Occupational hazards and standard safety precautions.
- Office procedures, methods, and equipment including computers and applicable software applications such as word processing, spreadsheets, and databases.

Ability to:

- Oversee and participate in the management of a state-of-the-art water treatment plant.
- Supervise, direct, and coordinate the work of lower level staff.
- Participate in the development and administration of unit goals, objectives, and procedures.
- Research, analyze, and evaluate new service delivery methods and techniques.
- Prepare and administer program budgets.
- Prepare clear and concise administrative and financial reports.
- Analyze problems, identify alternative solutions, project consequences of proposed actions and implement recommendations in support of goals.
- Analyze and take appropriate action to correct construction and functional fault in equipment, building, and appurtenances of the plant.
- Interpret and apply federal, state, and local policies, laws, and regulations.
- Perform laboratory analysis including preparation of reagents.
- Operate the full range of water treatment plant equipment including pumps, chemical feeders, motors, controllers, process sampling equipment and instruments.
- Learn and apply computer hardware and software applications to enhance plant operation and maintenance.
- Ensure adherence to safe work practices and procedures.
- Estimate time, material, and labor costs for maintenance and repair projects.
- Compile data, maintain records and files, and participate in the preparation of clear and concise reports.
- Oversee and participate in the providing a high level of customer service to internal and external customers.
- Respond to requests and inquiries from the general public; tactfully and courteously represent the Public Works Department during public contacts.
- Read and interpret maps, plans, sketches, schematics, diagrams, and blueprints.
- Operate office equipment including computers and supporting word processing, spreadsheet, and database applications.

- Demonstrate an awareness and appreciation of the cultural diversity of the community.
- Communicate clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.
- Establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work.

Education and Experience Guidelines - *Any combination of education and experience that would likely provide the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be:*

Education/Training: An Associate's degree from an accredited college or university with major course work in chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology, water technology, engineering, business administration, or a related field.

Experience: Six years of responsible experience in the operation and maintenance of a water treatment plant including two years of administrative and supervisory responsibility. Additional years of related experience may be substituted for the required education on a year-for-year basis.

License or Certificate - Possession of a valid Class 1 Water Operators License from the State of Illinois as well as a valid Illinois CDL driver's License.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT

The conditions herein are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential job functions.

Environment: Office and water treatment plant setting with some travel from site to site. Some exposure to noise, dust, grease, smoke, fumes, noxious odors, gases, and all types of weather and temperature conditions; work and/or walk on various types of surfaces including slippery or uneven surfaces and rough terrain. Work schedule is 9/80 with alternating Fridays off in a biweekly period. Work environment is both formal and informal, team oriented, having variable tasks, pace, and pressure.

Physical: Primary functions require sufficient physical ability to work in a treatment plant and office setting and operate plant and office equipment. CONTINUOUS sitting and upward and downward flexion of neck; fine finger dexterity; light to moderate finger pressure to manipulate keyboard, equipment controls, and office equipment; pinch grasp to manipulate writing utensils. FREQUENT side-to-side turning of neck, walking, standing, bending, stooping, pushing/pulling, and twisting at waist; moderate wrist torque to twist equipment knobs and dials; lifting objects weighing up to 20 lbs. from below waist to above shoulders and transporting distances up to 50 yards. OCCASIONAL squatting, kneeling, and reaching above and at shoulder height; moderate grasp to manipulate reference books and manuals; lifting objects weighing 20-35 lbs. from below waist to above shoulders and transporting distances up to 50 feet.

Vision: See in the normal visual range with or without correction; vision sufficient to read computer screens and printed documents and to operate equipment.

Hearing: Hear in the normal audio range with or without correction.

Revised: June, 2014

Public Works Department

Water Treatment Operator Job Description

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Under supervision of the Wastewater Superintendent, performs skilled work to operate and maintain wastewater treatment plant processes and equipment on a day-to-day basis. Work hours are 6:30am to 3:00pm Monday through Friday with rotating weekend and phone coverage.

REPRESENTATIVE DUTIES

The following duties are typical for this classification. Incumbents may not perform all of the listed duties and/or may be required to perform additional or different duties from those set forth below to address business needs and changing business practices.

- Performs preventive and corrective maintenance duties as specified by Superintendent.
- Records plant operations data.
- Adjusts plant operations to specified parameters.
- Collects samples and performs routine sample analysis.
- Operates valves, pumps, motors and other related equipment.
- Reports operation change and problems to superintendent.
- Performs cleaning and upkeep of plant, grounds, buildings, vehicles and equipment.
- Maintains plant records during assigned work hours.
- Reports inoperable equipment to superintendent.
- Performs lab analyses such as total solids, suspended solids, pH, DO, etc.
- Perform routine maintenance functions such as checking oil, grease levels, lubrication and minor/routine repairs.
- Maintain effective working relations with other plant personnel, clients, staff and the public.
- Performs miscellaneous duties as directed by superintendent.
- Tends to automatic and semi-automatic machines.
- Ensures timely input of all laboratory data into computer database.
- Cleans and calibrates test equipment.
- Maintains laboratory cleanliness including cleaning glassware.

Ability To

- Analyze and take appropriate action to correct construction and functional fault in equipment, building, and appurtenances of the plant.
- Interpret and apply federal, state, and local policies, laws, and regulations.

- Perform laboratory analysis including preparation of reagents.
- Operate the full range of water treatment plant equipment including pumps, chemical feeders, motors, controllers, process sampling equipment and instruments.
- Learn and apply computer hardware and software applications to enhance plant operation and maintenance.
- Ensure adherence to safe work practices and procedures.
- Estimate time, material, and labor costs for maintenance and repair projects.
- Compile data, maintain records and files, and participate in the preparation of clear and concise reports.
- Oversee and participate in the providing a high level of customer service to internal and external customers.
- Respond to requests and inquiries from the general public; tactfully and courteously represent the Public Works Department during public contacts.
- Read and interpret maps, plans, sketches, schematics, diagrams, and blueprints.
- Operate office equipment including computers and supporting word processing, spreadsheet, and database applications.
- Demonstrate an awareness and appreciation of the cultural diversity of the community.
- Communicate clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.
- Establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work.

Education and Experience Guidelines - *Any combination of education and experience that would likely provide the required knowledge and abilities and a typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be:*

Education/Training- An Associate's degree from an accredited college or university with major course work in chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology, water technology, engineering, business administration, or a related field or a combination of on the job experience along with course work in a related field.

License or Certificate - Possession of no less than a valid Class 4 Water Operators License from the State of Illinois as well as a valid Illinois CDL driver's License or ability to obtain within a specified period of time.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT

The conditions herein are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential job functions.

Environment- Office and water treatment plant setting with some travel from site to site. Some exposure to noise, dust, grease, smoke, fumes, noxious odors, gases, and all types of weather and temperature conditions;

work and/or walk on various types of surfaces including slippery or uneven surfaces and rough terrain. Work environment is both formal and informal, team oriented, having variable tasks, pace, and pressure.

Physical- Primary functions require sufficient physical ability to work in a treatment plant and office setting and operate plant and office equipment. CONTINUOUS sitting and upward and downward flexion of neck; fine finger dexterity; light to moderate finger pressure to manipulate keyboard, equipment controls, and office equipment; pinch grasp to manipulate writing utensils. FREQUENT side-to-side turning of neck, walking, standing, bending, stooping, pushing/pulling, and twisting at waist; moderate wrist torque to twist equipment knobs and dials; lifting objects weighing up to 20 lbs. from below waist to above shoulders and transporting distances up to 50 yards. OCCASIONAL squatting, kneeling, and reaching above and at shoulder height; moderate grasp to manipulate reference books and manuals; lifting objects weighing 20-35 lbs. from below waist to above shoulders and transporting distances up to 50 feet.

Vision: See in the normal visual range with or without correction; vision sufficient to read computer screens and printed documents and to operate equipment.

Hearing: Hear in the normal audio range with or without correction.

Revised: March, 2015

Public Works Department

Street, Buildings and Grounds Foreman

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Under administrative direction, oversees, supervises, and coordinates the operation and maintenance of the City's Street, Buildings and Grounds within the Public Works Department; coordinates assigned activities with other units, divisions, outside agencies, and the general public; and provides highly responsible and complex staff assistance to the Superintendent of Public Works.

Performs a variety of semi-skilled and skilled maintenance work, and operates a variety of equipment in the construction, operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of street and sanitary/storm sewer facilities and systems along with branch and leaf removal. Position provides street-related services to residents in all weather conditions and encompasses all winter snow removal. Position will require 24 hour on call service along with rotating phone coverage.

Qualifications Required

- Valid Commercial Drivers Licenses from the State of Illinois Internal Candidates will be given 6 months to attain the CDL requirement.
- Considerable knowledge of equipment, facilities, materials, methods and procedures used in maintenance, construction and repair activities;
- Skill in operation of some of the listed tools and equipment.
- Ability to perform heavy manual tasks for extended periods of time.
- Ability to work safely.
- Ability to communicate effectively verbally and in writing; Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with employees, other departments and the public.
- Ability to understand and carry out written and oral instructions.

City of La Salle Public Works Department -Street Department Laborer

GENERAL

To perform various duties as instructed relating to the maintenance of City streets and drainage systems. Work tasks include: paving work, cleaning and repair of catch basins, installing street signs, traffic control, tree trimming, snow plowing and salting. Equipment necessary to be operated to include said duties include pickup trucks, small and large dump trucks, various salting equipment, chain saws, brush chippers and asphalt rollers. Other work tasks include assisting other departments such as required.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Maintaining public streets to ensure the safety of the motoring public, cleaning catch basins, stabilizing pipe outfalls, drainage pipe installation, construction of concrete structures such as catch basins, pothole patching, raking asphalt, traffic control and work zone safety as well as snow plowing and de-icing roadways. Maintains and operates various equipment including cleaning, greasing, washing and reporting to the supervisor any maintenance requirements.

DESIRED MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

- Valid Commercial Drivers Licenses from the State of Illinois
- Graduation from high school education or GED equivalent, and
- Four (4) years of experience relating to construction, maintenance, general maintenance, landscape management, and/or repair, or
- Experience in any facet of public works is preferable
- Considerable knowledge of equipment, facilities, materials, methods and procedures used in maintenance, construction and repair activities;
- Skill in operation of some of the listed tools and equipment.
- Ability to perform heavy manual tasks for extended periods of time.
- Ability to work safely.
- Ability to communicate effectively verbally and in writing; Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with employees, other departments and the public.
- Ability to understand and carry out written and oral instructions.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The physical demands described here are a representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform essential duties. While performing the duties of this job, the employee is regularly required to use hands and fingers to feel or operate objects, tools, or controls and reach with hands and arms. The employee frequently is required to stand, talk and hear; walk; sit; climb or balance; stoop, kneel or crouch; and smell. The employee must frequently lift and/or move up to 50 pounds and occasionally lift and/or move up to 80 pounds to a height of 36".

WORK ENVIRONMENT

While performing the duties of this job, the employee regularly works outside in all weather conditions. The employee frequently works near moving mechanical parts and is frequently exposed to cold, wet and/or humid conditions and a loud work environment.

Appendix C: Sewer Use Ordinance

La Salle, IL Code of Ordinances

CHAPTER 51: SEWERS

Section

Sewer Use

- 51.01 Definitions
- 51.02 Use of public sewers required
- 51.03 Private wastewater disposal
- 51.04 Building sewers and connections
- 51.05 Use of public sewers; prohibitions and limits
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- 51.20 Purpose and policy; administration
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- 51.34 Compliance monitoring
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- 51.36 Publication of industrial users in significant noncompliance
- 51.37 Administrative enforcement remedies
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- 51.39 Supplemental enforcement action
- 51.40 Affirmative defenses to discharge violations
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Wastewater Service Charges

- 51.55 Definitions
- 51.56 Service charges
- 51.57 Billing; liens; records
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- 51.59 Appeals

- 51.99 Penalty

SEWER USE

§ 51.01 DEFINITIONS.

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

AUTHORIZED AGENT. The Superintendent of Public Works, the City Engineer, the City Building Inspector, or other employee of the city acting in the capacity as an authorized deputy, agent, or representative as assigned by the Mayor.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in 5 days at 20°C expressed in milligrams per liter.

BUILDING DRAIN. That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning 5 feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

BUILDING SEWER. The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called house connection.

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

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

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 fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

GARBAGE. The animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and servicing of foods.

INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT COORDINATOR. The city employee assigned by the Mayor to coordinate and oversee the industrial pretreatment program for the city.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES. The wastewater from industrial processes, trade, or business as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

MAY is permissive (see **SHALL** as defined in this section).

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

PERSON. Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group.

pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen-ions, in grams, per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and hydrogen-ion concentration of 10^{-7} .

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 ½ inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER. A common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.

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.

SEWAGE. The spent water of a community. The preferred term is **WASTEWATER**.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. Any arrangements of devices and structure used for treating sewage.

SEWER. A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.

SHALL is mandatory (see **MAY** as defined in this section).

SLUG. Any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes more than 5 times the average

24 hour concentration or flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment works.

STORM DRAIN (STORM SEWER). A drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.

SUPERINTENDENT. The Superintendent of Public Works of the city, or his authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. Total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering.

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

WASTEWATER. The spent water of a 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 stormwater 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 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 **WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT**.

WATERCOURSE. A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

(Ord. 1677, passed 9-7-1999; Am. Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009)

§ 51.02 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED.

(A) 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 city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said city, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

(B) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the city, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said city, any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this subchapter.

(C) 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 wastewater.

(D) The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the city and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the city, is hereby required at the owner(s) 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 subchapter, within 90 days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within 100 feet (30.5 meters) of the property line and further provided that said connection is otherwise feasible. That said connection with the sewer system is hereby declared to be otherwise feasible as to any premises wherein the said public sewer is within 100 feet (30.5 meters) of the property line and wherein said premises also abut on the same side of any street, alley or other public way or sewer right-of-way in which any line of the sewer system of the city exists.

(Ord. 1677, passed 9-7-1999; Am. Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009) Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.03 PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL.

(A) Where a public sanitary or combined sewer is not available under the provisions of § 51.02(D), the

building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of this section.

(B) Before commencement of construction of a private wastewater disposal system the owner or owners shall first obtain a written permit signed by the authorized agent. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the city, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications, and other information as are deemed necessary by the authorized agent. A permit and inspection fee of \$25 shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.

(C) A permit for a private wastewater disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the authorized agent. The authorized agent shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction, and in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the authorized agent when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within 48 hours of the receipt of notice by the authorized agent.

(D) The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Department of Public Health of the State of Illinois. No permit shall be issued for any private wastewater disposal system employing sub-surface soil adsorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than 8,000 square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

(E) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, as provided in division (D) of this section, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within 90 days in compliance with this subchapter, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with suitable material.

(F) The owner(s) shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the city.

(G) No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the authorized agent.

(Ord. 1677, passed 9-7-1999; Am. Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009) Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.04 BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS.

(A) No unauthorized person or persons 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 authorized agent.

(B) There shall be 2 classes of building sewer permits: for residential and commercial service, and for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or owners or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the city. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the authorized agent. A permit and inspection fee shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed, according to the following:

Sewer Tap On Fee

(1) Residential - \$200 minimum with the city reserving the right to reasonably negotiate the same at the time of presentation of a final plat of any proposed subdivision and/or at the time of presentation of application for individual building permits, if not done sooner. In connection with said negotiations, the city will consider all legal factors including, but not necessarily being limited to, the following:

- (a) Size of the premises;
- (b) Population equivalent;
- (c) Additional costs, if any, to service said premises;
- (d) Whether said premises are part of an Enterprise Zone and/or TIF District; or
- (e) Whether the tap on is being used to serve an existing facility as opposed to new construction.

(2) Commercial/industrial - \$1,500 minimum with the city reserving the right to reasonably negotiate

the same on a case by case basis at the time of presentation of application for a building permit. In connection with said negotiations, the city shall consider all reasonable and appropriate factors, including, but not necessarily being limited to the following:

- (a) Size of the premises;
- (b) Population equivalent;
- (c) Additional costs, if any, to service said premises;
- (d) Whether said premises are part of an Enterprise Zone and/or TIF District; or
- (e) Whether the tap on is being used to serve an existing facility as opposed to new construction.

(C) All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner(s). The owner(s) shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

(D) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where 1 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 front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as 1 building sewer, but the city does not and will not assume any responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.

(E) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the authorized agent, to meet all requirements of this subchapter.

(F) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in the appropriate specifications of the *American Society of Testing Materials and the Water Environment Federation Manual of Practice No. 9* shall apply. 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.

(G) Sanitary sewer services from basements and other floors below grade shall be connected to the sanitary service using a sewer ejector pump (overhead sewers) at no expense to the city unless the city provides a waiver and/or variance from this requirement as provided herein. A waiver and variance from the provisions of this division may be granted by the City Council upon request to the City Council on application if the City Council finds that considering the totality of the circumstances, the likelihood of a sewer backup on the affected premises concerning which the variance and waiver is requested is minimal considering the totality of the circumstances involved, and further provided that the party and/or parties requesting the variance and waiver signs an agreement and release that will run with the land that will provide amongst other things that the City of La Salle be released and discharged from any potential liability in connection with not requiring the sewer ejector pump, and that the city further be held harmless in connection with any liability in connection therewith and subject to such other terms as the Superintendent of Public Works and the City Attorney for the City of La Salle may deem appropriate in the circumstances. In the event that an application for variance and waiver of this particular division is denied, such denial shall be appealable to the Circuit Court of La Salle County, and in that regard, then subject to the same terms, covenants and provisions and standards of review as would be provided in connection with the appeal and review of an administrative review proceeding. Additionally, notwithstanding anything else contained herein to the contrary, direct connection of basement and/or floors lying below grade to a gravity service line shall not be permitted.

(H) No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, or other source 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 unless such connection is approved by the authorized agent for purposes of disposal of polluted surface drainage.

(I) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the *American Society of Testing Materials and the Water Environment Federation Manual of Practice No. 9*. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight and verified by proper testing. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the authorized agent or his representative before installation.

(J) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the authorized agent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the authorized agent or his representative.

(K) All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazards. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the city.

(Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009; Am. Ord. 2232, passed 6-14-2010)

§ 51.05 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS; PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITS.

(A) No person(s) shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters such as stormwater, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or cooling water to any sewer, except stormwater runoff from limited areas, which stormwater may be polluted at times, may be discharged to the sanitary sewer by permission of the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator.

(B) Stormwater other than that exempted under division (A) of this section 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 authorized agent and other regulatory agencies. Unpolluted industrial cooling water or process waters may be discharged, on approval of the authorized agent, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural outlet.

(C) No person(s) 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 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 waste treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.

(3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the wastewater 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 wastewater facilities such as, but not limited to, ashes, bones, 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.

(D) (1) The following described substances, materials, waters, or waste shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment, will not have any adverse effect on the receiving stream, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator may set limitations lower than the limitations established in the regulations below if in his opinion such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives.

(2) In forming his opinion as to the acceptability, the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator will give

consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of the waste in the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer which shall not be exceeded without approval of the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator are as follows:

- (a) Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius).
- (b) Wastewater containing more than 100 milligrams per liter of petroleum oil, nonbiodegradeable cutting oils, or product of mineral oil origin.
- (c) Wastewater from industrial plants containing floatable oils, fat, or grease.
- (d) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded (see § 51.01). Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers.
- (e) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances to such degree that any such material received in the composite wastewater at the wastewater treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator for such materials.
- (f) Any waters or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits, which may be established by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator.
- (g) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
- (h) Quantities of flow, concentrations, or both which constitute a “slug” as defined herein.
- (i) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
- (j) Any water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.
- (k) Materials which exert or cause:
 - 1. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to sodium chloride and sodium sulfate);
 - 2. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions; and
 - 3. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
- (l) Wastewater containing BOD⁵ greater than 200 mg/l or TSS in excess of 250 mg/l unless permitted by specific written agreement with the city provided the city has determined that no adverse effect on the city’s wastewater treatment facilities will occur from these alternative limits. Any written agreement with the city to discharge such BOD⁵ or TSS may provide for special charges, payments or provisions for treating and testing equipment.
- (E) (1) 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 division (D) of this section, and which in the judgment of the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator, may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise

created a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator 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 added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of division (J) of this section.

(2) When considering the above alternatives, the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator shall give consideration to the economic impact of each alternative or the discharge. If the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator 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 Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator.

(F) (1) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided at the user's expense when, in the opinion of the authorized agent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, as specified in division (D)(2)(c) of this section, 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 Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Grease and oil separators shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature. The units shall be of substantial construction, watertight and equipped with easily removable covers which when butted in place shall be gas-tight and watertight. Suitable grease traps are aimed at the control of fats, oils and grease (FOG) to address maintenance issues such as sanitary sewer blockages and accumulation of FOG materials in pump station wet wells and wastewater treatment plant unit processes. The primary targeted commercial entities for this type of waste are restaurants, car washes, commercial laundry facilities, etc.

(2) In maintaining of these interceptors the owner(s) shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates, and means of disposal, which are subject to review by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the owner(s)' personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms. Where installed, all grease and oil separators shall be maintained by the user at their expense in continuously efficient operations.

(G) Where pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided or required for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner(s) at his expense.

(H) When required by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator, the owner(s) of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable structure together with any necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such structure, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator. The structure 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.

(I) The Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator may require a user of sewer services to provide information needed to determine compliance with this subchapter. These requirements may include:

- (1) Wastewater's discharge peak rate and volume over a specified time period.
- (2) Chemical analyses of wastewaters.
- (3) Information on raw materials, processes, and products affecting wastewater volume and quality.
- (4) Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, sludge, oil, solvent, or other materials important to sewer use control.
- (5) A plot plan of sewers of the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility location.

(6) Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities.

(7) Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the municipal sewer.

(J) Water quality standards have been adopted by the State of Illinois, naming dissolved and suspended substances which are objectionable, and established the quantities of each which may be discharged into the Illinois River as a receiving stream. The city sewer system may normally be expected to provide a considerable dilution and this may be taken into account by an industrial or commercial user as follows:

(1) Any industrial or commercial sanitary sewer user may normally expect to discharge 5 times the concentration of any substance into the sanitary sewer which would be permitted by the water quality standards if the said user discharged the said waste directly to the Illinois River.

(2) Possibly higher concentrations of some substances may be discharged without interfering with the sewage treatment process and this will be considered by the city, providing:

(a) The industrial or commercial user inaugurates and maintains a suitable system of policing its sewage effluent quality and quantity.

(b) The industry shall arrange to discharge at a uniform rate any substances included in the list of objectionable materials of the State Water Quality Standards for the Illinois River at La Salle.

(K) Any industry discharging as much as 5 times the allowable concentration of any substance which falls into the category of an objectionable substance in terms of the water quality standards shall periodically sample the sewage leaving each sewer which discharges into the city system and shall submit a monthly report to the city including sampling data and results of analysis. The concentration of any of said substances which can occur in a grab sample of waste taken under the "worst" circumstances at the "worst" time shall be the concentration that governs.

(L) (1) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this subchapter shall be determined in accordance with the last edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected.

(2) Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a 24 hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls whereas pHs are determined from periodic instantaneous grab samples.)

(M) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the city and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern.

(N) 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.

(Ord. 1677, passed 9-7-1999; Am. Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009)

§ 51.06 COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.

(A) New construction tributary to the combined sewer system shall be designed to minimize and/or delay inflow contributions to the combined sewer system.

(B) It shall be required that inflow sources on the combined sewer system be connected to a storm

sewer, within 90 days, if a storm sewer becomes available within 200 feet of the building

(C) Any new building domestic waste connection shall be distinct from the building inflow connection, to facilitate connection of the inflow connection to a storm sewer, within 90 days, if a storm sewer becomes available within 200 feet of the building.

(D) CSO impacts from non-domestic sources shall be minimized by determining which non-domestic discharges, if any, are tributary to CSOs. The city shall review, and, if necessary, modify the sewer use ordinance to control pollutants in these discharges.

(E) The city assures that the owners of all publicly owned systems with combined sewers tributary to the city's collection system has procedures in place that are adequate to ensure that the objectives, mechanisms, and specific procedures that follow are achieved.

(1) Collection system inspection shall be done on a scheduled basis;

(2) Sewer, catch basin, and regulator cleaning and maintenance shall be done on a scheduled basis;

(3) Inspections are made and preventive maintenance is performed on all pump/lift stations;

(4) Collection system replacement, where necessary;

(5) Detection and elimination of illegal connections;

(6) Detection, prevention, and elimination of dry weather overflows;

(7) The collection system is operated to maximize storage capacity and the combined sewer portions of the collection system are operated to delay storm entry into the system; and,

(8) The treatment and collection systems are operated to maximize treatment.

(Ord. 1677, passed 9-7-1999; Am. Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009)

§ 51.07 PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE.

No unauthorized person(s) shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the wastewater facilities. Any person(s) violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under the charge of disorderly conduct.

(Ord. 1677, passed 9-7-1999; Am. Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009) Penalty, see § 51.99

§ 51.08 POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS.

(A) The authorized agent and other duly authorized employees of the city and representatives of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing pertinent to discharge to the community system in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter.

(B) The authorized agent or other duly authorized employees of the city or representatives of the IEPA and the USEPA are authorized to obtain information concerning industrial processes which have a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the wastewater collection system. The industry may withhold information considered confidential. The industry must establish that the revelation to the public of the information in question might result in an advantage to competitors.

(C) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in § 51.07, the authorized agent or duly authorized employees of the city or representatives of the IEPA and the USEPA 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 city employees, and the city shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to the property by city employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in § 51.05(H).

(D) (1) The authorized agent and other duly authorized employees of the city and representatives of

the IEPA and the USEPA bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the city holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the wastewater facilities lying within said easement.

(2) All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.
(Ord. 1677, passed 9-7-1999; Am. Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009)

§ 51.09 CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHECK VALVE INSTALLATIONS.

(A) The City of La Salle does hereby authorize and allocate total sum of \$10,000 per year for the purpose of sharing costs between the city and residents for the installation of check valves and/or ejector pumps with a 50/50 split per residence with the city share to be not in excess of \$2,000 per residence of the annual budget of \$10,000. In the event that the entire \$10,000 shall not be used in an individual year, then any balance remaining at the end of the individual year shall lapse as to the prior year's allocation with said balance returned to the Sewer Fund, all subject to the terms and conditions contained herein.

(B) For purposes of this section, check valves and ejector pumps are hereby defined as follows:

(1) A **CHECK VALVE** is a device which allows liquid to flow through the device in only one direction; and

(2) An **EJECTOR PUMP** is a pump that replaces gravity during the transportation of waste from a pumping space that is situated underneath the remainder of the system, and a sewage ejector pump lifts waste from the basement or lowest level up to the sewer line where it flows out to a community sewer.

(C) This cost contribution in regard to "check valves" and/or "ejector pump" installation program, hereinafter referred to as "program", shall be administered on a first come, first serve basis to be determined within the sole discretion of the City Council based upon recommendation from other city officials, most pertinently including the City Engineer Building Inspector and Superintendent of Public Works, which program shall also be administered on a reimbursement basis meaning that the property owner will be responsible for making the initial payment in regard to all costs and then obtaining reimbursement, if qualified, and provided the other criteria are met, including funds left for a given year. The criteria in regard to selection and qualification shall additionally include the following:

(1) Property owner shall be required to provide proof of recent (within the last two years) sanitary sewer back-up. Evidence in regard to meeting this criteria may include, but will not necessarily be limited to, the following: dated photographs, dated video, cleaning bills, records of reports to the city in regard to reporting back-up, amongst other evidence.

(2) The property owner shall also have contracted with a plumber and caused to clean and televise the property owner's sanitary sewer service from the residence to the city sewer main to verify that the service is in satisfactory condition. A copy of the video shall be provided to the city through the office of the City Engineer for review. Upon the city being provided the appropriate evidence as required under divisions (B)(1) and (2) above, the city will cause to clean and televise the main sewer in the vicinity of the service connection. A photo log of the connection will be provided to the property owner upon request. In the event that it is ultimately determined that the property owner and property qualifies and is to be a participant in the program, then in that event the cost of this initial inspection can be included with the cost involved in installation of the check-valve and/or ejector pump and thus eligible for partial reimbursement in accord with the other terms and criteria set forth herein.

(3) The property owner shall additionally provide to the city through the office of the City Engineer a certified quote from a licensed plumber in regard to the proposed work in regard to the program (i.e., check valve and/or ejector pump) to be performed within the city. In the event the City Council based upon the recommendation of the other City Officials including the City Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works and Building Inspector, approves the request, the property owner shall then cause to have the work

performed by the licensed plumber and upon providing evidence of the work having been performed and the payment by the owner to the contractor for the check valve and/or ejector pump, which is to be reviewed by the City Engineer and Building Inspector, that in that event, if approved, the property owner will be reimbursed one-half of the cost with the city share again not to exceed the sum of \$2,000.

(4) Any property owner may be eligible for participation more than once involving the same property; however, in no case shall the total reimbursement for all years and all requests exceed as to that residential property, a city contribution of \$2,000.

(5) That additionally, no property and/or property owner shall be eligible for participation in this program unless all payments to the city regarding any and all fees and/or charges claimed due to the city have been paid, satisfied and current.

(6) Other factors deemed appropriate within the reasonable discretion of La Salle City Officials.

(D) This section shall apply to prospective installations only with the exception of any resident who previously made an installation that would otherwise qualify based upon a written representation of the Mayor that in the event that such a program were ever implemented that said resident would be considered for inclusion.

(Ord. 2655, passed 9-26-2016)

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

§ 51.20 PURPOSE AND POLICY; ADMINISTRATION.

(A) This subchapter sets forth uniform requirements for users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) for the city, and enables the city to comply with all applicable state and federal laws including the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 *et seq.*, and the General Pretreatment Regulations, 40 C.F.R. pt. 403. The objectives of this subchapter are:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will interfere with its operation;
- (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW;
- (3) To protect both POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
- (4) To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the POTW;
- (5) To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance and improvement of the POTW; and
- (6) To enable the city to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other federal or state laws to which the POTW is subject.

(B) This subchapter shall apply to all users of the POTW. The subchapter authorizes the issuance of individual wastewater discharge permits or general permit; provides for monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires user reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

(C) Administration. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Superintendent shall administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this subchapter. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Superintendent may be delegated by the Superintendent to a duly authorized city employee.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.21 DEFINITIONS.

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

ACT or **THE ACT**. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 *et seq.*

APPROVAL AUTHORITY. The Regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or his or her designee at Region V in Chicago, Illinois.

AUTHORIZED OR DULY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE USER.

(1) If the user is a corporation:

(a) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(b) The manager of 1 or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

(3) If the user is a federal, state or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.

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

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for 5 days at 20° C, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs). Schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in § 51.23(A) and (B), 40 C.F.R. 403.5(a)(1) and (b). BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage. Note: BMPs also include alternative means (i.e. management plans) of complying with, or in place of certain established categorical pretreatment standards and effluent limits.

CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARD or CATEGORICAL STANDARD. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with 33 U.S.C. 1317, § 307(b) and (c) that apply to a specific category of users and that appear in 40 C.F.R. Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

CATEGORICAL INDUSTRIAL USER. An industrial user subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD). A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.

CONTROL AUTHORITY. The City of La Salle. May also be referred to as the city.

DAILY MAXIMUM. The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.

DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT. The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in terms of a

concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

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

EXISTING SOURCE. Any source of discharge that is not a “new source.”

GRAB SAMPLE. A sample which is taken from a waste stream without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.

INDIRECT DISCHARGE OR DISCHARGE. The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any non-domestic source.

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

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

LOCAL LIMIT. Specific discharge limits developed and enforced by the city upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 C.F.R. 403.5(a)(1) and (b).

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

MONTHLY AVERAGE. The sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

MONTHLY AVERAGE LIMIT. The highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

NEW SOURCE.

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

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

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

(c) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.

(2) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a

new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of division (1)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

(3) Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:

(a) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program:

1. Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
2. Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

(b) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which is intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

NON-CONTACT COOLING WATER. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

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

PERSON. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assignee. This definition includes all federal, state or local governmental entities.

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

POLLUTANT. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological material, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, agricultural and industrial wastes, and the characteristics of wastewater (i.e. pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor.)

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

PRETREATMENT COORDINATOR. (See **SUPERINTENDENT**).

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.

PRETREATMENT STANDARD OR STANDARDS. Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS OR PROHIBITED DISCHARGES. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in § 51.23.

PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW). A treatment works as defined by 33 U.S.C. 1292, § 212, which is owned by the city. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of sewage, or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances, which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

SEPTIC TANK WASTE. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

SEWAGE. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER (SIU). Except as provided in divisions (3) and (4) of this

definition, a significant industrial user is:

- (1) An industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards;
- (2) An industrial user that:
 - (a) Discharges an average of 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater; to the POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - (b) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - (c) Is designated as such by the city on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement;
- (3) The city may determine that an industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards is a non-significant categorical industrial user rather than a significant industrial user on a finding that the industrial user never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The industrial user, prior to the city's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;
 - (b) The industrial user annually submits the certification statement required in Section § 51.33(N), see 40 C.F.R. 403.12(q), together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement;
 - (c) The industrial user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater; and
- (4) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in division (2) of this definition has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard of requirement. The city may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.

SLUG LOAD OR SLUG DISCHARGE. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in § 51.23. A slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or permit conditions.

STORM WATER. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

SUPERINTENDENT. The person designated by the city administration to supervise the operation of the POTW, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this subchapter. The term also means a duly authorized representative of the Superintendent.

TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS OR SUSPENDED SOLIDS. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and that is removable by laboratory filtering.

USER OR INDUSTRIAL USER. A source of indirect discharge.

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

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT OR TREATMENT PLANT. That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.
(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.22 ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings.

BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand

BMP - Best Management Practice

BMR - Baseline Monitoring Report

C.F.R. - Code of Federal Regulations

CIU - Categorical Industrial User

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand

EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

gpd - gallons per day

IU - Industrial User

mg/l - milligrams per liter

NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSCIU - Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User

POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SIU - Significant Industrial User

SNC - Significant Noncompliance

TSS - Total Suspended Solids

U.S.C. - United States Code

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Ord. 1083, passed - -; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.23 PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS.

(A) *General prohibitions.* No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state or local pretreatment standards or requirement.

(B) *Specific prohibitions.* No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:

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

(2) Wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 10.0 s.u. or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;

(3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which shall cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference (but in no case solids greater than ½ inch, or 1.27 centimeter (cm) in any dimension);

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

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

(6) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

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

(8) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Superintendent in accordance with § 51.30(E);

(9) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by

interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance, a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;

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

(11) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;

(12) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, non-contact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Superintendent;

(13) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;

(14) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Superintendent in an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit;

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

(16) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;

(17) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 100 mg/l; and

(18) Wastewater causing 2 readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than 5% or any single reading over 10% of the lower explosive limit of the meter.

(C) *Prohibitions.* Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.24 NATIONAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS.

Users must comply with the categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 C.F.R. Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

(A) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Superintendent may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with divisions (E) and (F) of this section. Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.6(c).

(B) When the limits in a categorical pretreatment standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the Superintendent may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual industrial users.

(C) When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the standard, the Superintendent shall impose an alternate limit in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e).

(D) A CIU may obtain a net/gross adjustment to a categorical pretreatment standard in accordance with the following divisions of this section. Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.15.

(1) Categorical pretreatment standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in the industrial user's intake water in accordance with this section. Any industrial user wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the city. Upon request of the industrial user, the applicable standard will be calculated on a "net" basis (i.e., adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of division (D)(2) of this section are met.

(2) Criteria.

(a) Either the applicable categorical pretreatment standards contained in 40 C.F.R. Subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or the industrial user demonstrates that the

control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable categorical pretreatment standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake waters.

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

(c) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable categorical pretreatment standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with standard(s) adjusted under this section.

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

(E) (1) When a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an industrial user may request that the city convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the Superintendent. The city may establish equivalent mass limits only if the industrial user meets all the conditions set forth in (2)(a) through (e) below.

(2) To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the industrial user must:

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

(b) Currently use control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable categorical pretreatment standard, and not have used dilution as a substitute for treatment; and

(c) Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all wastestreams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device, as well as the facility's long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating conditions.

(Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.25 STATE PRETREATMENT STANDARDS.

Users must comply with state pretreatment standards located at "State of Illinois, Rules and Regulations, Title 35: Environmental Protection: Subtitle C: Water Pollution, Chapter 1: Pollution Control Board" are hereby incorporated; as the same may be amended from time to time by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

(Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.26 LOCAL LIMITS.

(A) The Superintendent is authorized to establish local limits pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.5(c).

(B) (1) The following pollutant limits are established to protect against pass through, sludge contamination and interference. No person shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of the following daily maximum limit concentrations per day.

Ammonia nitrogen	50.0 mg/l
Antimony	1.00 mg/l
Arsenic	0.46 mg/l
Barium	1.00 mg/l
Beryllium	0.50 mg/l

Cadmium	0.25 mg/l
Chromium (Hexavalent)	2.00 mg/l
Chromium (Trivalent)	3.50 mg/l
Chromium Total	3.50 mg/l
Copper	6.50 mg/l
Cyanide (Total)	0.50 mg/l
Fluoride	80.0 mg/l
Iron	10.0 mg/l
Lead	1.0 mg/l
Manganese	4.6 mg/l
Mercury	0.0005 mg/l
Molybdenum	0.50 mg/l
Nickel	0.50 mg/l
Oil & Grease (FOG)	100.0 mg/l
pH - minimum standard units 5.5 *1 (daily discharge)	the same *1
pH - maximum standard units 9.5 *1 (daily discharge)	the same *1
Phenols	7.50 mg/l
Phosphorous	10.0 mg/l
Selenium	0.40 mg/l
Silver	0.20 mg/l
Sulfate	500 mg/l
Thallium	0.50 mg/l
Zinc	1.27 mg/l
Total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons	1.0 mg/l
*1 - pH standard shall be extended from 5.5 to 10.0 standard units if the manufacturing facility is engaged in the precipitation of metals in the pretreatment process.	

(2) Discharge limits for BOD and TSS shall be established in individual wastewater discharge permits by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator. For existing users, BOD and TSS limits will be established based upon currently allowed discharge levels. For new users or existing users with new production capacity and discharging greater than 25,000 gpd, or where such user is deemed a "Significant Industrial User" by the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator, concentration limits will be set at levels such that treatment efficiency and capacity at the POTW will not be diminished beyond the extent desired. Limits will be established that are economically achievable where possible.

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

(C) The Superintendent may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), by ordinance or in

individual wastewater discharge permits, to implement local limits and the requirements of § 51.23. (Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.27 CITY'S RIGHT OF REVISION.

The city reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or in individual wastewater discharge permits or in general permits, more stringent standards or requirements on discharges to the POTW consistent with the purpose of this subchapter or the general and specific prohibitions in § 51.23.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.28 SPECIAL AGREEMENTS.

The city reserves the right to enter into special agreements with industrial users setting out special terms under which they may discharge to the POTW. In no case will a special agreement waive compliance with a pretreatment standard or requirement. However, the industrial user may request a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.15. They may also request a variance from the categorical pretreatment standard from the EPA. Such a request will be approved only if the industrial user can prove that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by the EPA when establishing that pretreatment standard. An industrial user requesting a fundamentally different factor variance must comply with the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 C.F.R. 403.12.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.29 DILUTION.

No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. The Superintendent may impose mass limitations on users who are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.30 PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER.

(A) *Pretreatment facilities.* Industrial users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this subchapter and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in § 51.23 within the time limitations specified by the EPA, the state, or the Superintendent - whichever is more stringent. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the Superintendent shall be provided, operated, or maintained at the industrial user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Superintendent for review, and shall be acceptable to the Superintendent before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the industrial user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an acceptable discharge to the city under the provisions of this subchapter.

(B) *Additional pretreatment measures.*

(1) Whenever deemed necessary, the Superintendent may require industrial users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the industrial user's compliance with the requirements of this subchapter.

(2) The Superintendent may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow control facility to ensure equalization of flow. The facility shall be equipped with a rate of discharge controller, the regulation of which shall be directed by the Superintendent. An individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit may be

issued solely for flow equalization.

(3) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Superintendent and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the owner at his expense. Records showing quantities and dates of removal of both grease and oil or sand shall be maintained by the owner. These records shall be available for city, county, state and federal inspectors. Such units shall comply with the city's Oil and Grease Management Ordinance, as such becomes enacted.

(4) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install, maintain and use an approved combustible gas detection meter.

(C) *Accidental discharge/slug control plans.* The Superintendent may require any industrial user to develop and implement an accidental discharge/slug control plan. At least once every 2 years the Superintendent shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs such a plan. Any industrial user required to develop and implement an accidental discharge/control slug plan shall submit a plan which addresses, at a minimum, the following.

(1) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges.

(2) Description of stored chemicals.

(3) Procedures for immediately notifying the Superintendent of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by § 51.33(F). Such notification must also be given for any discharge which would violate any of the prohibited discharges in § 51.23.

(4) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operation, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

(D) *Tenant responsibility.* Where an owner of the property leases premises to any other person as a tenant under any rental or lease agreement, if either the owner or the tenant is an industrial user, either or both may be held responsible for compliance with the provisions of this subchapter.

(E) *Hauled wastewater.*

(1) Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the Superintendent, and at such times as are established by the Superintendent. Such wastes shall not violate §§ 51.23 through 51.29 or any other requirements established or adopted by the city. The Superintendent may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits.

(2) The Superintendent may require haulers of industrial waste to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits or general permits. The Superintendent may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits or general permits. The Superintendent also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this subchapter.

(3) Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the Superintendent. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the Superintendent. The Superintendent may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The Superintendent may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.

(4) Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of the sources of the waste, and volume and characteristics of the waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are

RCRA hazardous wastes.

(5) Fees for dumping septage will be established as part of the industrial user fee system as authorized in §§ 51.41 and 51.42.

(F) *Vandalism*. No person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, tamper with or prevent access to any structure, appurtenance or equipment, or other part of the POTW. Any person found in violation of this requirement shall be subject to the sanctions set out in §§ 51.37 through 51.39.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.31 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS AND GENERAL PERMITS.

(A) *Wastewater analysis*. When requested by the Superintendent, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of their wastewater within 15 days of the request. The Superintendent is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information. Failure to complete this survey shall be reasonable grounds for terminating service to the industrial user and shall be considered a violation of the subchapter.

(B) *Individual wastewater discharge permit and general permit requirement*.

(1) No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the city's POTW without first obtaining an individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit from the Superintendent, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to division (C) of this section may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.

(2) The Superintendent may require other users, including liquid waste haulers, to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits or general permits as necessary to carry out the purpose of this subchapter.

(3) Any violation of the terms and conditions of an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit shall be deemed a violation of this subchapter and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in §§ 51.37 through 51.39. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit or general permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all federal and state pretreatment standards or requirements or with any other requirements of federal, state or local law.

(C) *Individual wastewater discharge and general permitting: existing connections*. Any user required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit who was discharging wastewater into the POTW prior to the effective date of this subchapter and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within 180 days after said date, apply to the Superintendent for an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit in accordance with division (F) of this section, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after 90 days of the effective date of this subchapter except in accordance with an individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit issued by the Superintendent. Notwithstanding anything else contained herein to the contrary, however, any significant industrial user which as of the effective date of this subchapter already has a wastewater discharge permit issued by the city, need not reapply; as said existing permits shall remain in full force and effect, except that the same shall be hereby modified to incorporate any new requirements and/or discharge limits set by this subchapter.

(D) *Individual wastewater discharge and general permitting: new connections*. Any user required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the POTW must obtain such permit prior to the beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this wastewater discharge permit must be filed at least 60 days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

(E) *Individual wastewater discharge and general permit application contents*.

(1) All users required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit must submit a permit application. Users that are eligible may request a general permit under division (F) of this section. The Superintendent may require users to submit all or some of the following information as part

of a permit application:

(a) Identifying information:

1. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner; and
2. Contact information, description of activities, facilities, and plant production processes on the premises;

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

(c) Description of operations:

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

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

3. Number and types of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;

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

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

(d) Time and duration of the discharges;

(e) The location for monitoring all wastes covered by the permit;

(f) Flow measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in § 51.24(C), 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e);

(g) Measurement of pollutants:

1. The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for existing sources;

2. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the Superintendent, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each of the regulated processes;

3. Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported;

4. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in § 51.33(J). Where the standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the user shall submit documentation as required by the Superintendent or the applicable standards to determine compliance with the standard;

5. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in § 51.33(K);

(h) Any requests for a monitoring waiver (or a renewal of an approved monitoring waiver) for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge based on § 51.33(D)(2), 40 C.F.R. 403.12(e)(2);

(i) Any request to be covered by a general permit based on division (F) of this section; and

(j) Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent to evaluate the discharge permit application.

(2) Incomplete and inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision.

(F) *Wastewater discharge permitting: general permits.*

(1) At the discretion of the Superintendent, the Superintendent may use general permits to control SIU discharges to the POTW if the following conditions are met. All facilities to be covered by a general permit must:

- (a) Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
- (b) Discharge the same types of wastes;
- (c) Require the same effluent limitations;
- (d) Require the same or similar monitoring; and
- (e) In the opinion of the Superintendent, are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual wastewater discharge permits.

(2) To be covered by the general permit, the SIU must file a written request for coverage that identifies its contact information, production processes, the types of wastes generated, the location for monitoring all wastes covered by the general permit, any requests in accordance with § 51.33(D)(2) for a monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, and any other information the POTW deems appropriate. A monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge is not effective in the general permit until after the Superintendent has provided written notice to the SIU that such a waiver request has been granted in accordance with § 51.33(D)(2).

(3) The Superintendent will retain a copy of the general permit, documentation to support the POTW's determination that a specific SIU meets the criteria in division (F)(1)(a) to (e) of this section and applicable state regulations, and a copy of the user's written request for coverage for 3 years after the expiration of the general permit. Note: see 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(A)(1) through (5).

(4) The Superintendent may not control an SIU through a general permit where the facility is subject to production-based categorical pretreatment standards or categorical pretreatment standards expressed as mass of pollutant discharged per day or for IUs whose limits are based on the combined wastestream formula (§ 51.24(C)) or net/gross calculations (§ 51.24(D)). Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e) and 40 C.F.R. 403.15.

(G) Application signatories and certifications.

(1) All wastewater discharge permit applications, user reports and certification statements must be signed by an authorized representative of the user and contain the certification statement in § 51.33(N)(1).

(2) If the designation of an authorized representative is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this section must be submitted to the Superintendent prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

(3) A facility determined to be a non-significant categorical industrial user by the Superintendent pursuant to § 51.21 must annually submit the signed certification statement in § 51.33(N)(2). Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.3(v)(2).

(H) Individual wastewater discharge and general permit decisions. The Superintendent will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. Within 30 days of the receipt of a complete permit application, the Superintendent will determine whether or not to issue an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit. If no determination is made within this time period, the application will be deemed denied. The Superintendent may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit or general permit.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.32 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE AND GENERAL PERMIT ISSUANCE.

(A) Individual wastewater discharge and general permit duration. An individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit shall be issued for a specified time period not to exceed 5 years. An individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit may be issued for a period of less than 5 years, at the discretion of the Superintendent. Each individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

(B) *Individual wastewater discharge permit and general permit contents.* An individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit shall include such conditions as are reasonably deemed reasonably necessary by the Superintendent to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, protect ambient air quality, and protect against damage to the POTW. Such conditions shall include, but not necessarily be limited to any such condition described in any Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force (PIRT) amendments and/or Domestic Sewage Study (DSS) amendments, as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

(1) Individual wastewater discharge permits must contain:

(a) A statement that indicates wastewater discharge permit issuance date, expiration date and effective date. (See division (A) of this section.)

(b) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to and approval from the city in accordance with division (E) of this section, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit.

(c) Effluent limits, including best management practices, based on applicable pretreatment standards. (Note: Required streamlining rule change.)

(d) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or best management practices) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law.

(e) The process for seeking a waiver from monitoring for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge in accordance with § 51.33(D). Section 51.31(E) includes an instruction to the permittees to include requests for a new (or renewal of an existing) monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge. See 40 C.F.R. 403.12(e)(2).

(f) A statement of applicable civil, criminal, and administrative penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal, state, or local law.

(g) Requirements to control slug discharge, if determined by the Superintendent to be necessary. (Note: Required streamlining rule change.)

(h) Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Superintendent (see § 51.33(D)) must be included as a condition in the user's permit or other control mechanism.

(2) Individual wastewater discharge permits or a general permit may contain, but need not be limited to the following:

(a) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.

(b) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, or eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works.

(c) Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or routine discharges.

(d) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW.

(e) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharge to the POTW.

(f) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices.

(g) A statement that compliance with the individual wastewater discharge permit or a general

permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal and state pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the term of the individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit.

(h) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Superintendent to ensure compliance with this subchapter, and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

(C) *Permit issuance process.*

(1) Public notification. The Superintendent will publish in an official government publication and/or newspapers of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice with the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW, or on a Web page, a notice to issue a pretreatment permit, at least 5 days prior to issuance. The notice will indicate a location where the draft permit may be reviewed and an address where written comments may be submitted.

(2) Permit appeals. The Superintendent shall provide public notice of the issuance of an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit. Any person, including the user, may petition the Superintendent to reconsider the terms of an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit within 30 days of notice of its issuance.

(a) Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.

(b) In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the wastewater discharge permit or a general permit.

(c) The effectiveness of the individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.

(d) If the Superintendent fails to act within 30 days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit, not to issue an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit, or not to modify an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.

(e) Aggrieved parties requesting judicial review of the final administrative individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit decision must do so by filing a complaint with the Circuit Court of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, La Salle County, within 30 days of said final administrative decision.

(D) *Permit modification.*

(1) The Superintendent may modify an individual wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

(a) To incorporate any new or revised federal, state or local pretreatment standards or requirements;

(b) To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of an individual wastewater discharge permit issuance;

(c) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

(d) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the city's POTW, city personnel, or the receiving waters. (Note: The control authority should consider threats to the POTW's beneficial sludge use.);

(e) Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;

(f) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;

(g) Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.13;

(h) To correct typographical or other errors in the individual wastewater discharge permits; or
(i) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner or operator where requested in accordance with division (E) of this section.

(2) The filing of a request by the permittee for a wastewater discharge permit modification does not stay any individual or a general permit wastewater discharge permit condition.

(3) The Superintendent may modify a general permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

(a) To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;

(b) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

(c) To correct typographical or other errors in the individual wastewater discharge permit; or

(d) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator where requested in accordance with division (E) of this section.

(E) *Individual wastewater discharge permit and general permit transfer.*

(1) Individual wastewater discharge permits or coverage under the general permit may be transferred to new owner and/or operator only if the permittee gives at least 30 days advance notice to the Superintendent and the Superintendent approves the wastewater discharge permit or the general permit coverage transfer. The notice to the Superintendent must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

(a) States that the new owner and/or operator have no immediate intent to change the facility's operation and processes;

(b) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and

(c) Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit.

(2) Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the individual wastewater discharge permit or coverage under the general permit void as of the date of facility transfer.

(F) *Individual wastewater discharge permit and general permit revocation.*

(1) The Superintendent may revoke an individual wastewater discharge permit or coverage under a general permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

(a) Failure to notify the Superintendent of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;

(b) Failure to provide prior notification to the Superintendent of a changed condition pursuant to § 51.33(E);

(c) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;

(d) Falsifying self-monitoring reports and certification statements;

(e) Tampering with monitoring equipment;

(f) Refusing to allow the Superintendent timely access to the facility premises and records;

(g) Failure to meet effluent limitations;

(h) Failure to pay fines;

(i) Failure to pay sewer charges;

(j) Failure to meet compliance schedules;

(k) Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;

(l) Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of a permitted facility; and

(m) Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or the general permit or this subchapter.

(2) Individual wastewater discharge permits or coverage under general permits shall be voidable

upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership. All individual wastewater discharge permits or general permits issued to a user are void upon the issuance of a new individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit to that user.

(G) *Individual wastewater discharge permit and general permit reissuance.* A user with an expiring individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit shall apply for individual wastewater discharge permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with § 51.31(E), a minimum of 60 days prior to the expiration of the user's existing individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit.

(H) *Regulation of waste received from other jurisdictions.*

(1) If another municipality, or user located within another municipality, contributes wastewater to the POTW, the Superintendent shall enter into an intermunicipal agreement with the contributing municipality.

(2) Prior to entering into an agreement required by division (1), above, the Superintendent shall request the following information from the contributing municipality:

(a) A description of the quality and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing municipality;

(b) An inventory of all users located within the contributing municipality that are discharging to the POTW; and

(c) Such other information as the Superintendent may deem necessary.

(3) An intermunicipal agreement, as required by division (1), above, shall contain the following conditions:

(a) A requirement for the contributing municipality to adopt a sewer use ordinance and local limits, including required baseline monitoring reports (BMRs) which are at least as stringent as those set out in § 51.26. The requirement shall specify that such ordinance and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to the city's ordinance or local limits;

(b) A requirement for the contributing municipality to submit a revised user inventory on at least an annual basis;

(c) A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit issuance, inspection, and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing municipality; which of these activities will be conducted by the Superintendent; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing municipality and the Superintendent;

(d) A requirement for the contributing municipality to provide the Superintendent with access to all information that the contributing municipality obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;

(e) Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing municipality's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;

(f) Requirements for monitoring the contributing municipality's discharge;

(g) A provision ensuring the Superintendent access to the facilities of users located within the contributing municipality's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the Superintendent; and

(h) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the intermunicipal agreement.

(4) Note: Where the contributing municipality has primary responsibility for permitting, compliance monitoring, or enforcement, the intermunicipal agreement should specify that the municipality (in which the POTW is located) has the right to take action to enforce the terms of the contributing municipality's ordinance or to impose and enforce pretreatment standards and requirements directly against dischargers in the event the contributing jurisdiction is unable or unwilling to take such action.

(Ord. 1401, passed - -; Ord. 1627, passed - -; Ord. 1767, passed - -; Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am.

Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.33 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(A) *Baseline monitoring reports.* (Note: Users that become subject to new or revised categorical pretreatment standards are required to comply with the following reporting requirements even if they have been designated as non-significant categorical industrial users.)

(1) Within either 180 days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 C.F.R. 403.6(a) (4), whichever is later, existing categorical industrial users discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the Superintendent a report which contains the information listed in division (2), below. At least 90 days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical industrial users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the Superintendent, a report which contains information listed in division (2), below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source shall also give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

(2) Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.

(a) All information required in § 51.31(E)(1)(a)1., (b), (c)1. and (f). (Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.12(b)(1)-(7).)

(b) Measurement of pollutants.

1. The user shall provide the information required in § 51.31(E)(1)(g)1. through 4..

2. The user shall take a minimum of 1 representative sample to compile the data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

3. Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the user should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula in 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e) to evaluate compliance with the pretreatment standards. Where an alternative concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the control authority.

4. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with division (J) of this section.

5. The Superintendent may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures.

6. The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.

(c) Compliance certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's authorized representative as defined in § 51.21 and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O & M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.

(d) Compliance schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O & M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment and O & M must be provided. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in division (B) of this section.

(e) Signature and report certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with division (N) of this section and signed by an authorized representative as defined in § 51.21.

(B) *Compliance schedule progress report.* The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by division (A)(2)(d) of this section:

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

(2) No increment referred to above shall exceed 9 months;

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

(4) In no event shall more than 9 months elapse between such progress reports to the Superintendent.

(C) *Report on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadline.* Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the Superintendent a report containing the information described in § 51.31(E)(1)(f) and (g) and division (A) of this section. For users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in § 51.24 (see 40 C.F.R. 403.6(c)), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with division (N) of this section. All sampling will be done in conformance with division (K) of this section.

(D) *Periodic compliance reports.* Note: All SIUs are required to submit periodic compliance reports even if they have been designated a non-significant categorical industrial user under the provisions of division (D)(3) of this section. The Superintendent may request chain-of-custody forms with monitoring data.

(1) Except as specified in division (D)(3) of this section, all significant industrial users must, at a frequency determined by the Superintendent, but in no case less than twice per year (in July and January), submit reports indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge and which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the pretreatment standard requires compliance with a best management practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the user must submit documentation required by the Superintendent or the pretreatment standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the user. (Note: Required streamlining rule change.)

(2) (The following provision may only be included if authorized under state law. Criteria for monitoring waivers must also include any criteria defined in applicable state law requirements.) The city may authorize an industrial user subject to a categorical pretreatment standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard if the industrial user has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the industrial user (see 40 C.F.R. 403.12(e)(2)). This authorization is subject to the following conditions:

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

(b) The monitoring waiver is only effective for the effective period of the individual wastewater discharge permit, but in no case longer than 5 years. The user must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent individual wastewater discharge permit. See § 51.31(E)(1)(h).

(c) In making a presentation that a pollutant is not present, the industrial user must provide data from at least 1 sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.

(d) The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed in accordance with § 51.21, and include the certification statement in division (N)(1) of this section, 40 C.F.R. 403.6(a)(2)(ii).

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

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

(g) Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the user's permit by the Superintendent, the industrial user must certify on each report with the statement in division (N)(3) of this section, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the industrial user.

(h) In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present because of changes that occur in the user's operations, the user must immediately: Comply with the monitoring requirements of division (D)(1) of this section, or other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the Superintendent, and notify the Superintendent.

(i) This provision does not supercede certification processes and requirements established in categorical pretreatment standards, except as otherwise specified in the categorical pretreatment standards.

(3) (a) The city may reduce the requirement for periodic compliance reports (see division (D)(1) of this section (40 C.F.R. 403.12(e)(1))) to a requirement to report no less frequently than once a year, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standards or by the USEPA or IEPA, where the industrial user's total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed any of the following:

1. 0.01% of the POTW's design dry-weather hydraulic capacity of the POTW, or 5,000 gallons per day, whichever is smaller, as measured by a continuous effluent flow monitoring device unless the industrial user discharges in batches.

2. 0.01% of the design dry-weather organic treatment capacity of the POTW.

3. 0.01% of the maximum allowable headworks loading for any pollutant regulated by the applicable categorical pretreatment standard for which approved local limits were developed in accordance with § 51.26.

(b) Reduced reporting is not available to industrial users that have in the last 2 years been in significant noncompliance, as defined in § 51.36. In addition, reduced reporting is not available to an industrial user with daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that, in the opinion of the Superintendent, decreasing the reporting requirement for this industrial user would result in data that are not representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

(4) All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with division (N)(1) of this section.

(5) All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure for a user to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge. (Required

streamlining rule change).

(6) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the Superintendent, using the procedures prescribed in division (K) of this section and results of this monitoring shall be included in the report. (Note: see 40 C.F.R. 403.12(g)(6)).

(7) Users that send electronic (digital) documents to the city to satisfy the requirements of this section must satisfy the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 3 related to electronic reporting.

(E) *Report of changed conditions.* Each user must notify the Superintendent of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least 30 days before the change.

(1) The Superintendent may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under § 51.31(E) of this section.

(2) The Superintendent may issue an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit under § 51.32(G) or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit or a general permit under § 51.32(D) in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

(3) No industrial user shall implement the planned changed conditions until and unless the Superintendent has responded to the user's notice.

(4) For purposes of this requirement, flow increases of 10% or greater and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants, shall be deemed significant.

(F) *Reports of potential problems.*

(1) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug discharge or slug load, that might cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the Superintendent of the incident. This notification shall include the location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the industrial user.

(2) Within 5 days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the Superintendent, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the industrial user of any expenses, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the industrial user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this subchapter. Failure to notify the city of potential problem discharges shall be deemed a separate violation of this subchapter.

(3) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place, advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in division (1) above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause or suffer such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

(4) Significant industrial users are required to notify the Superintendent immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge. (Note: Required streamlining rule change.)

(G) *Reports from unpermitted users.* All users not required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Superintendent of the Wastewater Plant as the Superintendent may require.

(H) *Notice of violation/repeat sampling and reporting.* If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the Superintendent within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Superintendent within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation. Resampling by the industrial user is not required if the city performs sampling at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the city

performs sampling at the user between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the user or the city receives the results of this sampling, or if the city has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the industrial user. (Note: Required streamlining rule change needed if POTW performs sampling in lieu of the industrial users. If the city performed the sampling and analysis unless it notifies the user of the violation and requires the user to perform the repeat sampling and analysis. See 40 C.F.R. 403.12(g)(2).)

(I) *Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste.*

(1) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and state hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 C.F.R. Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste numbers, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than 100 kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following 12 months. All notifications must take place no later than 180 days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed discharges must be submitted under division (E) of this section. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of divisions (A), (C) and (D) of this section.

(2) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of division (A) of this section during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than 15 kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 C.F.R. 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than 15 kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 C.F.R. 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a 1-time notification. Subsequent months during which the user discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

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

(4) In the case of any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

(5) This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this subchapter, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable federal or state law.

(J) *Analytical requirements.* All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 C.F.R. Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 C.F.R. Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the Superintendent or other parties approved by the EPA.

(K) *Sample collection.* Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data

obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period. (Note: The control authority is required to indicate the frequency of monitoring necessary to assess and assure compliance by the user with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.) Chain-of-custody forms shall be used for all sampling work that is used to generate pretreatment program reporting. (Note: In the streamlining rule changes, divisions (1) and (2) below have been deleted from 40 C.F.R. 403.12(b)(5) and added to 403.12(g)(3). The original paragraphs relate to categorical industrial user monitoring reports only while all of the following paragraphs in this section apply to all SIU monitoring.)

(1) Except as indicated in division (K)(2) and (3) of this section, the user must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite collection techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Superintendent. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Superintendent, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the Superintendent, as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous limits. (Note: Required streamlining rule change. See 40 C.F.R. 403.12(g)(3)).

(2) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.

(3) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in divisions (A) and (C) of this section (40 C.F.R. 403.12(b) and (d)), a minimum of 4 grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the Superintendent may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by division (D) of this section (40 C.F.R. 403.12(e) and 403.12(h), the industrial user is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by the applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. (Note: Required streamlining rule changes, see 40 C.F.R. 403.12(g)(4).) The Superintendent may use grab sample to determine noncompliance with pretreatment standards.

(L) *Date of receipt of reports.* Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports, which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of receipt of the report shall govern.

(M) *Recordkeeping.* Users subject to the reporting requirements of this subchapter shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this subchapter, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with best management practices established under § 51.26(C). Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least 3 years. Records related to sludge generation and disposal shall be kept for 5 years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the city, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Superintendent. (Note: The recordkeeping requirements for BMPs are a required streamlining rule change.)

(N) *Certification statements.* (Note: 40 C.F.R. 403.12(1) requires that the certification that follows be provided for IU Baseline Monitoring Reports (BMRs)(403.12(d), CIU Periodic Reports on Continued Compliance (403.12(e)) and the initial request from CIUs to forego monitoring for pollutants not

present. In addition to CIUs, the model ordinance requires this certification statement for all wastewater discharge permit applications and user reports. Furthermore, the POTW should require this certification statement for all noncategorical SIU compliance reports.)

(1) Certification of permit applications, user reports and initial monitoring waiver.

(a) The following certification statement is required to be signed and submitted by users submitting permit applications in accordance with § 51.31(G); users submitting baseline monitoring reports under division (A)(2)(e) of this section (Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.12(1)); users submitting reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadlines under division (C) of this section (Note: See Section 40 C.F.R. 403.12(d)); users submitting periodic compliance reports required by division (D) of this section (Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.12(e) and (h)), and users submitting an initial request to forego sampling of a pollutant on the basis of division (D)(1) through (4) of this section (Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.12(e)(2)(iii)). The following certification statement must be signed by an authorized representative as defined in § 51.21:

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

(b) Additional certification concerning the use and disposal of total toxic organic compounds shall be included with routine data submittals and shall include the following certification statement:

“Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the pretreatment standard for total toxic organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewater has occurred since filing the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the solvent management plan submitted to the control authority.”

(2) Annual certification for non-significant categorical industrial users. A facility determined to be a non-significant categorical industrial user by the Superintendent pursuant to § 51.21 and § 51.31(G)(3) (Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.3(v)(2)) must annually submit the following certification statement signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in § 51.21 (Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.120(1)). This certification must accompany an alternative report required by the Superintendent):

“Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 C.F.R. 403, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____, _____ to _____, _____ [month, days, year]:

(a) The facility described as _____, [facility name] met the definition of a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User as described in § 51.21; [Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.3(v)(2)].

(b) The facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements during this reporting period; and

(c) The facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total Categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period.

This certification is based on the following information. _____

(3) Certification of pollutants not present. Users that have an approved monitoring waiver based on division (D) of this section must certify on each report with the following statement that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the user. (Note: See 40 C.F.R. 403.12(e)(2)(v)).

“Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 C.F.R. 403, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under division (D) of this section”
(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.34 COMPLIANCE MONITORING.

(A) Inspection and sampling.

(1) The Superintendent or his representative(s) shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this subchapter, and any individual wastewater discharge or general permit or order issued hereunder, is being met and whether the user is complying with all requirements thereof. Users shall allow the Superintendent or his representative(s) ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

(a) Where a user has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the city, state, and EPA will be permitted to enter without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.

(b) The city, state and EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's operations.

(c) The Superintendent may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the user at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated periodically, as defined in an individual wastewater discharge or general permit, to ensure their accuracy.

(d) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the Superintendent and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be born by the user.

(e) Unreasonable delays in allowing the Superintendent or his representatives access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this subchapter.

(2) If the monitoring facility is constructed in the public right-of-way or easement, it shall be done so in an unobstructed location. The location of the monitoring facility shall provide ample room in or near the monitoring facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples and analysis and whether constructed on public or private property, the monitoring facilities should be provided in accordance with the Superintendent's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications, and such facilities shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner so as to enable the Superintendent or his representatives to perform independent monitoring activities.

(B) Search warrants. If the Superintendent has been refused access to a building, structure or property or any part thereof, and if the Superintendent has demonstrated probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this subchapter or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection program of the city designated to verify compliance with this subchapter or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then upon application by the City Attorney, the Circuit Court Judge of La Salle County shall issue a search and/or seizure warrant describing therein the specific location subject to the warrant. The warrant shall specify what, if anything may be searched and/or seized on the property described. Such warrant shall be served at reasonable hours by the Superintendent in the company of a uniformed police officer of the city. In the event of an emergency affecting public health and safety, inspections and/or sampling shall be made

without the issuance of a warrant.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.35 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, surveys, wastewater discharge permit applications, individual wastewater discharge permits, general permits and monitoring programs, and from the Superintendent's inspection and sampling activities, shall be available to the public without restriction, unless the user specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable state law. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data. When requested and demonstrated by the user furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other effluent data as defined by 40 C.F.R. 2.302 will not be recognized as confidential information and will be available to the public without restriction.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.36 PUBLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE.

The Superintendent shall publish annually, in the largest daily newspaper published in the municipality where the POTW is located, a list of the users which, during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The term significant noncompliance shall be applicable to all significant industrial users (or any other industrial user that violates divisions (C), (D) or (H) of this section) and shall mean:

(A) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66% or more of wastewater measurements taken during a 6 month period exceed the daily maximum limit or average limit as defined in §§ 51.23 through 51.29 for the same pollutant parameter by any amount; (Note: Required streamlining rule change, see 40 C.F.R. 403.3(1).)

(B) Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33% or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a 6 month period equals or exceeds the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit as defined in §§ 51.23 through 51.29, multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD⁵, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH); (Note: Required streamlining rule change, see 40 C.F.R. 403.3(1).)

(C) Any other discharge violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement as defined by §§ 51.23 through 51.29 (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the Superintendent determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of city personnel or the general public) or sludge contamination such that it limits its beneficial reuse or disposal; (Note: Required streamlining rule change, see 40 C.F.R. 403.3(1).)

(D) Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment or has resulted in the Superintendent's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;

(E) Failure to meet, within 90 days of the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

(F) Failure to provide within 45 days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline

monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;

(G) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;

(H) Any other violation(s), which may include a violation of best management practices, which the Superintendent determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.37 ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES.

(A) *Notification of violation.* The city's enforcement response plan is based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's "Guidance for Developing Control, Authority Enforcement Response Plan" dated September, 1989. The same, or any updated versions of the same, shall be made a part of the general discharge permit issued to the monitored industries that are part of the industrial pretreatment program. Whenever the Superintendent finds that any user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharger permit or a general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Superintendent or his agent may serve upon said user a written notice of violation. Within 10 days of the receipt of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the user to the Superintendent. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Superintendent to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.

(B) *Consent orders.* The Superintendent is hereby empowered to enter into a consent order, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any user responsible for noncompliance. Such documents shall include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period also specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as the administrative orders issued pursuant to divisions (D) and (E) of this section and shall be judicially enforceable.

(C) *Show cause hearing.* The Superintendent may order any user which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to appear before the Superintendent and show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) a least 14 days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any authorized representative of the user as defined in § 51.21 and required by § 51.31(G). Whether or not the user appears as ordered, immediate enforcement action may be pursued following the hearing date. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

(D) *Compliance orders.* When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Superintendent may issue an order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that the user come into compliance within 5 days. If the user does not come into compliance within this time frame, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders may also contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring, and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance

established for a pretreatment standard or requirement, nor does a compliance order release the user of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

(E) *Cease and desist orders.* When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the user's past violations are likely to recur, the Superintendent may issue an order to the user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the user to:

- (1) Immediately comply with all requirements; and
- (2) Take such appropriate remedial or preventing action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge. Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

(F) *Administrative fines.*

(1) When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Superintendent may fine such user in an amount not to exceed \$1,000. Such fines shall be assessed on a per violation, per day basis. In the case of monthly or other long-term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation. Assessments may be added to the user's next scheduled sewer service charge and the city shall have such other collection remedies as may be available for other service charges and fees.

(2) Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall, after 30 calendar days, be assessed an additional penalty of 5% of the unpaid balance and interest shall accrue thereafter at the rate of 1% per month. A lien against the user's property shall be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.

(3) Users desiring to dispute such fines must file a written request for the Superintendent to reconsider the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within 30 days of being notified of the fine. Where a request has merit, the Superintendent shall convene a hearing on the matter within 45 days of receiving the request from the user. In the event the user's appeal is successful, the payment together with any interest accruing thereto shall be returned to the user. The Superintendent may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions such as notices and orders to the fine.

(4) Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

(G) *Emergency suspensions.*

(1) The Superintendent may immediately suspend a user's discharge (after informal notice to the user) whenever such suspension is necessary in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which reasonably appears to present or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The Superintendent may also immediately suspend a user's discharge (after notice and opportunity to respond) that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents or may present an endangerment to the environment.

(a) Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a user's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the Superintendent shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The Superintendent shall allow the user to recommence its discharge when the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in division (H) of this section are initiated against the user.

(b) A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement describing the causes of the harmful contribution

and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence to the Superintendent, prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under divisions (C) and (H) of this section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

(H) *Termination of discharge.*

(1) In addition to those provisions in § 51.32(F), any user who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

- (a) Violation of individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit conditions;
- (b) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
- (c) Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents and characteristics prior to discharge;
- (d) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring or sampling; or
- (e) Violation of the pretreatment standards in §§ 51.23 through 51.29.

(2) Such user shall be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under division (C) of this section why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the Superintendent shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.38 JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES.

(A) *Injunctive relief.* When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or a general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Superintendent may petition the Circuit Court of La Salle County, within the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, through the City's Attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the individual wastewater discharge permit, the general permit order, or other requirement imposed by this subchapter on activities of the user. The Superintendent may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct an environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

(B) *Civil penalties.*

(1) Any user who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or a general permit or order hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the city for a maximum civil penalty of not more than \$ 1,000 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

(2) The Superintendent may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the city.

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

(4) Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a prerequisite for taking any other action against a user.

(C) *Criminal prosecution.*

(1) Any user that willfully or negligently violates any provisions of this subchapter, an individual

wastewater discharge permit, or a general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both.

(2) A user that willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least \$1,000 and/or be subject to imprisonment of 1 year. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.

(3) A user that knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this subchapter, individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this subchapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 per day or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(D) *Remedies nonexclusive.* The remedies provided for in this subchapter are not exclusive. The Superintendent may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant user. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the city's enforcement response plan. However, the Superintendent may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the Superintendent is empowered to take more than 1 enforcement action against any noncompliant user. These actions may be taken concurrently.
(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.39 SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION.

(A) *Penalties for late reports.* A penalty of \$50 shall be assessed to any user for each day that a report required by this subchapter, a permit or order issued hereunder is late, beginning 5 days after the date the report is due, higher penalties may also be assessed where reports are more than 30-45 days late. Actions taken by the Superintendent to collect late reporting penalties shall not limit the Superintendent's authority to initiate other enforcement actions that may include penalties for late reporting violations.

(B) *Performance bonds.* The Superintendent may decline to reissue an individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit to any user who has failed to comply with any provisions of this subchapter, any orders, or a previous individual wastewater discharge permit or a previous general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless such user first files a satisfactory bond, payable to the city, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Superintendent to be necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

(C) *Liability insurance.* The Superintendent may decline to reissue an individual wastewater discharge permit or general permit to any user who has failed to comply with any provisions of this subchapter, any order, or a previous individual wastewater discharge permit or previous general permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless the user first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurances sufficient to restore or repair damage to the POTW caused by its discharge.

(D) *Payment of outstanding fees and penalties.* The Superintendent may decline to issue or reissue an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit to any user who has failed to pay any outstanding fees, fines or penalties incurred as a result of any provisions of this subchapter, a previous individual wastewater discharge permit, or a previous general permit or order issued hereunder.

(E) *Water supply severance.* Whenever a user has violated or continues to violate any provision of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharge permit, a general permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, water service to the user may be severed. Service will recommence, at the user's expense, only after the user has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

(F) *Public nuisances.* Any violation of this subchapter, an individual wastewater discharge permit, a

general permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the Superintendent or his designee. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 91 of these Codified Ordinances, governing such nuisances, including reimbursing the city for any costs incurred in removing, abating, or remedying said nuisance.

(G) *Contractor listing.* Users who have not achieved consistent compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements are not eligible to receive a contractual award for the sale of goods or services to the city. Existing contracts for the sale of goods or services to the city held by a user found to be in significant noncompliance with pretreatment standards or requirements may be terminated at the discretion of the Superintendent.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.40 AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS.

(A) *Upset.*

(1) For the purpose of this section, **UPSET** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(2) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of division (3), below, are met.

(3) A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(a) An upset occurred and the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

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

(c) The user has submitted the following information to the Superintendent or his agent within 24 hours of becoming aware of the upset (if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within 5 days):

1. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;

2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

3. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

(4) In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.

(5) Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.

(6) Users shall control production or all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost or fails.

(B) *Prohibited discharge standards.* A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in § 51.23(A) or the specific prohibitions in § 51.23(B)(3) through (7) and (B)(9) through (18) if it can prove that it did not know or have reason to know that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources would cause pass through or interference and that either:

(1) A local limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the user was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the pass through or interference; or

(2) No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user's prior discharge when the city was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

(Note: Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.5(a)(2), the affirmative defense outlined in this section cannot apply to the specific prohibitions in § 51.23(B)(1), (2), and (8).)

(C) *Bypass.*

(1) For the purposes of this section:

(a) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user's treatment facility; and

(b) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

(2) A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of divisions (C)(3) and (4) of this section.

(3) Bypass notifications:

(a) If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Superintendent, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass, if possible; and

(b) A user shall submit oral notice to the Superintendent of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within 24 hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Superintendent may waive the written report on a case by case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(4) Bypass:

(a) Bypass is prohibited and the Superintendent may take enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless:

1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

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

3. The user submitted notices as required under division (C)(3) of this section.

(b) The Superintendent may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Superintendent determines that it will meet the 3 conditions listed in division (C)(4)(a) of this section. (Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.41 SURCHARGE COSTS.

(A) *FOG Surcharge.* In addition to the other matters set forth herein, an additional billable surcharge cost of \$0.50/# FOG/DAY, for any discharge in excess of 100 mg/l but below an enforcement ceiling of 180 mg/l on fats, oils and grease (FOG) per day. This surcharge shall apply to the multiplicative product of the facility flow in millions of gallons per day, times the concentration of FOG in excess of 100 mg/l

times the conversion factor of 8.34 pounds per gallon times the above unit rate.

(B) *Sulfate surcharge.*

(1) The following surcharge shall be applicable to all users for sulfate contained in their discharge. Sulfate is a pollutant, which may be converted to sulfide by bacterial action. Once in sulfide form, bacteria commonly found within a sanitary sewage collection system, combined with moisture present in the sewer can result in the formation of sulfuric acid. The presence of sulfate in high concentrations have proven to be extremely corrosive to concrete gravity sewers, in particular. In addition, sulfate converted by bacteria into sulfide may combine with hydrogen to form hydrogen sulfide, which is corrosive, odorous, and presents a serious threat to human health, especially if breathed at high concentrations (death is quite possible). Finally, sulfate can inhibit the activated sludge and anaerobic digestion processes. Both activated sludge treatment and anaerobic sludge digestion are critical to the operation of the treatment plant.

Sulfate - (Sulfate - 400 mg/l) x 30 days at \$0.01

Where:

Sulfate = User monthly average sulfate discharge concentration, in mg/l

400 = Surcharge value for sulfate, below the enforcement ceiling limit of 500 mg/l, as contained in the ordinance, based upon digester inhibition

30 = days in calendar month

\$0.01 = surcharge rate for sulfate

(2) The sulfate discharge shall be based upon the monthly average discharge for each user. The monthly average value shall be determined based upon averaging the results of all samples collected and analyzed during each calendar month. The surcharge shall only be calculated when a user's monthly average sulfate concentration is in excess of 400 mg/l but below an enforcement ceiling of 500 mg/l, or other value specific to an individual permit.

(C) *Additional surcharge parameters for BOD⁵ and TSS.* These can be found in § 51.56, or its most recent modified version. (Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

§ 51.42 PRETREATMENT CHARGES AND FEES.

The City Administration may adopt reasonable charges and fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the city's pretreatment program, which may include:

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

(B) Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing a user's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports submitted by users;

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

(D) Fees for filing appeals; and

(E) Other fees as the city administration may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this subchapter and are separate from all other fees, fines and penalties chargeable by the city.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002; Am. Ord. 2158, passed 1-26-2009)

WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGES

§ 51.55 DEFINITIONS.

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

BASIC USER CHARGE. The basic assessment levied on all users of the public sewer system.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGE. A charge levied on users to improve, extend or reconstruct the sewage treatment works.

DEBT SERVICE CHARGE. The amount to be paid each billing period for payment of interest, principal and coverage of (loan, bond, etc.) outstanding.

LOCAL CAPITAL COST CHARGE. Charges for costs other than the operation, maintenance and replacement costs, i.e. debt service and capital improvement costs.

REPLACEMENT. Expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances which are necessary during the useful 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 basic user charge and debt service charge which is levied on those persons whose wastes are greater in strength than the concentration values established in Ord. 923, Article 2, Sec. 2 (f) and as modified by Ord. 1518.

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 treatment works for the cost of operation, maintenance and replacement.

WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGE. The charge per quarter or month levied on all users of the wastewater facilities. The service charge shall be computed as outlined in an Ordinance Establishing User Charge and shall consist of the total or the Basic User Charge, the Local Capital Cost and a Surcharge, if applicable.

(Ord. 923, passed 12-12-1977; Ord. 1200, passed 4-3-1989)

§ 51.56 SERVICE CHARGES.

(A) *Basis for wastewater service charges.* The wastewater service charge for the use of and for service supplied by the wastewater facilities of the city shall consist of a basic user charge for operation and maintenance plus replacement, applicable surcharges and local capital cost charge composed of a debt service charge and a capital improvement charge.

(1) *Debt service charge.* The debt service charge is computed by dividing the annual debt service of all outstanding bonds by the number of users. Through further divisions, the monthly and/or quarterly debt service charges can be computed.

(2) *Capital improvement charge.* The capital improvement charge is levied on all users to provide for capital improvements, extensions or reconstruction of the sewage treatment works. The capital improvement is computed by apportioning the annual amount to be accrued as a cost per 100 cubic feet or as a fixed charge per month.

(3) *Basic user charge.*

(a) The basic user charge shall be based on water usage as recorded by water meters and/or sewage meters for wastes having the following normal domestic concentrations:

1. A 5-day, 20-degree centigrade biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 200 mg/l;
2. A suspended solids (SS) content of 250 mg/l.

(b) It shall consist of operation and maintenance costs plus replacement and shall be computed as follows:

1. Estimate wastewater volume, pounds of SS and pounds of BOD to be treated;
2. Estimate the projected annual revenue required to operate and maintain the wastewater facilities including a replacement fund for the year, for all works categories;
3. Proportion the estimated OM&R costs to each user class by volume, suspended solids and BOD;
4. Proportion the estimated operation, maintenance and replacement (OM&R) costs to

wastewater facility categories by volume, suspended solids and BOD;

5. Compute costs per 100 cubic feet for normal sewage strength;

6. Compute surcharge costs per pound per 100 cubic feet in excess of normal sewage strength for BOD and SS.

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

(5) *Review of charges.* The adequacy of the wastewater service charge shall be reviewed, not less often than annually, by certified public accountants for the city in their annual audit report. The wastewater service charge shall be revised periodically to reflect a change in local capital costs or a change in operation and maintenance costs including replacement costs.

(6) *Notification of users.* The users of wastewater treatment services will be notified annually, in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate and that portion of the user charges which are attributable to the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance and replacement.

(B) *Measurement of flow.* The volume of flow used for computing basic user charges and surcharges shall be the metered water consumption read to the lowest even increments of 100 cubic feet.

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

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

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

(C) *Local capital cost charge.* Debt service charge: A debt service charge of \$3.84 per month to each user of the wastewater facility of the city is hereby established.

(D) *User rates.* User rate minimum charges, incremental user rate charges, and sewer maintenance fees to be applied on a monthly basis are hereby amended and provided to be as follows:

Rate Component	2/1/12 - 1/31/13	2/1/13 - 1/31/14	2/1/14 - 1/31/15	2/1/15 - 1/31/16	2/1/16 - 1/31/17	2/1/17 - 1/31/18	2/1/18 - 1/31/19
Minimum base fee on first 200 cf of water used	\$15.00	\$15.25	\$15.50	\$15.75	\$16.00	\$16.25	\$16.50
Usage charge per 100 cf applied to usage over 200 cf	\$4.25	\$4.50	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$5.75
Monthly sewer maintenance	\$10.00	\$10.25	\$10.50	\$10.75	\$11.00	\$11.25	\$11.50

fee							
Minimum base fee on first 200 cf of water used	\$16.75	\$17.00	\$17.25	\$17.50			
Usage charge per 100 cf applied to usage over 200 cf	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.50	\$6.75			
Monthly sewer maintenance fee	\$11.75	\$12.00	\$12.25	\$12.50			

(1) All rates shown in reference to maintenance fees and incremental user rate sewer charges as set forth herein, with the exception of the base fee and the sewer maintenance fee, shall be in dollars per 100 cubic feet. Additionally, the total charge for each metered user shall be the sum of (1) the base fee, plus (2) the increment of usage of water over 200 cubic feet per month as provided herein multiplied by its corresponding rate, plus (3) base fee, and the sewer maintenance fee.

(2) The adequacy of the wastewater service charges shall be reviewed annually periodically by the City Council and revised as deemed within the discretion of the City Council to be appropriate order to reflect changes in operation, maintenance costs, necessary infrastructure improvements and advancements and/or governmental directives and or state and/or federal directives and/or mandates, amongst other appropriate basis for revision or rates.

(3) Also, any non-metered residential users of the wastewater facilities shall pay a minimum flat rate charge per month equal to the base charge, plus the sewer maintenance fee for each month, which will thus allow such non-metered users a maximum of 200 cubic feet per month.

(4) In the event that within the sole discretion of the Superintendent of Public Works of the city it is determined that it is reasonably estimated that the non-metered usage of any residential user is in excess of 200 cubic feet per month, the Superintendent of Public Works may require such flat rate non-metered residential user to install metering devices on the water supply and/or sewer main to measure the amount of service supplied.

(5) Additionally, for users of over 500,000 cubic feet per month, the city reserves the right to negotiate individually with such large users with it understood that any such negotiation shall not affect the discretion of the city to revise rates even without agreement of any such large user.

(6) The city reserves the right, duty and responsibility to review and revise the sewer rates if deemed appropriate with the discretion of the City Council. In connection with any such review, the City Council may utilize any appropriate resource tool including, but not limited to, sewer rate studies. Any amendment and/or revision hereof shall be by ordinance.

(E) *Surcharge rate.* The rates of surcharges for BOD5 and SS shall be as follows:

Per lb. of BOD: \$.405

Per lb. of SS: \$.154

(F) *Computation of surcharge.* The concentration of wastes used for computing surcharges shall be established by waste sampling. Waste sampling shall be performed as often as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent of Public Works and shall be binding as a basis for surcharges.

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

$$CW = CC + CD + CM + (Vu - X) CU + CS$$

Where

CW = Amount of waste service charge (\$) per billing period

CD = Debt Service Charge (division (C)).

CC = Capital Improvement Charge.

CM = Minimum Charge for Operation, Maintenance and Replacement (division (D)).

Vu = Wastewater Volume for the billing period.

X = Allowable consumption in gallons for the minimum charge (division (D)).

CU = Basic User Rate for Operation, Maintenance and Replacement (division (D)).

CS = Amount of Surcharge (divisions (E) and (F)).

(Ord. 923, passed 12-12-1977; Ord. 924, passed 12-12-1977; Ord. 1082, passed 5-6-1985; Ord. 1200, passed 4-3-1989; Am. Ord. 1424, passed 7-6-1993; Am. Ord. 1756, passed 1-21-2002; Am. Ord. 2189, passed 9-8-2009; Am. Ord. 2326, passed 1-23-2012)

§ 51.57 BILLING; LIENS; RECORDS.

(A) *Bills.*

(1) Said rates or charges for service shall be payable monthly. The owner of the premises, the occupant thereof and the user of the service shall be jointly and severally liable to pay for the service to such premises and the service is furnished to the premises by the city only upon the condition that the owner of the premises, occupant and user of the services are jointly and severally liable therefor to the city.

(2) Bills for sewer service shall be sent out by the City Treasurer on or about the first day of the month succeeding the period for which the service is billed.

(3) All sewer bills are due and payable 15 days after mailing.

(B) *Delinquency procedures.* For city provisions concerning payment of utility bills and delinquencies, see § 50.35.

(C) *Lien - notice of delinquency.*

(1) Whenever a bill for sewer service remains unpaid for 30 days for monthly service after it has been rendered, the City Treasurer shall file with the County Recorder of Deeds a statement of lien claim. This statement shall contain the legal description of the premises served, the amount of the unpaid bill, and a notice that the city claims a lien for this amount as well as for all charges subsequent to the period covered by the bill.

(2) If the user whose bill is unpaid is not the owner of the premises and the City Treasurer has notice of this, notice shall be mailed to the owner of the premises if his or her address be known to the Treasurer, whenever such bill remains unpaid for the period of 45 days for a monthly bill after it has been rendered.

(3) The failure of the City Treasurer to record such lien or to mail such notice or the failure of the owner to receive such notice shall not affect the right to foreclose the lien unpaid bills as mentioned in the foregoing section.

(D) *Foreclosure of lien.* Property subject to a lien for unpaid charges shall be sold for non-payment of the same, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to pay the charges, after deducting costs, as is the case in the foreclosure of statutory liens. Such foreclosure shall be by bill-in equity in the name of the city. The City Attorney is hereby authorized and directed to institute such proceedings in the name of the city in any court having jurisdiction over such matters against any property for which the bill has remained unpaid for 45 days in the case of a monthly bill or 105 days in the case of a quarterly bill after it has been rendered.

(E) *Revenues.* All revenues and moneys derived from the operation of the sewerage system shall be deposited in the sewerage account of the sewerage fund. All such revenues and moneys shall be held by the City Treasurer separate and apart from his or her private funds and separate and apart from all other

funds of the city and all of said sum, without any deductions whatever, shall be delivered to the City Treasurer not more than 10 days after receipt of the same, or at such more frequent intervals as may from time to time be directed by the Mayor and City Council. The City Treasurer shall receive all such revenues from the sewerage system and all other funds and moneys incident to the operation of such system as the same may be delivered to him or her and deposit the same in the account of the fund designated as the Sewerage Fund of the City of La Salle. Said Treasurer shall administer such fund in every respect in the manner provided by statute of the Revised Cities and Villages Act, effective January, 1942.

(F) *Accounts.*

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

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

- (a) Flow data showing total cubic feet received at the wastewater plant for the current fiscal year;
- (b) Billing data to show total number of cubic feet billed per fiscal year;
- (c) Debt service for the next succeeding fiscal year.

(G) *Notice of rates.* Each user will be notified by the city in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate and that portion of the user charges or ad valorem taxes which are attributable to wastewater treatment services, including the financial information of division (F) above.

(H) *Access to records.* The IEPA or its authorized representative shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the city which are applicable to the city system of user charges or industrial cost recovery for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts and transcriptions thereof to insure compliance with the terms of the special and general conditions to any state grant or federal regulations and conditions of the federal grant.

(Ord. 923, passed 12-12-1977;Ord. 1200, passed 4-3-1989)

§ 51.58 AUTHORITY.

(A) Any duly authorized employee or agent of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall at any time be permitted to enter upon all properties within the corporate limits of the city or outside the city and contracted for service for the purpose of inspection, observing, measuring, sampling and testing, as may be required in pursuance of the implementation and enforcement of the terms and provisions of this subchapter.

(B) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in this section, the duly authorized employees of the city shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company, and the company shall be held harmless from injury or death to the city employees, and the city shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by city employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence failure of the company to maintain safe conditions.

(Ord. 923, passed 12-12-1977;Ord. 1200, passed 4-3-1989)

§ 51.59 APPEALS.

The method for computation of rates and service charges established for user charges in § 51.56(C) through (G), shall be made available to a user within 10 days of receipt of a written request for such. Any disagreement over the method used or in the computations thereof shall be remedied by the water committee of the City Council within 14 days after notification of a formal written appeal outlining the discrepancies.
(Ord. 1200, passed 4-3-1989)

§ 51.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any person found to be violating any provisions of §§ 51.01 through 51.08 shall be served by the city with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a 10 day limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations;

(B) Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in division (A) above, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

(C) Any person violating any of the above provisions of §§ 51.01 through 51.08 shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned by the city by reason of such violation.

(Ord. 1677, passed 9-7-1999; Am. Ord. 2157, passed 1-12-2009)

(D) (1) Any user that willfully or negligently violates any provisions of §§ 51.20 through 51.41, any orders or wastewater discharge permits issued thereunder, or any other pretreatment requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both.

(2) Any user that willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least \$1,000 and/or be subject to imprisonment of 1 year. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.

(3) Any user that knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to §§ 51.20 through 51.41, wastewater discharge permit or order, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under §§ 51.20 through 51.41 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 per day or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both.

(Ord. 1785, passed 12-9-2002)

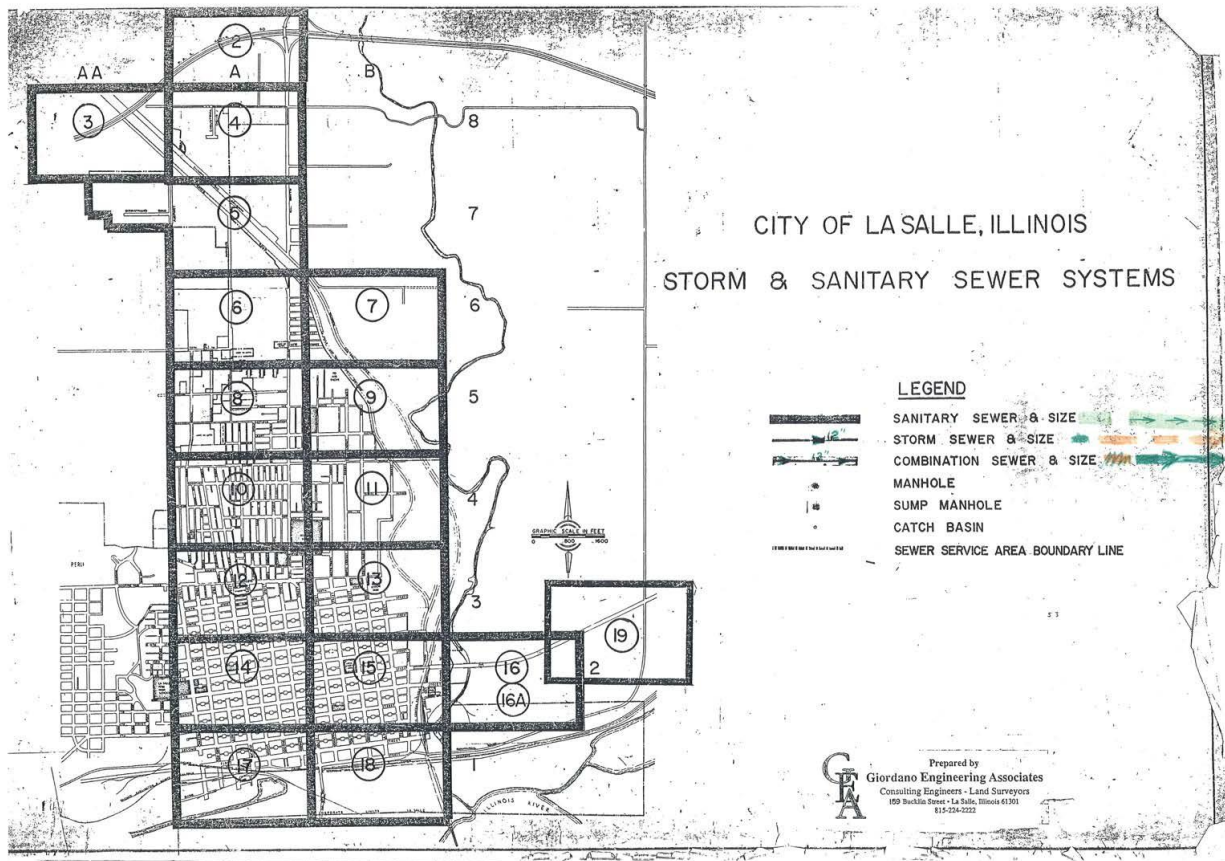
(E) Any person, firm or corporation violating any provisions of § 51.57 shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense.

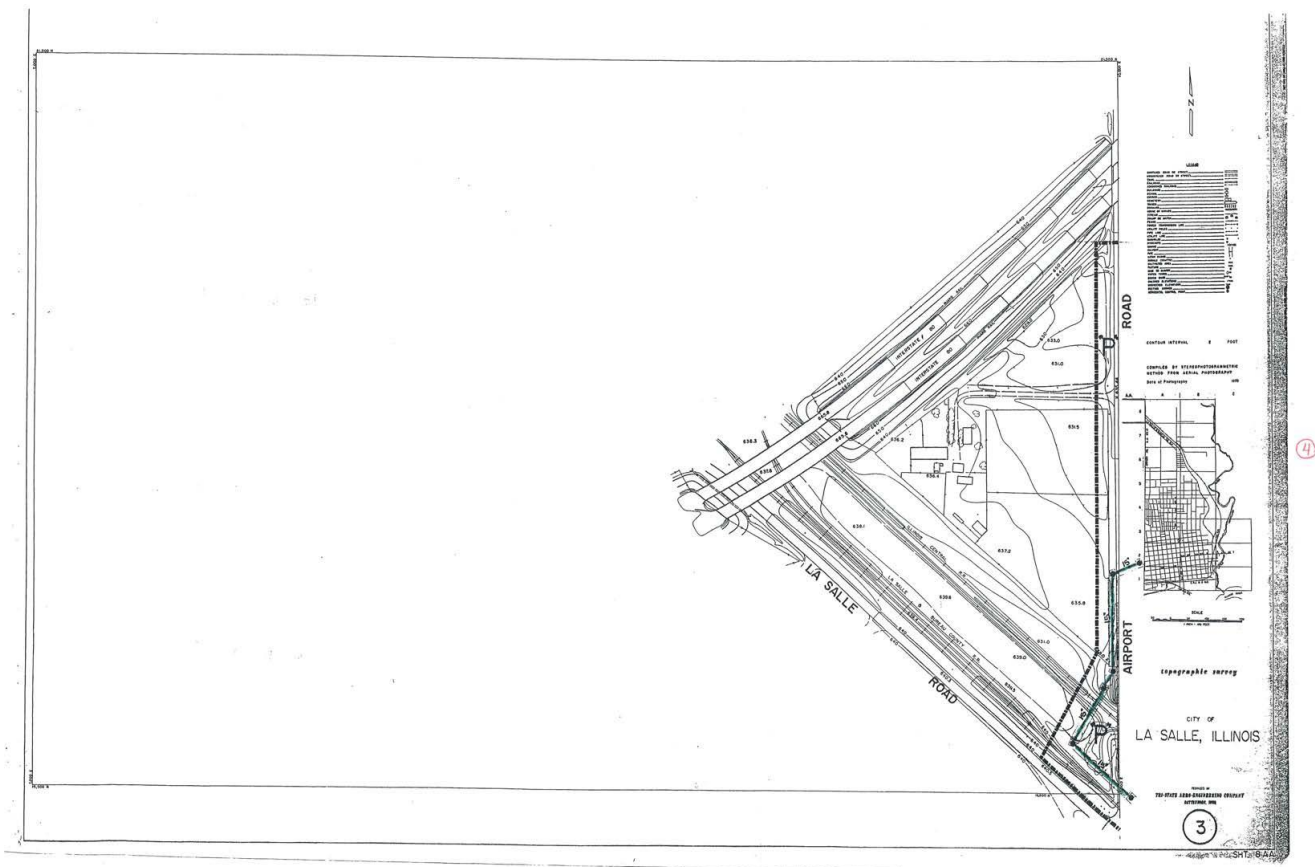
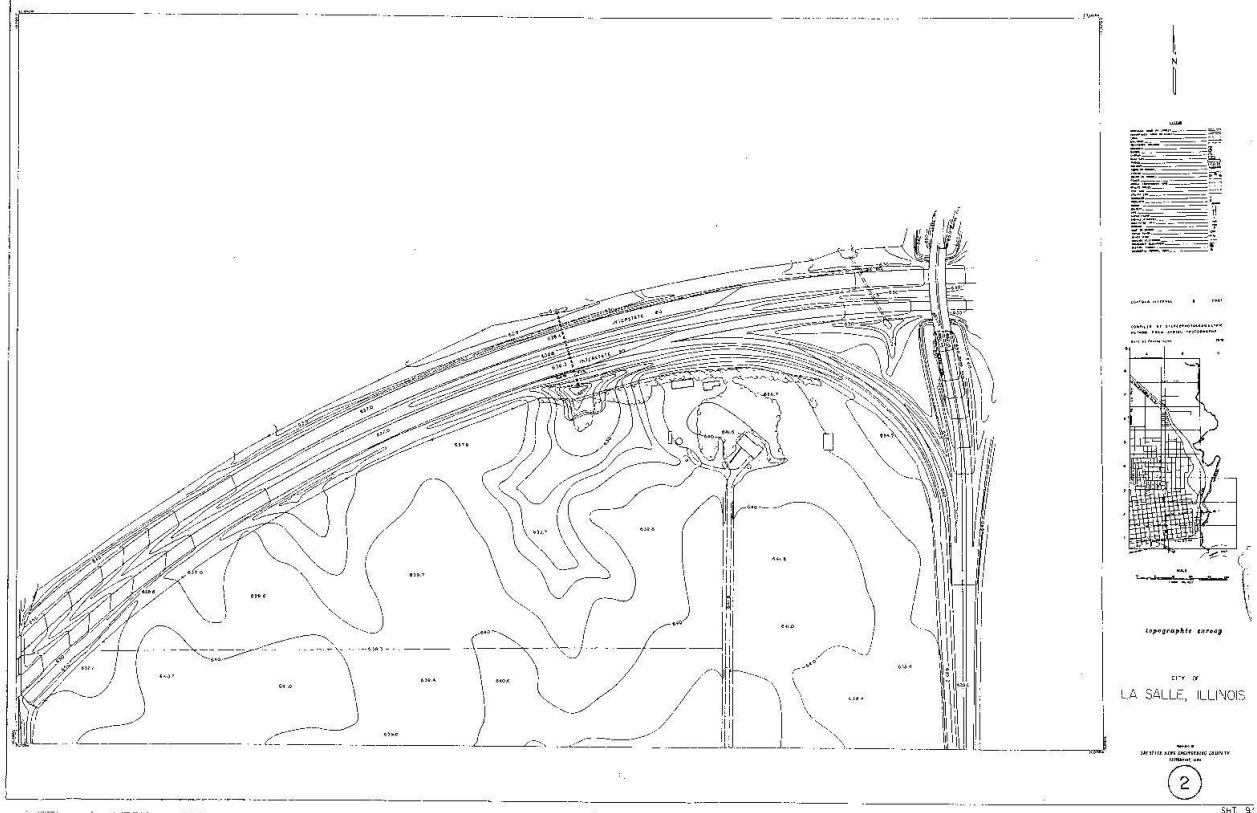
(Ord. 1200, passed 4-3-1989)

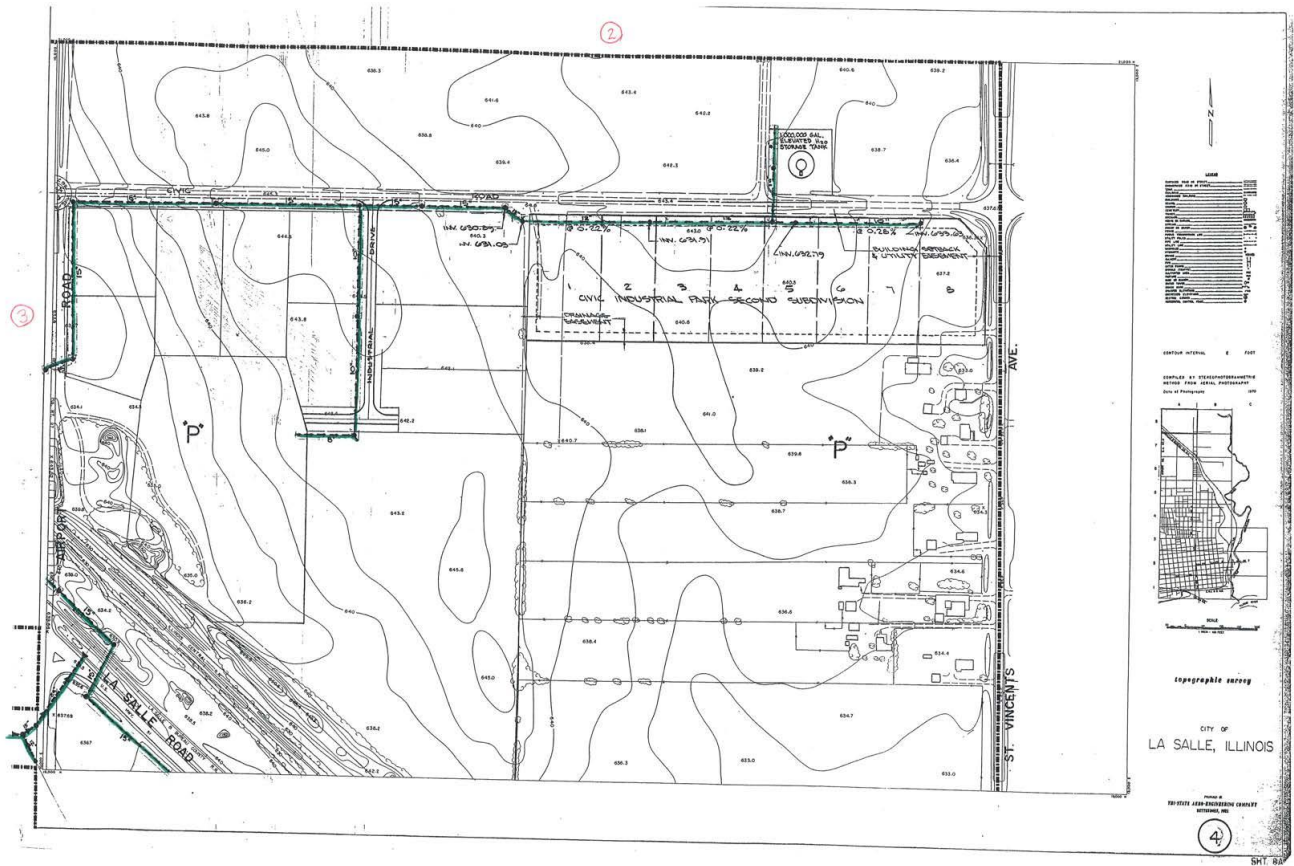
Appendix D: Capital Improvement Plan

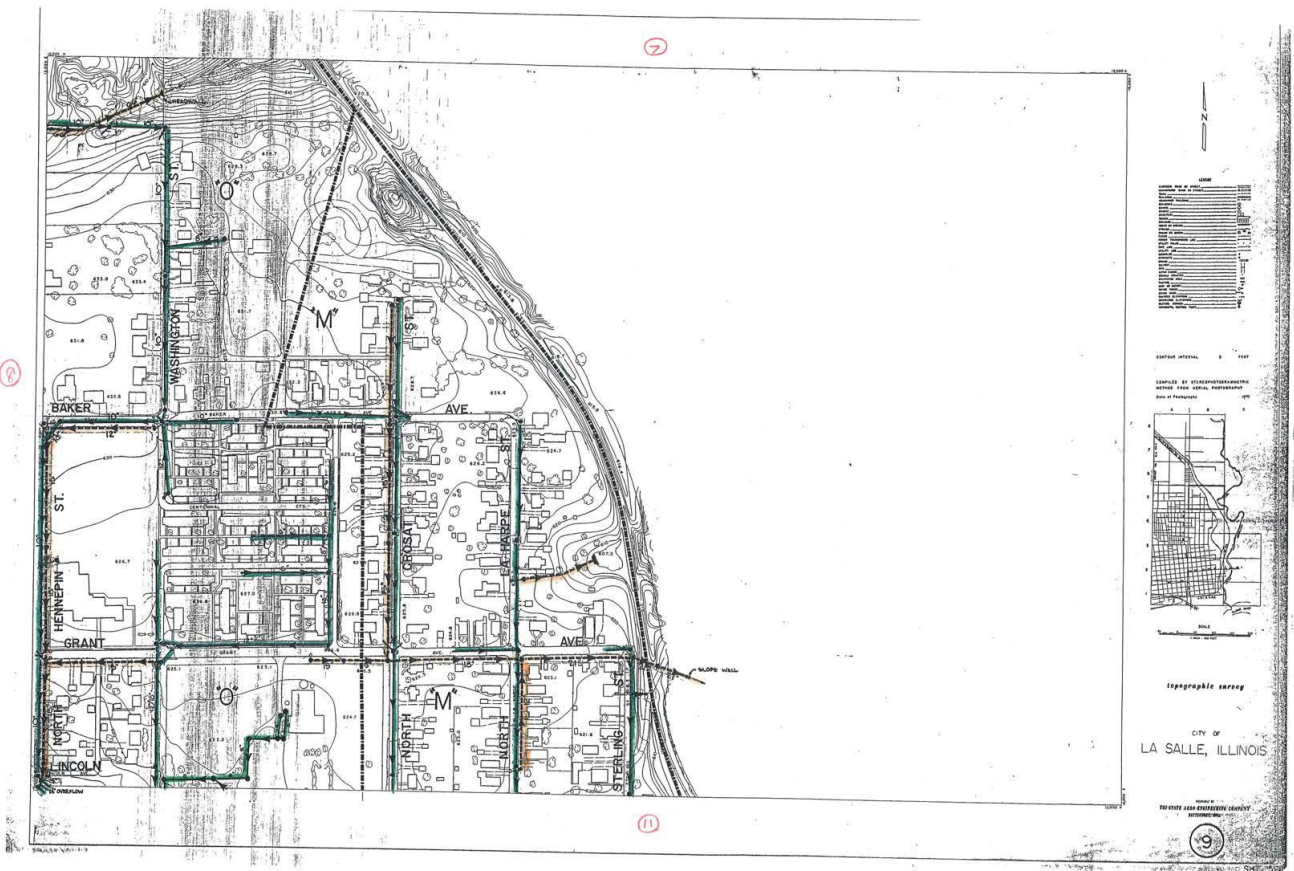
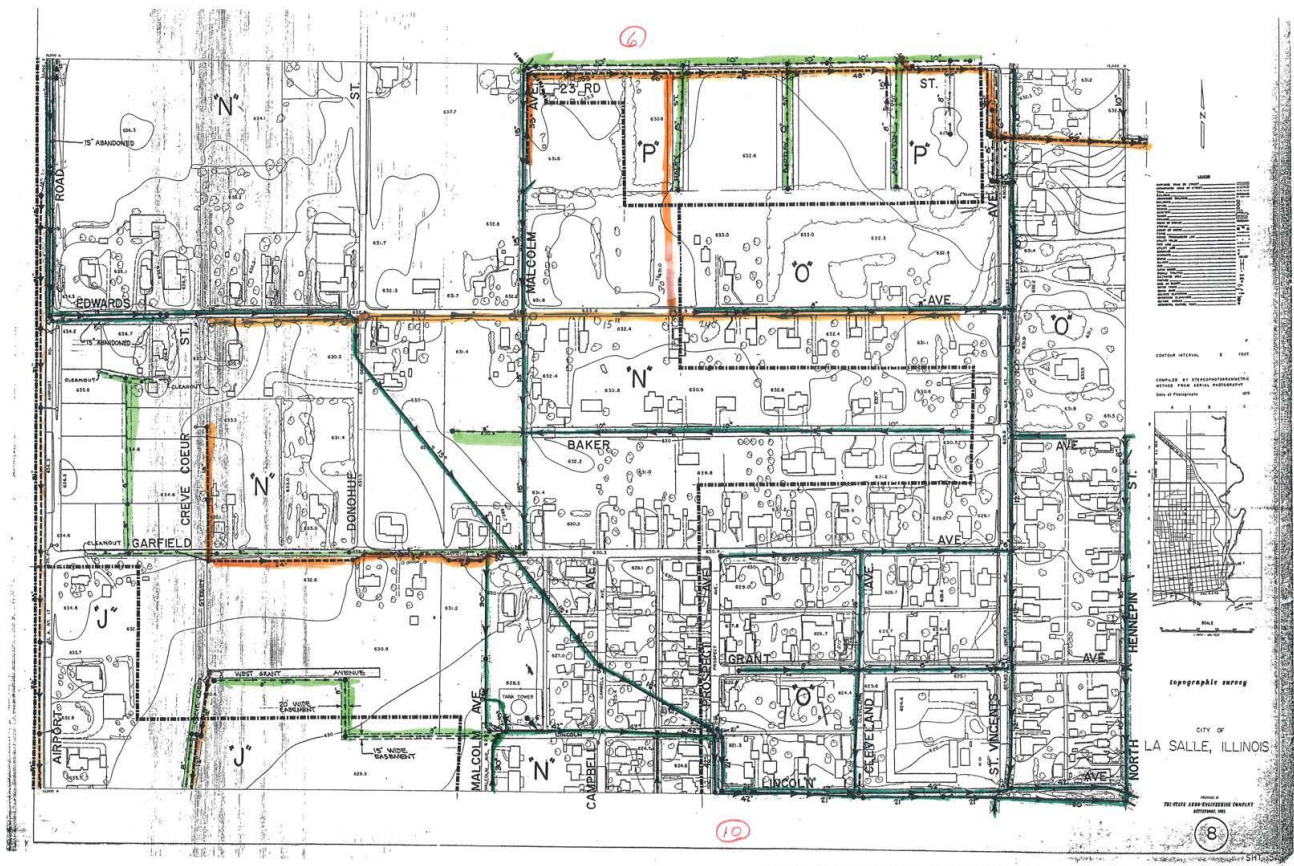
Public Works Capital Improvement Plan				
	Inflation Rate	3.00%		
	Current Year	2016		
Department	Project	Cost Estimate	Proposed Year of	Comments
Waste Water	New Blowers and Diffusers	\$500,000	2016	This project underway and will be out to bid
	New Handrails	\$100,000	2017	Safety improvements required
	Primary Sludge Pump Replacement	\$110,000	2018	
	Pre Air Blower Replacement	\$40,000	2018	
	Grit Pump and Classifier	\$290,000	2018	2 pumps and one classifier
	RAS Pumps and Classification Issues	\$190,000	2020	New Pumps and Area Separation
	Clarifier Drives	\$100,000	2018	Primary and Secondary Drive Replacement
	Digester Cover Painting	\$250,000	2022	Remove Cover and Coat
	Digester Heat Exchanger and Mixing	\$330,000	2022	recirculation pump
	Storm Flow Mode Improvements	\$300,000	2018	New Gates and Controls
	Wet Weather Treatment	\$2,500,000	2020	Permit Required 10 MGD Flex Filters
	Coat Chlorine Contact Tank	\$50,000	2018	
	New Membranes	\$250,000	2019	Replace Membranes at the East Plant
	St Vincent's Lift Station	\$200,000	2017	Replace pumps
	Vehicle Replacement	\$80,000	2017	New Service Body and 4wd truck
Long Term Control Plan	Baker Ave. Sewer Separation	\$250,000	2016	
	Underground Storage #1	\$1,000,000	2017	
	Underground Storage #2	\$1,000,000	2019	
	Underground Storage #3	\$1,000,000	2021	
	Underground Storage #4	\$1,000,000	2023	
	Underground Storage #5	\$3,000,000	2025	
NPDES Permit Requirements	CMOM	\$20,000	2017	
	Phosphorus Feasibility Study	\$30,000	2017	
	Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan	\$10,000	2017	
	Pretreatment Federal Changes	\$5,000	2017	
	Pretreatment Local Limits Tech Eval	\$15,000	2017	

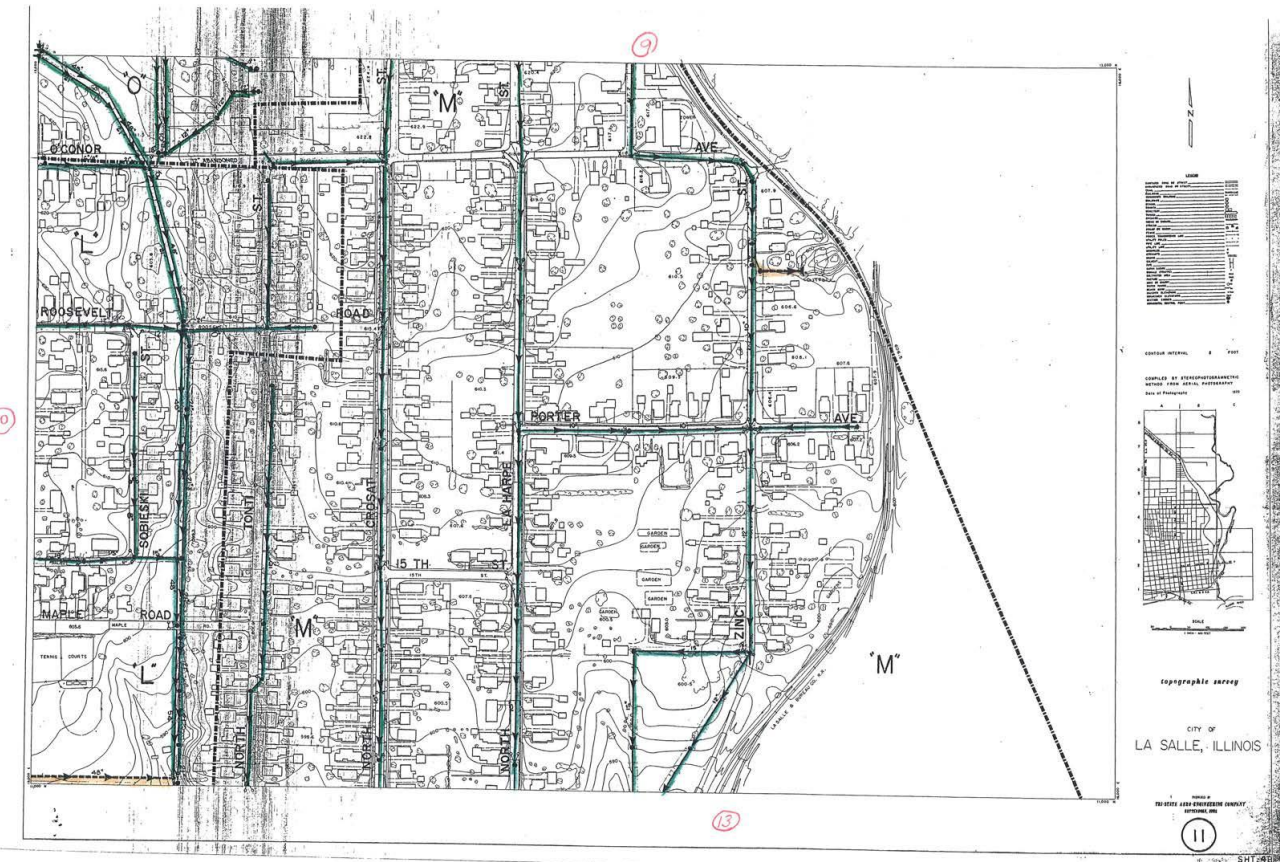
Appendix E: Collection System Map













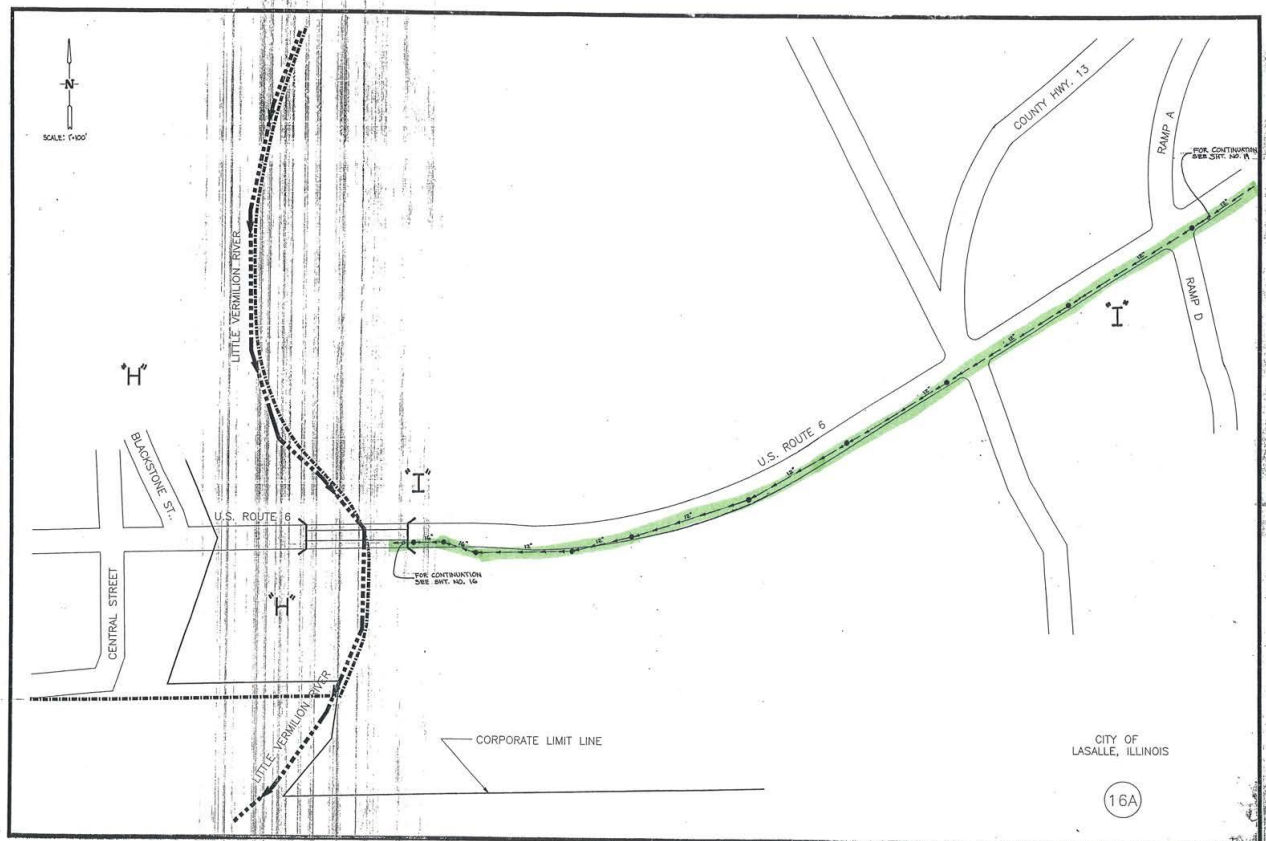
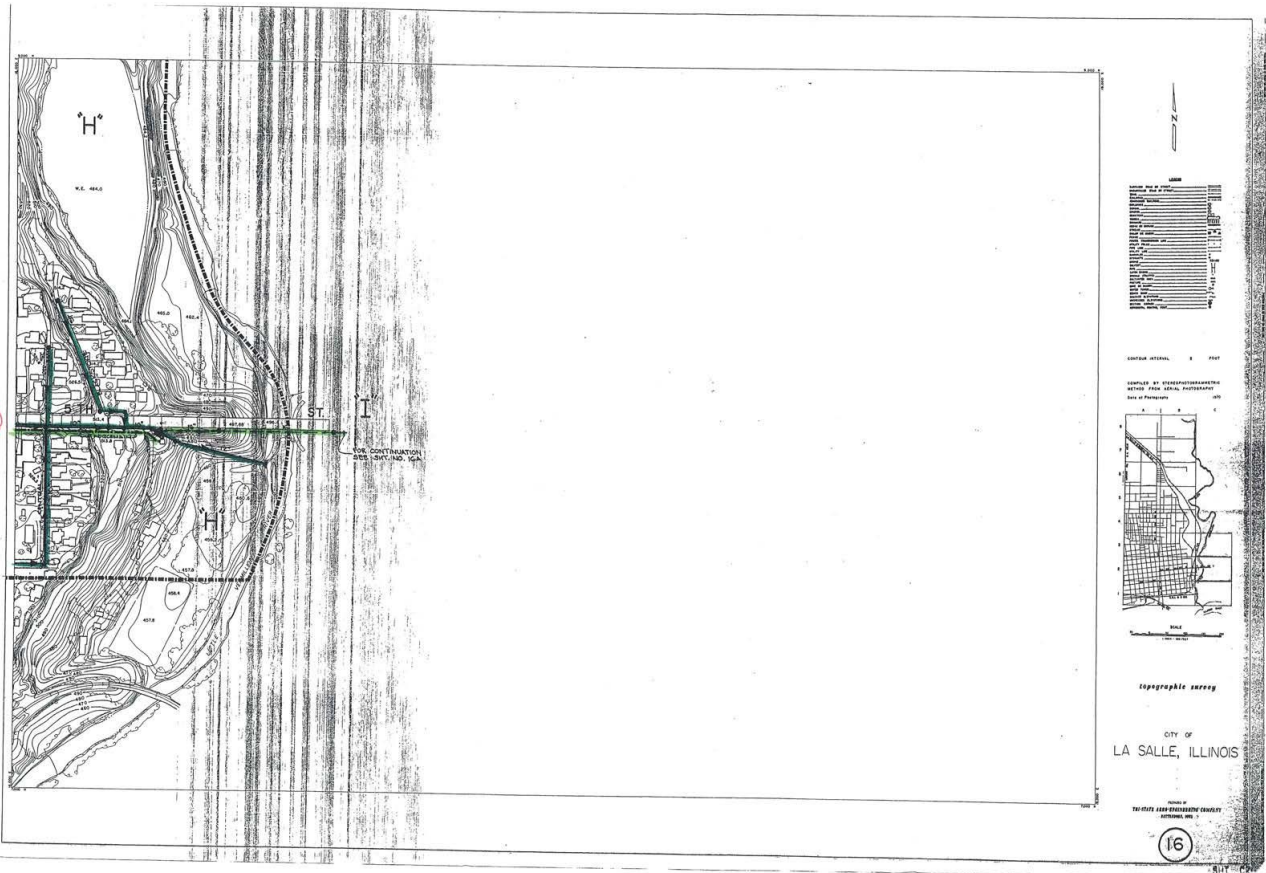
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LA SALLE, ILLINOIS

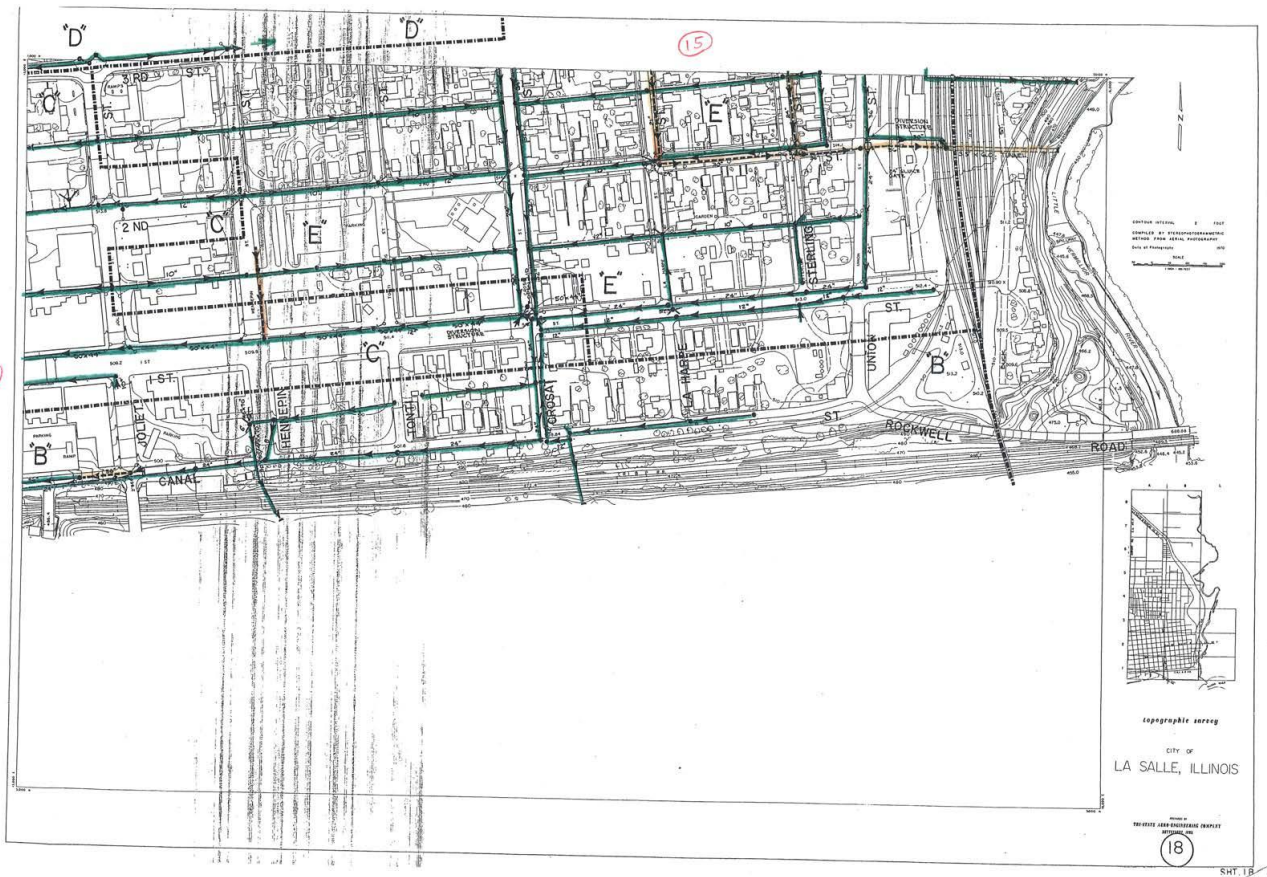
LA SALLE, ILLINOIS



CITY OF
LA SALLE, ILLINOIS

LA SALLE, ILLINOIS





SCALE: 1"=100'



CITY OF
LASALLE, ILLINOIS

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Appendix F: City of La Salle Design and Construction Standards

- For roadway, including storm sewer, we use: "Standard Specifications for the Road and Bridge Construction in Illinois", adopted April 1, 2016
- For Water and Sewer Construction (Underground), we use: Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois”, May 2014 edition
- For Traffic Control and signage, we use: the latest edition of the "Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways"
- For material quality, we use: the “Manual of Test Procedures for Materials” in effect on the date of the invitation for bids
- For Storm water and Erosion Control Measures, we use: National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Rules and Regulations

Appendix G: City of La Salle CMOM Annual Summary Report Template

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

**ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT
(January 1, to December 31,)**

I. Collection System Information

Total Actual Annual Precipitation for Reporting Year	_____	inch
Historical Annual Average Precipitation	_____	inch
Service Area	_____	acres
Service Population	_____	residents
Total Sanitary Sewers Length	_____	miles
Total Force Main Length	_____	miles
Number of Air Release Valves	_____	
Number of Lift Stations	_____	
Average Flow for Reporting Year	_____	MGD
Peak Monthly Flow for Reporting Year	_____	MGD

II. Inspection Summary

Sanitary Sewers Cleaning	_____	ft	_____	% of System
Force Main Cleaning	_____	ft	_____	% of System
Root Removal	_____	ft	_____	% of System
Sewer Televising	_____	ft	_____	% of System
Number of Manhole Inspected	_____		_____	% of System
Number of Lift Station Inspected	_____		_____	% of System
Number of Air Release Valves Inspected	_____		_____	% of System
Number of Grease Trap Inspected	_____		_____	% of System

List Other Inspections Performed (Smoke Testing, Dye, etc.)

_____	_____	_____	_____	% of System
_____	_____	_____	_____	% of System
_____	_____	_____	_____	% of System
_____	_____	_____	_____	% of System
_____	_____	_____	_____	% of System
_____	_____	_____	_____	% of System
_____	_____	_____	_____	% of System
_____	_____	_____	_____	% of System

Are Critical Structures Identified? If
yes, provide list.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

III. Collection System Information

Number of Sanitary Sewer Defects Identified	_____	Details Attached
Number of Manhole Defects Identified	_____	Details Attached
Number of Lift Station Defects Identified	_____	Details Attached
Number of Critical Structure Defects Identified	_____	Details Attached
Number of Air Release Valve Defects Identified	_____	Details Attached
Number of Grease Trap Defects Identified	_____	Details Attached

IV. Performance Indicators

Number of Sanitary Sewer Failures	_____	_____	Failures/Sewer Miles
Number of Lift Station Failures – Electrical	_____	_____	Failures/# of Lift Stations
Number of Lift Station Failures – Mechanical	_____	_____	Failures/# of Lift Stations
Number of Combined Sewer Overflows	_____		Incidents at CSO 003
	_____		Incidents at CSO 006
	_____		Incidents at CSO 007
Number of Basement Back-ups	_____	_____	Resident/Business
Number of Complaints Received	_____		
Number of Complaints Resolved	_____		

Other Issues:

V. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Reported

Are CSOs reported to the IEPA? If yes, provide list.

Date	Location	Cause ¹	Estimated Volume

- Notes:
- 1. Attach Monthly CSO Report Form for each event.

Were there any CSOs that occurred last year that are not listed above? If yes, list:

VI. Inflow and Infiltration

Is inflow and infiltration (I/I) significant during the reporting year? If yes, describe.

Did I/I created problems/ affected performance of collection system, lift stations, or treatment plant during the reporting year? If yes, describe.

Describe any I/I changes from the previous year.

Describe efforts to address I/I problems.

VII.Repair Summary

Description	Quantity	Cost	Notes
Manhole Repairs		\$	
Manhole Replacements		\$	
Sewer Spot Repairs		\$	
Sewer Lining		\$	
Sewer Replacement		\$	
Pump Repairs (major items)		\$	
Pump Replacement		\$	
Generator Repairs (major items)		\$	
Building Repairs (major items)		\$	
Other Repairs			
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	

VIII. CMOM Activity Checklist

CMOM Activity	Completed
Sewer Map Up-to-Date	
Parts Inventory Reviewed	
Ordinances Reviewed	
Budget Review for CMOM Activities	
Fees/Rates Reviewed	
Safety Training Completed/Current	
Review Critical Structure List	
Review Major Emergency Response Plan	
Review SSO Response Plan	
Code Compliance Inspections Completed (Include Details for Revisions)	
Lift Station Flow Monitoring Records Reviewed	

1021 North Grand Avenue East • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276 • (217) 782-3397

Monitoring Period: Month: Year: No. CSO Discharges Occurred:

Name: _____ Permit Number: _____

Address:

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Contact Person: _____ Phone Number: _____

[illegible]

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein and based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information I believe the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

Name of Principal Executive Officer

Title

Signature

Date _____

Appendix I: Sewer Complaint Form and Response Report

Sewer Complaint Report

Sewer Complaint Report

Complaint # _____

Date of Report:

Received by:

Issuer of the
Complaint:

Contact Number:

(home) _____ (cell) _____

Physical Location:

Complaint:

Signature

Sewer Response Report

Sewer Response Report

Complaint # _____

Date of Responses: _____

Respondent/Investigator: _____

Physical Location: _____

Problem Description: _____

Did any sewage spill onto the ground? ____ yes ____ no

Is a SSO report required? ____ yes ____ no

If so, estimate how many gallons spilled out. _____

Action Taken: _____

Was the problem resolved? ____ yes ____ no