SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

CAPACITY, MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (C.M.O.M.) PROGRAM

Village of Bensenville, Illinois
NPDES Permit No. IL0021849
Effective Permit Date: November 1, 2015

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CAPACITY, MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (CMOM) PROGRAM

Abbreviations

1. CMOM: Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance
2. DAF: Design Average Flow or Daily Average Flow
3. DIP: Ductile Iron Pipe
4. CIP: Capital Improvement Program
5. FY: Fiscal Year
6. GPCD: Gallons Per Capita per Day
7. HDPE Pipe: High Density Polyethylene Pipe
8. I/I: Infiltration/Inflow
9. IDM: Inch Diameter Miles
10. IEMA: Illinois Emergency Management Agency
11. IEPA: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
12. LF: Lineal Feet
13. MACP: Manhole Assessment and Certification Program
14. MGD: Millions of Gallons per Day
15. NASSCO: National Association of Sewer Service Companies
16. NIMS: National Incident Management System
17. NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
18. PACP: Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program
19. PE: Population Equivalents
20. PVC Pipe: Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe
21. RCP: Reinforced Concrete Pipe
22. RCPP: Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe
23. SSO: Sanitary Sewer Overflow
24. USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
25. VCP: Vitrified Clay Pipe
26. WWTP: Wastewater Treatment Plant

Contents

Section 1: Introduction and CMOM Background

1.1 The Village of Bensenville

The Village of Bensenville is located 17 miles northwest of downtown Chicago with land in both Cook and DuPage counties. The Village has a population of 18,352 according to the 2010 census; the U.S. Census Bureau estimated 2015 population to be 18,440.

The Village has two wastewater treatment plants (WWTP). The main plant located at 711 E. Jefferson Street treats all wastewater flow and was the subject of a major upgrade completed in October 2016. The Village also has a plant located at 701 Foster Avenue which has not been in use since 2004.

- 100% of separate sanitary sewer system
- 53 miles of gravity sewer in Village system from 6 inches to fifty-four inches in diameter
- Average annual precipitation for Village is 36.9 inches
- Design Average Flow Capacity = 4.7 MGD
- Design maximum flow is 12 MGD.

1.2 The Village of Bensenville CMOM Plan Requirements

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requires WWTPs that discharge into surface waters to have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The Bensenville Waste Water Treatment Plant operates under NPDES Permit No. IL0021849 - which includes Special Condition 17 requiring this CMOM. The Permit, effective date November 1, 2015 is included in Appendix A.

This report satisfies the requirements of NPDES Permit special condition 17 listed below, and provides a guide for ongoing and future evaluation and improvements to the Village's sanitary sewer collection system.

1. Measures and Activities
2. Design and Performance Provisions
3. Overflow Response Plan
4. System Evaluation Plan
5. Reporting and Monitoring Requirements
6. Third Party Notice Plan

1.3 History of the CMOM Program

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

1.4 Sanitary Sewer System Funding

The Village of Bensenville's sanitary sewer system is funded through a utility fee based on potable water consumption. The utility fee provides a dedicated source of funds for the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and improvement of the Village's sanitary sewer system. In April, 1954 the Village Board approved Ordinance #445 Establishing Charges and Rates for the Use and Service of the Combined Waterworks and Sewerage System of the Village of Bensenville.

Because the sanitary sewer utility fee is a user fee and not a tax, all properties regardless of ownership are required to pay for the services provided by the Village's sanitary sewer system. This includes non-profit entities such as churches, schools and not-for-profit-institutions as well as properties owned by the Village of Bensenville, the State of Illinois, and the federal government.

Section 2: Existing Sanitary Sewer System

2.1 Sanitary Sewer Collection System Inventory & Equipment

2.1.1 Sanitary Sewer System - The sanitary sewer system is comprised of sanitary sewer manholes, sanitary sewer gravity main pipe, sanitary sewer force main pipe, and sanitary sewer lift stations. All flow from the system discharges to the main WWTP located at 711 E. Jefferson Street. The assets referenced above are itemized in the table below.

Appurtenances	Quantity
Active Sanitary Manholes	1,333
Sanitary Sewer Lift Stations	18
Miles Active Sanitary Sewer	53 (gravity)
Miles Active Force Mains	2 (sanitary)

2.1.2 Sanitary Sewer Mains - The sanitary sewer system includes mains that were placed as early as 1924. Mains placed in the early 1900's often were made of Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP), but modern sanitary sewers often use polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe. Materials used for the Village of Bensenville's sanitary sewers include Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP), high density polyethylene (HDPE), and reinforced concrete pipe (RCP).

2.1.3 Lift Stations – The Village of Bensenville has 18 lift stations, built between 1924 and 1999/2000 used to transport the sanitary sewer flow from low elevations to higher elevations. These facilities vary in condition and capacity. Appendix B lists all lift stations with capacity, generator information, bypass connection information, and other general information. Appendix C is a 2013 lift station rating report generated by Baxter & Woodman, the Village's consulting engineer at the time.

2.1.4 Bypass Pump Inventory

Pump Size	# of pumps	Manufacturer	Capacity	Fuel Type	Purchase date
6 inch	1	Godwin	1200 gpm	diesel	2015
6 inch	1	Gorman Rupp	1000 gpm	diesel	
4 inch	1	Godwin	370 gpm	gasoline	2016
3 inch	1	Godwin	290 gpm	gasoline	2016
4 inch	1	AMT	170 gpm	electric	
2 inch	1	Dayton	160 gpm	gasoline	2015
2 inch	2	Godwin	77 gpm	electric	2016
2 inch	2	Dayton	70 gpm	electric	2016

2.1.5 Emergency Generator Inventory - Equipment assigned to the operation and maintenance of the Village storm and sanitary sewer systems for emergency and non-emergency scenarios:

Generator	# of generators	Manufacturer	Capacity	Fuel Type	Age
Magnum	1	Generac	65 kW 480 3 ph, 240-120 1 ph	diesel	2015
Gen Power	1	Kohler	45 kW 480/240 3 ph	diesel	Older
Generac	1	Generac	6.5 kW, 240-120 1 ph	gasoline	2011
Honda 1	1	Honda	Inverter, 1.6 kW, 120	gasoline	2015
Honda 2	1	Honda	Inverter, 1.6 kW, 120	gasoline	2016

2.1.6 Sewer Maintenance Equipment Inventory – Equipment assigned to the operation and maintenance of the Village sanitary sewer for cleaning and televising and other related tasks:

Equipment	# of units	Manufacturer	GPM Capacity	Purchase Year
Jetter – vactor	1	Aqua-Tech	80	2016
Camera	1	Envirosight	-	2014
Crawler & cable	1	Envirosight	-	2014
Inspection Software	1	WinCan VX	-	2014
Additional Conveyance Equipment				
One Crane Truck with tools				
Two Pick-Up Trucks with Tools				
Two confined space ventilation forced air blowers				
Two portable divit mount non-entry rescue cranes				
Four rescue / fall protection hoists				
One non-entry rescue tripod				
Six portable atmospheric gas detectors				

2.1.7 Spill Equipment - The Village has booms (socks) and inlet covers. The Village keeps an inventory of sand that can be used to dike up a spill.

2.2 Existing Sanitary System Evaluation

2.2.1 Sanitary Sewer Capacity – The Village completed a major upgrade to the WWTP in 2016. Although the Daily Average Flow (DAF) of the plant remained at 4.7 MGD, the Design Maximum Flow (DMF) was increased from 10 MGD to 12 MGD. The Plant upgrade focused on simplifying the plant, improving treatment, implementing nutrient removal, and increasing the ability to manage storm water flow. During high flow events, all influent up to 12 MGD flow rate must be fully treated and only influent exceeding 12 MGD flow rate can be sent to excess flow treatment units.

Under normal conditions (no major precipitation events or sewer obstructions), the Village's sanitary sewer system does not have backups or overflow events. Therefore, the sewer capacities appear to be adequate for design conditions and a detailed review of the sewer capacities is not included in this report. The Village will continue to be diligent in review of proposed sewer expansions to ensure the design capacities of existing and future sewers are sufficient for normal flows.

2.2.2 Sanitary Sewer Overflows – System overflows are related to sewer line blockages in recent history. When sewer line blockages occur they are corrected and mitigated in accordance with Village emergency response procedures as outlined in Section 3.6.

2.2.3 Infiltration and Inflow (I/I) – Infiltration is caused from groundwater seeping through cracks in the sanitary sewer or through the sanitary sewer seams. Inflow occurs when storm water flows into the sanitary sewer systems through storm sewers inappropriately connected to sanitary sewers. Infiltration occurs in a more delayed manner due to the time that the water needs to percolate through the soil and is measured as the amount of peaking in the wastewater flow seen from 24 – 48 hours after a storm event. Inflow occurs quickly during a storm event and is measured as the amount of peaking in wastewater flow seen within 24 hours after a major storm event.

Addressing I/I is a much more cost effective means of reducing SSOs than costly sewer replacement. Moreover, over-sizing the sewers would likely have adverse effects on system performance during normal flows due to decreased flow velocities, which would promote solids settling in the pipes.

Section 3: CMOM Activities

3.1 CMOM Program Goals

a. Manage, operate, and maintain collection system to provide uninterrupted sanitary sewer service for all users in the service area.
b. Comply with all state and federal regulations pertaining to the sanitary sewer system, including NPDES Permit special condition(s) related to the CMOM plan.
c. Implement programs and procedures to reduce and mitigate the impact of sanitary backups and SSOs in the sanitary sewer system.
d. Develop mechanism to provide timely notification of SSOs to all persons with reasonable potential for exposure to pollutants.
e. Ensure that new sewers are properly designed and installed.
f. Identification and prioritization of capacity and structural deficiencies in the sanitary sewer system, and implementation of cost-effective rehabilitation action on identified and prioritized structural or capacity deficiencies.
g. Receive, document, and respond to user complaints or problems relating to the sanitary sewer system.

h. Actively work with property owners to identify and correct lateral service issues.
i. Develop a written summary of the CMOM plan and perform required program audits.

3.2 Legal Authority

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

3.2.1 Village Code - The Village of Bensenville Code Book (known as the "Bensenville Village Code"), available on the Village's website, includes a section on Public Ways and Property (Title 8) and a subsection on Sewers - Chapter 6 (Appendix D). In this chapter, regulations are detailed regarding each sewer user's responsibility and the authority of the Village to enforce the regulations. Authority to administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of the chapter is given to the Director of Public Works, who in turn can delegate such powers to other Village personnel.

The Code includes regulations on overhead sanitary lines, illegal sanitary connections, grease control, prohibited discharges, and the Industrial Pretreatment Program. The Code specifies that the property owner of a residence is responsible for service connections from their building up to the property line. The Village has responsibility for the service line from the private property line to the Sanitary Sewer. This responsibility is limited to residential properties. For commercial/industrial the service line responsibility is entirely of the property owner. The Village of Bensenville service line responsibility allows for better access to repair damaged services and reduce I/I; however, significant cost and resource burden result for the Village.

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

3.2.3 Pretreatment Program - The Village of Bensenville contracts with Baxter & Woodman (B&W) for management of the Federally approved Pretreatment Program. The contractor has responsibility of daily operations. The Director of Public Works delegates responsibility to the WWTP Supervisor to oversee the program. The Village and B&W surveys, classifies and permits the industries. B&W performs annual inspections, schedules the sampling, reviews the data for compliance with methods and quality control prior to completing data summaries for each industry. B & W determines non-compliance, provides industry with timely notices and initiates enforcement actions, acting as the Village's expert witness in legal actions.

Day-to-day duties include reviewing of industrial reports and submittals, providing follow-up correspondence with appropriate forms for uniform submittals, and maintaining all records. B&W provides cost recovery summaries for data (both routine and as a result of enforcement), enforcement costs, and surcharge to recover costs above domestic usage by the permitted industries. B & W reviews the need for slug control and spill plans at industries, reviews submissions, and provides feedback to the

industries on required corrections. B&W prepares and works with the Village to provide the annual industrial report for EPA and modifications required for the program – local limits, ordinance and Enforcement Response Plan. The Village issues notices of violations prepared by B&W, initiates citations, attends site inspections, and interacts in all legal proceedings from compliance meetings to adjudication hearings, and issues cost recovery. The Village has two CIUs reporting to the Pretreatment Coordinator: Excell and Alloyweld.

3.3 Prior O&M Activity

In the past, the operation of the Village's WWTP and sanitary collection system was conducted by contractor United Water. In 2014, the Village took over complete operation of the system. Records of investigating issues by televising were not digitized and are difficult to access. Since the Village took over the operation, both televising and lining of the sewer system are regularly funded and scheduled programs. The table in this section outlines the amount of pipe that has been inspected (televised) and lined since 2009. The table includes only active mains owned by the Village of Bensenville (not private/service laterals).

Lining and Inspection History

Year	Feet Completed	
	Televised	Lined
2009	22,323	0
2010	831	0
2011	2,962	2,847
2012	n/a	n/a
2013	1,100	1,100
2014	6,474	5,560
2015	6,822	6,275
2016	6,478	6,166

3.4 O&M

3.4.1 Inspect/Televise - Efforts are prioritized for sewer lines and manhole inspections by these criteria from highest to lowest:

1. Lines where a back-up, blockage, complaint, or sanitary sewer overflow has occurred.
2. Problematic sewer lines identified during systematic sewer cleaning activities.
3. Sewer lines in areas where Village is reconstructing, patching, or resurfacing streets or alleys.
4. Sewer lines identified for rehabilitation or replacement in Village's Capital Improvement Plan.
5. Systematic sewer televising efforts. The Village purchased a camera system in 2015 and intends to work geographically after addressing concerns listed above.

The Village intends to inspect/televise the entire collection sewers over the next three years (one-third of the Village every year). The plan will be implemented in 2017 as the Village just took ownership of a new sewer cleaning machine (late September 2016). Our first use of it was to clean grease and debris from lift stations. In October, 2016 the truck was returned to the supplier for adjustments/repairs to the controls that the Village has found necessary for safe operation. Upon its return to use, sewers will be inspected where the Village has greatest concern based on history of blockages and age of pipe.

When a sewer line blockage occur crews work to clear it. Line blockage data assists in determining Village future sewer lining and repair projects. Historically, the Village has not categorized their televising assessments using strict NASSCO Coding Standards, but will begin in 2017. Two WWTP employees earned certification in September 2016 on PACP standardized coding of sewer inspections.

3.4.2 Cleaning - The sewer lines are hydro-jetted to remove debris, grease, and roots from the pipes using the Public Works Department's sewer cleaning trucks. Debris, roots or grease are vacuumed from the manhole and disposed of appropriately. The Village does not specifically have a root control program and does not chemically treat root growth in its sanitary sewer lines.

Grease blockages identified during cleaning or televising activities are removed using hydro-jetting equipment. More frequent maintenance cleaning is routinely performed on reaches of sewer identified to have problems associated with excessive root intrusion or grease buildup.

3.4.3 Sanitary Sewer Lining - Bensenville's Sanitary Sewer preventive maintenance activities include a program to diligently inspect and line sanitary sewers to remedy infiltration into the system. The Village plans to continue to line approximately 6,500 feet per year.

3.4.4 Sanitary Sewer Infrastructure Evaluation - The Engineering Division reviews the internal pipe televising and manhole inspection data to identify and prioritize sewer lines and manholes for repair, rehabilitation or replacement. The Engineering Division manages annual sewer point repair and cured-in-place sewer lining projects to address defects and other issues identified.

The Village intends to fund by 2020 an engineering evaluation of the collection system to guide the Village in planning upgrades and corrections. Televising manholes and sewers and evaluating them using PACP coding will begin in 2017.

3.5 Lift Stations

As seen in Appendix B (Lift Station Overview) the Village maintains 20 lift stations, two of which are for storm water. Village lift stations are inspected weekly. Predictive and corrective maintenance activities are scheduled and records are maintained in JOB Cal Plus maintenance management software.

Every station is monitored 24/7 by SCADA. Motor hertz, motor temperature, seal integrity, number of starts, run times, wet well levels, flow rates, power status, building security, generator starts and run times, communication integrity, backup control status, dry-well flooding, are monitored. If these monitored conditions move outside of normal parameters then alarms are initiated by SCADA. Records of alarms and issues detected by SCADA are logged into its historical data record.

Alarms are enunciated on the SCADA computers at the plant and sent via telephone to the staff-on-call cell phone. If the alarm is not acknowledged at a SCADA computer or by the on-call operator cell phone then sequentially all wastewater staff members are called, including Wastewater Crew Chief and the Wastewater Supervisor. Following that, if no one acknowledges, a mass text is sent to all seven Wastewater division personnel and continues until someone acknowledges the alarm.

There are Emergency Operations procedures for each pump station that provide instructions how to employ both emergency power generation by-pass pumping.

Planned Improvement Projects: In Appendix C, United Water documents the upcoming needs of the Bensenville sanitary sewer collection system. It indicated that the Village's lift stations were in satisfactory

condition and did not have any impending repair or upgrade needs. The Village intends to perform an engineering assessment by 2020 to assess needs for the on-going Capital Improvement Plan.

3.6 Emergency O&M Activities

The Village of Bensenville encounters various unplanned activities and emergencies. These activities can include response to a user complaint, failure of a lift station component, or SSOs due to a large rain event.

When a dry weather sanitary sewer back-up occurs the sewer cleaning equipment is used to clean the blocked sewer. If more aggressive cleaning or root removal will not solve the problem, emergency underground utility locates are requested and the area is excavated to make the necessary repair.

When wet weather sanitary sewer overflows or basement back-ups occur, Wastewater Staff checks downstream collector and interceptor sewers to see if they are surcharged. If the downstream collector and interceptor sewers are surcharged, the line with the sanitary sewer overflow or basement back-up will be flagged for an internal televised pipe inspection to attempt to identify infiltration and inflow sources.

3.6.1 Issue Notification - The Village uses Customer Service Call Form (Appendix E) to log an issue and evaluate complaints that will find and track the ultimate cause of the issue. Investigations are documented on the form and maintained by WWTP Supervisor. This system is migrating to Cartégraph Software.

This procedure would be similar for a user complaint or an issue identified by Village staff.

a. Calls received by Public Works administrative staff during business hours or police dispatch during non-business hours.
b. During the call, administrative staff inputs information in the electronic customer response management (Cartégraph) system for field personnel to investigate or respond. Police dispatch gathers same information (problem location, contact information and brief description of issue) and contacts the Wastewater on-call Technician to address.
c. The administrative staff or police dispatch contacts the wastewater technician to respond to the problem/complaint via telephone during normal operations hours. The on-call wastewater person is contacted by police dispatch for calls received outside normal business hours.
d. Wastewater staff responds and completes the Customer Call Form with observations as to cause and response to problem.
e. Hard copies of reports are currently filed with the Wastewater Supervisor. In the future, all documents and notes will be kept electronically for the issued address.
f. Wastewater staff coordinates with the GIS technician to track the problem/complaint location.

3.6.2 Treatment of the Issue - When a problem occurs, one or more personnel are dispatched to the problem area. In the case of large precipitation events causing SSOs, personnel may wait until they are called to a site or go out preemptively depending on dictating circumstances. Personnel will treat the issue, if possible, using best practices. If the personnel cannot identify the problem source or effectively treat the problem, further analysis may be required, and this would be coordinated through the Wastewater Supervisor.

3.7 Record Keeping

There are a myriad of record keeping activities associated with the operation and maintenance of a sanitary sewer utility. Historically, the system was manual, hard copy records.

Recently, more and more of this data is kept in digital format.

1. The Village is beginning a systematic, electronic database system to keep their records using Cartégraph in late 2016.
2. The Village has the Job Cal database carried over from United Water which previously operated the WWTP.
3. SCADA keeps historical data as well as constantly monitors the entire system. Electronic records are not deleted.
4. The sewer cleaning records will be kept electronically with date and time, cause of stoppage, method of cleaning or regular pm cleaning activity.
5. The Public Works Department has several programs and processes in place to ensure the use of timely, relevant information via use of WinCan VS software developed by Pipeline Analytics to manage all collected sewer data. WinCan VS is a comprehensive data collection and management software offering flexibility, customization, and ease-of-use. Data contained in the WinCom VS software includes the digital video of the inspection, inspection code data, pipe attribute data (diameter, material, and shape), and location utilizing the sanitary sewer GIS map.

    a. The Village GIS includes all sanitary sewer pipes that have been rehabilitated using the cured-in-place pipe lining technology. The Engineering Division uses the sewer lining database as a planning tool to identify sanitary sewer pipes for future lining projects.
    b. Repair Databases - This GIS database will include all sanitary sewer pipes that have been repaired or replaced. Sanitary sewer pipes with multiple repairs can be identified and prioritized for future sewer lining and replacement projects. The sewer repair database can also be compared to the drainage and back-up complaint database to identify problematic lines. Again, the Village's use of GIS is new, this is the intention for the future.

Collection System Map Maintenance - Accurate sewer mapping is a fundamental requirement for any Sewer Utility. This mapping allows staff to do a variety of activities including:

- ✓ answer questions from current and potential customers;
- ✓ visually establish system performance trends; and
- ✓ track maintenance and rehabilitation activities.

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a collection of computer hardware, software, and geographic data for capturing, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information. With a GIS, it is possible link information (attributes) to location data, such as sewer complaints to addresses, maintenance records to sewer pipes or manholes within a system. The Village is a GIS Consortium Member since 2015. Digital maps of the system are updated immediately from the field or office. That information is readily available in the field or office to reveal system layout or view how it works together. Subsequently, it is possible to layer that information to provide a better understanding of how it all works together.

In late 2016, the Village began documenting complaint and issue areas in the GIS system. This GIS documentation ensures that geographic patterns can be easily recognized.

Laminated copies of sewer maps are carried in WWTP staff vehicles. These maps are annotated with corrections as discrepancies are discovered. The Engineer Technician then edits the GIS mapping based on the annotated paper maps. The Engineer Technician or GIS Consultant add new sewer construction from Village infrastructure or development related activities to the GIS mapping system.

Safety incidents are documented on Village forms and maintained by Human Resources.

3.8 Prioritization Of System Repairs

A. Sanitary sewer system repairs and rehabilitation activities are prioritized following this criteria:
    1. Threat to public safety – sinkhole in street
    2. Threat to public health – loss of sewer service or basement back-up
    3. PACP numeric scoring – highest score receives highest priority

B. Manhole repairs are prioritized based on the same first two criteria as for sewer pipes above but prioritized based on the severity of structural defects rather than the PACP score.

The Engineering and Wastewater Divisions Staffs work closely together to identify, prioritize, and remediate any sanitary sewer problems with the Village's sanitary sewer collection system. The Engineering and Wastewater Staff meet weekly to address departmental and specific sanitary collection system issues and coordinate their efforts on resolving those issues.

3.9 New Construction

New sanitary sewer and manholes must be constructed in accordance with the "Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Construction in Illinois" (latest edition) as well as the Sanitary Sewer Technical Standards found on the Village website to prevent the Village from accepting pipe or manholes in poor condition. Additionally, the Village televises all new sanitary sewer pipe and inspects all new sanitary manholes prior to accepting that new infrastructure to ensure they are satisfactory. The developer or contractor is responsible for correcting any deficiencies or problems with the sanitary sewer pipe or manholes before the Village accepts ownership.

The Village follows standard procedures in conducting their construction inspection and testing program (Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois, 5th ed.) The new gravity sewer construction is tested via vacuum tests and use of mandrel in compliance with IEPA Permit requirements. New manholes are tested for inflow and infiltration by vacuum tests. Pressure Tests are performed on force mains.

An Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) construction permit must be obtained on all new public and private sanitary sewer construction. The Engineering Division reviews the proposed sanitary sewer plans and specifications to determine compliance with the Village's sanitary sewer standards before authorizing its approval on the IEPA permit application.

Additionally, the developer or property owner must retain an engineering consultant to inspect and certify that the new sanitary sewer was built in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the

Engineering Division. The engineering consultant must provide a certification statement, as-built drawings, and testing data (pipe pressure test, manhole vacuum test, and mandrel test if flexible pipe is used) to the Engineering Division before the Village accepts ownership of the new sanitary sewer. Village Staff completes an internal televised pipe inspection and manhole inspections of all new sanitary sewer installations. Any pipe or manhole defects identified must be corrected by the developer or property owner before the Village assumes ownership of the sewer.

Manholes: Proper sealing and/or maintenance of manholes. All new sanitary manholes installed must have an external chimney seal, gasketed, water-tight lid, and be vacuum tested to ensure that they are properly sealed to minimize I/I.

Section 4: Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Notification

The Village works to prevent releases of sanitary sewage into the environment. It is not possible to prevent all such events; therefore, the Village of Bensenville follows the EPA SSO & Bypass Notification Summary Report in Appendix F for reporting Sanitary Sewer Overflows which mandates the Village to contact the local Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) office within 24-hours of the event and to submit the Report. Additionally, depending on the incident, the Village may be required to communicate with third party entities.

Currently, documentation of most problems and solutions exists inside 3-ring binders. The form is kept in the Village Wastewater Supervisor's Office for five years. The digital work management system Cartégraph is being implemented in late 2016 to dramatically improve and enhance record keeping.

A. The EPA SSO Notice contains:
    1. Location of the SSO.
    2. Receiving water body, if any.
    3. Estimate of the volume of the SSO.
    4. Estimated date and time when the SSO began and stopped or will be stopped.
    5. Cause or suspected cause of the SSO.
    6. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the SSO and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.

B. SSO figures for Bensenville
    1. Five SSOs occurred in 2014
    2. Two SSOs occurred in 2015
    3. Zero SSOs as of mid-October, 2016

Section 5.0: Budgeting

The efficient and proper use of monetary funds is vital for the success of the CMOM. This section reviews the O&M budget, as well as the five-year CIP. Both can be found in detail on the Village website.

5.1 Funding

The sanitary sewer utility fee is calculated bi-monthly by multiplying metered water usage by the sewer fee rate plus capital recovery. The sewer rates in Appendix G are evaluated annually during the budget

review. Per the 2014 rate study, the current level of funding provides for full funding of the annual O&M budget and capital improvements up to $900,000 annually for the sanitary sewer system.

Sanitary Sewer Bill data from Jan-1-2015 to Dec-31-2015

- 5,035 Customers Billed
- $4,550,949.37 in fees generated
- Annual fee rate: $5.26 per 1,000 Gallons up to first 10,000 Gallons each month, $6.04 per 1,000 Gallons above 10,000 Gallons (Unincorporated customers pay 150% of the above sewer fees)

5.2 O & M Budget

The Village prioritizes this budget by assessing facility maintenance and age issues including lift stations, SCADA upgrades, equipment needs (including bypass pumps), training requirements or enhancements, site restoration costs and changes in personnel.

- Infrastructure and maintenance funds each for 2015 and 2016 total approximately $160,000 annually.

- The Village of Bensenville averaged $17,000 per year since 2014 in budgeted funds for safety and training. Line items include in-house and external employee trainings. The training of employees is further covered in section 3.6.3.

- Emergency O & M Budget: Because there will be unexpected maintenance for the sanitary sewer system, lift stations and other equipment, it is prudent to know the resources that will be used to accommodate these expenditures. All emergency activity funds are included in the general O & M budget; there is not a specific contingency budget. If an emergency activity requires extra monetary aid, funds are diverted from other categories in order to cover the emergency activity.

5.3 Capital Improvement Program

The Public Works Department utilizes a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for prioritizing, scheduling, funding significant equipment purchases, major infrastructure projects including sanitary sewer and lift station improvements. The CIP is updated annually in tandem with the municipal budget. $2.4 million is generated annually in the utility fund. It is roughly split as $1.5m for water and $900K for sewer.

The CIP is based on current conditions, policies, programs, priorities, fund balances, revenue projections, general cost estimates, and staff availability. A change in one or more of these factors may alter projections. Priorities are based on age and known and projected problems. Some projects may also be programmed based on Village Board directives, development agreements, or other special considerations.

The Engineering Division reviews the internal pipe televising, manhole inspection, and complaint data to identify and prioritize sewer lines and manholes for repair, rehabilitation or replacement for inclusion in the Capital Program.

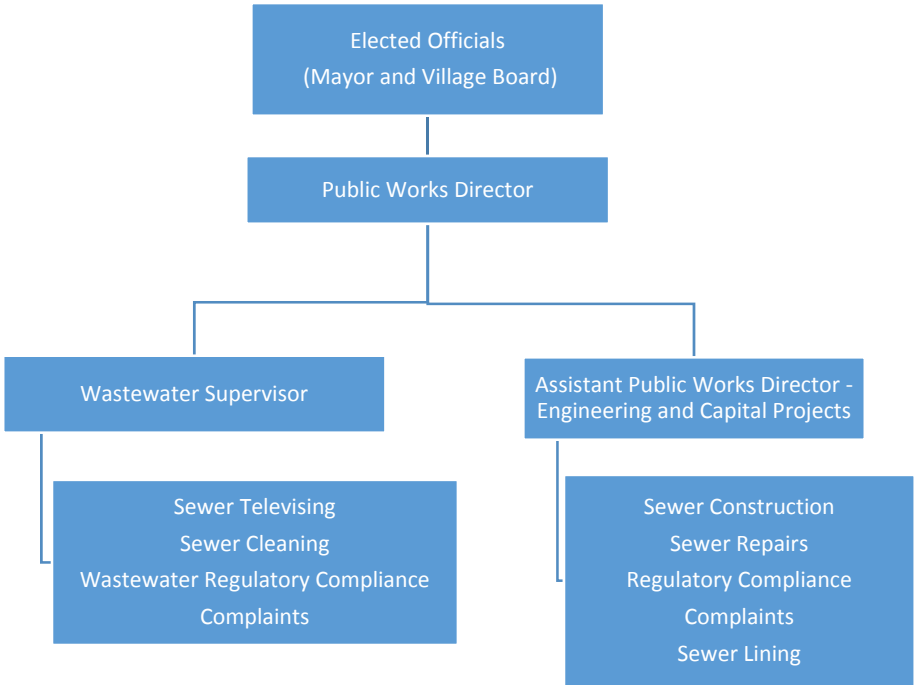
A. CIPP: Since 2014, the Village of Bensenville budgets $200,000 annually and has spent an average of nearly $150,000 ($117,895 = 2013; $176,000 = 2014; $165,000 = 2015; $134,000 = 2016) for these four years. For those same years, 19,100 feet have been lined.

B. Annually $50,000 is budgeted for the Overhead Sewer and Backflow Prevention Program to assist homeowners who have encountered issues with SSOs or storm water leaking into their residences. This is further addressed in section 7.2.

Section 6: Employees, Training and Safety

6.1 Organizational Structure

A sanitary sewer utility requires good organization and competent staff to provide the quality services demanded by its customers. Part of the sanitary sewer system is the personnel that oversee and perform the maintenance on the system. To facilitate this effort, the Village organizational structure depicted below is designed to be responsive to customer needs while being fiscally responsible.



6.1.1 Employees - The Village of Bensenville currently employs seven people in their Wastewater Division. The Wastewater Supervisor oversees the entire operation (collection, treatment, WWTP). Reporting to the Supervisor is the Crew Leader overseeing five technicians. The Wastewater Division operates and maintains the lift stations, collection system and the WWTP. Although Wastewater Personnel will assist in large snow removal efforts, they are not responsible for duties outside the WWTP system such as road repair. The Utilities Division has ten technicians including one crew leader, who reports to the Assistant Director of Public Works-Operations. Utilities has responsibility of the water and storm sewer system.

The Assistant Director of Public Works – Engineering and Capital Projects prioritizes and oversees the sewer construction and rehabilitation projects, with the assistance of outside contractors and one in-house Engineering Technician.
The Public Works organization chart with names is found in Appendix H.

6.1.2 Managerial Staff - In an emergency situation, managerial staff may need to be contacted off-hours. The managerial staff to be contacted are the Wastewater Supervisor who then contacts the Director of Public Works.

Village of Bensenville Municipal Contacts

Order	Point of Contact	Position	Telephone Number
1	Mark Swayne	Wastewater Treatment Plant Supervisor	Office 630-350-3334 Cell 224-254-0124
2	Joe Caracci	Director of Public Works	Office 630-350-3431 Cell 630-742-3288

6.2 Employee Training

Proper training is vital for CMOM success, as well as for the best management of the Sanitary Sewer System. Two Village employees have NASSCO Pipeline Assessment & Certification Program (PACP) training and certificates. These employees are tasked with televising and cleaning the sewer collection pipes. PACP training is useful for the knowledge of how to properly maintain and rehabilitate sewer lines, as it provides a standardization of how sewer pipe conditions are evaluated. PACP coding was developed to provide standardization and consistency in the way the sewer pipe conditions are evaluated. The goal of PACP is to create a comprehensive and reliable reservoir of data to describe the sewer pipe that can be used in the prioritization, planning, and renovation of wastewater collection systems. The PACP system yields a numeric score of each sewer line televised that can be utilized to prioritize rehabilitation, repair, and replacement efforts.

The Village of Bensenville employee safety program insures that the work environment is safe and healthy. At the same time, the program is also designed to protect the general public during the normal course of operating and maintaining the system.

There is, of course, the need for training in the normal hazards associated with the general construction industry such as backhoe/loader use, basic electrical safety, fall protection, flagger safety, ladder safety, etc. Additionally, there are several areas requiring specialized training including: blood borne pathogens, material safety data sheets (MSDS), confined space entry, and lockout/tagout.

Staff Training:

- Wastewater personnel receive training from the equipment manufacturers regarding the proper operation of the two sewer cleaning trucks and the televising truck.
- JobCal system and in-house training provides instruction on maintenance of Village lift stations.
- Wastewater Division personnel are licensed for a minimum of a Class 1 plant.
- Staff is Illinois State certified in wastewater collection systems
- Staff is fully NIMS trained as required.

Division safety training is assessed annually for updates and revisions.

Section 7: Coordination with the Public

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

7.1 Public Initiated Communication

In the case of an SSO or other sewer emergency, the public can reach the Village of Bensenville at 630-766-8200. Sections 3.3 and 3.4 (O&M sections) outline the steps that are taken to alleviate SSOs and response to other emergencies.

7.2 Overhead Sanitary Sewer Program

In 1999, the Village of Bensenville established and funded a program to assist homeowners in incorporated Bensenville with the installation of an overhead sanitary sewer or backflow prevention device to offer financial assistance to remedy flooding due to sewer backups or storm water leakage. The Overhead Sewer and Backflow Prevention Program assists homeowners who have encountered issues with SSOs or storm water leaking into their residences. Eligible projects for the Overhead Sewer Program for wastewater include installation of overhead sewers, or backflow prevention devices. Annually $50,000 is budgeted in the Utility Fund. The program reimburses the homeowner for 75% of the cost up to $7,500 for overhead sewers and 50% of approved costs up to $750 for backflow prevention devices Additional details for the Program are included in Appendix I.

7.3 Notice Plans Regarding Planned Maintenance

The Village of Bensenville may perform smoke testing and/or dye testing by the year 2020. Other sanitary sewer rehabilitation work is on-going. These events require communication with the residents in the affected areas to help alleviate public concerns about these projects. Communication with the public may include notice letters, door hangers, and the information may also be posted on the Village's website.

7.4 Rehabilitation

When problems are found in the sanitary sewer system and rehabilitation is required, the Village must be cognizant of the affects that rehabilitation projects can have on residents near the rehabilitation site. Heavy machinery, road closings, or other setbacks may affect the residents negatively and unless proper communication is used, can cause public backlash. The Village informs the residents and businesses prior to performing major rehabilitation projects.

Section 8: Satellite Community

The Village of Bensenville Sanitary Sewer System collects Elk Grove Village flow. Elk Grove Village is just north of the Village with a 2010 population of 33,127. The community size is 11 square miles; the sanitary sewer portion served by the Village of Bensenville has approximately 27,000 feet of pipe and 364 acres of property. The Elk Grove Village sewer system is 100% separate. The Total bi-monthly billing readings are approximately 7 million gallons.

Elk Grove Village provides bi-monthly reads to Bensenville with Bensenville in turn billing each customer bi-monthly. The 248 customers that convey their sewer to the Village of Bensenville are treated as an unincorporated customer with rates dependent upon the meter size and usage. The Elk Grove based customers must adhere to the Sewer Use Ordinance which includes construction standards, inspection requirements, discharge limits and sampling schedules.

Section 9: Third Party Notice Plans

The NPDES permit which required the CMOM states that the Village must have a third party notice plan.

9.1 Notice Plans following SSOs or other non-compliances

When an SSO occurs, the Village follows the Village of Bensenville Sanitary Sewer Overflow Notification and Reporting Policy found in Appendix J. The Village staff contacts the Wastewater Supervisor who then contacts the Director of Public Works. It is the responsibility of the Wastewater Supervisor to contact the IEPA Regional Office. Appendix K contains the SSO Incident form for Bensenville and Appendix F is the IEPA SSO incident form. These forms are to be completed and filed for each SSO location and event.

9.2 IEPA, Des Plaines Regional Office

When an SSO occurs, the Village of Bensenville must alert the IEPA Regional Office. A phone call, fax, email, or voicemail must be made within 24 hours of the SSO. Des Plaines Regional Office contact is 847-294-4000. This office can be called anytime, if IEPA staff is not available, the Village staff must leave a detailed voice mail with the date and time of the SSO occurrence and the date and time of the call. Additionally, the two forms (Appx F and K) documenting the SSO must be completed by the Wastewater Supervisor or Wastewater Crew Leader and sent to the IEPA within five days of the SSO. This reporting procedure must be followed for each incident location and for each event.

Section 10: Updating and Auditing the CMOM

10.1 Updating the CMOM

It is mandated, based on the NPDES permit regulations, that Bensenville monitor the CMOM Program effectiveness. This requires the Village to frequently evaluate if the number of complaints, complaint response time, complaint resolution time, maintenance activities, etc. followed a desirable trend. Some of the tables within the CMOM are meant to be updated each year to observe trends.

10.2 Auditing the CMOM

Updating the CMOM ensures that the CMOM has the most recent information while auditing the CMOM means making sure the CMOM is still relevant and may involve adding or removing sections of the plan. Updating CMOM metrics can be done by anyone who has enough knowledge of the Village's collection system, while auditing the CMOM should be done only by those who have a strong background in CMOM activity and a comprehensive knowledge of the Village's collection system.

The Audit Table is suggested for tracking the CMOM audits as well as any changes that have occurred as a result of an audit.

Audit Table

Manual No.	Name	Entity	Date	Revisions Made
1.1	*Ms. Employee*	*Village of Bensenville*	*11/30/2017*	*Updated sections 2.3 and 4.2*

Appendix A

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

BRUCE RAUNER, GOVERNOR LISA BONNETT, DIRECTOR

217/782-0610

October 23, 2015

Village of Bensenville
12 South Center Street
Bensenville, Illinois 60106

Re: Village of Bensenville - South STP
NPDES Permit No. IL0021849
Final Permit

Gentlemen:

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

The Agency has completed our review of your comment received via e-mail on October 08, 2015 on the Draft NPDES Permit and offers the following response:

1. A request for the local limits re-evaluation time frame in Special Condition 11, Paragraph A.8 to be 36 months from the effective date of the final permit in order to allow the plant to complete construction and stabilize operations.

   The local limits re-evaluation time frame in Special Condition 11, Paragraph A.8 has been revised from 24 months to 36 months.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Alan Keller

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

SAK:GY:11111601.bah

Attachment: Final Permit

cc: Records
Compliance Assurance Section
Des Plaines Region
Billing
CMAP
USEPA
DRSCW/The Conservation Foundation
Strand Associates, Inc.

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

1021 North Grand Avenue East

Post Office Box 19276

Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Reissued (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date: October 31, 2020

Issue Date: October 23, 2015
Effective Date: November 1, 2015

Name and Address of Permittee:

Village of Bensenville
12 South Center Street
Bensenville, Illinois 60106

Facility Name and Address:

Village of Bensenville - South STP
711 East Jefferson Street
Bensenville, Illinois 60106
(DuPage County)

Receiving Waters: Addison Creek

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Title 35 of the Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter I, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), the above-named Permittee is hereby authorized to discharge at the above location to the above-named receiving stream in accordance with the Effluent Limitation, Monitoring, and Reporting requirements; Special Conditions and Attachment H Standard Conditions attached herein.

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

Alan Keller

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

SAK:GY:11111601.bah

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

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

Load limits computed based on a design average flow (DAF) of 4.7 MGD (design maximum flow (DMF) of 10 MGD).

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

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)*			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L				
Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)							Continuous	
$CBOD_5$**[1]	392 (834)		784 (1,668)	10		20	2 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids[1]	470 (1,001)		941 (2,002)	12		24	2 Days/Week	Composite
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units						2 Days/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform***	Daily Maximum shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL (May through October)						2 Days/Week	Grab
Chlorine Residual***						0.05	2 Days/Week	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen: As (N)								
March	71 (150)	176 (375)	259 (550)	1.8	4.5	6.6	2 Days/Week	Composite
April-May/Sept.-Oct.	59 (125)	176 (375)	278 (592)	1.5	4.5	7.1	2 Days/Week	Composite
June-August	59 (125)	153 (325)	365 (776)	1.5	3.9	9.3	2 Days/Week	Composite
Nov.-Feb.	129 (275)		235 (500)	3.3		6.0	2 Days/Week	Composite
Total Phosphorus(as P)[2]	39 (83)			1.0			2 Days/Week	Composite
Chloride	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Dissolved Phosphorus	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Total Nitrogen	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Nitrate/Nitrite	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Alkalinity	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Grab
Temperature	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Grab
				Monthly Average not less than	Weekly Average not less than	Daily Minimum		
Dissolved Oxygen								
March-July				N/A	6.0	5.0	2 Days/Week	Grab
August-February				5.5	4.0	3.5	2 Days/Week	Grab

*Load limits based on design maximum flow shall apply only when flow exceeds design average flow.
**Carbonaceous BOD_5 ($CBOD_5$) testing shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136.
***See Special Condition 10.

(Continued on Next Page)

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 001 STP Outfall (Existing Plant) (Continued)

[1]BOD_5 and Suspended Solids (85% removal required): In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent except as provided in Sections 133.103 and 133.105. The percent removal need not be reported to the IEPA on DMRs but influent and effluent data must be available, as required elsewhere in this Permit, for IEPA or U.S. EPA inspection and review. For measuring compliance with this requirement, 5 mg/L shall be added to the effluent CBOD5 concentration to determine the effluent BOD_5 concentration. Percent removal is a percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent concentrations to the facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.

[2]See Special Conditions 16 and 20.

Flow shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as monthly average and daily maximum.
Fecal Coliform shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.
pH shall be reported on the DMR as minimum and maximum value.
Chlorine Residual shall be reported on DMR as daily maximum value.
Dissolved oxygen shall be reported on the DMR as a minimum value.
Total Phosphorus shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum and monthly average value.
Total Nitrogen shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.
Chloride shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

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

Load limits computed based on a design average flow (DAF) of 4.7 MGD (design maximum flow (DMF) of 12 MGD).

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

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)*			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L				
Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)							Continuous	
$CBOD_5$**[1]	392 (1,001)		784 (2,002)	10		20	2 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids[1]	470 (1,201)		941 (2,402)	12		24	2 Days/Week	Composite
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units						2 Days/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform***	Daily Maximum shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL (May through October)						2 Days/Week	Grab
Chlorine Residual***						0.05	2 Days/Week	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen: As (N)								
March.	71 (180)	176 (450)	259 (661)	1.8	4.5	6.6	2 Days/Week	Composite
April -May/Sept.-Oct.	59 (150)	176 (450)	278 (711)	1.5	4.5	7.1	2 Days/Week	Composite
June-August	59 (150)	153 (390)	365 (931)	1.5	3.9	9.3	2 Days/Week	Composite
Nov.-Feb.	129 (330)		235 (600)	3.3		6.0	2 Days/Week	Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P) [2]	39 (100)			1.0			2 Days/Week	Composite
Chloride	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Dissolved Phosphorus	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Total Nitrogen	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Nitrate/Nitrite	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Alkalinity	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Grab
Temperature	Monitor Only						1 Day/Month	Grab
				Monthly Average not less than	Weekly Average not less than	Daily Minimum		
Dissolved Oxygen								
March-July				N/A	6.0	5.0	2 Days/Week	Grab
August-February				5.5	4.0	3.5	2 Days/Week	Grab

*Load limits based on design maximum flow shall apply only when flow exceeds design average flow.
**Carbonaceous BOD_5 ($CBOD_5$) testing shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136.
***See Special Condition 10.
[1] BOD_5 and Suspended Solids (85% removal required): In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent except as provided in Sections 133.103 and 133.105. The percent removal need not be reported to the IEPA on DMRs but influent and effluent data must be available, as required elsewhere in this Permit, for IEPA or U.S. EPA inspection and review. For measuring compliance with this requirement, 5 mg/L shall be added to the effluent CBOD5 concentration to determine the effluent BOD_5 concentration.

Percent removal is a percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant average values of the raw wastewater influent concentrations to the facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.
[2] See Special Conditions 16 and 20.
(Continued on Next Page)

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 001 STP Outfall (Proposed Plant) (Continued)

Flow shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as monthly average and daily maximum.
Fecal Coliform shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.
pH shall be reported on the DMR as minimum and maximum value.
Chlorine Residual shall be reported on DMR as daily maximum value.
Dissolved oxygen shall be reported on the DMR as a minimum value.
Total Phosphorus shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average and daily maximum value.
Total Nitrogen shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.
Chloride shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Effluent, Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 002 North STP Excess Flow Outfall (for flows in excess of 1,100 gpm and not exceeding 1,442 gpm)

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

Parameter	CONCENTRATION LIMITS (mg/L) Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Flow (MG)			Daily When Discharging	Continuous
BOD_5 **	30	45	Daily When Discharging	Grab
Suspended Solids**	30	45	Daily When Discharging	Grab
Fecal Coliform	Daily Maximum Shall not Exceed 400 per 100 mL		Daily When Discharging	Grab
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units		Daily When Discharging	Grab
Chlorine Residual***	0.75		Daily When Discharging	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen as (N)****	Monitor Only		Daily When Discharging	Grab
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monitor Only		Daily When Discharging	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	Monitor Only		Daily When Discharging	Grab

* An explanation shall be provided in the comment section of the DMR should these facilities be used fow in inlet sewer to the North STP pump station is not exceeding 1,100 gmp. The explanation shall identify the reasons the sewer is at a diminished capacity. Additionally, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Special Condition 7.

**BOD_5 and Suspended Solids (85% removal required): In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent except as provided in Sections 133.103 and 133.105. The percent removal need not be reported to the IEPA on DMRs but influent and effluent data must be available, as required elsewhere in this Permit, for IEPA or U.S. EPA inspection and review. For measuring compliance with this requirement, 5 mg/L shall be added to the effluent CBOD5 concentration to determine the effluent BOD_5 concentration.

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

***See Special Condition 18.

****See Special Condition 19.

Total flow in million gallons shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) in the quantity maximum column. The flows at the time that 002 North STP Excess Flow facilities are first utilized shall be reported in the comment section of the DMR in gallons per minute (gpm).

Report the number of days of discharge in the comments section of the DMR.

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

Chlorine Residual shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.

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

BOD_5 and Suspended Solids shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly and weekly average concentration.

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

Dissolved Oxygen shall be reported on the DMR as a minimum value.(Continued on Next Page)

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Effluent, Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 002 North STP Excess Flow Outfall (for flows in excess of 1,100 gpm and not exceeding 1,442 gpm) (continued)

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

All indicated grab samples of effluent for any particular day shall be taken within the initial one hour period of discharge.

There shall be no flow diverted to this facility until flow in the inlet sewer to the north STP pump station exceeds 1100 gpd.

Stored flow shall be bled back for complete treatment as soon as the flow in the inlet sewer to the north STP pump station falls below 1,100 gpm.

There shall be no discharge from outfall 002 unless the north excess flow storage capacity is fully utilized and the flow in the inlet sewer to the north STP pump station exceeds 1,100 gpm.

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Effluent, Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 003 Excess Flow Outfall (flows in excess of 6,944 gpm for existing plant and in excess of 8,333 gpm for the proposed plant)*

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

Parameter	CONCENTRATION LIMITS (mg/L) Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Flow (MG)			Daily When Discharging	Continuous
BOD5 **	30	45	Daily When Discharging	Grab
Suspended Solids**	30	45	Daily When Discharging	Grab
Fecal Coliform	Daily Maximum Shall not Exceed 400 per 100 mL		Daily When Discharging	Grab
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units		Daily When Discharging	Grab
Chlorine Residual***	0.75		Daily When Discharging	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen as (N)****	Monitor Only		Daily When Discharging	Grab
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monitor Only		Daily When Discharging	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	Monitor Only		Daily When Discharging	Grab

* An explanation shall be provided in the comment section of the DMR should these facilities be used when the main treatment facility is not receiving Design Maximum Flow (DMF). The explanation shall identify the reasons the main facility is at a diminished treatment capacity. Additionally, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Special Condition 7.

** BOD_5 and Suspended Solids (85% removal required): In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent except as provided in Sections 133.103 and 133.105. The percent removal need not be reported to the IEPA on DMRs but influent and effluent data must be available, as required elsewhere in this Permit, for IEPA and USEPA inspection and review. For measuring compliance with this requirement, 5 mg/L shall be added to the effluent $CBOD_5$ concentration to determine the effluent BOD_5 concentration.

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

***See Special Condition 18.

****See Special Condition 19.

Total flow in million gallons shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) in the quantity maximum column. The main treatment facility flows at the time that 003 excess flow facilities are first utilized shall be reported in the comment section of the DMR in gallons per minute (gpm).

Report the number of days of discharge in the comments section of the DMR.

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

Chlorine Residual shall be reported on the DMR as monthly average concentration.

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

BOD_5 and Suspended Solids shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly and weekly average concentration.

Ammonia Nitrogen shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value. (Continued on Next Page)

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Effluent, Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 003 Excess Flow Outfall (flows in excess of 6,944 gpm for existing plant and in excess of 8,333 gpm for the proposed plant)* (continued)

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

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

All indicated grab samples of effluent for any particular day shall be taken within the initial one hour period of discharge.

Stored flow shall be bled back for complete treatment as soon as the flow to the facility falls below design maximum flow (DMF).

There shall be no discharge from outfall 003 unless the excess flow clarifier is full and the design maximum follow is being taken through the plant for complete treatment.

NPDES Permit No. IL0021849

Influent Monitoring, and Reporting

The influent to the plant shall be monitored as follows:

Parameter	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	Continuous	
BOD_5	2 Days/Week and Daily When Outfalls 002 or 003 are Discharging	Composite
Suspended Solids	2 Days/Week and Daily When Outfalls 002 or 003 are Discharging	Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P)	1 Day/Month	Composite
Total Nitrogen	1 Day/Month	Composite

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

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

BOD_5 and Suspended Solids shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.

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

Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 10. Fecal Coliform limits for Discharge Number 001 are effective May thru October. Sampling of Fecal Coliform is only required during this time period.

The total residual chlorine limit is applicable at all times. If the Permittee is chlorinating for any purpose during the months of November through April, sampling is required on a daily grab basis. Sampling frequency for the months of May through October shall be as indicated on effluent limitations, monitoring and reporting page of this Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 11.

A. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Pretreatment Program General Provisions

1. The Permittee shall implement and enforce its approved Pretreatment Program which was approved on November 19, 1985 and all approved subsequent modifications thereto. The Permittee shall maintain legal authority adequate to fully implement the Pretreatment Program in compliance with Federal (40 CFR 403), State, and local laws and regulations. All definitions in this section unless specifically otherwise defined in this section, are those definitions listed in 40 CFR 403.3. U.S. EPA Region 5 is the Approval Authority for the administration of pretreatment programs in Illinois. The Permittee shall:

   a. Develop and implement procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements of a pretreatment program as specified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)

   b. Carry out independent inspection and monitoring procedures at least once per year, which will determine whether each significant industrial user (SIU) is in compliance with applicable pretreatment standards;

c. Evaluate whether each SIU needs a slug control plan or other action to control slug discharges. If needed, the SIU slug control plan shall include the items specified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi). For IUs identified as significant prior to November 14, 2005, this evaluation must have been conducted at least once by October 14, 2006; additional SIUs must be evaluated within 1 year of being designated an SIU;

d. Update its inventory of Industrial Users (IUs) at least annually and as needed to ensure that all SIUs are properly identified, characterized, and categorized;

e. Receive and review self monitoring and other IU reports to determine compliance with all pretreatment standards and requirements, and obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any IU with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement;

f. Investigate instances of noncompliance, collect and analyze samples, and compile other information with sufficient care as to produce evidence admissible in enforcement proceedings, including judicial action;

g. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules by each industrial user to meet applicable pretreatment standards; and,

h. Maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for continued operation of the Pretreatment Program.

2. The Permittee shall issue/reissue permits or equivalent control mechanisms to all SIUs prior to expiration of existing permits or prior to commencement of discharge in the case of new discharges. The permits at a minimum shall include the elements listed in 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(B).

3. The Permittee shall develop, maintain, and enforce, as necessary, local limits to implement the general and specific prohibitions in 40 CFR § 403.5 which prohibit the introduction of any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference and the introduction of specific pollutants to the waste treatment system from any source of nondomestic discharge.

4. In addition to the general limitations expressed in Paragraph 3 above, applicable pretreatment standards must be met by all industrial users of the POTW. These limitations include specific standards for certain industrial categories as determined by Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act, State limits, or local limits, whichever are more stringent.

5. The USEPA and IEPA individually retain the right to take legal action against any industrial user and/or the POTW for those cases where an industrial user has failed to meet an applicable pretreatment standard by the deadline date regardless of whether or not such failure has resulted in a permit violation.

6. The Permittee shall establish agreements with all contributing jurisdictions, as necessary, to enable it to fulfill its requirements with respect to all IUs discharging to its system.

7. Unless already completed, the Permittee shall within eighteen (18) months of the effective date of this Permit submit to USEPA and IEPA a proposal to modify and update its approved Pretreatment Program to incorporate Federal revisions to the general pretreatment regulations. The proposal shall include all changes to the approved program and the sewer use ordinance which are necessary to incorporate the revisions of the Pretreatment Streamlining Rule (which became effective on November 14, 2005), which are considered required changes, as described in the Pretreatment Streamlining Rule Fact Sheet 2.0: Required changes, available at: http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/whatsnew.cfm?program_id=3. This includes any necessary revisions to the Permittee's Enforcement Response Plan (ERP).

8. Within thirty-six months (36) months from the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall conduct a technical re-evaluation of its local limitations consistent with U.S. EPA's Local Limits Development Guidance (July 2004), and submit the evaluation and any proposed revisions to its local limits to IEPA and U.S. EPA Region 5 for review and approval. U.S. EPA Region 5 will request Permittee to submit the evaluation and any proposed revisions to its local limits on the spreadsheet found at http://www.epa.gov/region5/water/npdestek/Locallmt.xlx. To demonstrate technical justification for new local industrial user limits or justification for retaining existing limits, the following information must be submitted to U.S. EPA:

   a. Total plant flow
   b. Domestic/commercial pollutant contributions for pollutants of concern
   c. Industrial pollutant contributions and flows
   d. Current POTW pollutant loadings, including loadings of conventional pollutants
   e. Actual treatment plant removal efficiencies, as a decimal (primary, secondary, across the wastewater treatment plant)
   f. Safety factor to be applied
   g. Identification of applicable criteria:
      i. NPDES permit conditions

- •Specific NPDES effluent limitations
- •Water-quality criteria
- •Whole effluent toxicity requirements
- •Criteria and other conditions for sludge disposal

ii. Biological process inhibition
- •Nitrification
- •Sludge digester

iii. Collection system problems

h. The Permittee's sludge disposal methods (land application, surface disposal, incineration, landfill)
i. Sludge flow to digester
j. Sludge flow to disposal
k. % solids in sludge to disposal, not as a decimal
l. % solids in sludge to digester, not as a decimal
m. Plant removal efficiencies for conventional pollutants
n. If revised industrial user discharge limits are proposed, the method of allocating available pollutants loads to industrial users
o. A comparison of maximum allowable headworks loadings based on all applicable criteria listed in g, above
p. Pollutants that have caused:
   i. Violations or operational problems at the POTW, including conventional pollutants
   ii. Fires and explosions
   iii. Corrosion
   iv. Flow obstructions
   v. Increased temperature in the sewer system
   vi. Toxic gases, vapors or fumes that caused acute worker health and safety problems
   vii. Toxicity found through Whole Effluent Toxicity testing
   viii. Inhibition
q. Pollutants designated as "monitoring only" in the NPDES permit
r. Supporting data, assumptions, and methodologies used in establishing the information a through q above

9. The Permittee Pretreatment Program has been modified to incorporate a Pretreatment Program Amendment approved by U.S. EPA on November 18, 1999. The amendment became effective on the date of approval and is a fully enforceable provision of your Pretreatment Program.

Modifications of your Pretreatment Program shall be submitted in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.18, which established conditions for substantial and non-substantial modifications. All requests should be sent in electronic format to r5npdes@epa.gov, Attention: NPDES Program Branch.

B. Reporting and Records Requirements

1. The Permittee shall provide an annual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. Permittees who operate multiple plants may provide a single report providing all plant-specific reporting requirements are met. Such report shall be submitted no later than April 28 of each year to USEPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Attention: Water Enforcement & Compliance Assurance Branch, and shall be in the format set forth in IEPA's POTW Pretreatment Report Package which contains information regarding:

a. An updated listing of the Permittee's significant industrial users, indicating additions and deletions from the previous year, along with brief explanations for deletions. The list shall specify which categorical Pretreatment standards, if any, are applicable to each Industrial User.

b. A descriptive summary of the compliance activities including numbers of any major enforcement actions, (i.e., administrative orders, penalties, civil actions, etc.), and the outcome of those actions. This includes an assessment of the compliance status of the Permittee's industrial users and the effectiveness of the Permittee's Pretreatment Program in meeting its needs and objectives.

c. A description of all substantive changes made to the Permittee's Pretreatment Program. Changes which are "substantial modifications" as described in 40 CFR § 403.18(c) must receive prior approval from the USEPA.

d. Results of sampling and analysis of POTW influent, effluent, and sludge.

e. A summary of the findings from the priority pollutants sampling. As sufficient data becomes available the IEPA may modify this Permit to incorporate additional requirements relating to the evaluation, establishment, and enforcement of local limits for organic pollutants. Any permit modification is subject to formal due process procedures pursuant to State and Federal law and regulation. Upon a determination that an organic pollutant is present that causes interference or pass through, the Permittee shall establish local limits as required by 40 CFR § 403.5(c).

2. The Permittee shall maintain all pretreatment data and records for a minimum of three (3) years. This period shall be extended during the course of unresolved litigation or when requested by the IEPA or the Regional Administrator of USEPA. Records shall be available to USEPA and the IEPA upon request.

3. The Permittee shall establish public participation requirements of 40 CFR 25 in implementation of its Pretreatment Program. The Permittee shall at least annually, publish the names of all IU's which were in significant noncompliance (SNC), as defined by 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(viii), in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the Permittee or based on any more restrictive definition of SNC that the POTW may be using.

4. The Permittee shall provide written notification to the USEPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Attention: NPDES Programs Branch and to the Deputy Counsel for the Division of Water Pollution Control, IEPA, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 within five (5) days of receiving notice that any Industrial User of its sewage treatment plant is appealing to the Circuit Court any condition imposed by the Permittee in any permit issued to the Industrial User by Permittee. A copy of the Industrial User's appeal and all other pleadings filed by all parties shall be mailed to the Deputy Counsel within five (5) days of the pleadings being filed in Circuit Court.

C. Monitoring Requirements

1. The Permittee shall monitor its influent, effluent and sludge and report concentrations of the following parameters on monitoring report forms provided by the IEPA and include them in its annual report. Samples shall be taken at semi-annual intervals at the indicated reporting limit or better and consist of a 24-hour composite unless otherwise specified below. Sludge samples shall be taken of final sludge and consist of a grab sample reported on a dry weight basis.

STORET CODE	PARAMETER	Minimum reporting limit
01097	Antimony	0.07 mg/L
01002	Arsenic	0.05 mg/L
01007	Barium	0.5 mg/L
01012	Beryllium	0.005 mg/L
01027	Cadmium	0.001 mg/L
01032	Chromium (hex) (grab not to exceed 24 hours)*	0.01 mg/L
01034	Chromium (total)	0.05 mg/L
01042	Copper	0.005 mg/L
00718	Cyanide (grab)*(available **** or amenable to chlorination)	5.0 ug/L
00720	Cyanide (total) (grab)	5.0 ug/L
00951	Fluoride*	0.1 mg/L
01045	Iron (total)	0.5 mg/L
01046	Iron (Dissolved)*	0.5 mg/L
01051	Lead	0.05 mg/L
01055	Manganese	0.5 mg/L
71900	Mercury (effluent grab)***	1.0 ng/L**
01067	Nickel	0.005 mg/L
00556	Oil (hexane soluble or equivalent) (Grab Sample only)*	5.0 mg/L
32730	Phenols (grab)	0.005 mg/L
01147	Selenium	0.005 mg/L
01077	Silver (total)	0.003 mg/L
01059	Thallium	0.3 mg/L
01092	Zinc	0.025 mg/L

* Influent and effluent only
**1 ng/L = 1 part per trillion.
***Utilize USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E, other approved methods may be used for influent (composite) and sludge.
****USEPA Method OIA – 1617.

Special Conditions

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

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

Unless otherwise indicated, concentrations refer to the total amount of the constituent present in all phases, whether solid, suspended or dissolved, elemental or combined including all oxidation states. Where constituents are commonly measured as other than total, the phase is so indicated.

2. The Permittee shall conduct an analysis for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants identified in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D, Table II as amended. This monitoring shall be done annually and reported on monitoring report forms provided by the IEPA and shall consist of the following:

   a. The influent and effluent shall be sampled and analyzed for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants. The sampling shall be done during a day when industrial discharges are expected to be occurring at normal to maximum levels.

      Samples for the analysis of acid and base/neutral extractable compounds shall be 24-hour composites.

      Five (5) grab samples shall be collected each monitoring day to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds. A single analysis for volatile pollutants (Method 624) may be run for each monitoring day by compositing equal volumes of each grab sample directly in the GC purge and trap apparatus in the laboratory, with no less than one (1) mL of each grab included in the composite.

      Wastewater samples must be handled, prepared, and analyzed by GC/MS in accordance with USEPA Methods 624 and 625 of 40 CFR 136 as amended.

   b. The sludge shall be sampled and analyzed for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants. A sludge sample shall be collected concurrent with a wastewater sample and taken as final sludge.

      Sampling and analysis shall conform to USEPA Methods 624 and 625 unless an alternate method has been approved by IEPA.

   c. Sample collection, preservation and storage shall conform to approved USEPA procedures and requirements.

3. In addition, the Permittee shall monitor any new toxic substances as defined by the Clean Water Act, as amended, following notification by the IEPA or U.S. EPA.

4. Permittee shall report any noncompliance with effluent or water quality standards in accordance with Standard Condition 12(f) of this Permit.

5. Analytical detection limits shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136. Minimum detection limits for sludge analyses shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 503.

D. Pretreatment Reporting

US EPA Region 5 is the approval Authority for administering the pretreatment program in Illinois. All requests for modification of pretreatment program elements should be submitted in redline/strikeout electronic format and must be sent to US EPA at r5npdes@epa.gov.

Permittee shall upon notice from US EPA, modify any pretreatment program element found to be inconsistent with 40 CFR 403.

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

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

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 13. The Permittee shall conduct biomonitoring of the effluent from Discharge Number(s) 001.

Biomonitoring

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

   a. Fish - 96 hour static LC_{50} Bioassay using fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas).

   b. Invertebrate 48-hour static LC_{50} Bioassay using Ceriodaphnia.

2. Testing Frequency - The above tests shall be conducted using 24-hour composite samples unless otherwise authorized by the IEPA. Samples must be collected in the 18th, 15th, 12th, and 9th month prior to the expiration date of this Permit.

3. Reporting - Results shall be reported according to EPA/821-R-02-012, Section 12, Report Preparation, and shall be submitted to IEPA, Bureau of Water, Compliance Assurance Section within one week of receipt from the laboratory. Reports are due to the IEPA no later than the 16th, 13th, 10th, and 7th month prior to the expiration date of this Permit.

4. Toxicity - Should a bioassay result in toxicity to >20% of organisms test in the 100% effluent treatment, the IEPA may require, upon notification, six (6) additional rounds of monthly testing on the affected organism(s) to be initiated within 30 days of the toxic bioassay. Results shall be submitted to IEPA within (1) week of becoming available to the Permittee. Should any of the additional bioassays result in toxicity to ≥50% of organisms tested in the 100% effluent treatments, the Permittee shall immediately notify IEPA in writing of the test results.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation and Identification - Should the biomonitoring program identify toxicity and result in notification by IEPA, the permittee shall develop a plan for toxicity reduction evaluation and identification. This plan shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/833B-99/002, and shall include an evaluation to determine which chemicals have a potential for being discharged in the plant wastewater, a monitoring program to determine their presence or absence and to identify other compounds which are not being removed by treatment, and other measures as appropriate. The Permittee shall submit to the IEPA its plan within ninety (90) days following notification by the IEPA. The Permittee shall implement the plan within ninety (90) days of notification date of the permittee above or other such date as is received by letter from IEPA.

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 14. For the duration of this Permit, the Permittee shall determine the quantity of sludge produced by the treatment facility in dry tons or gallons with average percent total solids analysis. The Permittee shall maintain adequate records of the quantities of sludge produced and have said records available for U.S. EPA and IEPA inspection. The Permittee shall submit to the IEPA, at a minimum, a semi-annual summary report of the quantities of sludge generated and disposed of, in units of dry tons or gallons (average total percent solids) by different disposal methods including but not limited to application on farmland, application on reclamation land, landfilling, public distribution, dedicated land disposal, sod farms, storage lagoons or any other specified disposal method. Said reports shall be submitted to the IEPA by January 31 and July 31 of each year reporting the preceding January thru June and July thru December interval of sludge disposal operations.
Duty to Mitigate. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any sludge use or disposal in violation of this Permit.

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

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

The Permittee shall retain records of all sludge monitoring, and reports required by the Sludge Permit as referenced in Standard Condition 25 for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of this Permit.

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

Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 15. This Permit may be modified to include alternative or additional final effluent limitations pursuant to an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study or upon completion of an alternate Water Quality Study.

SPECIAL CONDITION 16.

1. The Permittee shall participate in the DuPage River Salt Creek Workgroup (DRSCW). The Permittee shall work with other watershed members of the DRSCW to determine the most cost effective means to remove dissolved oxygen (DO) and offensive condition impairments in the DRSCW watersheds.

2. The Permittee shall ensure that the following projects and activities set out in the DRSCW Implementation Plan (April 16, 2015), are completed (either by the permittee or through the DRSCW) by the schedule dates set forth below; and that the short term objectives are achieved for each by the time frames identified below:

Project Name	Completion Date	Short Term Objectives	Long Term Objectives
QUAL 2K East Branch and Salt Creek	December 31, 2023	Collect new baseline data and update model	Quantify improvements in watershed. Identify next round of projects for years beyond 2024.
NPS Phosphorus Feasibility Analysis	December 31, 2021	Assess NPS performance from reductions leaf litter and street sweeping	Reduce NPS contributions to lowest practical levels

3. The Permittee shall participate in implementation of a watershed Chloride Reduction Program, either directly or through the DRSCW. The program shall work to decrease DRSCW watershed public agency chloride application rates used for winter road safety, with the objective of decreasing watershed chloride loading. The Permittee shall submit an annual report on the annual implementation of the program identifying the practices deployed, chloride application rates, estimated reductions achieved, analyses of watershed chloride loads, precipitation, air temperature conditions and relative performance compared to a baseline condition. The report shall be provided to the Agency by March 31 of each year reflecting the Chloride Abatement Program performance for the preceding year (example: 2015-16 winter season report shall be submitted no later than March 31, 2017). The Permittee may work cooperatively with the DRSCW to prepare a single annual progress report that is common among DRSCW Permittees.

4. The Permittee shall submit an annual progress report on the projects listed in the table of paragraph 2 above to the Agency by March 31 of each year. The report shall include project implementation progress. The Permittee may work cooperatively with the DRSCW to prepare a single annual progress report that is common among DRSCW Permittees.

5. The Permittee shall develop a written Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan. In developing the plan, the Permittee shall evaluate a range of measures for reducing phosphorus discharges from the treatment plant, including possible source reduction measures, operational improvements, and minor low cost facility modifications that will optimize reductions in phosphorus discharges from the wastewater treatment facility. The Permittee's evaluation shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, an evaluation of the following optimization measures:
   a. WWTF influent reduction measures.

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

b. WWTF effluent reduction measures.
i. Reduce phosphorus discharges by optimizing existing treatment processes without causing non-compliance with permit effluent limitations or adversely impacting stream health.
1. Adjust the solids retention time for biological phosphorus removal.
2. Adjust aeration rates to reduce DO and promote biological phosphorus removal.
3. Change aeration settings in plug flow basins by turning off air or mixers at the inlet side of the basin system.
4. Minimize impact on recycle streams by improving aeration within holding tanks.
5. Adjust flow through existing basins to enhance biological nutrient removal.
6. Increase volatile fatty acids for biological phosphorus removal.

6. Within 24 months of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall finalize the written Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Evaluation Plan and submit it to IEPA. The plan shall include a schedule for implementing all of the evaluated optimization measures that can practically be implemented and include a report that explains the basis for rejecting any measure that was deemed impractical. The schedule for implementing all practical measures shall be no longer than 36 months after the effective date of this permit. The Permittee shall implement the measures set forth in the Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan in accordance with the schedule set forth in that Plan. The Permittee shall modify the Plan to address any comments that it receives from IEPA and shall implement the modified plan in accordance with the schedule therein.

   Annual progress reports on the optimization of the existing treatment facilities shall be submitted to the Agency by March 31 of each year beginning 24 months from the effective date of the permit.

7. The Permittee shall, within 24 months of the effective date of this permit, complete a feasibility study that evaluates the timeframe, and construction and O & M costs of reducing phosphorus levels in its discharge to a level consistently meeting a limit of 1 mg/L, 0.5 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L utilizing a range of treatment technologies including, but not necessarily limited to, biological phosphorus removal, chemical precipitation, or a combination of the two. The study shall evaluate the construction and O & M costs of the different treatment technologies for these limits on a monthly, seasonal, and annual average basis. For each technology and each phosphorus discharge level evaluated, the study shall also evaluate the amount by which the Permittee's typical household annual sewer rates would increase if the Permittee constructed and operated the specific type of technology to achieve the specific phosphorus discharge level. Within 24 months of the effective date of this Permit, the Permittee shall submit to the Agency and the DRSCW a written report summarizing the results of the study.

8. Total phosphorus in the effluent shall be limited as follows:
   a. The effluent limitation shall be 1.0 mg/L monthly average for 11 years in accordance with the schedule in Special Condition 20 of this permit unless the Agency approves and reissues or modifies the permit to include an alternative phosphorus reduction pursuant to paragraph b or c below that is fully implemented within 11 years of the effective date of this permit.
   b. The Agency may modify this permit if the DRSCW has developed and implemented a trading program for POTWs in the DRSCW watersheds, providing for reallocation of allowed phosphorus loadings between two or more POTWs in the DRSCW watersheds, that delivers the same results of overall watershed phosphorus point-source reduction and loading anticipated from the uniform application of the applicable 1.0 mg/L monthly average effluent limitation among the POTW permits in the DRSCW watersheds and removes DO and offensive condition impairments and meet the applicable dissolved oxygen criteria in 35 IL Adm. Code 302.206 and the narrative offensive aquatic algae criteria in 35 IL Adm. Code 302.203.
   c. The Agency may modify this permit if the DRSCW has demonstrated and implemented an alternate means of reducing watershed phosphorus loading to a comparable result within the timeframe of the schedule of this condition and removes DO and offensive condition impairments and meet the applicable dissolved oxygen criteria in 35 IL Adm. Code 302.206 and the narrative offensive aquatic algae criteria in 35 IL Adm. Code 302.203.

9. The Permittee shall monitor the wastewater effluent, consistent with the monitoring requirements on Page 2 of this permit, for total phosphorus, dissolved phosphorus, nitrate/nitrite, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), ammonia, total nitrogen (calculated), alkalinity and temperature at least once a month. The Permittee shall monitor the wastewater influent for total phosphorus and total nitrogen at least once a month. The results shall be submitted on NetDMRs to the Agency unless otherwise specified by the Agency.

10. The Permittee shall submit a Nutrient Implementation Plan (NIP) for the DRSCW watersheds that identifies phosphorus input reductions by point source discharges, non-point source discharges and other measures necessary to remove DO and offensive condition impairments and meet the applicable dissolved oxygen criteria in 35 IL Adm. Code 302.206 and the narrative offensive aquatic algae criteria in 35 IL Adm. Code 302.203. The NIP shall also include a schedule for implementation of the phosphorus input reductions and other measures. The Permittee may work cooperatively with the DRSCW to prepare a single NIP that is common among DRSCW permittees. The NIP shall be submitted to the Agency by December 31, 2023.

SPECIAL CONDITION 17. The Permittee shall work towards the goals of achieving no discharges from sanitary sewer overflows or basement back-ups and ensuring that overflows or back-ups, when they do occur do not cause or contribute to violations of applicable standards or cause impairment in any adjacent receiving water. Overflows from sanitary sewers are expressly prohibited by this Permit and by Ill. Adm. Code 306.304. In order to accomplish these goals of complying with this prohibition and mitigating the adverse impacts of any such overflows if they do occur, the Permittee shall (A) identify and report to IEPA all SSOs that do occur, and (B) develop, implement and submit to the IEPA a Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) plan which includes an Asset Management strategy within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this Permit or review and revise any existing plan accordingly. The permittee shall modify the Plan to incorporate any comments that it receives from IEPA and shall implement the modified plan as soon as possible. The Permittee should work as appropriate, in consultation with affected authorities at the local, county, and/or state level to develop the plan components involving third party notification of overflow events. The Permittee may be required to construct additional sewage transport and/or treatment facilities in future permits or other enforceable documents should the implemented CMOM plan indicate that the Permittee's facilities are not capable of conveying and treating the flow for which they were designed.

A. Measures and Activities:

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

B. Design and Performance Provisions:

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

C. Overflow Response Plan:

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

D. System Evaluation Plan:

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

4. Construction plans and schedules for correction.

E. Reporting and Monitoring Requirements:

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

F. Third Party Notice Plan:

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

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 18. For Discharge Nos. 002 and 003, any use of chlorine to control slime growths, odors or as an operational control, etc. shall not exceed the limit of 0.75 mg/L (monthly average) total residual chlorine in the effluent. Sampling is required on a daily grab basis during the chlorination process. Reporting shall be submitted on the DMRs on a monthly basis.

SPECIAL CONDITION 19. The Agency shall consider all monitoring data submitted by the discharger in accordance with the monitoring requirements of this permit for all parameters, including but not limited to data pertaining to ammonia and dissolved oxygen for discharges from Discharge Numbers 002 and 003, to determine whether the discharges are at levels which cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards; and, if so, to develop appropriate water quality based effluent limitations. If the discharger wants the Agency to consider mixing when determining the need for and establishment of water quality based effluent limitations, the discharger shall submit a study plan on mixing to the Agency for the Agency's review and comment within two (2) months of the effective date of this Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 20. The Total phosphorus (as P) concentration limit of 1.0 mg/L (Monthly Average) and associated load limits on page 2 of this Permit shall become effective three and one-half (3 ½) years from the effective date of this Permit.

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

A. Interim Report on Phosphorus Removal Feasibility Report and Optimization Plan	6 months from effective date of permit
B. Interim Report on Phosphorus Removal Feasibility Report and Optimization Plan	12 months from effective date of permit
C. Interim Report on Phosphorus Removal Feasibility Report and Optimization Plan	18 months from effective date of permit
D. Phosphorus Removal Feasibility Report and Optimization Plan Submitted	24 months from effective date of permit
E. Plans and Specifications Submitted	30 months from effective date of permit
F. Progress Report on Construction	36 months from effective date of permit
G. Achieve Concentration and Loading Effluent Limitations for Total Phosphorus	42 months from effective date of permit

The Permit may be modified, with Public Notice, to include revised compliance dates.

REPORTING

The Permittee shall submit a report no later than fourteen (14) days following the completion dates indicated for each lettered item in the compliance schedule, indicating, a) the date the item was completed, or b) that the item was not completed, the reasons for non-completion and the anticipated completion date.

Attachment H

Standard Conditions

Definitions

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

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

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

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

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) **Duty to comply**. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.

(2) **Duty to reapply**. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.

(3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense**. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(4) **Duty to mitigate**. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(5) **Proper operation and maintenance**. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(6) **Permit actions**. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

(7) **Property rights**. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(8) **Duty to provide information**. The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(9) **Inspection and entry**. The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency or USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Agency or USEPA), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(10) **Monitoring and records**.

(a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. Records related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Agency or USEPA at any time.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

(2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

(3) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and

(6) The results of such analyses.

(d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(11) **Signatory requirement**. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

(a) **Application**. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation:

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) **Reports**. All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.

(c) **Changes of Authorization**. If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(d) **Certification**. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

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

(12) **Reporting requirements**.

(a) **Planned changes**. The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:

(1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29 (b); or

(2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.42 (a)(1).

(3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

(b) **Anticipated noncompliance**. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

(c) **Transfers**. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Agency.

(d) **Compliance schedules**. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

(e) **Monitoring reports**. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

(1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

(2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

(3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.

(f) **Twenty-four hour reporting**. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.

The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.

(g) **Other noncompliance**. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).

(h) **Other information**. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

(13) **Bypass**.

(a) Definitions.

(1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

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

(b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).

(c) Notice.

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).

(d) Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

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

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

(iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (13)(c).

(2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Agency determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).

(14) **Upset**.

(a) Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

(c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

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

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (4).

(d) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

(15) **Transfer of permits**. Permits may be transferred by modification or automatic transfer as described below:

(a) Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b), a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 (b) (2), or a minor modification made pursuant to 40 CFR 122.63 (d), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

(b) Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a), any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
(1) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
(2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the existing and new permittees; and
(3) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.

(16) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
(a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
(4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
(b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.

(17) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:
(a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
(b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
(c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

(18) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:
(a) User charges pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;
(b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and
(c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

(19) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

(20) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.

(21) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.

(22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.
Additional penalties for violating these sections of the Clean Water Act are identified in 40 CFR 122.41 (a)(2) and (3).

(23) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

(24) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

(25) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.

(26) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.

(27) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board or any court with jurisdiction.

(28) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.

Appendix B **LIFT STATION OVERVIEW**

	Lift Station Number	Lift Station Name	Address	SCADA connection	Rehab Candidate	Ground Elevation	Wetwell Depth (ft)	Force Main Length	Gravity Sewer Length (ft)	Year Constructed	Building	Generator Type	Bypass Capability	Number of Pumps	Pump Type	Pump Manufacturer	Horse Power	TDH (ft)	Pump Rating (gpm)	Maintenance
1	LS 01	Red Oak	610 S. Park St	Yes	Yes		21		400	1978	Y	diesel	Y	2	sub	Flygt	10		500	weekly
(1)	(LS 02)	(Red Oak 2)	610 S. Park St	Yes	Yes		20.7		175	1970	Y	diesel	Y	2	dry	Fairbanks Morse	15		1000	weekly
2	LS 03	Park	409 S. Park St	Yes	Yes		19.6		126	2006		diesel	Y	2	sub	Hydromatic	25		2000	weekly
3	LS 04	Green	760 E. Green	Yes	Yes		13.2		5	2010			Y	2	sub	Dayton	1		50	weekly
4	LS 05	Podlin	482 Podlin Dr	Yes	Yes		15		650	1981			Y	2	sub	Flygt?	5?		170	weekly
5	LS 06	Waveland	1047 W. Waveland	Yes	Yes		13.5		285	1966			Y	2	dry	Hydromatic	2.5		350	weekly
6	LS 07	Mt Prospect	649 County Line Rd	Yes	Yes		22.5	415		1973			Y	2	dry	Worthington	5	37	200	weekly
7	LS 08	Belmont	981 S John St	Yes	Yes		13.5		191				Y	2	wet	Tait or Toran	2	20	40	weekly
8	LS 09	Brentwood	596 Diana Ct	Yes	Yes		18		330		Y	diesel	Y	2	dry	Smith&Loveless	7.5	56	275	weekly
9	LS 10	York Road	105 N. York Rd	Yes	Yes		25	5500	x	1988	Y	diesel	Y	3	sub	Hydromatic	60		1200	weekly
10	LS 13	Supreme	975 Supreme Dr	Yes	Yes		16.75		40				Y	2	dry	Smith&Loveless	15		675	weekly
11	LS 14	South Plant	711 E Jefferson	Yes	Yes					2015		diesel	Y	2	wet	Flygt	10		1100	weekly
12	LS 15	Thomas-Foster	247 W. Foster	Yes	Yes		26.5		35	1965			Y	2	dry	Smith&Loveless	7.5		550	weekly
13	LS 16	North Plant	701 Foster Ave	Yes	Yes		30		770	1988	Y	natural gas	Y	3	wet	Hydromatic	15		600	weekly
14	LS 17	Spruce	313 N. Spruce Ave	Yes	Yes		23.75		50	1984			Y	2	wet	Hydromatic			420	weekly
15	LS 19	Irving Park	209 W. Irving Park	Yes	Yes		17.5		352	1955			Y	2	wet	Hydromatic	3	26	54	weekly
16	LS 20	Church Road	100 N. Church	Yes	Yes		21		110	1960	Y	Diesel	Y	2	dry	Smith&Loveless	1.5		100	weekly
17	LS 21	Thomas-Supreme	845 Thomas Dr	Yes	Yes		23.5	13	13	1986			Y	2	wet	Hydromatic	7.5		420	weekly
18	LS 22	Grand Avenue	833 E. Grand	Yes	Yes		18.5		500	2001			Y	2	wet	Flygt			200	weekly
	SW 01	Lions Park	111 W. Wood	Yes			20		30		n			2	wet	Flygt			350	weekly
	SW 02	George Street	629 George	Yes					100		Y			3	wet	Peerless	250		1133.333	weekly

Total of 18 sanitary sewer lift stations; the two pumping installations at Red Oak are called one station; LS 14 is within the WWTP.
Total of 2 storm water pumping stations are maintained by WWTP

BAXTER & WOODMAN
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APPENDIX C

November 07, 2013

Mr. Joseph M. Caracci
Director of Public Works
Village of Bensenville
12 South Center Street
Bensenville, Illinois 60106

Subject: Bensenville WWTP Report

Dear Mr. Caracci,

Below is the report outlining the condition of the Bensenville WWTP as per my recent inspection.

BENSENVILLE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT REPORT

Following is a report of our findings after inspecting the Village of Bensenville Waste Water treatment plant on Monday, October 28, 2013. I've included a rating system that addresses certain processes or equipment at the plant. The rating system is as follows:

1 - *Poor condition*	One or more items need immediate attention
2 - *Below average condition*	One or more items need attention within the very near future
3 - *Average condition*	There are some items needing attention, but can be attended to as time allows.
4 - *Above average condition*	There are few items requiring any attention.
5 - *Very good condition*	There are no concerns at this time.

The Influent structure has provisions for two channel monsters for grinding rags and other debris. One of the channel monsters has been removed and was replaced by a manually cleaned bar rack. The existing muffin monster appears to be in good shape. When I inspected the influent structure in 2009, there was one muffin monster in place, although it was inoperative and not in service, and the other had been removed. In its place now is the new bar rack. I don't know whether or not the Village is aware that the new bar rack has been installed in place of the old muffin monster, but it does appear this configuration works well.
Rating 1 2 3 **4** 5

There is a small building that houses the grit removal system. The grit removal system appears to be in good operating condition, with usual and normal wear. When I inspected the building in 2009, the building was in deteriorating condition. It has since been repaired, and is in good condition. Rating 1 2 3 ***4*** 5

There are five primary settling tanks. Primary settling tanks #4 and #5 are currently out of service. Primary tanks #1, 2 and 3 are operating and appear to be in good working condition. Primary tanks #4 and 5 are out of service because they are redundant equipment and not needed during normal flow conditions, and it is considered an energy savings to not operate them. While they were not running at the time of my visit, it was reported that they are exercised regularly and are in good working order.
Rating 1 2 3 ***4*** 5

I observed the operation of the Trickling Filters. Only two of the three filters are in service. There are several nozzles that are either plugged or missing on the filter distribution arms. While this is ongoing maintenance, it is my opinion the cleaning of these nozzles has not been done as often as needed. The missing nozzles should have been replaced. The remaining trickling filter that is out of service (#1) was reported to be functional, although the concrete section near the top of one of the filter is cracked and crumbling, which is why it is not being used.
Rating 1 **2** 3 4 5

There are 4 Trickling Filter recirculation pumps. Only one of the pumps was operating at the time because of low flows at the time of inspection, but it was reported that all of the pumps are operational. They appeared to be in good shape. There were no leaks detected, and the entire pump area was in acceptable condition.
Rating 1 2 3 ***4*** 5

The Excess Flow clarifier was partially full during the time of my visit. When I inspected the tank during my 2009 visit, there were several small trees growing in the weirs of the tank., which have since been removed. The tank is now in good working condition, and appears to be in good shape.
Rating 1 2 3 ***4*** 5

The chlorine and sodium bisulfite system is used for disinfection of the final effluent. Both systems appear to be in good condition. There were no visible leaks.
Rating 1 2 3 **4** 5

The Sand Filters remove suspended matter from the water prior to discharge to the final clarifier. While the filters were operating, there is a lot of corrosion within the interior of the building. All of the interior door openers are severely rusted and inoperative. The ceiling exhaust fans are inoperative as well. All of the electrical control boxes are severely rusted as well. One of the overhead doors is currently partially open, with a section of cyclone fencing attached to it to act as a barrier to keep intruders out. The fencing is there to allow air movement throughout the building in an attempt to allow moisture to escape. It is reported that the overhead door is operational, although there is a fair amount of rust at the bottom of the door.
Rating 1 **2** 3 4 5

The Final Clarifier allows for settling of any remaining solids after discharge from the sand filters. All of the clarifiers appeared to be operating reasonably well. The surfaces of the clarifiers were fairly clean, with the sludge blankets in an acceptable range.
Rating 1 2 3 ***4*** 5

The belt filter press was off line during my visit. The belt press appeared to be in decent shape, with normal wear. The mechanical crew was in the process of rebuilding the sludge feed pump. The polymer injection unit was disassembled and moved to the side to allow for room for the sludge pump rebuild. Overall, the condition of the belt filter press and support equipment appeared to be in decent shape.
Rating 1 2 **3** 4 5

I observed the final effluent prior to its discharge to the receiving stream. The final effluent structure is immediately after the final clarifier. The effluent looks to be of a high quality effluent, with no real suspended solids noticeable.
Rating 1 2 3 4 **5**

The anaerobic digesters have been taken off line and reported to have been cleaned. They were taken off line because they were not producing enough gas, and it was costing too much to operate them. It was reported that taking them off line was a joint decision between United Water and the Village.

It is my opinion the plant is in an overall average to above average condition, with certain equipment or processes needing normal attention.

Should you have any questions regarding this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

BAXTER & WOODMAN, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

John D. Szwedo

C: John Ambrose, P.E.

APPENDIX D

Chapter 6
SEWERS AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

8-6-23-7: COMPUTATION OF WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGE:

8-6-24: MEASUREMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE FLOW AND STRENGTH:

8-6-25: GENERAL PROVISIONS, BILLS:

8-6-26: DELINQUENT BILLS:

8-6-27: LIEN, NOTICE OF DELINQUENCY:

8-6-28: FORECLOSURE OF LIEN:

8-6-29: REVENUES:

8-6-30: ACCOUNTS:

8-6-31: NOTICE OF RATES:

8-6-32: ACCESS TO RECORDS:

8-6-33: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS:

8-6-34: COURT PROCEEDINGS:

8-6-1: DEFINITIONS:

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

ACT: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act 33 USC 1251 et seq., as amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) and (Public Law 93-243)2.

ADMINISTRATOR: The Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

APPROVING AUTHORITY: The President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Bensenville acting by and through their duly authorized agent or representative, the Director of Public Works or the Wastewater Treatment Plant Supervisor.

AVERAGE STRENGTH SEWAGE: Sewage with characteristics not exceeding a five (5) day twenty degree centigrade (20°C) biochemical oxygen demand of two hundred milligrams per liter (200 mg/l); a suspended solids content of two hundred twenty milligrams per liter (220 mg/l) and an ammonia nitrogen content of fifteen milligrams per liter (15 mg/l) based on one hundred (100) gpcpd.

BOD (Denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees Centigrade (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 or other approved point of discharge, beginning five feet (5') (1.5 m) outside the inner face of the building wall.

BUILDING DRAINAGE SEWER: A sewer which carries storm drainage, surface water, foundation drainage, and roof drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes from the building plumbing to a public storm sewer or natural outlet.

BUILDING INSPECTOR: The building inspector of the Village or his authorized deputy, agent or representative as designated by the Village Board of Trustees.

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

COMBINED SEWER: A sewer which is designed and intended to receive wastewater, storm, surface and ground water drainage.

COMPATIBLE POLLUTANT: Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, ammonia nitrogen, pH and fecal coliform bacteria.

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

CUSTOMER: Any person, partnership, corporation, trust or other party which uses and/or receives service from the waterworks and/or sanitary sewerage system of the Village.

DEBT SERVICE CHARGE: The amount to be paid each billing period for payment of interest, principal and coverage of revenue bonds outstanding and shall be allocated to the various waste characteristics such as volume, BOD, suspended solids and ammonia nitrogen. (Section 8-6-23-3 of this Chapter)

DIRECTOR: The chief administrative officer of the State of Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

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

EFFLUENT CRITERIA: As defined in any applicable NPDES permit.

FEDERAL GRANT: The U.S. government participation in the financing of the construction of treatment works as provided for by Title II - Grants for Construction of Treatment Works of the Act.

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

INCOMPATIBLE POLLUTANT: Any pollutant which is not a compatible pollutant as defined.

INDUSTRIAL USER: A. Any nongovernmental, nonresidential user of a publicly owned treatment works which discharges more than the equivalent of twenty five thousand (25,000) gallons per day (gpd) of sanitary wastes and which is identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented under one of the following divisions:
Division A - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
Division B – Mining
Division D – Manufacturing
Division E - Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services

Division I – Services

After applying the sanitary waste exclusion in subparagraph A. of this paragraph (if the grantee chooses to do so), discharges in the above divisions that have a volume exceeding twenty five thousand (25,000) gpd or the weight of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) or suspended solids (SS) equivalent to that weight found in twenty five thousand (25,000) gpd of sanitary waste are considered industrial users. Sanitary wastes, for the purposes of this calculation of equivalency, are the wastes discharged from residential users. The grantee, with the regional administrator's approval, shall define the strength of the residential discharges in terms of parameters including, as a minimum, BOD and SS per volume of flow.

B. Any nongovernmental user of a publicly owned treatment works which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to contaminate the sludge of any municipal systems, or to injure or to interfere with any sewage treatment process, or which constitutes a hazard to humans or animals, creates a public nuisance, or creates any hazard in or has an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the treatment works.
Industrial user, for the purpose of developing the user charge system, may be a manufacturing or process facility which is engaged in a productive and profit making enterprise.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE: Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance discharged, permitted to flow or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing, commercial or business establishment or process or from the development, recovery or processing of any natural resource as distinct from sanitary sewage.

INFILTRATION: The water entering a sewer system, including building drains and sewers, from the ground, through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls. (Infiltration does not include and is distinguished from, inflow.)

INFILTRATION/INFLOW: The total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow without distinguishing the source.

INFLOW: The water discharged into a sewer system, including building drains and sewers, from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders; cellar, yard and area drains; foundation drains; unpolluted cooling water discharges; drains from springs and swampy areas; manhole covers, cross-connections from storm sewers and combined sewers, catch basins, stormwaters, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage. (Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.)

LIVING UNIT: The same as defined in the zoning ordinance of the Village for occupancy of one family3.

LOT: Any parcel of land as set forth in the zoning ordinance of the Village.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRY: An industrial user of the publicly-owned treatment works that:
A. Has a flow of fifty thousand (50,000) gallons or more per average work day;
B. Has a flow greater than five percent (5%) of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste;
C. Has in its waste a toxic pollutant in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under section 307(a) of the Act; or
D. Is found by the permit issuance authority, in connection with the issuance of an NPDES permit to the publicly-owned treatment works receiving the waste, to have significant impact, either singly or in

combination with other contributing industries, on that treatment works or upon the quality of effluent from that treatment works.

MILLIGRAMS PER LITER: A unit of the concentration of water or wastewater constituent. It is 0.001 g of the constituent in one thousand (1,000) ml of water. It has replaced the unit formerly used commonly, parts per million, to which it is approximately equivalent, in reporting the results of water and wastewater analysis.

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

NPDES PERMIT: A permit issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for discharge of wastewaters to the navigable waters of the United States pursuant to section 402 of PL 92-500.

OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE COSTS: All costs, direct and indirect, (other than debt service) necessary to ensure adequate wastewater treatment on a continuing basis, conforming with related Federal, State and local requirements, and assuring optimal long-term facility management. These costs include an annual charge for replacement of equipment computed on the basis of the cost of equipment replacement divided by its useful life.

ORDINANCE: This Chapter.

OWNER: Any person, partnership, corporation, trust, or other party having legal title to the lot, tract or parcel of land for which usage or service from the waterworks and/or sanitary sewerage system of the Village is provided and/or proposed.

PERSON: Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, governmental agency or other entity.
pH: The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in grams per liter of solution as determined by one of the procedures outlined in Standard Methods.

POPULATION EQUIVALENT: A term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other waste on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is one hundred (100) gallons of sewage per day, containing seventeen-hundredths (0.17) pounds of BOD and twenty-hundredths (0.20) pounds of suspended solids.

ppm: Parts per million by weight.

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

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

PUBLIC SEWER: A sewer dedicated to or provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the Village consisting of collector sewer, interceptor sewer, force main and pumping station. It shall also include

sewers within or outside the Village boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the Village sanitary sewer system, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with Village funds.

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.

RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL USER, OR NONINDUSTRIAL USER: These terms shall mean any user of the treatment works not classified as an industrial user or excluded as an industrial user as provided for.

SANITARY INTERCEPTOR SEWER: A sanitary sewer not less than twelve inches (12") in diameter which receives sewage from a number of sanitary lateral sewers and conducts such sewage to a point for treatment and disposal.

SANITARY SEWAGE: The combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from sanitary plumbing conveniences by reason of normal human and domestic use activities.

SANITARY SEWER: A sewer that conveys sewage or industrial wastes or a combination of both, and into which storm, surface and ground waters or unpolluted industrial wastewaters are not intentionally admitted.

SEWAGE: A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and stormwaters as may be present.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT: Any arrangement of devices, structures and equipment for treating sewage.

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

SEWERS: A pipe or conduit for conveying sewage or any other waste liquids, including storm, surface and ground water drainage.

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

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRY: Any industry that will contribute greater than ten percent (10%) of the design flow and/or design pollutant loading of the treatment works.

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

STANDARD METHODS: The examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage and Industrial Wastes, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Federation of

Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association.

STORM SEWER: A sewer that carries storm, surface and ground water drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water.

STORMWATER RUNOFF: That portion of the rainfall that is drained into the sewers.

SURCHARGE: That part of the user charge system in addition to the user charge and debt service charge which is levied on those persons whose waste discharges are greater than normal domestic sanitary sewage wastes and is imposed to recover the cost of treating excess strength industrial wastes.

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

TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS: Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids; and which are 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 benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

USEFUL LIFE: The estimated period during which the treatment works will be operated and shall be thirty (30) years from the date of start-up of any wastewater facilities constructed with a Federal grant.

USER CHARGE: A charge established for users of the treatment facilities in the proportionate share to each user of the cost of operation and maintenance including replacement of such facilities pursuant to section 204(b) of PL 92-500 and shall include surcharges for the treatment of any excess strength wastes.

USER CLASS: The type of user, either residential, commercial or industrial, as defined herein.

VILLAGE: The Village of Bensenville, and any reference to "within the Village" shall mean all territory within the perimeter of the Village of Bensenville boundaries.

WASTEWATER: The spent water of a community. It may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried domestic wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any ground water, surface water and stormwater that may be present.

WASTEWATER AND SERVICE CHARGE: The charge per quarterly period established for all users of the wastewater facilities. It shall consist of the total of the basic user charge, the basic user rate, in which includes the surcharge, if applicable, and the debt service charge.

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

WASTEWATER SUPERVISOR: The Director of Public Works of the Village or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS: An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with "wastewater treatment plant", "sewage treatment plant" or "pollution control plant".

WATERCOURSE: A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE FUND: The principal accounting designation for all revenues received and expenses incurred in the operation of the waterworks and/or sewerage system. These revenues and expenses shall be segregated so that water system revenues and expenses shall be recorded in the waterworks account of the waterworks and sewerage fund and revenues and expenses of the sewerage system shall be recorded in the sewerage account of the waterworks and sewerage fund5. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987; amd. Ord. 2-2000, 2-1-2000)

8-6-2: UNLAWFUL DEPOSITION OF WASTES: It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the village or in any area under the jurisdiction of said village, any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-3: UNLAWFUL DISCHARGE OF WASTES: It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet, watercourse or storm sewer within the village or in any area under the jurisdiction of said village any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-4: UNLAWFUL CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE FACILITIES: Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-5: MANDATORY SEWER HOOKUP: The owners of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes situated within the village and abutting on any street, alley or right of way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the village, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in a manner approved by the village within ninety (90) days after the official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within two hundred feet (200') (61 m) of the property line. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-6: PRIVATE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS PROHIBITED: Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain within the village any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-7: PRIVATE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS: Where a public sanitary sewer is not available, as provided for in section 8-6-5 of this chapter, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the requirements of the DuPage County health department, state department of public health and environmental protection act.

A. At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in section 8-6-5 of this chapter, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this chapter, and any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage

disposal facilities shall be abandoned. The building sewer shall be connected to said sewer within sixty (60) days and the private sewage disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with clean bank run gravel or dirt compacted and maintained in a safe condition.
B. The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the village.

C. No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the village. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-8: BUILDING SEWER AND CONNECTION PERMIT REQUIRED: It shall be unlawful to make any connection with the village sanitary or storm system without having first obtained a permit therefor. Application for such permits shall be made to the department of community development and shall be accompanied by drawings and specifications of the proposed work in accordance with this code. An inspection fee of twenty five dollars ($25.00) shall be paid at the time the application is filed and is in addition to the sewer connection permit fee. A building sewer permit will only be issued and a sewer connection shall only be allowed if, in the opinion of the Village, the downstream sewerage facilities, including sanitary sewers, pump stations, and wastewater treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately handle the additional anticipated waste load. (Ord. 7-95, 3-7-1995)

8-6-9: BUILDING SEWER MAINTENANCE: A. It shall be the responsibility of the property owners to maintain that part of their building sewer service which is located upon their property. It shall be the responsibility of the Village to maintain the building sanitary service line from the private property line to the point of connection with the public sanitary sewer.

B. The Village may, in case of emergency, repair or order the repair of any sanitary sewer service from the Village main to the premises served thereby, and if it does so, the cost of such repair work located on private property shall be repaid to the Village by the owner or occupant (who are jointly and severally liable). These costs shall be treated and collected in the same manner and with the same remedies as for the collection of charges for sewer service. (Ord. 7-95, 3-7-1995)

8-6-10: PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS: A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer. In no case shall any person be permitted to maintain, without the consent of the approving authority, any sewer connection connecting a building owned by him to the public sewer across or under the property of another. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Wastewater Supervisor, to meet all requirements of this Chapter. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987; amd. Ord. 2-2000, 2-1-2000)

No connection permit will be required for the removal of stoppage in waste pipes, or for replacing broken or old sewer lines, provided such sewer lines conform to the regulations contained in this Chapter. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-11: BUILDING SEWER, MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION: 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 codes7 or other applicable rules and regulations of the Village.
A. Connection, How Made: Approved types of service connections shall be one of the following:
TYPE 1. Wye branches installed in the main sewer at the time of construction. Connections to existing wye branches shall be made with an approved type of joint material of the bituminous type or an approved compression coupling. The connection shall be completely watertight. No connection shall be allowed to any damaged wye branch. If damage occurs during the making of the connection, the wye branch shall be taken out of the main sewer by the plumber and replaced either by another undamaged wye or by straight vitrified clay pipe. Concrete encasement of the wye branch, connection joint, or any other part of the connection shall not be deemed watertight and shall not be allowed as a method of repairing a damaged joint.

TYPE 2. Connections of the saddle type installed in the main sewer. Connections of this type shall be made in a smooth, round hole, machine-drilled into the main pipe. The fitting used in the connection shall be made in such a manner as to ensure that no protrusion of the fitting into the main sewer pipe shall result. The connector shall fit perfectly the contour of the inside of the sanitary sewer and shall be specifically designed to fit the particular size main sewer pipe into which the connection is made. The machine-drilled hole shall be of such size to provide one-eighth inch (1/8") clearance between the outside of the fitting and the hole. The space thus provided shall be completely filled with joint material. The space between the shoulder of the fitting and the face of the main sewer pipe shall be one-eighth inch (1/8") thick and this space shall also be completely filled with joint material.

The joint material used for the Type 2 service connection shall be completely waterproof and shall be capable of withstanding any condition of stress or strain likely to be encountered in normal sanitary sewer construction or maintenance. Concrete encasement will not be considered waterproof.

The fitting shall be manufactured of either case aluminum alloy, cast iron or vitrified clay pipe and shall be capable of receiving all normally used type of pipe for service connections.

The Type 2 fitting and drilling machine herein described shall be of the type manufactured by Smith and Loveless, Division-Union Tank Care Company, Lenexa, Kansas, or the approved equal. Tapping and connection shall be made in the presence of an authorized Village inspector.

TYPE 3. Installation of new tee or wye. An adequate section of the existing sewer shall be neatly removed to allow the installation of a new service tee or wye. The connection between the new tee or wye and the existing pipe shall be made with the use of a Band-Seal coupling with stainless steel bands or approved equal.

TYPE 1, 2, and 3 connections, when and where used: Type 1 connections may be used in existing sanitary sewers when wye branches previously installed are readily and conveniently available. If existing wye branches cannot be found readily or are not located properly for providing the needed service, Type 2 and 3 connections shall be made. When new sanitary sewers are constructed, Type 1 connections may be made in cases where the connection is made during construction and before backfilling of the sanitary main sewer trench.

TYPE 2 and 3 connections shall be made in all cases where services are installed subsequent to construction and backfilling operations. No wye branches shall be installed and covered up for future

use, except when excessive depth, new subdivision design or other unusual conditions exist, and then only with prior approval of the Village Engineer and the Board of Trustees. (Ord. 7-95, 3-7-1995)
B. Compliance Required: 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 Village. In the absence of Code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.

C. Sewer Elevation: Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.

D. Connection: No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains or other sources of surface runoff or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which in turn connects directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

E. Excavations: All excavations for building sewer installation shall comply with the provisions of this Code relating to excavations in streets and shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard8. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Village. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987; amd. Ord. 7-95, 3-7-1995)

8-6-12: USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS, STORM AND UNPOLLUTED WATERS NOT ALLOWED9:
(Rep. by Ord. 18-89, 4-6-1989)

8-6-13: PROHIBITED WASTE10: (Rep. by Ord. 18-89, 4-6-1989)

8-6-14: AUTHORITY OF WASTEWATER SUPERVISOR: 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 this Chapter, and/or which are in violation of the standards for pretreatment provided in 40 CFR 403, and amendments thereto, and which in the judgment of the Wastewater Supervisor may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Wastewater Supervisor may:

A. Reject the wastes and require the violator to cease and desist discharging said materials into the sewer system immediately.

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

C. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge and also require payment to cover the added costs of handling and treating the wastes not covered by the existing sewer charges.
If the Village permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to review and approval of the Village and in accordance with Federal Regulations (40 CFR 128) entitled Pretreatment Standards and all other ordinances and codes pertaining thereto. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987; amd. Ord. 2-2000, 2-1-2000)

8-6-15: GREASE, OIL AND SAND INTERCEPTORS: Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Village, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Village, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-16: PREDISCHARGE FACILITIES, MAINTENANCE: Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-17: CONTROL MANHOLE: Each new industry shall be required to install a control manhole, and when required by the Village, the owner of any property serviced by an existing building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole, together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observations, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Wastewater Supervisor. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987; amd. Ord. 2-2000, 2-1-2000)

8-6-18: MEASUREMENTS, TESTS, ANALYSES: All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this Chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association, or methods approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or Manual of Laboratory Methods for Sewage Plants published by the Illinois Department of Public Health. Substances shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. 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 twenty four (24) hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pHs are determined from periodic grab samples.
Any person discharging wastes having concentrations greater than the average concentrations as set forth herein shall, upon notification by the approving authority, install a composite sampler with a compatible pacing (metering) device for monitoring said substances. The pacing and sampling devices shall be of a type approved by the Village. All testing and measuring procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall be in conformance with title 40 part 136.
The cost of all required measurements, tests and analyses shall be borne by the contributor.
No statement contained in this Chapter shall be construed as presenting any special agreement or arrangement between the Village and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Village for treatment, subject to payment therefor, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, by the industrial concern, provided such payments are in accordance with Federal and State guidelines for user charge system. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-19: PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE: No unauthorized person shall maliciously, wilfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-20: POWER AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS; INSPECTION: The wastewater supervisor and other duly authorized employees of the village, the Illinois environmental protection agency and the U.S. environmental protection agency bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The wastewater supervisor or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, ceramic, paper or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to herein, the wastewater supervisor or duly authorized employees of the village, the Illinois environmental protection agency, and the U.S. environmental protection agency shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the village employees and the village shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by the village employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operations, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in section 8-6-17 of this chapter. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987; amd. Ord. 2-2000, 2-1-2000)

8-6-21: INSPECTION ON EASEMENTS: The wastewater supervisor and other duly authorized employees of the village bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the village holds a duly negotiated easement for the observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987; amd. Ord. 2-2000, 2-1-2000)

8-6-22: PENALTIES:

A. Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter except section 8-6-19 of this chapter shall be served by the village with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

B. Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in subsection A of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the amount not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500.00) 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 provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the village for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by the village by reason of such violation. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-23: CHARGES, COST DETERMINATION PROCEDURE:

8-6-23-1: BASIS FOR WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGES: The wastewater service charges for the use of and for the service supplied by the wastewater facilities of the village shall consist of a fixed user charge to pay fixed expenses of the cost of operation, maintenance and replacement of the system; a basic user rate to pay variable expenses of said operation and maintenance expense and debt service charge to pay principal and interest of outstanding revenue bonds issued for sewer construction purposes.

The fixed user charge shall be computed by allocating administrative expenses (administrative salaries

and employee insurance) and the infiltration-inflow volume equally among all users. This allocation shall be made by dividing the total annual amount of such administrative costs and the cost of treating infiltration-inflow by the number of connections or units served by the system and thereafter dividing such annual user charge by four (4) to determine the quarterly rate.

The basic user rate shall be based on water usage as recorded by water meters and/or sewage meters for the purpose of paying the remaining or variable cost associated with operation, maintenance and replacement and capital of the system. The basic user rate will be applicable for wastes having the following average strength waste characteristics:

A. A five (5) day, twenty degree (20°) C. biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of two hundred milligrams per liter (200 mg/l).

B. A suspended solids (SS) content of two hundred twenty milligrams per liter (220 mg/l).

C. An ammonia-nitrogen (NH3-N) content of fifteen milligrams per liter (15 mg/l) based on one hundred (100) gpcpd.

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

A. Estimate the projected annual revenue required to operate and maintain the wastewater facilities including an equipment replacement fund for the year, for all works categories.
B. Proportion the estimated costs to wastewater facility categories by volume, suspended solids, BOD and ammonia-nitrogen.
C. Estimate wastewater volume, pounds of SS and pounds of BOD and pounds of ammonia-nitrogen to be treated.
D. Compute costs per thousand gallons for average strength waste. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)
E. Compute the unit costs per thousand gallons and per pound of BOD, SS and NH3-N based on average strength waste.
A surcharge in addition to the basic user charge will be levied to all users whose discharges exceed the average concentrations of BOD (200 milligrams per liter) and SS (220 milligrams per liter), and fifteen milligrams per liter (15 mg/l) NH3-N. The surcharge will be based on metered sewage flow for all wastes which exceed these concentrations. Section 8-6-23-7 of this Chapter specifies the procedure to compute a surcharge.

The debt service charge shall be computed by dividing the annual cost of debt service of revenue bonds outstanding applicable to the construction of sewerage system improvements by the number of connections or units served by the system and dividing the annual rate by twelve (12) to determine the monthly rate. The adequacy of the wastewater service charge shall be reviewed annually by certified public accountants to the Village in their annual audit report. The wastewater service charge shall be revised periodically to reflect a change in debt service or a change in the number of users and in operation and maintenance costs including equipment replacement costs. The purpose of annual review is to assure that each user through the wastewater service charge pays a proportionate share of the cost of operation and maintenance, including debt service, and to maintain proportionality of the user charge system. (Ord. 2-92, 1-21-1992, eff. 2-1-1992)

8-6-23-2: MEASUREMENT OF FLOW: The volume of flow used for computing basic user charges and surcharges shall be the metered water consumption read to the lowest even increments of one thousand (1,000) gallons.

A. If the persons or other dischargers (industrial, commercial, etc.) discharging wastes into the public sewers procure any part or all of their water from sources other than the public waterworks system, all or a part of which is discharged into the public sewers, the discharger shall, if directed by the Village, install and maintain, at his expense, water meters of a type approved by the Village for the purpose of determining the volume of water obtained from these other sources.

B. Devices for measuring the volume of waste discharged may be required by the Village if these volumes cannot otherwise be determined from the metered water consumption records. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

C. Metering devices for determining the volume of waste shall be installed, owned and maintained by the person. Following approval and installation, such meters may not be removed without the consent of the Wastewater Supervisor. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987; amd. Ord. 2-2000, 2-1-2000)

D. For those dischargers not connected to the Village water system, a water meter may be installed to read the water use of the private water well. The measurement of this meter shall be the basis of the sewer user charge. To receive the approval of such an installation and user charge, the property owner shall: purchase a meter meeting Village specifications as determined by the Director of Public Works, install said meter to ensure reading of any water used, and make the premises available for periodic inspection of the meter and replacement of the meter as determined by the Director of Public Works. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-23-3: DEBT SERVICE CHARGE: There shall be and there is hereby established a debt service charge to each unit served (single user or multiple user) of the wastewater facilities of the village. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-23-4: USER CHARGES: There shall be, and there is hereby established, rates and charges for the use of and for the service supplied by the wastewater facilities of the village except as hereinafter provided, based upon the water consumed as shown by water meters, as follows: (Ord. 27-98, 5-19-1998, eff. 6-1-1998)

A.	Sewer/wastewater rates within the corporate limits:			
	1.	2014 wastewater commodity charges (effective July 1, 2014):		
		First 10,000 gallons per month	$ 4 .89	per 1,000 gallons
		Above 10,000 gallons per month	5 .62	per 1,000 gallons
	2.	Monthly fixed bills per month:		

		5/8" and 3/4" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	5 .21	
		1" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	17 .32	
		11/2" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	34 .87	
		2" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	55 .73	
		3" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	104 .36	
		4" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	173 .87	
		6" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	347 .99	
	3.	Nonmetered accounts:		
		Flat rate per month:		
		Fixed charge	$ 5 .21	
		9,000 gallons	44 .01	
		Total flat rate per month	$49 .22	

4.	Future wastewater rates: Wastewater rates for customers within the corporate limits will be further revised once per year according to the following schedule:						
	Item	As Of January 1, 2015	As Of January 1, 2016	As Of January 1, 2017	As Of January 1, 2018	As Of January 1, 2019	As Of January 1, 2020
	Wastewater commodity charge, first 10,000 gallons per month, per 1,000 gallons	$ 5 .26	$ 5 .65	$ 6 .07	$ 6 .53	$ 7 .02	$ 7 .55
	Wastewater commodity charge, above 10,000 gallons, per 1,000 gallons	6 .04	6 .49	6 .98	7 .50	8 .06	8 .66
	Monthly fixed charges (per meter size):						
	5/8" and 3/4"	5 .60	6 .02	6 .47	6 .96	7 .48	8 .04
	1" meter	18 .62	20 .02	21 .52	23 .13	24 .86	26 .72
	11/2" meter	37 .49	40 .30	43 .32	46 .57	50 .06	53 .81
	2" meter	59 .91	64 .40	69 .23	74 .42	80 .00	86 .00
	3" meter	112 .19	120 .60	129 .65	139 .37	149 .82	161 .06
	4" meter	186 .91	200 .93	216 .00	232 .20	249 .62	268 .34
	6" meter	374 .09	402 .15	432 .31	464 .73	499 .58	537 .05

B.	Sewer/wastewater rates outside the corporate limits:	
	1.	2014 wastewater commodity/monthly fixed charges (effective July 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014) established at 100% of corporate limit rates.
	2.	2015 wastewater commodity charges (effective January 1, 2015) established at 150% of the corporate rates.

		First 10,000 gallons per month	$ 7 .89	per 1,000 gallons
		Above 10,000 gallons per month	9 .06	per 1,000 gallons
	3.	Monthly fixed bills per month:		
		5/8" and 3/4" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	8 .40	
		1" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	27 .93	
		1-1/2" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	56 .24	
		2" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	89 .87	
		3" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	168 .29	
		4" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	280 .37	
		6" meter size:		
		Fixed charge	561 .14	
	4.	Nonmetered accounts:		
		Flat rate per month:		

		Fixed charge	$ 8 .40	
		9,000 gallons	71 .01	
		Total flat rate per month	$79 .41	

5. Future wastewater rates: Wastewater rates for customers outside the corporate limits will be further revised once per year according to the following schedule:

Item	As Of January 1, 2015	As Of January 1, 2016	As Of January 1, 2017	As Of January 1, 2018	As Of January 1, 2019	As Of January 1, 2020
Wastewater commodity charge, first 10,000 gallons per month, per 1,000 gallons	$ 7 .89	$ 8 .48	$ 9 .11	$ 9 .80	$ 10 .53	$ 11 .33
Wastewater commodity charge, above 10,000 gallons, per 1,000 gallons	9 .06	9 .74	10 .47	11 .25	12 .09	12 .99
Monthly fixed charges (per meter size):						
5/8" and 3/4"	8 .40	9 .03	9 .71	10 .44	11 .22	12 .06
1" meter	27 .93	30 .03	32 .28	34 .70	37 .29	40 .08
1-1/2" meter	56 .24	60 .45	64 .98	69 .86	75 .09	80 .72
2" meter	89 .87	96 .60	103 .85	111 .63	120 .00	129 .00
3" meter	168 .29	180 .90	194 .48	209 .06	224 .73	241 .59
4" meter	280 .37	301 .40	324 .00	348 .30	374 .43	402 .51
6" meter	561 .14	603 .23	648 .47	697 .10	749 .37	805 .58

C.	Sewer/wastewater rates outside the corporate limits (nonresidential):	
	1.	Same rates as established in subsection B of this section.

(Ord. 35-2014, 8-12-2014)

D. The rates described above shall be applicable to each single-family or multiple-family residential user and for each commercial, industrial or institutional user of the water service. A "multiple use account" is defined as any additional number of residential or commercial units located on the same premises, or being served through a single water meter such as apartment buildings, trailer courts or commercial or residential units located within the same building.

E. In addition to the foregoing charges, each applicant for the use of village wastewater service, who is not the owner of the property to be serviced by the water from the village waterworks system, shall deposit with the village collector fifty dollars ($50.00) for residential property and one hundred dollars ($100.00) for business property to guarantee the payment of any wastewater charges, which deposit, when all water charges accruing to the village from such consumer shall have been paid, at the end of the term of his tenancy, shall be returned to each consumer. If approved charges remain unpaid, those charges shall be deducted from the deposit and the balance returned to the consumer. A user of both the water and wastewater system shall pay only one deposit fee.

F. For purposes not hereinabove specified and for peculiar and extraordinary purposes, the rates and conditions for the use of water and sewerage shall be subject to special permit and contract with the board of trustees. (Ord. 2-92, 1-21-1992, eff. 2-1-1992; amd. Ord. 54-2008, 7-7-2008)

8-6-23-5: SURCHARGE RATE: In the event use of the wastewater facilities by nonresidential users is determined by the village to include wastes in addition to average strength domestic waste, the user shall pay a surcharge cost in addition to the debt service charge, the basic user charge and the basic user rate. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-23-6: COMPUTATION OF SURCHARGES: The surcharge per user shall be computed by the following formula: The surcharge rate for excess strengths are as follows:

BOD	$386,464/yr 996,000 lb/yr	=	$0.3880/lb BOD
Suspended solids	$336,168/yr 999,000 lb/yr	=	$0.3365/lb suspended solids
Ammonia nitrogen	$ 96,604/yr 75,500 lb/yr	=	$1.2795/lb ammonia nitrogen

(Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

-6-23-7: COMPUTATION OF WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGE: The wastewater service charge per person shall be computed by the following formula: W = D + M + VR + S

Where:		
W	=	Amount of wastewater service charge ($) per billing period
D	=	Debt service charge (section 8-6-23-3 of this chapter)
M	=	Basic user charge for operation, maintenance and replacement (section 8-6-23-4 of this chapter)
V	=	Wastewater volume in thousand gallons per billing period
R	=	Basic user rate for operation, maintenance and replacement (section 8-6-23-4 of this chapter)
S	=	Amount of surcharge (sections 8-6-23-5 and 8-6-23-6 of this chapter)

(Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-24: MEASUREMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE FLOW AND STRENGTH: Major industrial waste dischargers, within ninety (90) days of the date of notification by the village, shall install and maintain at their expense acceptable water meters or flow metering devices, samplers and manholes as required to determine waste characteristics discharged to the public sewers.

Flow metering devices, installed in monitoring manholes on service lines, will be required for measurement of the volume of waste discharged to the sewers when volumes cannot otherwise be determined from metered water consumption records. This determination shall be made by the village.

The industry shall install and maintain waste samplers and hire an approved laboratory to complete waste testing when directed by the village. Waste sampling and testing shall be completed by the discharger as often as may be deemed necessary by the village, and all certified test results shall be forwarded to the village. The village shall reserve the right to sample and test all dischargers at any time and bill the dischargers for all involved costs. The village shall establish discharge loads. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-25: GENERAL PROVISIONS, BILLS: Said rates or charges for service shall be payable monthly. The owner of the premises, the occupant thereof and the user of the service shall be jointly and severally liable to pay for the service to such premises and the service is furnished to the premises by the village only upon the condition that the owner of the premises, occupant and user of the service are jointly and severally liable therefor to the village. (Ord. 2-92, 1-21-1992, eff. 2-1-1992)

8-6-26: DELINQUENT BILLS: If the charge for such services is not paid within twenty (20) days after billing date, the account will be charged a ten percent (10%) penalty. If a partial payment is made the penalty is also to the unpaid delinquent balance. If the account remains delinquent after an additional thirty (30) days which includes the final notice period, such services shall be discontinued and shall not be reinstated until all unpaid charges and a one hundred dollar ($100.00) turnon fee have been paid in full, either in U.S. currency or by a certified negotiable instrument. (Ord. 2-92, 1-21-1992, eff. 2-1-1992)

8-6-27: LIEN, NOTICE OF DELINQUENCY: Whenever a bill for sewer service remains unpaid for fifty (50) days for monthly service after billing date, the village clerk may file with the county recorder of deeds a statement of lien claim. This statement shall contain the legal description of the premises served, the amount of the unpaid bill, and a notice that the village claims a lien for this amount as well as for all charges subsequent to the period covered by the bill. (Ord. 2-92, 1-21-1992, eff. 2-1-1992)

8-6-28: FORECLOSURE OF LIEN: Property subject to a lien for unpaid charges shall be sold for nonpayment of the same, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to pay the charges, after deducting costs, as is the case in the foreclosure of statutory liens. Such foreclosure shall be by bill in equity in the name of the village. The village attorney is hereby authorized and directed to institute such proceedings in the name of the village in any court having jurisdiction over such matters against any property for which the bill has remained unpaid ninety (90) days in the case of a quarterly bill after billing date. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-29: REVENUES: All revenues and monies derived from the operation of the sewerage system shall be deposited in the sewerage account of the combined waterworks and sewerage fund. All such revenues and monies shall be held by the village treasurer separate and apart from his private funds and separate and apart from all other funds of the village, and all of said sums, without any deductions whatever, shall be delivered to the village treasurer not more than ten (10) days after receipt of the same, or at such more frequent intervals as may from time to time be directed by the village president and board of trustees.

The village treasurer shall receive all such revenues from the sewerage system and all other funds and monies incident to the operation of such system as the same may be delivered to him and deposit the same in the account of the fund designated as the waterworks and sewerage fund of the village. Said treasurer shall administer such fund in every respect in the manner provided by State law13. Revenues generated by the user charge system shall be set aside in a separate account and applied towards the payment of operation, maintenance and replacement expenses of the treatment works. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-30: ACCOUNTS: The Director of Management Services 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 shall cause to be made an audit by an independent auditing concern of the books and show the receipts and disbursements of the sewerage system.

In addition to the customary operating statements, the annual audit report shall also reflect the revenues and operating expenses of the wastewater facilities, including a replacement cost, to indicate that wastewater service charges and capital amounts required to be recovered under the user's 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 gallons received at the wastewater plant for the current fiscal year.
B. Billing data to show total number of gallons billed.
C. Debt service for the next succeeding fiscal year.
D. Number of users connected to the system.
E. Number of nonmetered users.
F. A list of users discharging nondomestic wastes (industrial users) and volume and strength of waste discharged. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-31: NOTICE OF RATES: A copy of this Chapter properly certified by the Village Treasurer, shall be filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of DuPage County and shall be deemed notice to all users of the sewerage system of the charges of the system of the Village on their properties. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-32: ACCESS TO RECORDS: The United States Environmental Protection Agency or its authorized representative shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the Village which are applicable to the Village system of user charges for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions thereof to insure compliance with the terms of the special and general conditions to any Federal grant. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-33: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS: Whenever the Director determines that sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes are being or have been discharged into any waters or sewerage system under the jurisdiction of the Village in violation of this Chapter, and then, in the opinion of the Director, such discharge pollutes the same, the Director shall by conference, conciliation or persuasion, endeavor to the fullest extent possible to eliminate or remedy such violation.

If those efforts have been unsuccessful, the Director may order any person who causes or allows the discharge to show cause before the Board of Trustees of the Village why such discharge should not be discontinued. A notice shall be served on the offending party, specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the Board of Trustees regarding the violation, and directing the offending party to show cause before the Board why an order should not be made directing any discontinuance of such discharge. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail at least ten (10) days before the hearing; service may be had on any agent or officer of a corporation or municipality.

The Board of Trustees may, itself, conduct the hearing and take the evidence or may designate any of its members or any officer or employee of the Village:
A. To issue in the name of the Board of Trustees notices of hearing requesting the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in any such hearings; and
B. To take the evidence; and
C. To transmit a report of the evidence and hearing, including transcripts and other evidence, together with recommendations to the Board of Trustees for action thereon.

At any public hearing, testimony taken before the Board of Trustees or any person designated by it, must be under oath and recorded stenographically. The transcript so recorded will be made available to any member of the public or any party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges therefor.

After the Board of Trustees has reviewed the evidence, it may issue an order to the party responsible for

the discharge, directing that within a specified time period, the discharge be discontinued unless adequate treatment works, facilities or devices shall have been installed or existing adequate treatment works, facilities or devices are properly operated, and may order the Director to discontinue sewer service and to take whatever steps necessary to prevent continued discharge into the public sewers. The Director will have the authority to plug sewers in an emergency that are receiving wastes as specified in Section 8-6-13 of this Chapter. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

8-6-34: COURT PROCEEDINGS: A. Violation Of Order Considered Nuisance: A violation of an order of the Board of Trustees shall be considered a nuisance. If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes or other waste into any waters or sewerage system under the jurisdiction of the District, contrary to any order of the Board of Trustees, the Director may commence an action or proceeding in the circuit court for the purpose of having the discharge stopped either by mandamus or injunction.

B. Penalties: Whoever fails to comply with any provisions of this Chapter, or with an order of the Board of Trustees issued in pursuance of this Chapter, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each offense. Each day's continuance of such failure is a separate offense. The penalties so imposed, plus reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and other expenses of litigation, are recoverable by the District upon its suit, as debts are recoverable at law. In the event Bensenville is required to pay a penalty exceeding the penalty stated above, the violator will pay the penalty assessed against Bensenville.

Any person who is apprehended in the violation of the provisions of this Chapter shall be taken before the judge or associate judges of the circuit court of the County and within the Village wherein such offense occurs, and there charged and prosecuted in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, 720 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/21-1.

C. Injunctive Relief: In addition to the penalties provided in the foregoing subsection, whenever a person violates any provision of this Chapter or fails to comply with any order of the Board of Trustees, the Director may apply to the appropriate circuit court for the issuance of an injunction restraining the person violating this Chapter or failing to comply with the Board order, from making any further discharges into the waters or sewerage systems under the jurisdiction of the District.

D. Civil Damages: The foregoing penalties and prosecutions therefor shall not be held or construed as constituting a bar, release or waiver by the Village to the prosecution by the Village for any civil damages it may sustain because of violation by any person of the provisions hereof, and shall appear that such violation has occasioned damage to the appurtenances, machinery, equipment and buildings of the Village. A civil suit in the name of the Village for damage to, or destruction of, its facilities may be maintained regardless of prosecution and collection of penalty for the violation. (Ord. 12-87, 4-16-1987)

Footnotes - Click any footnote link to go back to its reference.
Footnote 1: For water and sewer service regulations, see Chapter 7 of this Title.
Footnote 2: 415 ILCS 5/11 et seq.
Footnote 3: See Title 10 of this Code.
Footnote 4: See Section 1-13-2 of this Code.
Footnote 5: See section 8-7-10 of this title.
Footnote 6: 415 ILCS 5/1 et seq.
Footnote 7: See Title 9, Chapters 1 and 2 of this Code.
Footnote 8: See Chapter 2 of this Title.

Footnote 9: See Section 8-6A-8-1 of this Chapter.
Footnote 10: See Section 8-6A-8-2 of this Chapter.
Footnote 11: See section 4-3-1 of this code.
Footnote 12: See also section 8-7-7 of this title for additional capital recovery charges.
Footnote 13: 65 ILCS 5/11-139-1.

APPENDIX E

Customer Service Call Form

Date _____

Time of initial call _____ AM _____ PM _____

Reported by _____

Address _____

Customer name _____

Customer phone No. _____

Inquiry / Comment _____

_____

_____

Responding Operator (s) _____

Time of initial response _____ AM _____ PM _____

Initial observation _____

Weather Conditions / Rainfall amount _____

Sewer Main obstructed? Yes _____ No _____

Did system surcharge? Yes _____ No _____

Did SSO occur Yes _____ No _____ _____

Is there a cleanout on customer property? Yes _____ No _____

Is there a cleanout in the right of way? Yes _____ No _____

Was the Main flushed? Yes _____ No _____

Responsibility assessment village _____ customer _____

Has customer had plumber rod the lateral? Yes _____ No _____

Plumber Name and Number _____

Actions taken _____

Status Open _____ Close _____

Appendix F

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau of Water • 1021 North Grand Avenue East • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276

Sanitary Sewer Overflow or Bypass Notification Summary Report

- Within 24 hours of the occurrence, notify the Illinois EPA regional wastewater staff by telephone, FAX, email or voice mail, if staff are unavailable.
- Within 5 days of the occurrence, provide a written report describing the overflow or bypass, including all information requested on this form. The permittee is required to submit this form or other equivalent written notification to the Illinois EPA at:

Bureau of Water/Compliance Assurance Section - MC #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

NOTE: You may complete this form online, save a copy locally, print, sign and submit it to the BOW/CAS MC #19, at the above address. You may also print the form before completing it by hand, signing and submitting it.

Failure to notify the Illinois EPA as specified may result in fines up to $10,000 for each day of violation.

Instructions: Use this form to report all unscheduled sanitary sewer overflow or bypass occurrences. Attach additional information as necessary to explain or document the overflow or bypass. For the purpose of this report, an overflow or bypass is defined as the discharge of untreated sewage from the sanitary sewer collection system to a surface water and/or ground due to circumstances such as those identified by the check boxes in the overflow or bypass details section of this form.

Use one form per occurrence. A single occurrence may be more than one day if the circumstances causing the overflow or bypass results in a discharge duration of more than 24 hours. If there is a stop and restart of the overflow or bypass within 24 hours, but it is caused by the same circumstances, report it as one occurrence. If the discharges are separated by more than 24 hours, they should be reported as separate occurrences.

24 Hour Notification Information

Permittee (Municipality or Facility Name): _____ Permit Number: _____ Person Representing Permittee Who Contacted IEPA: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ AM ☐ PM ☐ IEPA Office Contacted: _____ Name of IEPA Employee Contacted: _____

Sanitary Sewer Overflow or Bypass Details

Date and Duration of Overflow or Bypass Occurrence (complete a separate form for each occurrence):

Start Date: _____ Time: _____ AM ☐ PM ☐ Duration of the overflow or bypass (hours and minutes): _____

Estimated Volume of Wastewater Discharged (gallons): _____

WWTP Flow During bypass (report in MGD): Not applicable for a collection system SSO. _____

Location of the Overflow or Bypass: _____

Circumstances Causing the Overflow or Bypass (check all that apply)

☐ Rain ☐ Power Outage ☐ Equipment Failure ☐ Other (explain below)
☐ Snow Melt ☐ Broken Sewer ☐ Widespread Flooding

Provide a narrative description to further explain why the overflow or bypass occurred. For example, describe what equipment failed. What caused the power outage, or what plugged the sewer. Flooding should only be indicated, as a cause if there is significant flooding that is caused by high river, stream, or lake water levels, not just localized high water in the street.

Wet Weather (if applicable)

Date(s) and Duration of Rainfall:

Start Date:	Time:	AM PM	End Date:	Time:	AM PM	Amount of Rainfall (inches)	Amount of Snow Melt (inches)
_____	_____	☐ ☐	_____	_____	☐ ☐	_____	_____

Contributing Soil Conditions (saturated, frozen, soil type)

_____

Where Did the Discharge from the Overflow or Bypass Go? (check all that apply)

Provide the name of the local receiving water that the wastewater enters, which could be a nearby stream, river, lake, or wetland. If discharge does not enter directly into surface water, but indirectly by way of a ditch or storm sewer, trace the path of the ditch or storm sewer to find the receiving water.

☐ Runs on ground and absorbs into the soil

☐ Ditch: Name of surface water it drains to: _____

☐ Storm Sewer: Name of surface water it drains to: _____

☐ Surface water direct discharge: _____

☐ Basement Back-ups, (Number & use (i.e.residential, commercial) of buildings affected): _____

☐ Other, describe: _____

Actions to Correct This Occurrence and Prevent Future Owerflows or Bypasses

Describe what actions were taken to minimize the volume of wastewater discharged from the overflow or bypass reported on this form. Also describe what actions are planned to prevent or minimize future overflows or bypassess. Illinois law and NPDES permits prohibit overflows or bypasses, unless certain specified conditions are met. Sanitary sewer overflows and bypasses may be the subject of enforcement action.

Report Completed By

Contact Person: _____
Street Address: _____
PO Box: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Zip Code: _____ Phone: _____
County: _____

Authorized Representative Contact Information

Contact Person: _____
Title: _____
Street Address: _____
PO Box: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Zip Code: _____ Phone: _____
County: _____

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

Authorized Representative Name (Print) Title

_____ _____

_____ _____

Authorized Representative Signature Date

APPENDIX G

Incorporated Rates

METER SIZE (INCHES)	UB Code	Incorporated Monthly Fixed Fee Water	Sewer	Total
5/8	075S	2.82	5.60	8.42
1.0	100S	9.47	18.62	28.09
1.5	150S	18.74	37.49	56.23
2.0	200S	30.05	59.91	89.96
3.0	300S	56.44	112.19	168.63
4.0	400S	94.13	186.91	281.04
6.0	600S	188.07	374.09	562.16

USAGE RATES PER GALLON

Minimum Gallons	Water Fee	Sewer Fee	Capital Recovery	Total Fees
1 to 10,000	0.00665	0.00526	0.00573	0.01764
Over 10,000	0.00765	0.00604	0.00573	0.01942
Sewer Only	-	47.34	26.82	79.76
				(Inc. Fixed 5.60)

Incorporated Locations: Rubbish Rates

Single Family Residence $23.34 / Senior Rate $19.83

Pretreatment Charges

Base (Monthly Mini. = 1 thgls)	$8.08 per thgls
Over Base	$1.24 per thgls

Unincorporated Rates

METER SIZE (INCHES)	UB Code	Unincorporated Monthly Fixed Fee Water	Sewer	Total
5/8	075S	4.23	8.40	12.63
1.0	100S	14.21	27.93	42.14
1.5	150S	28.11	56.24	84.35
2.0	200S	45.08	89.87	134.95
3.0	300S	84.66	168.29	252.95
4.0	400S	141.20	280.37	421.57
6.0	600S	282.11	561.14	843.25

USAGE RATES PER GALLON

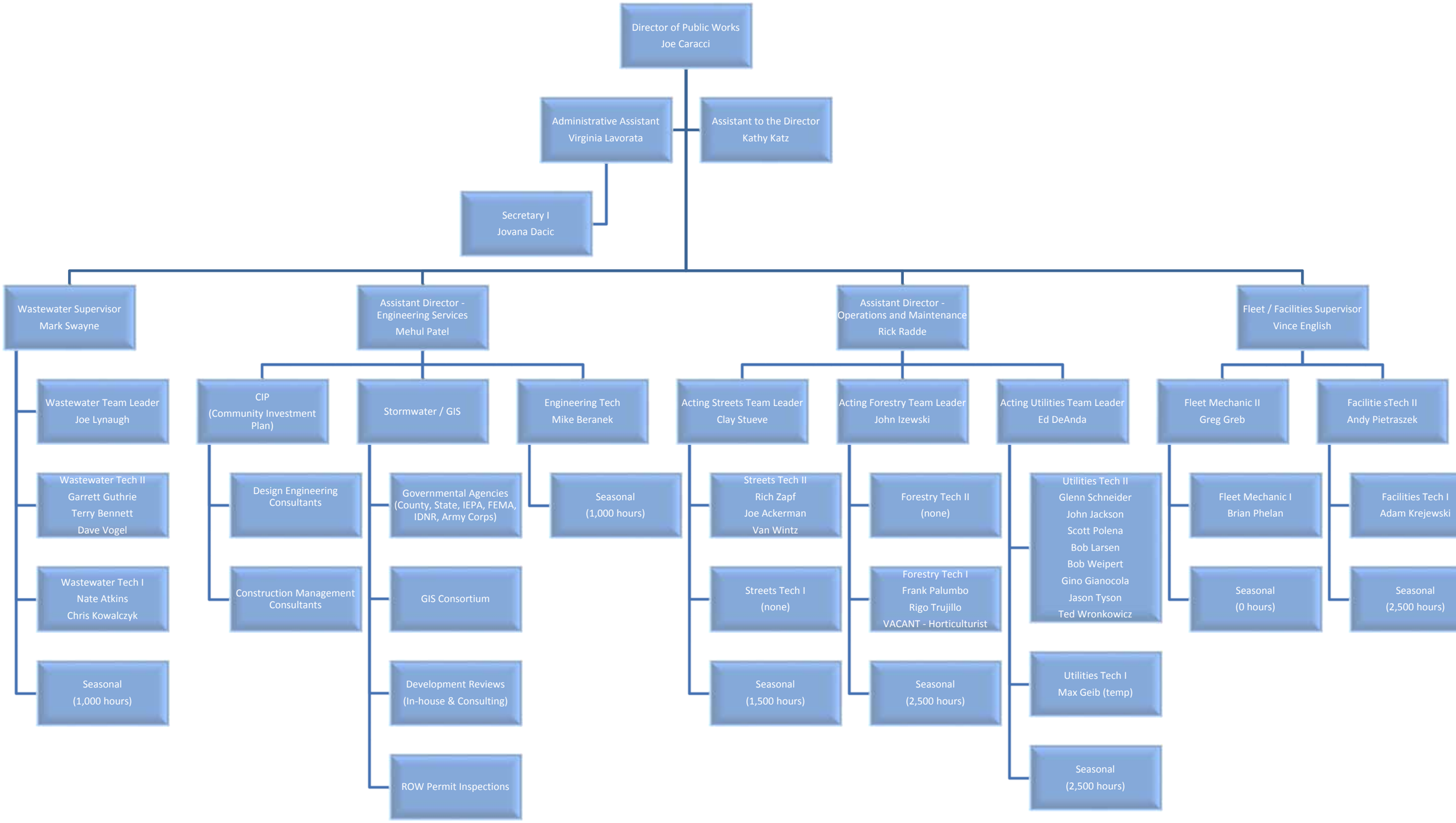
Minimum Gallons	Water Fee	Sewer Fee	Capital Recovery	Total Fees
1 to 10,000	0.00998	0.00789	0.00860	0.02647
Over 10,000	0.01148	0.00906	0.00860	0.02914
Sewer Only	-	71.01	40.23	119.64
				(Inc. Fixed 8.40)

Unincorporated Locations: Fixed Capital Recovery

Discontinued effective 12-31-14

Above rates are in effect as of January 1, 2015

APPENDIX H


Director of Public Works
Joe Caracci
Administrative Assistant
Virginia Lavorata
Assistant to the Director
Kathy Katz
Secretary I
Jovana Dacic
Wastewater Supervisor
Mark Swayne
Assistant Director - Engineering Services
Mehul Patel
Assistant Director - Operations and Maintenance
Rick Radde
Fleet / Facilities Supervisor
Vince English
Wastewater Team Leader
Joe Lynaugh
CIP
(Community Investment Plan)
Stormwater / GIS
Engineering Tech
Mike Beranek
Acting Streets Team Leader
Clay Stueve
Acting Forestry Team Leader
John Izewski
Acting Utilities Team Leader
Ed DeAnda
Fleet Mechanic II
Greg Greb
Facilitie sTech II
Andy Pietraszek
Wastewater Tech II
Garrett Guthrie
Terry Bennett
Dave Vogel
Design Engineering Consultants
Governmental Agencies (County, State, IEPA, FEMA, IDNR, Army Corps)
Seasonal
(1,000 hours)
Streets Tech II
Rich Zapf
Joe Ackerman
Van Wintz
Forestry Tech II
(none)
Utilities Tech II
Glenn Schneider
John Jackson
Scott Polena
Bob Larsen
Bob Weipert
Gino Gianocola
Jason Tyson
Ted Wronkowicz
Fleet Mechanic I
Brian Phelan
Facilities Tech I
Adam Krejewski
Wastewater Tech I
Nate Atkins
Chris Kowalczyk
Construction Management Consultants
GIS Consortium
Streets Tech I
(none)
Forestry Tech I
Frank Palumbo
Rigo Trujillo
VACANT - Horticulturist
Seasonal
(0 hours)
Seasonal
(2,500 hours)
Seasonal
(1,000 hours)
Development Reviews
(In-house & Consulting)
Seasonal
(1,500 hours)
Seasonal
(2,500 hours)
Utilities Tech I
Max Geib (temp)
ROW Permit Inspections
Seasonal
(2,500 hours)

APPENDIX I

COST REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE INSTALLATION OF OVERHEAD SEWERS OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The Village of Bensenville will provide funds to single-family home owners within incorporated Bensenville, who have or may experience sanitary sewer backups during periods of heavy rainfall, for the installation of overhead sewers or backflow prevention devices.

The Village has determined that certain requirements for the cost reimbursement program are necessary to protect the Village's sanitary sewer system, the integrity of such a program, and the financial well-being of the Village.

A cost reimbursement program for the installation of overhead sewers or backflow prevention devices is hereby implemented in accordance with the following requirements:

1. **Reimbursement Amount.** The Village will reimburse an owner 75% of the approved cost up to $7,500 for the installation of a Village approved overhead sewer system or, if approved by the Village, 75% of the approved cost up to $750 f or the installation of a backflow prevention device. The program is limited to the actual costs of the overhead sewer or backflow prevention device installation and appurtenances, and the elimination of cross-connections between the sanitary and storm sewer systems, subject to the funding limitations contained herein, but does not include incidental costs such as landscape restoration, painting, tile, carpeting, etc.

2. **Eligibility.** Eligibility to participate in the program is subject to the following:
   a. Only owner-occupied single-family homes, within the corporate limits, connected to the Village of Bensenville sanitary sewer system are eligible.
   b. The cost participation applies to installations of overhead sewers or backflow prevention devices made after December 1, 2012.
   c. No owner shall be eligible for participation if there is an outstanding balance with respect to payment of all fees and charges due to the Village.
   d. An owner shall be eligible for participation more than once for the same property; however, in no case shall the total reimbursement from the Village for any one property exceed the limits prescribed in Item 1 above.
   e. The Village shall have the sole authority to determine eligibility for participation, prioritization of requests and compliance with all Village ordinances.

3. **Program Duration.** Financial participation of the Village is limited to funds budgeted for the program. The program will be evaluated annually as part of the village's annual budget process, and the Village may change or eliminate the program at that time. Initial funding for the Village's current fiscal year shall be $50,000. Said funding level may be changed or eliminated based on the Village's annual review of the program.

4. **Waiver Required.** Owner(s) of the building where the overhead sewer or backflow prevention device is installed must execute an agreement which includes a clause whereby the owners release and waive any claim of liability against the Village from any previous sanitary sewer backups or any consequence of the selection of the system to be installed, the contractor to be utilized, installation of the system, operation or maintenance of the system once it is installed, or the eligibility, participation or funding priority in this program.

5. **Contractual Relationship**. The contract to perform the work shall be between the property owner and the contractor. The Village shall not be a party to any contract between the owner and the contractor.

6. **Overhead Sewer Requirements**. In order to be eligible for this program, the installation of an overhead sewer shall meet the following requirements:

a. Overhead sanitary sewers must be provided to all floor levels that are less than one foot above the elevation of the rim of the Village manhole immediately upstream of the point of connection of said building into the Village sanitary sewer system. Plumbing fixtures on a building floor level below an overhead sewer shall drain into an ejector pit. The elevations described above shall be included in the contractor's proposal.

b. A properly vented ejector basin shall be installed for all installations under this program. Ejector basins must comply with all Village building authority requirements. Ejector basins must be at least ten feet from any storm water sump pits. The Village shall maintain a list of ejector basins approved for use under this program.

c. The manufacturer and model number of the proposed ejector pump must be specified in the contractor's proposal. The pump curve for the proposed ejector pump must be provided with the contractor's proposal. All ejector pumps must be able to pass a two-inch solid. The smallest capacity pump suitable for the proposed installation must be specified. The capacity of the ejector pump shall not exceed 89 gallons per minute at a total head of ten feet. The ejector pump must be selected and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

d. Connections to the proposed ejector pump must be specifically listed on the contractor's proposal and all such connections shall be for the disposal of sanitary wastes only.

7. **Backflow Prevention Device Requirements.** An overhead sewer does not rely upon a backflow valve or device, and is believed to be the best backup prevention method. However, a backflow prevention device may be approved with the following stipulations: If a backflow prevention device is approved and installed, the Village will record a Memorandum of Agreement against the property. Said memorandum shall serve as notice that a backflow prevention device, which requires maintenance for proper operation, has been installed on the property.

8. **Comparative Proposals.** The owner must provide the Village with proposals from three contractors for the work. The Village shall provide the owner with a list of contractors approved for the program; however, the owner is not required to select contractors from that list. All proposals must provide sufficient detail for the Village to determine the exact method of installation, the costs for labor and materials, the portion of the work eligible for this program, and compliance with all Village ordinances and conditions. A sketch indicating the proposed work must be included with each proposal. (See Item 14, "Procedure.")

9. **Permit Required.** The owner or contractor must obtain a Village permit for the work. After issuance of the permit, any changes or modifications to the work will require review and approval of the Village and the appropriate building authority.

10. **Contractor's Surety Bond Requirement.** The contractor hired by the owner to perform the work must have a copy of the State required $20,000 surety bond, on file with the Department of Community & Economic Development.

11. **Right of Final Inspection.** The Village shall have the right to enter the building for inspection upon completion of the work and to impose penalties if the capacity of the ejector pump exceeds the capacity

allowed by Item 6c above. All such penalties shall be imposed in accordance with Village ordinances prescribing penalties for ordinance violations, as may be in effect at the time the violation of this section is discovered.

12. **Code Compliance.** All work under this program must comply with Village codes and requirements. In case of any conflict between the Village and state or county ordinances, codes or requirements, the Village shall prevail.

13. **Waiver of Requirements.** The Director of Community Development may, at his discretion, provide a waiver of those program requirements listed above as deemed appropriate based on an evaluation of the individual circumstances related to a request for reimbursement.

14. **Procedure**. An owner desiring to participate in this program must complete the following steps:

a) Owner submits a completed and signed Application for Participation form.

b) The Village determines whether the property is eligible for the program, and issues a Notice of Eligibility or Ineligibility to the owner. Eligibility will be granted if the property has a record of flooding, as evidenced by a report being on file with the Village or evidence of an insurance claim for flood damage, or if an onsite inspection shows the likelihood of a future sanitary sewer backup. The Notice of Eligibility will be accompanied by a Permit Application Packet.

c) Upon receipt of the Notice of Eligibility, the owner must arrange for the Village to inspect the building to develop a Scope of Work. All sources and potential sources of infiltration and inflow must be eliminated as part of this program, and such cost will be eligible for reimbursement by the program. Infiltration and inflow includes any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff water, sub-surface drainage, runoff water from ground or paved areas, cistern overflow or water from air-conditioning systems, or any other unpolluted water. If no sump pump for collecting and removing ground water is present in the building, one must be installed and any existing footing tiles, window well drains, and exterior area drains must be reconnected to the new storm water sump pump. The discharge of the new storm water sump pump should be either to a storm sewer or to grade on the exterior of the building, as far from the building sanitary sewer lateral as possible.
The costs of the installation of this storm water sump pump, as well as incidental under floor connections to existing footing tiles or drains, are eligible for reimbursement under this program. The installation of a footing tile drainage system around the entire basement and extensive reconstruction of the service lateral are not eligible for reimbursement under this program. In addition, nonconformities that could pose a hazard to life or safety, and nonconformities related to the functioning of the program, must be corrected at the owner's expense.

d) Upon completion of the scope of work inspection, the Village will provide the owner with the minimum required Scope of Work. All work items contained therein must be included in the permit application. Upon receipt of the Scope of Work, the owner must obtain proposals from contractors as described in Item 8 above. If the owner does not submit all of the required information, including signed Agreement for Cost Reimbursement, within six (6) months of the date of the Notice of Eligibility, the owner must resubmit an Application for Participation form and such application will be treated as a new application for determination of funding eligibility

e) Owner or contractor obtains all permits and completes the work.

f) Upon completion of the work, the Village will conduct a final inspection. Upon approval by the Village, acceptance by the owner, and submission of a paid receipt from the contractor to the owner, reimbursement will be made directly to the owner. (The owner is also encouraged to obtain an appropriate waiver of lien from the contractor for the owner's protection.) Said reimbursement will be made in the Village's normal course of business.

g) Owner must complete the work and receive final inspection approval within six (6) months of the date of permit, or the funding commitment shall be withdrawn and the owner must reapply and such application will be treated as a new application for determination of funding eligibility.

APPENDIX J

Village of Bensenville
Wastewater Treatment Plant Division
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Notification and Reporting Policy

This policy is to be followed when Village staff determines a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) situation exists. It is imperative this policy is followed so the Village adheres to regulatory requirements of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and to ensure any downstream users are notified of any discharge to surface waters.

Notification
When an SSO is discovered, Village staff will immediately (within 15 minutes) contact Wastewater Supervisor Mark Swayne at the numbers provided below. The Wastewater Supervisor notifies Director of Public Works Joe Caracci and the IEPA.

SSO Village Staff contact information

Mark Swayne	Wastewater Treatment Plant Supervisor	Office 630-350-3486 Cell 224-254-0124
Joe Caracci	Director of Public Works	Office 630-350-3431 Cell 630-742-3288

External Agency

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)	
Maureen Brehmer, IEPA Local Inspector	847-294-4055
	Marueen.Brehmr@illinois.gov
Des Plaines Regional Office	847-294-4000

IEPA Regional Office must be notified within 24 hours for SSO occurrence. Call 24/7. LEAVE voice mail with date and time of SSO Occurrence and call date and time if staff is unavailable.

Reporting
Village wastewater staff shall complete the Village SSO Incident Form for each SSO that occurs. If there are multiple locations during a storm event, fill out separate forms for each location.

- Wastewater Supervisor calls the IEPA Local Inspector to notify of SSO event.
- Wastewater Supervisor completes the IEPA SSO Reporting Form using data from the Village SSO Incident Form. The IEPA form is available on the IEPA website under the forms tab. (http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/forms.html).
- Wastewater Supervisor emails IEPA Local Inspector both the Village SSO form and IEPA SSO form within 24 hours.
- Wastewater Supervisor U.S. mails both forms to the IEPA Local Inspector within five days of the overflow incident.

Record Keeping: The Village's SSO Incident Form as well as the IEPA SSO Reporting Form is filed in the Wastewater Supervisor's Office, in the binder designated for these reports.
The forms should be kept for a minimum of five (5) years after the event.

APPENDIX K

BENSENVILLE

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT DIVISION
SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW (SSO) FORM

DATE		Report Time	AM PM
LOCATION/AREA			
ADDRESS			
INTERSECTION			
TIME OF SSO	AM PM	FINISH SSO TIME	AM PM
FLOW RATE (estimate)	GPM		
SSO TYPE			
Surcharge Manhole ID			
Lift Station Discharge ID			
Other:			
SSO CAUSE			
Equipment Failure	YES NO		
Charged Sanitary Line	YES NO		
Other:			
Rain Amount		Duration	

File form, along with correlating IEPA SSO Report, in the Wastewater Supervisor's Office in binder designated for these reports. Keep forms a minimum of five years after the event.

NOTES:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____