080313

MEMORANDUM

To: Public Works Committee

From: Angela M. Podesta, Utilities Superintendent AMP

Through: David P. Gorman, Acting Director of Public Works DPG

Date: June 5, 2008

Subject: **Grease Control Ordinance Revision**

Attached is a revised copy of the proposed Grease Control Ordinance that incorporates the comments made by the Public Works Committee at their May 12, 2008 meeting. In an effort to make the program easier for businesses to comply with, the following changes have been made:

- Allow self-inspection and cleaning for grease traps
- Simple reporting form, with certification, for ease of compliance
- Coordinate inspection schedule with Cross Connection Program

The reporting form developed by Public Works is attached. The two part form will be used for business that clean their own grease traps or use a contractor. If a business uses a contractor to clean the grease trap then they fill out their business information, attach the manifest from the contractor and send the paperwork to the Village. If a business cleans their own grease trap, they are required to provide additional information, sign the form to certify that the information is correct and send the paperwork to the Village.

Village of Lombard Fats, Oils, Grease (FOG)
Grease Trap/Interceptor Quarterly Maintenance Report

Reports Due April 15th, July 15th, October 15th, January 15th for preceeding 3 months

Keep Report and Manifests on site for 24 months from Date of report

Name of Business: _____ Date of Report: _____

Address: _____

Name of Contact Person: _____ Phone Number: _____

If pumping was performed by an outside contractor, attach Hauler's Manifest and fax this report with manifest to Aqua Backflow at 847-888-9384. No additional information required. Questions call Aqua Backflow at 847-742-2296 or Lombard Public Works at 630-620-5740.

GREASE TRAPS ONLY: If maintenance was performed in-house, complete the following:

Date of Maintenance: _____ Name of Employee Performing Maintenance: _____

Type of Maintenance Performed: (circle one)

Remove Floating Material Complete Removal of Floating Material & Bottom Solids

Quantity of Material Removed: _____ Gallons

Size of Grease Trap: _____ Gallons

Repairs Performed: _____

_____

Name of Grease Disposal Company: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

I certify that the quantity of floating and bottom solids is less than 25% of total capacity of the grease trap, the grease trap is in good working order and the information submitted is accurate. Penalties for violation of any section of Title 5 Chapter 50, Section 50.042 of the Lombard Village Code are up to $750 per day and recovery of costs incurred by the Village.

_____ _____

Signature Printed Name

Last Revision 6/5/08

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 5, CHAPTER 50, SECTION 50.042 OF THE VILLAGE OF LOMBARD VILLAGE CODE IN REGARD TO THE VILLAGE'S SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM AND TRAPS

BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Lombard, DuPage County, Illinois, as follows:

SECTION 1: That Title 5, Chapter 50, Section 50.042 of the Lombard Village Code is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

"§50.042 FAT, OIL, GREASE, SAND AND PETROLEUM PRODUCT TRAPS

(A) **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to establish certain minimum reasonable rules and regulations for any automotive service facility or food processing food sales, or food service facility or user connected to, or applying to connect to, the Village's sanitary sewer system regarding the collection and disposal of fats, oils, greases, sand or petroleum products in wastewater, not otherwise required to obtain and hold an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. This Section also establishes certain minimum reporting requirements for waste haulers in the disposal of fats, oils, greases, sand and petroleum product wastes.

(B) **Definitions.** The following words, terms and phrases shall have the following meanings for purposes of this Section:

(1) **Automobile Service Facility.** Any facility which provides automobile repair or automobile service, as defined in Section 155.802 of this Code, which has floor or other drains that are required to be equipped with a FOG trap or a FOG recovery system pursuant to the Illinois Plumbing Code.

(2) **Director.** The Village's Director of Public Works, or his/her designated agent or representative.

(3) **FOG.** Fats, oils, greases, sand, starch, proteins, waxes, free fatty acids, calcium and magnesium soaps, mineral oils, motor oil, gasoline, and certain other materials from animal, vegetable and petroleum origins. FOG may originate from discharges from scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashing machines, soup kettles and floor drains located in areas where the aforementioned materials may exist.

(4) **FOG Producing Facility.** A food processing, food sales or food service facility, or automotive service facility, as herein defined.

(5) **Food.** Any raw, cooked, processed edible substance, ice, beverage or ingredient used or intended for use, or for sale, barter or exchange, in whole or part for human consumption.

(6) **Food Processing Facility.** A commercial facility in which food is manufactured or packaged for human consumption. The term does not include a food service facility, retail food store or commissary.

(7) **Food Sales Facility.** A retail and wholesale grocery store(s); retail seafood store(s); food processing plants(s); bakeries; confectionaries; fruit, nuts and vegetables store(s), and places of business; and, similar establishments, mobile or permanent, engaged in the sale of food primarily for consumption off premises.

(8) **Food Service Facility.** Any facility for the preparation and serving of meals, lunches, short orders, sandwiches, frozen desserts or other edible products. The term includes: restaurants, coffee shops, cafeterias, short order cafes, luncheonettes, taverns, lunchrooms, places which manufacture retail sandwiches, soda fountains, institutional cafeterias, catering establishments, food vending and operations connected therewith, and similar facilities by whatever named called or by whomever operated.

(9) **FOG Quarterly Maintenance Report.** A document submitted to the Village with the Manifest or to certify that maintenance was performed by the business in accordance with the requirements of the Grease Control Ordinance.

(10) **FOG Recovery System.** A system of interceptors, separators, traps (including FOG traps) or FOG recovery devices, which prevents free floating FOG from entering the

sewage system by recovering and removing the FOG from the wastewater. Such systems may be inside a building (typically less than 100 gallon capacity) or outside a building (typically 1,000 gallon or greater capacity).

(11) **FOG Trap.** An interceptor, separator or recovery vehicle that prevents free-floating FOG from entering the wastewater disposal system. It also may be a passive FOG interceptor whose rated flow exceeds 50 gallons per minute or minimum storage capacity of 1,000 gallons or more and which is located outside the building.

(12) **Hauler.** A waste disposal or rendering business or firm, licensed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, that hauls and disposes of FOG as described in this Section.

(13) **Manifest.** A log or document record of the hauler name, address and State license/permit number; and, the volume, date of removal and disposal destination of pumped materials or wastes from a FOG trap, FOG recovery system, or other interceptor device. (See, 415 ILCS 5/22.30(d) and (e)).

(14) **Pump and Return Method.** The method of recanting or discharging removed waste or wastewater back into the FOG recovery system from which waste was removed or to any other FOG recovery system or sewer connection.

(15) **Twenty-Five Percent Rule (25% Rule).** All FOG traps and/or FOG recovery systems shall be cleaned based on the 25% Rule.

FOR EXAMPLE: If the total depth (TD) of a FOG trap or FOG recovery system is 40 inches, the maximum allowable depth (d) of floatable and settled FOG equals 40 inches multiplied by 0.25 or d=TD X 0.25 = 10 inches. Therefore, the maximum allowable depth of floatable and settled FOG in the FOG trap or FOG recovery system should not exceed ten (10) inches.

(16) **User.** Any FOG producing facility, its owner(s) or operator(s), or their agent(s), that contributes to the Village's wastewater collection system.

(C) **System Required.** A FOG producing facility shall install a FOG recovery system as required by, and in accordance with, the provisions of the Illinois Plumbing Code and this Code.

(D) **System Maintenance.**

(1) **General.** All FOG recovery systems, both existing and new, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition, and in good working order, in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

(2) **Maintenance Responsibility.** The owner(s), and any designated agents shall be responsible for the maintenance of the FOG recovery system for a FOG producing facility at all times. All costs and expenses relating thereto shall be the responsibility of the owner(s).

(3) **Maintenance Requirements.**

(a) All users shall maintain any FOG recovery system so that the discharges therefrom are in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

(b) All non-automobile service facility FOG traps, and all other non-automobile service facility FOG recovery systems, shall have all floating material removed at a minimum of once every ninety (90) days. All non-automobile service facility FOG traps, and all other non-automobile service facility FOG recovery systems shall be completely pumped out semi-annually or when the contents thereof exceeds the 25% Rule. All automobile service facility FOG traps, and all other automobile service facility FOG recovery systems shall be completely pumped out annually or when the contents thereof exceeds the 25% Rule. Semi-annual maintenance, annual maintenance and maintenance due to exceeding the 25% Rule shall include the complete recovery of all contents, including floating materials, wastewater and bottom sludges and solids. The frequency of maintenance may be increased to comply with the applicable daily maximum discharge limit(s), the manufacturer's recommendation or the 25% Rule. The frequency shall be as often as necessary to prevent overflows of FOG from entering the Village's wastewater collection system.

(c) The Pump-and-Return Method of decanting or discharging of removed waste or wastewater back into the FOG recovery system is prohibited.

(d) Quarterly removal of floating material may be removed from a grease trap by the business owner and properly disposed in accordance with all applicable laws. Any removal and hauling of FOG as a result of the complete pumping of a FOG trap and all other FOG recovery systems, shall be performed by a hauler licensed by the State of Illinois.

(e) If any FOG recovery system discharge wastes fail to meet the applicable daily maximum limit(s), the Director is authorized to require that the user repair, replace or upgrade its FOG recovery system, at the sole expense of the user.

(f) No user may place an additive of any type into the FOG trap or FOG recovery system without the prior written approval of the Director.

(4) **Maintenance Records.** Each user, at each FOG producing facility, shall maintain an accurate and complete record of all cleaning(s) or maintenance of its FOG producing facility's FOG recovery system, and shall file copies of same with the Village's Public Works Department on a quarterly basis (April 15th, July 15th, October 15th and January 15th) with said maintenance records to cover the three (3) full calendar months preceding the filing date. The following records shall be kept on-site at the FOG producing facility for a minimum two (2) year period:

(a) **Haulers.** The hauler shall provide the FOG producing facility manager, at the time of service, a manifest conforming to all State statutes and regulations (see, 415 ILCS 5/22.30(e)), and the provisions of this Code.

(b) **Manifest(s).** The removal of FOG recovery system contents shall be recorded on a manifest that identifies the pumping, hauling and disposing of the wastes, and whether collected from an interior or an exterior FOG recovery system.

(c) **Manifest Information.** Each manifest shall contain the following information and such other information as may be required by State statute:

(i) User information, including name, address, the volume pumped from each FOG recovery system, and date and time of the pumping;

(ii) Hauler information, including company name, address, State license/permit number and disposal/receiving facility location information; and

(iii) Receiving facility information, including the facility name and address, date and time of receiving, and EPD number.

(iv) A certification that the FOG trap or FOG recovery system was in working order.

(v) A certification that the maintenance requirements, as set forth in subsection (D)(3) above, are being complied with by the user relative to the FOG trap or FOG recovery system.

(d) **Manifest/Maintenance Log.** The owner(s) of each FOG producing facility shall maintain, and keep available on the premises, a continuous log of manifests, FOG quarterly maintenance reports (and other similar record(s)) regarding each cleaning or maintenance of the FOG recovery system for the previous twenty-four (24) months. The log shall be kept on the FOG producing facility premises in a location where the log is available for inspection or review by the Director, or his/her designated agent(s) or representative(s).

(5) **Repairs.** Any repair that is required in regard to a FOG trap or FOG recovery system shall be made by the user within thirty (30) days of the user receiving notice of the need for a repair from either the hauler or the Director.

(E) Inspections.

(1) The Director or his/her designated agent(s) or representative(s), shall make or conduct an inspection of each FOG producing facility as the Director may deem necessary, to evaluate and enforce compliance with the provisions of this Section.

(2) The Director, or his/her authorized agent(s) or representative(s), shall have the authority to enter any property at any reasonable time to inspect for sanitation purposes and compliance with the provisions of this Section and any other applicable provisions of this Code relating to the wastewater system. The Director may also make any necessary test, measurement or sampling to determine compliance with the requirements of this Section and any other applicable provisions of this Code relating to the wastewater system.

(3) The user shall make sure that the FOG trap and/or FOG recovery system are accessible for inspection at all times, and shall make sure that no obstructions block access to any FOG trap or FOG recovery system.

(4) The user shall, upon request by the Director or his/her authorized agent(s) or representative(s), open the access to the FOG trap or FOG recovery system for inspection, including, but not limited to, unbolting and removing covers and/or manholes.

(5) A user charged with a Notice of Violation (an "NOV"), issued by the Director, shall be re-inspected at any time within thirty (30) days of the date of the issuance of the NOV. Subsequent re-inspection(s) may occur at any time for as long as the user is non-compliant under the original NOV. The user shall be responsible for payment of a re-inspection fee for all re-inspections in the amount of one hundred seventy-five and no/100 dollars ($175.00), which shall be added to the sanitary sewer bill of the user.

(6) When a sewer overflow or blockage occurs at or downstream of a FOG producing facility, a demand inspection may be made or conducted by the Director, or his/her designated agent(s) or representative(s). If the user of the FOG producing facility is found to be in violation of any provision of this Section, or any other applicable provision of

this Code relating to the wastewater system, and that violation(s) is believed to have caused or resulted in the sewer overflow or blockage, the user shall be responsible for the payment of the demand inspection fee in the amount of one hundred seventy-five and no/100 dollars ($175.00), as well as the labor, equipment and material cost(s) to correct the sewer overflow or blockage, which amounts shall be added to the sanitary sewer bill of the user.

(F) Notice of Violation.

(1) Whenever the Director determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is, or has been, a violation of this Section, the Director shall give notice of the alleged violation(s) to the user and/or the person in control of the FOG trap or FOG recovery system, as herein provided. Such notice shall:

(a) Be in writing;

(b) Include a statement of the reason(s) for issuance of the notice;

(c) Allow a reasonable time for the performance of any act it requires;

(d) Be served upon the user or operator of the FOG producing facility, as the case may require; provided that such notice shall be deemed to have been properly served upon such user or operator when a copy thereof has been sent by first class mail, postage prepaid, to his/her last known address as furnished to the Village, or personally delivered to the manager or other person in charge of the FOG producing facility; and

(e) Contain an outline of remedial action which is required to affect compliance.

(2) Whenever an emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect the public health, safety or welfare, or to protect public or private property from damage or destruction, the Director may, without any administrative notice or procedure, seek an injunction to require that such action be taken as may be deemed necessary to meet the emergency.

(G) Enforcement - Penalties/Remedies.

(1) Any person or user who violates any provision of this Section, shall be fined not less than fifty and no/100 dollars ($50.00) nor more than seven hundred fifty and no/100 dollars ($750.00) for each violation, with each day that a violation has existed or continues to exist constituting a separate offense.

(2) In addition to (1) above, any sewer or manhole overflow, or sewer back-up, resulting from a violation(s) of any provision of this Section, or an inadequately operating FOG recovery system, or lack of an approved FOG recovery system, shall result in the imposition of a charge to the responsible owner(s) or user(s) equal to the costs incurred by the Village in cleaning the blockage out of the immediately adjacent Village wastewater collection system. Imposition of a charge under this subsection (2) shall not preclude other enforcement action(s). In addition, the responsible owner(s) or user(s) shall be responsible for payment of any fine levied by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency against the Village as a result of any overflow or blockage in the Village's wastewater collection system, or NPDES permit discharge violations attributable to the owner(s)' or user(s)' violation of any provision of this Section, or an inadequately operating FOG recovery system, or lack of an approved FOG recovery system. Any such charges as referenced in this subsection (2) shall be added to the sewer bill of the user.

(3) The Director may also take any other available legal action necessary to prevent or to remedy any violation, including, but not limited to, appropriate equitable or injunctive relief or discontinuation of wastewater treatment service to the FOG producing facility."

SECTION 2: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form as provided by law.

Passed on first reading this __ day of _____, 2008.

First reading waived by action of the Board of Trustees this ___ day of _____, 2008.

Passed on second reading this __ day of _____, 2008, pursuant to a roll call vote as follows:

AYES: _____

NAYS: _____

ABSENT:_____

APPROVED by me this _____ day of _____, 2008.

_____
William J. Mueller, Village President

ATTEST:

_____
Brigitte O'Brien, Village Clerk

Published by me in pamphlet form this ____ day of _____, 2008.

_____
Brigitte O'Brien, Village Clerk

§ 51.06 INSPECTION FEES.

The fee for inspection to connect to village sewer or water lines shall be $25 per line. All water and sewer connection trenches shall be left open for their complete length until such connection shall have been inspected and approved by the Department of Building and Inspectional Services. No inspection fee is to be charged for a water tap made by the village.
('70 Code, § 13.24.050) (Ord. 1235, passed 3-6-67; Am. Ord. 1712, passed 10-16-72; Am. Ord. 2851, passed 5-22-86)

§ 51.07 VARIATION TO TIME REQUIREMENTS OF WATER MAIN CONNECTION.

Any property owner subject to a special assessment owning a building having a legal private well may request a variation from the requirement to make a main connection within the 90-day time frame of § 50.010. The request for a variation shall be directed to the Village Manager or his designee for an administrative hearing, subject to the following criteria.

(A) The property owner must present a case detailing some type of hardship, financial information, property to be sold in the next three-year time period and new connection to be made at that time, building scheduled to be removed or eliminated, building no longer in use and private well no longer in use or any other hardship.

(B) The Manager or his designee, after a review of the material submitted by the property owner, will consult with appropriate department heads to receive the input of the staff.

(C) A variation may be granted by the Village Manager upon a determination of hardship. The maximum period of a variation shall be for a period not to exceed three years from the date of approval of the variation.
(Ord. 3100, passed 9-15-88)

§ 51.08 CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL.

(A) General Policy.

(1)The purpose of this Section is:

(a) To protect the public water supply system from contamination or pollution by isolating within the customer's water system contaminants or pollutants which could backflow through the service connection into the public water supply system;

(b) To promote the elimination or control of existing cross-connections, actual or potential, between the public or consumer's potable water system and non-potable water systems, plumbing fixtures and sources or systems containing substances of unknown or questionable safety; and

(c) To provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross-connection control which will prevent the contamination or pollution of the public and consumer's potable water systems.

(2) This Section shall apply to all premises served by the public potable water supply system of the Village.

(B) Definitions.

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

(1) "Approved" in regard to backflow prevention devices or methods means approved by the Research Foundation for Cross-Connection Control of the University of Southern California, the Association of State Sanitary Engineers, the American Water Works Association, the American National Standards Institute or certified by the National Sanitation Foundation.

(2) "Auxiliary water system" means any water source or system on or available to the premises other than the public water supply system and includes the water supplied by the system. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public water supply system; or water from a source such as wells, lakes, or streams, or process fluids; or used water. These waters may be polluted or contaminated or objectionable or constitute a water source or system over which the water purveyor does not have control.

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

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

(5) "Consumer" or "Customer" means the owner, occupant, official custodian or person in control-of any premises supplied by or in any manner connected to a public water system.

(6) "Consumer's water system" means any water system located on the customer's premises. A building plumbing system is considered to be a customer's water system.

(7) "Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the water by entrance of any substance to a degree which could create a health hazard.

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

(9) "Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector" means an Illinois licensed plumber who has been approved by the IEPA as an individual who can test cross-connection control devices and assemblies to certify whether the cross-connection control devices and assemblies are functioning properly.

(10) "Direct Cross-Connection" means a cross-connection formed when a water system is physically joined to a source of unknown or unsafe substance.

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

(12) "Fixed Proper Air Gap" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the water discharge point and the flood level rim of the receptacle.

(13) "Health hazard" means any condition, device or practice in a water system or its operation resulting from a real or potential danger to the health and well-being of consumers. The word "severe" as used to qualify "health hazard" means a hazard to the health of the user that could be expected to result in death or significant reduction in the quality of life.

(14) "IEPA" means Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

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

(16) "Inspection" means a plumbing inspection to examine carefully and critically all materials, fixtures, piping and appurtenances, appliances and installations of a plumbing system for compliance with requirements of the Illinois Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890.

(17) "Non-potable water" means water not safe for drinking, personal or culinary use as determined by the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604.

(18) "Plumbing" means the actual installation, repair, maintenance, alteration or extension of a plumbing system by any person. Plumbing includes all piping, fixtures, appurtenances and appliances for a supply of water for all purposes, including without limitation lawn sprinkler systems, from the source of a private water supply on the premises or from the main in the street, alley or at the curb to, within and about any building or buildings where a person or persons live, work or assemble. Plumbing includes all piping, from discharge of pumping units to and including pressure tanks in water supply systems. Plumbing includes all piping, fixtures, appurtenances, and appliances for a building drain and a sanitary drainage and related ventilation system of any building or buildings where a person or persons live, work or assemble from the point of connection of such building drain to the building sewer or private sewage disposal system five (5) feet beyond the foundation walls.

(19) "Pollution" means the presence of any foreign substance (organic, inorganic, radiological or biological) in water that tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness of the water.

(20) "Potable water" means water which meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604 for drinking, culinary and domestic purposes.

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

(22) "Process fluid(s)" means any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, pollution or system hazard if introduced into the public or a consumer's potable water system. This includes but is not limited to:

(a) polluted or contaminated waters;

(b) process waters;

(c) used waters originating from the public water supply system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality;

(d) cooling waters;

(e) questionable or contaminated natural waters taken from wells, lakes, streams or irrigation systems;

(f) chemicals in solution or suspension; and

(g) oils, gases, acids, alkalis and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other processes, or for fire fighting purposes.

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

(24) "Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device" means a device containing a minimum of two (2) independently acting check valves together with an automatically operated pressure differential relief valve located between the two (2) check valves and approved under ASSE Standard 1013. During normal flow and at the cessation of normal flow, the pressure between these two (2) check valves shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the check valves at less than the supply pressure. The unit must include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device, and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks.

(25) "Service connection" means the opening, including all fittings and appurtenances, at the water main through which water is supplied to the user.

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

(27) "System hazard" means a condition through which an aesthetically objectionable or degrading material not dangerous to health may enter the public water supply system or a consumer's potable water system.

(28) "Used water" means any water supplied by a public water supply system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the service connection and is no longer under the control of the water supply official custodian.

(29) "Village" means the Village of Lombard.

(30) "Water Operator" means the Village's IEPA Licensed Water Operator.

(31) "Water purveyor" means the owner or official custodian of a public water system.

(C) Water System.

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

(2) The public water supply system shall consist of the source facilities and the distribution system, and shall include all those facilities of the potable water system under the control of the Water Operator up to the point where the consumer's water system begins.

(3) The source shall include all components of the facilities utilized in the production, treatment, storage, and delivery of water to the public water supply distribution system.

(4) The public water supply distribution system shall include the network of conduits used to deliver water from the source to the consumer's water system.

(5) The consumer's water system shall include all parts of the facilities beyond the service connection used to convey water from the public water supply distribution system to points of use.

(D) All plumbing installed within the Village shall be installed in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 890, as amended by Section 150.050 of this Code. If in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code, as amended by Section 150.050 of this Code, or in the judgement of the Water Operator or his/her authorized representative, an approved backflow prevention device is necessary for the safety of the public water supply system, the Water Operator will give notice to the water customer to install such an approved backflow prevention device immediately. The water customer shall, at his/her own expense, install such an approved backflow prevention device at a location and in a manner in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code and all applicable Village regulations, and shall have inspections and tests made of such approved backflow prevention devices upon installation and as required by the Illinois Plumbing Code, Village regulations and this Section. Failure, refusal or inability on the part of the consumer to install such approved backflow prevention device or devices immediately shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such device or devices have been installed. The consumer shall retain records of installation, maintenance, testing and repair as required in subsection (G)(4)(d) below for a period of at least five (5) years.

(E) No person, firm or corporation shall establish or permit to be established or maintain or permit to be maintained any connection whereby a private, auxiliary or emergency water supply other than the regular public water supply of the Village enters the supply or distribution system of the Village, unless such private, auxiliary or emergency water supply and the method of connection and use of such supply shall have been approved by the Water Operator and the IEPA.

(F) Cross-Connection Prohibited.

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

(2) No physical connection shall be permitted between the potable portion of a supply and any other water supply not of equal or better bacteriological and chemical quality as determined by inspection and analysis by the IEPA.

(3) There shall be no arrangement or connection by which an unsafe substance may enter a supply.

(G) Survey and Investigations.

(1) The consumer's premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the Water Operator, or his/her authorized representative, for the inspection of the presence or absence of cross- connections within the consumer's premises, and testing, repair and maintenance of cross- connection control devices within the consumer's premises.

(2) On request by the Water Operator, or his/her authorized representative, the consumer shall furnish information regarding the piping system or systems or water use within the customer's premises. The consumer's premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the Water Operator, or his/her authorized representative, for the verification of information submitted by the consumer to the Water Operator regarding cross-connection inspection results.

(3) It shall be the responsibility of the water consumer to arrange periodic surveys of water use practices on his/her premises to determine whether there are actual or potential cross-connections to his

water system through which contaminants or pollutants could backflow into his/her or the public potable water system. All cross-connection control or other plumbing inspections must be conducted by a Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector in accordance with the requirements of the Illinois Plumbing Code.

(4) It is the responsibility of the water consumer to prevent backflow into the public water system by ensuring that:

(a) All cross-connections are removed; or approved cross-connection control devices are installed for control of backflow and back-siphonage.

(b) Cross-connection control devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(c) Cross-connection control devices shall be inspected at the time of installation and at least annually by a person approved by the IEPA as a cross-connection control device inspector (CCCDI). The inspection of mechanical devices shall include physical testing in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(d) Inspection, maintenance and record keeping is in compliance with subsection (K) below.

(H) Where Protection is Required.

(1) An approved backflow device shall be installed on all connections to the public water supply as described in the Plumbing Code, 77 III. Adm. Code 890 and the IEPA's regulations, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 680. In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system serving premises, where in the judgement of the Water Operator, actual or potential hazards to the public water supply system exist.

(2) An approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system serving premises where the following conditions exist:

(a) Premises having an auxiliary water supply, unless such auxiliary supply is accepted as an additional source by the Water Operator and the source is approved by the IEPA.

(b) Premises on which any substance is handled which can create an actual or potential hazard to the public water supply system. This shall include premises having sources or systems containing process fluids or waters originating from the public water supply system which are no longer under the sanitary control of the Water Operator.

(c) Premises having internal cross-connections that, in the judgement of the Water Operator are not correctable or intricate plumbing arrangements which make it impractical to determine whether or not cross-connections exist.

(d) Premises where, because of security requirements or other prohibitions or restrictions, it is impossible or impractical to make a complete cross-connection survey.

(e) Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.

(3) In addition, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system serving, but not necessarily limited to, the following types of facilities unless the Water Operator determines that no actual or potential hazard to the public water supply system exist:

(a) Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics, nursing homes;

(b) Laboratories;

(c) Piers, docks, waterfront facilities;

(d) Sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations or storm water pumping stations;

(e) Food or beverage processing plants;

(f) Chemical plants;

(g) Metal plating industries;

(h) Petroleum processing or storage plants;

(i) Radioactive material processing plants or nuclear reactors;

(j) Car washes;

(k) Pesticide, or herbicide or extermination plants and trucks; and

(l) Farm service and fertilizer plants and trucks.

I. Type of Protection Required.

1. The type of protection required under subsection (H)(2)(a), (b) and (c) above shall depend an the degree of hazard which exists as follows:

(a) An approved fixed proper air gap separation shall be installed where the public water supply system may be contaminated with substances that could cause a severe health hazard.

(b) An approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be installed where the public water supply system may be contaminated with a substance that could cause a system or health hazard.

(c) An approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be installed where the public water supply system may be polluted with substances that could cause a pollution hazard not dangerous to health.

(2) The type of protection required under subsection (H)(2)(d) above shall be an approved fixed proper air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device.

(3) Where a public water supply or an auxiliary water supply is used for a fire protection system, reduced pressure principle backflow preventers shall be installed on fire safety systems connected to the public water supply when:

(a) the fire safety system contains antifreeze, fire retardant or other chemicals;

(b) water is pumped into the system from another source;

(c) water flows by gravity from a non-potable source; or water can be pumped into the fire safety system from any other source; or

(d) there is a connection whereby another source can be connected to the sprinkler system.

(J) Backflow Prevention Devices.

(1) All backflow prevention devices or methods required by this Section shall be approved by the Research Foundation for Cross-Connection Control of the University of Southern California, the American Water Works Association, the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, or the American National Standards Institute or certified by the National Sanitation Foundation to be in compliance with applicable industry specification.

(2) Installation of approved backflow prevention devices shall be made in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 653.802, and only as specified by the Research Foundation for Cross-Connection Control of the University of Southern California or applicable industry specifications. Maintenance as recommended by the manufacturer of the backflow prevention device shall be performed, with a copy of the manufacturer's maintenance manual available on-site.

(K) Inspection and Maintenance.

(1) It shall be the duty of the consumer at any premises on which backflow prevention devices required by this Section are installed to have inspection, tests, maintenance and repair made in accordance with the following schedule or more often where inspections indicate a need or are specified in manufacturer's instructions.

(a) Fixed proper air gap separations shall be inspected to document that a proper vertical distance is maintained between the discharge point of the service line and the flood level rim of the receptacle at the time of installation and at least annually thereafter.

(b) Double check valve assemblies shall be inspected and tested at time of installation and at least annually thereafter, and required service performed within fifteen (15) days.

(c) Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention devices shall be tested at the time of installation and at least annually or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer, and required service performed within five (5) days.

(2) Testing shall be performed by a person who has been approved by the IEPA as a CCCDI. Proof of approval shall be in writing.

(3) Each backflow prevention device shall have a tag attached listing the date of most recent test or visual inspection, name of the CCCDI, and type and date of repairs.

(4) A maintenance log shall be maintained and include:

(a) date of each test or visual inspection;

(b) name and approval number of person performing the test or visual inspection;

(c) test results;

(d) repairs or servicing required;

(e) repairs and date completed; and

(f) servicing performed and date completed.

(5) Whenever backflow prevention devices required by this Section are found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced at the expense of the consumer without delay.

(6) Backflow prevention devices shall not be bypassed, made inoperative, removed or otherwise made ineffective without specific authorization by the Water Operator.

(L) Booster Pumps.

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

(2) It shall be the duty of the water consumer to maintain the low pressure cut-off device in proper working order and to certify to the Water Operator, at least once a year, that the device is operable.

(M) It shall be the duty of the Water Operator to cause surveys and investigations to be made of industrial and other properties served by the public water supply to determine whether actual or potential hazards to the public water supply may exist. Such surveys and investigations shall be made a matter of public record and shall be repeated at least every two (2) years, or as often as the Water Operator shall deem necessary. Records of such surveys shall be maintained and available for review for a period of at least five (5) years.

(N) The Water Operator is hereby authorized and directed to discontinue, after reasonable notice to the occupant thereof, in the same manner as for a delinquent water bill, the water service to any property wherein any connection in violation of the provisions of this Section is known to exist, and to take such other precautionary measures as he may deem necessary to eliminate any danger of contamination of the public water supply distribution mains. Water service to such property shall not be restored until such conditions have been eliminated or corrected in compliance with the provisions of this Section, and until the reconnection fee is paid. Immediate disconnection with verbal notice can be effected when the Water Operator is assured that imminent danger of harmful contamination of the public water supply system exists. Such action shall be followed by written notification of the cause of disconnection. Immediate disconnection without notice to any party can be effected to prevent actual or anticipated contamination or pollution of the public water supply, provided that, in the reasonable opinion of the Water Operator, or the IEPA, such action is required to prevent actual or potential contamination or pollution of the public water supply. Neither the Village, the Water Operator or their respective agents or assigns shall be liable to any customer for any injury, damages or lost revenues which may result from termination of said customer's water supply in accordance with the terms of this Section, whether or not said termination was with or without notice.

(O) The consumer responsible for backsiphoned material or contamination through backflow, if contamination of the potable water supply system occurs through an illegal cross-connection or an improperly installed, maintained or repaired device, or a device which has been bypassed, shall bear the cost of clean-up of the potable water supply system.

(P) Violations.

(1) The Water Operator shall deny or discontinue, after reasonable notice to the occupants thereof, the water service to any premises wherein any backflow prevention device required by these regulations is not installed, tested, maintained and

repaired in a manner acceptable to the Water Operator, or if it is found that the backflow prevention device has been removed or bypassed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises, or if a low pressure cut-off required by these regulations is not installed and maintained in working order.

(2) Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the consumer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects in conformance with these regulations and to the satisfaction of the Water Operator, and the required reconnection fee is paid.

(3) In addition, the monetary fines, as set forth in Section 51.99(C) below, shall be applicable to violations of this Section.
(Ord. 5223, passed 12/19/02; Ord. 5291, passed 5/15/03)

WATER METERS

§ 51.10 METER REQUIRED.

(A) All water furnished to consumers, except that provided through special connections to fire protection equipment, including automatic sprinkler systems and standpipe systems, or other fire protection systems through a flow switch shall be passed through an approved water meter.

(B) All persons, firms, corporations, schools, churches, or any other use applying for a permit for the construction of any building or structure, or for any other work in the village which will necessitate the permanent use of village water shall purchase a water meter of a size and type approved by the Bureau of Inspectional Services, or as described herein.

(C) The cost of the water meter shall be included as part of the building permit costs. The meter shall be manufactured by the Rockwell International Company or approved equal and priced at the initial delivered cost, plus a reasonable handling charge. Where possible, remote readers must be installed and will be part of the costs of the respective use.

(D) The right is reserved to require replacement of a respective meter/remote in the event the existing meter is inappropriate for the respective use.

(E) Where only sewer services are rendered, their source of water supply should be metered, where possible, to determine the amount of their sewer service bill, or minimum charges, as set forth in § 50.107.

(F) The consumer or property owner is required to install and maintain any connecting lines to the water meter.
('70 Code, § 13.28.010) (Ord. 2513, passed 1-7-82)

§ 51.11 ACCESSIBILITY OF WATER METER.

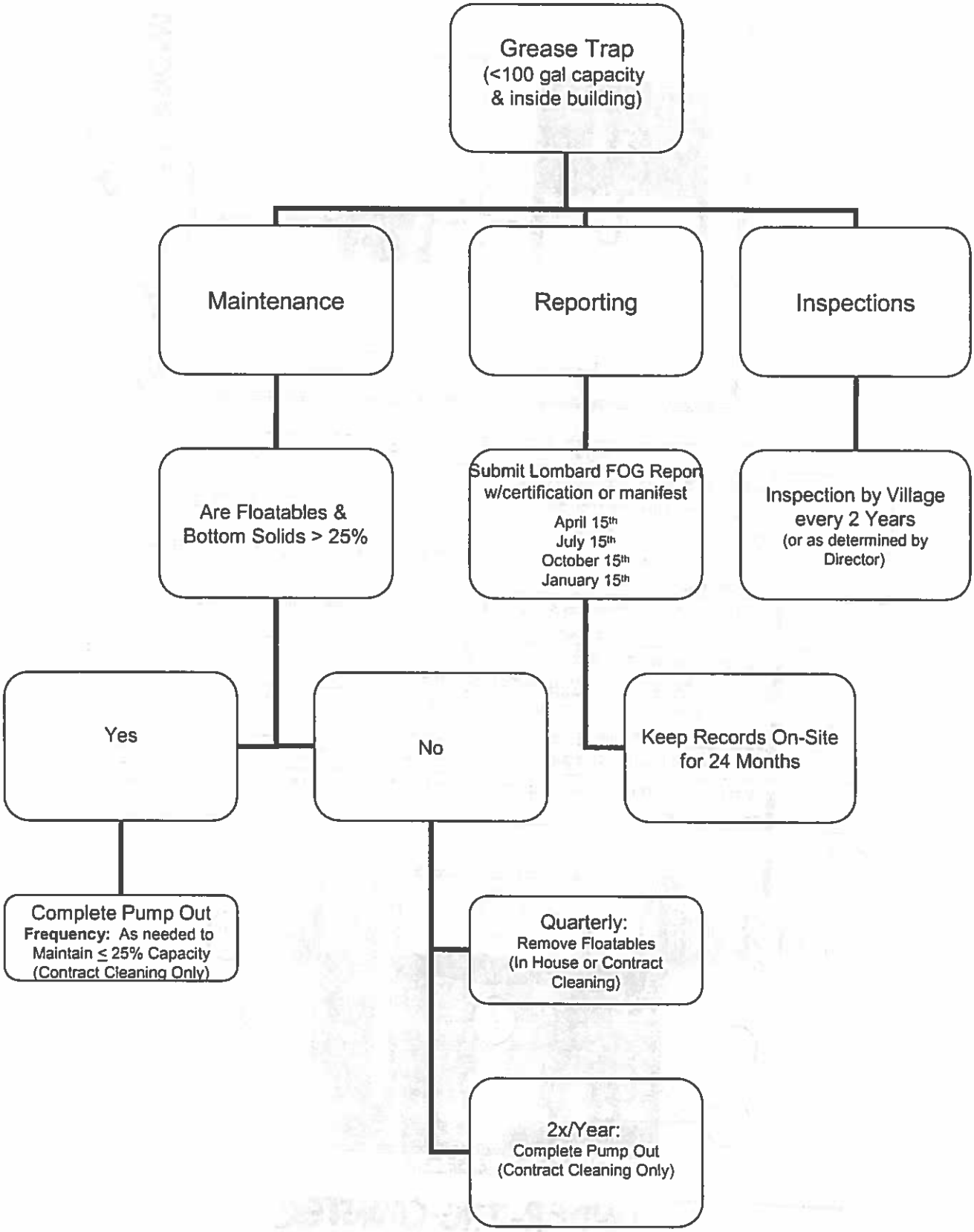
(A) All persons, firms, corporations, schools, churches, or any other use presently connected to the village's water system must maintain their water meter in an accessible location for meter reading, testing, and repairing services.

(B) Those persons, firms, corporations, schools, churches, or any other use presently connected to the village's water system maintaining meters inaccessible for meter reading, testing, and repair services will have 90 days to reinstall same meter. During the period when the meter is inaccessible for meter reading, testing, and repair services, the consumer will be charged four times the average use charge per billing period.

(C) "Readily accessible", as used in this section, specifically excludes crawl spaces, underneath porches, steps, or all other ares or locations requiring a village utilities representative to climb, crawl,, or stoop (except by the traversing of steps in and out of a full-height basement). Similarly, all such meters, whether located in full basements or otherwise, shall be so placed and unobstructed so that it will not be necessary for the village utilities representative to move boxes, cartons, cabinets, tables, appliances, water softeners, or other similar objects obscuring a village utilities representative's ability to read, test, or repair the meter.

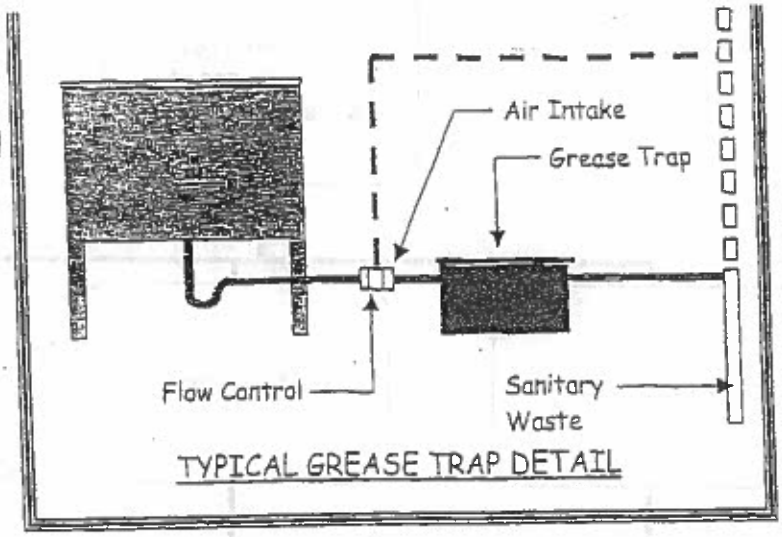
(D) The village, after giving one week written notice to the owner shall be provided access by property owners to the meter between the hours of

Lombard's Fats, Oils, Grease (FOG) Program



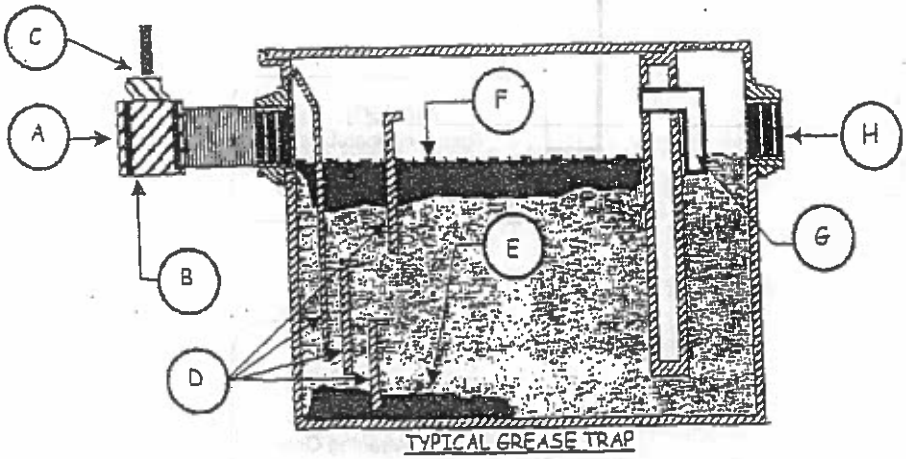
For Information Only - Last Revision 6/08

INSIDE UNDER-THE-COUNTER



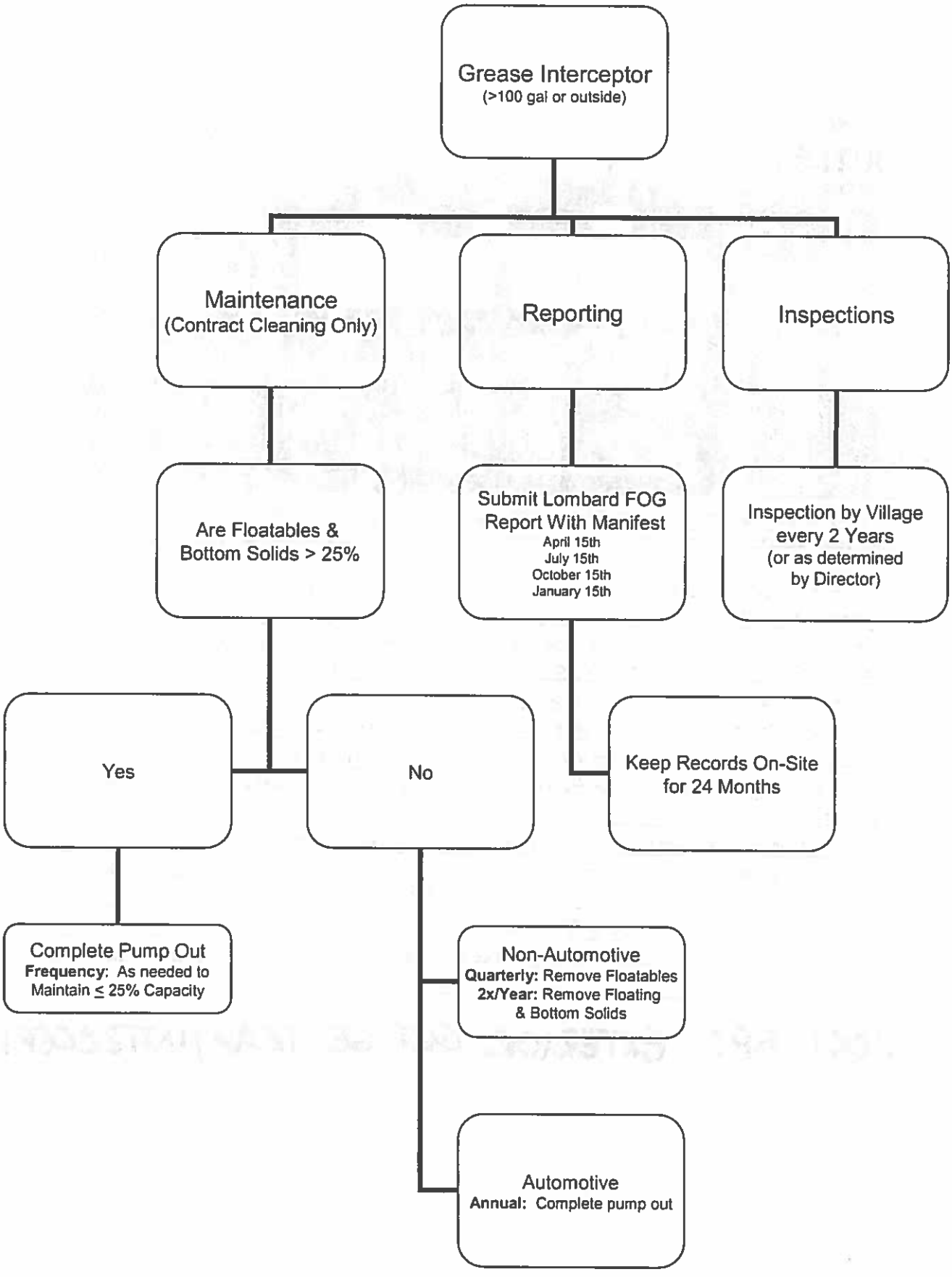
TYPICAL GREASE TRAP DETAIL

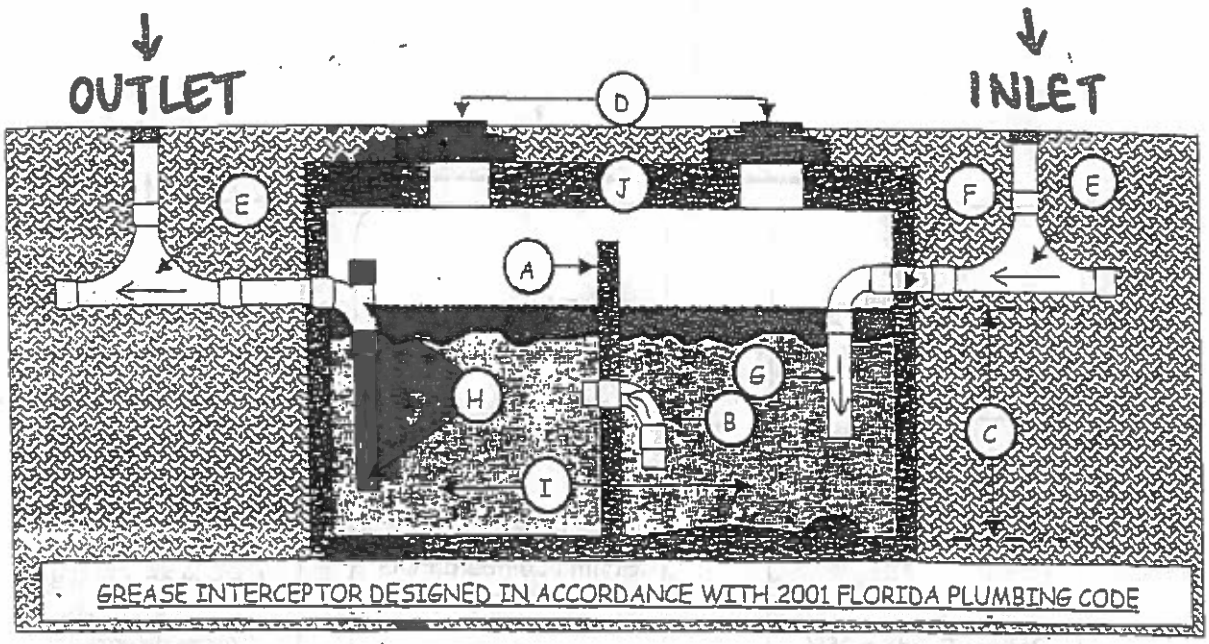
HOW A GREASE TRAP WORKS	
A	Flow from sink enters the grease trap.
B	An approved flow control devise is installed to restrict the flow to the grease trap to the rated capacity of the trap.
C	Air intake allows air into the top of the grease trap to prevent siphonage and backpressure.
D	Baffles help to retain grease toward the top of the grease trap because grease and oil will float and will not generally go under the baffle.
E	Solids in the wastewater that do not float will be deposited on the bottom of the trap and must be removed during routine cleaning of the trap.
F	Oil and grease floating on the water and accumulating behind the baffles. The oil and grease must be removed during routine trap cleaning.
G	Air relief is needed to equalize pressure on both sides of baffle and prevent siphonage.
H	Water exits the grease trap through the outlet pipe and continues to the sanitary sewer system.



TYPICAL GREASE TRAP

UNDER-THE-COUNTER


Grease Interceptor
(>100 gal or outside)
Maintenance
(Contract Cleaning Only)
Reporting
Inspections
Are Floatables &
Bottom Solids > 25%
Submit Lombard FOG
Report With Manifest
April 15th
July 15th
October 15th
January 15th
Inspection by Village
every 2 Years
(or as determined
by Director)
Yes
No
Keep Records On-Site
for 24 Months
Complete Pump Out
Frequency: As needed to
Maintain ≤ 25% Capacity
Non-Automotive
Quarterly: Remove Floatables
2x/Year: Remove Floating
& Bottom Solids
Automotive
Annual: Complete pump out



GREASE INTERCEPTOR DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 2001 FLORIDA PLUMBING CODE

A	Minimum one baffle that shall extend the full width of the interceptor, extending from the bottom to within 6" of the top.
B	Baffle is required to have minimum 4" pipe size inverted long radius elbow installed on the inlet compartment side with the fitting placed 12""above the bottom of the interceptor.
C	Minimum liquid depth of 42" in each compartment is required.
D	Each compartment is required to be accessed by a minimum 18" diameter or square opening.
E	Two-way cleanout is required on the inlet and outlet side of the interceptor.
F	The inlet piping is required to enter the interceptor a minimum of 2 ½" above the invert of the outlet piping.
G	The inlet piping is required to turn down and terminate 24" below the water level.
H	The outlet piping is required to start 8" above the bottom of the interceptor and extend vertically to a tee. The tee is required to be minimum 4" pipe size with the run in the vertical orientation.
I	Minimum grease interceptor size is 750 gallons.
J	Grease interceptors are required to be engineered to withstand anticipated loads such as vehicular traffic.

2001 SPC EXTERIOR GREASE TRAP/INTERCEPTOR