

Chapter 9

SEWERS AND DRAINS

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3-9-1: DEFINITIONS:

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

BOD (Denoting BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under the laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees Celsius (20°C) expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

BASIC USER CHARGE: The assessment levied on all users of the public sewer system for operation, maintenance and replacement expenses.

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

BUILDING OFFICIAL: The building official for the City of Dixon.

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

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGE: The charge levied on users located outside the City limits to improve, extend or reconstruct the sewage treatment works.

CITY: The City of Dixon.

COMBINED SEWER: A sewer which receives wastewater, storm, surface and ground water drainage.

COMMERCIAL USER: Transit, lodging, wholesale and retail establishments or places engaged in selling merchandise or rendering services.

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

DEBT SERVICE CHARGE: The amount to be paid each billing period for payment of principal and interest costs of all outstanding sewerage revenue bonds.

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

EFFLUENT CRITERIA: Defined in any applicable "NPDES permit".

FLOATABLE OIL: Oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable 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 handling, storage and the sale of food.

HOLDING TANK WASTE: Scum, liquid, wastewater, or other wastes from a tank designed to provide temporary storage of wastewater and which is not connected to an absorption field or other wastewater disposal system.

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

INDUSTRIAL USER: Establishments engaged in manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials of substance into products.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES: 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.

INSTITUTIONAL/GOVERNMENTAL USER: Shall include schools, churches, penal institutions, and users associated with Federal, State and local governments.

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

MAJOR CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRY: An industrial user of the publicly owned treatment works that:

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

MANAGER: The Manager of the City of Dixon wastewater treatment works, or his or her authorized agent or representative.

MILLIGRAMS PER LITER: A unit of concentration of water or wastewater constituent. It is one thousandth gram (0.001 g) of the constituent in one thousand milliliters (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 wastewater analysis.

NPDES PERMIT: Any permit or equivalent document or requirements issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, after enactment of the Federal Clean Water Act to regulate the discharge of pollutants pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Act.

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

PPM: Parts per million by weight.

PERSON: Any or 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 of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration.

POPULATION EQUIVALENT: A term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other waste on the treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is one hundred (100) gallons of sewerage per day, containing 0.17 pound of BOD₅ and 0.20 pound of suspended solids.

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

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

PUBLIC SEWER: A sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the City. It shall also include sewers within or outside the City boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the City sanitary sewer system, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with City 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 USER: All dwelling units such as houses, mobile homes, apartments, permanent multi-family dwellings.

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

SEPTAGE: Scum, liquid, sludge, or other wastes from a septic tank, closing chamber, soil absorption field, or seepage pit. This term does not include the waste from a grease trap.

SEWAGE: Used interchangeably with "wastewater".

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT: Any arrangement of devices and structures for treating sewage. Used interchangeably with "wastewater treatment plant".

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

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

SEWERAGE FUND: The principle accounting designation for all revenues received in the operation of the waterworks and/or sewerage system. These revenues shall be segregated so that water system revenues shall be credited to the waterworks account and revenues of the sewerage system shall be credited to the Sewerage Fund.

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

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 flows during normal operation.

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

STORM DRAIN/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 precipitation that is drained into the sewers.

SURCHARGE: The assessment in addition to the debt service charge, the fixed administrative service charge and the basic user charge which is levied on those persons whose wastes are greater in strength than the concentration values established for average strength sewage as defined herein.

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

UNPOLLUTED WATER: Water of a quality equal to or better than the criteria in effect of water that would not cause a violation of the receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facility.

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

USER CHARGE: The charge levied to users of treatment works for the cost or operation, maintenance and replacement.

USER CLASS: The type of user, residential, institutional/governmental, commercial, or industrial as described herein.

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

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

WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGE: The charge per month (quarterly if the customer is not served by a Sensus water meter) levied on all users of the wastewater facilities. The service charge shall be computed as outlined in section 3-9-27 of this chapter and consist of the total of a debt service charge, a fixed administrative service charge, a basic user charge, capital improvement charge and a surcharge where applicable.

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

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: Are defined in the water pollution regulations of the State of Illinois.

WATERCOURSE: A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-2: APPLICATIONS:

Applications for connection to the sanitary sewer system shall be made to the building official and shall be accompanied by an application form including the purpose of the connection, the premises to be served, and the specifications of the pipe for construction from the building to the sewer pipe. Such application shall be reviewed by the Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements and the Manager; and no such permit shall be issued unless they shall find the provisions of this Code will be complied with in making such connection.

A building sewer permit will only be issued and a sewer connection shall be allowed if it can be demonstrated that the downstream sewerage facilities, including sewers, pump stations and wastewater treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load. Permits for the construction and/or hookup shall be obtained from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency when required. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-3: STREET OPENINGS:

Chapter 2 of this title relating to the excavations in streets and public rights-of-way shall be complied with in making excavations in streets and public rights-of-way or other public places for the purpose of making sewer connections.

All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights in accordance with Illinois Department of Transportation standards so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of work shall be restored to its original condition before excavation. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-4: CONNECTIONS:

- (A) The connection of any drain or pipe with the City sewer system shall be made under the direction of the Manager or his or her representative or some person under his or her direction. All materials for connections and pipes for drains from the buildings or structures to sewers shall conform to specifications which may be approved and adopted from time to time by the Council and kept on file with the building official.
- (B) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the Building and Plumbing Code or other applicable regulations of the City. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Manager or his or her representative before installation.
- (C) The applicant for the building sewer shall notify the Manager or building official when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under supervision of the Manager or his or her representative.
- (D) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the building official. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-5: PRIVY VAULTS; CESSPOOLS:

Privy vaults, cesspools and septic tanks shall not be constructed at any place within the City where a water supply and sanitary sewer are available. Any privy vaults, cesspools or septic tanks existing on premises accessible to a water supply and sanitary sewer system shall be abandoned in an approved manner as specified by the building official.

The owner of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the City, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter within ninety (90) days after date of official

notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within two hundred feet (200') of the property line. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-6: FLOOR DRAINAGE:

Floor drains in garages shall be approved by the building official before installation. Such drains shall have intercepting mud or grease traps adequate to prevent the flow of oil, grease or mud into the sewer system; other floor drains may be permitted to drain into sanitary sewers where construction has been approved by the building official. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-7: PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES:

(A) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:

1. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
2. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create a hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including but not limited to cyanides in excess of two milligrams per liter (2 mg/L) as CN in the wastes discharged to the public sewer.
3. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works.
4. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, underground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

(B) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, water or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Manager that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewerage treatment process or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream or can otherwise endanger life, limb or public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming his or her opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Manager, in consultation with the City Engineer, Building Official, and the County Health Department, will give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject wastes in relation to flows and the velocities in the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of the treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances that are prohibited are:

1. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F).
2. Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred milligrams per liter (100 mg/L) or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) (0°C) and one hundred forty nine degrees Fahrenheit (149°F) (65°C).
3. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) horsepower or greater shall be subject to review and approval of the Manager.

4. Any wastes containing strong acid, iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.
 5. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, or similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such a degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Manager for such materials.
 6. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Manager as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
 7. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life concentration as may exceed limits established by the Manager in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
 8. Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.
 9. Materials which may exert or cause:
 - (a) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).
 - (b) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions) capable of causing a visible color in the plant effluent.
 - (c) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
 - (d) Unusual volume of flow, or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
 10. Water and wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment process employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such a degree that the sewage treatment plant cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge to the receiving waters.
 11. Any mercury or any of its compounds in excess of 0.0005 milligrams per liter as Hg at any time except as permitted by the City in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations.
 12. Any cyanide in excess of two milligrams per liter (2 mg/L) at any time except as permitted by the City in compliance with State and Federal regulations.
- (C) If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in subsection (B) of this section, and which in the judgment of the Manager, 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 Manager may:
1. Reject the wastes,

2. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers,
3. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or
4. Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing sewer charges under the provisions of section 3-9-27 of this chapter.

If the Manager permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Manager, and subject to the requirement of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws, of the City of Dixon, County of Lee, and State of Illinois.

- (D) The owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall, at the request of the Manager, provide laboratory measurements, tests, and analyses of water and wastes to illustrate compliance with this chapter and by any other conditions for discharge established by the City or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over discharge. The number, type, and frequency of laboratory analyses to be performed by the owner shall be stipulated by the City. The owner shall, upon request, report the results of measurements and laboratory analyses to the Manager. The owner shall bear the expense of all measurements, analyses and reporting required by the City. At such times as deemed necessary, the City reserves the right to take measurements and samples for analysis by an outside laboratory service. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-8: STORMWATER DRAINS:

- (A) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwaters, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process water to any sanitary sewer.
- (B) No person shall make connections of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)
- (C) Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the building official. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process water may be discharged, on approval of the Manager to a storm sewer or natural outlet. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-9: UNLAWFUL DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE:

It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-10: UNASSESSED PROPERTY; CONNECTION PERMIT; FEE:

Any property owner of the City whose property was not assessed for the installation of a sanitary sewer and who shall desire to connect his property with the existing sanitary sewer system shall first make application to the building official for a permit to connect with the sanitary sewer system. The building official is hereby authorized to issue a permit for such sewer connection upon payment by the applicant to the City of an amount of money equal to the sum which was paid by the other property owners by special assessment at the time of installation of the sewer to which the applicant desires to be connected, but in no event or instance shall the charge for a permit for connection with the sewer system be less than the sum of two

hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00).

In the event that the property owner desires to connect with the interceptor sewer system of the City, which interceptor sewer system was installed by general taxation, rather than special assessment, then the charge for connecting with the interceptor system shall be the sum of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) per connection. Application for a permit to connect to the interceptor sewer system shall be made to the building official and payment made as provided herein. (See section 3-9-13 of this chapter.) (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-11: PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY:

All underground sewage construction and facilities within a distance of seventy five feet (75') radially from all Municipal water supply wells shall be constructed in conformity with the minimum requirements of the Department of Public Health of the State. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-12: COSTS; INDEMNITY:

All costs and expenses incident to the installation, connection and maintenance of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation, connection or maintenance of the building sewer. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-13: BUILDING SEWERS:

- (A) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another or 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.
- (B) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the building official, to meet all requirements of this chapter.
- (C) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the Building and Plumbing Code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City.
- (D) 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. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-14: GREASE; OIL; SAND INTERCEPTORS:

Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Manager, 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 Manager and building official, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-15: FLOW EQUALIZING FACILITIES:

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. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-16: SUITABLE CONTROL MANHOLE:

When required by the Manager, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Manager. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his or her expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-17: ANALYSES OF WATER; WASTES:

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, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a 24 hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24 hour composites of all outfalls whereas pHs are determined from periodic grab samples.) (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-18: HOUSE SEWER SERVICE:

- (A) General: House sewer service connections to the sanitary sewer mains of the City shall be effected with the use of approved materials and procedures as hereinafter described.
- (B) Connections: Connections used in this section shall be deemed to mean any private connection to any sewer pipe which is maintained by the City.
- (C) Sanitary Sewer Main: Sanitary sewer main shall mean the pipe to which the house sewer service connection is made.
- (D) Connections; How Made: Approved types of house service connections shall be one of the following:

Approved pipe and fittings shall be ductile iron, concrete pipe, vitrified clay, asbestos cement, polyvinyl chloride, or acrylonitrile-butadiene-stryene, PVC pipe shall be a minimum schedule 40. All materials for building connections shall be approved by the building official before installation and shall meet the requirements as established in the latest edition of the State Plumbing Code.

Service sewers shall be connected to the tee, wye, or riser provided in the public sewer where such is available, utilizing approved fittings or adapters installed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Where no tee, wye, or riser is provided or available, connection shall be made by machine made tap and suitable saddle, or other method as approved by the building official.

Type 1: Vitrified clay 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. If straight pipe is used in the replacement, other approved connection methods shall be used. 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: Connection 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 sewer 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 ($\frac{1}{8}$ ") 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 ($\frac{1}{8}$ ") thick and this space shall also be completely filled with joint material.

The joint material used for the type 2 house 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 cast aluminum alloy or vitrified clay and shall be capable of receiving all normally used types of pipes for house service connections.

The type 2 fitting and drilling machine herein described shall be of the type manufactured by Smith & Loveless, Division-Union Tank Car Company, Lenexa, Kansas, or the approved equal.

- (E) Type 1 And 2 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 connections shall be made. When new sanitary sewers are constructed, type 1 connections may be made in cases where the connection to the house is made during construction and before backfilling of the sanitary main sewer trench. Type 2 connections shall be made in all cases where house services are installed subsequent to construction and backfilling operations.
- (F) Enforcement: All connections shall be subject to inspection by the sewer inspecting agent of the City, and permits shall be required for each and every connection. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-19: PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE:

No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-20: POWERS; AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS:

The building official, Manager and other duly authorized employees of the City 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 provision of this chapter. The Manager or his or her representatives 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. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-21: COMPANY NOT LIABLE; NEGLIGENCE:

While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in section 3-9-20 of this chapter, the Manager or duly authorized employees of the City shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the City employees and the City shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by City employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in section 3-9-16 of this chapter. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-22: RIGHT TO ENTER; WORK ON EASEMENT:

The Manager and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the City holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the 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. Additionally, for all properties connected to the City's wastewater facilities that are not served by City water service, the Manager and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter such properties for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement (including installation of appropriate meters or other measuring devices), sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said properties. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)

3-9-23: PERMIT SYSTEM:

It is accepted practice for those political entities using the permit system to call for two (2) classes of permits:

- (A) For residential and commercial building sewers; and
- (B) For industrial sewer connections. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-24: SPECIAL AGREEMENT:

No statement contained in this chapter shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the City and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the City for treatment, subject to payment therefor, by the industrial concern. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-25: VALIDITY:

The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this chapter shall not affect the validity of any other part of this chapter which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-26: PENALTIES:

- (A) Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter except section [3-9-18](#) of this chapter shall be served by the City 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 deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the amount not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) 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 City for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the City by reason of such violation. (Ord. 1546, 7-16-1990)

3-9-27: WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGES AND COLLECTION OF CHARGES:

(A) Wastewater Service Charges:

1. Basis For Wastewater Service Charge: The wastewater service charge for the use of and for service supplied by the wastewater facilities of the City shall consist of a fixed administrative service charge, a basic user charge, a debt service charge, a capital improvement charge (for users located outside the City limits only), and a surcharge, if applicable.

- (a) Fixed Administrative Service Charge: The fixed administrative service charge is for the administrative expenses of the sewerage system and is computed by dividing the budgeted fixed administrative costs by the number of users. Through further division, the monthly and/or quarterly fixed administrative service charges can be computed.
- (b) Basic User Charge: The basic user charge is for the variable operation, maintenance and replacement expenses of the sewerage system and is based on water usage as recorded by water meters and/or sewage meters for wastes having the following normal domestic concentrations:
 - (1) A five (5) day, twenty degrees centigrade (20°C) biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) of two hundred milligrams per liter (200 mg/L).
 - (2) A suspended solids (SS) content of three hundred twenty milligrams per liter (320 mg/L).

The basic user charge is computed by multiplying the water/wastewater volume in one gallon by the basic user rate which is computed as follows:

- (1) Estimate the projected annual revenue required to operate and maintain the wastewater facilities including equipment replacement.
- (2) Estimate the billable wastewater volume.

- (3) Compute the costs (rate) per one hundred (100) gallons of the billable volume.
- (c) Debt Service Charge: The debt service charge is for revenue bond debt retirement including principal, interest and cover costs, and is based on a water usage as recorded by the water and/or sewage meters. The debt service charge is computed by multiplying the water/wastewater volume in one hundred (100) gallons by a debt service charge rate which is computed as follows:
- (1) Estimate the projected annual revenue needed for revenue bond debt retirement.
 - (2) Estimate the billable wastewater volume.
 - (3) Compute the cost (rate) per one gallon of billable volume.
- (d) Capital Improvement Charge (For Users Located Outside The City Limits Only): The capital improvement charge is a charge levied to users located outside the City limits for the use of the reserve wastewater treatment plant and sewer system capacity. The capital improvement charges are based on water usage as recorded by water and/or wastewater meters and is computed by multiplying the water and/or wastewater volume in one gallon by a capital improvement charge rate which is computed as follows:
- (1) Estimate the annual replacement value of the wastewater treatment plant and sanitary/combined sewer system.
 - (2) Estimate the value of the existing, in service, wastewater treatment plant and sanitary/combined sewer system and subtract all grants and/or special assessments. Multiply this value by an annual return on investment of 6.5 percent.
 - (3) Compute the capital improvement charge rate by dividing the design flow of 4.5 million gallons per day (mgd) into the annual replacement value plus the return on investment component of the wastewater treatment plant and sanitary/combined sewer system.
- (e) Surcharge: Except where specifically allowed by special agreement(s), a surcharge will be levied to all users whose wastes exceed the normal domestic concentrations for BOD₅ of two hundred milligrams per liter (200 mg/L) and suspended solids of three hundred twenty milligrams per liter (320 mg/L). The surcharge will be based on a usage as recorded by water and/or sewage meters for all wastes which exceed the two hundred milligrams per liter (200 mg/L) and three hundred twenty milligrams per liter (320 mg/L) concentration for BOD₅ and suspended solids respectively. Subsection (A)13 of this section specifies the procedure to compute a surcharge.
2. Annual Review Of Charges: The adequacy of wastewater service charge shall be reviewed annually and shall be revised periodically to reflect changes in the fixed administrative costs; operation, maintenance and replacement costs; and/or capital improvement costs.
 3. Annual User Notification: The users of wastewater treatment services shall be notified annually, in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate and that portion of the user charges which are attributable to the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance and replacement.
 4. Measurement Of Flows: The volume of flow used for computing user charges shall be the metered water consumption read to the lowest increments of one gallon.
 - (a) All users of the sewerage system discharging water into the sewerage system who procure any part, or all, of their water from a source other than the waterworks system of the City, all or part of

which is discharged into the sewerage system, shall, if directed by the City, install and maintain at his, her or its expense, water meters of a type approved by the building official of the City for the purpose of determining the volume of water obtained from these sources.

(b) Devices for measuring the volume of wastewater discharged may be required by the building official if these volumes cannot otherwise be determined from the metered water consumption records.

(c) Water meters and metering devices for determining the volume of the wastewater discharge shall be installed, owned and maintained by the person. Following approval and installation, such meters may not be removed without the consent of the building official.

5. Fixed Administrative Service Charges: There shall be and there is hereby established a fixed administrative service charge of nine dollars nine cents (\$9.09) per month to be applied to all users.
6. Basic User Charge: There shall be and there is hereby established a basic user charge of \$0.002 per one gallon of metered water consumption to be applied to all users to recover operation, maintenance and replacement costs.
7. Debt Service Charge: Except as provided herein, there shall be and there is hereby established a debt service charge of \$0.0039 per one gallon of metered water consumption to be applied to all users of the wastewater facilities.

In addition thereto, there shall be and there is hereby established a debt service charge of \$0.0007 per one gallon of metered water consumption to be applied to Dean Foods, Amboy Specialty Division, k/n/a Bay Valley Foods. There shall also be an additional debt service charge for Dean Foods, Amboy Specialty Division, k/n/a Bay Valley Foods of fifteen thousand nine hundred seventeen dollars (\$15,917.00) per month as established by special agreement between both parties.

8. Capital Improvement Charge: There shall be and there is hereby established a capital improvement charge of \$0.0026 per one gallon to each user of the wastewater treatment facility who is located outside the City corporate limits.
9. Rates: A minimum charge of thirteen dollars fifty two cents (\$13.52) per month shall be applied to all users whose water consumption does not exceed seven hundred forty eight (748) gallons per month. The minimum charge consists of nine dollars ten cents (\$9.10) for fixed administrative costs, one dollar forty seven cents (\$1.47) for operation, maintenance and replacement costs, and two dollars ninety four cents (\$2.94) for debt service costs.

A minimum charge of fifteen dollars forty seven cents (\$15.47) per month shall be applied to all users who are located outside the City corporate limits and whose water consumption does not exceed seven hundred forty eight (748) gallons per month. The minimum charge consists of nine dollars nine cents (\$9.09) for fixed administrative costs, one dollar forty eight cents (\$1.48) for operation, maintenance and replacement costs, two dollars ninety four cents (\$2.94) for debt service costs, and one dollar ninety six cents (\$1.96) for capital improvement charge.

10. Residential Non-Metered Users: All non-metered single-family residential users of the wastewater facilities who are not supplied with water by the City shall pay a charge based on an estimated average consumption of five thousand nine hundred eighty four (5,984) gallons per month. In the event the user of the wastewater facilities is determined by the Manager to be in excess of five thousand nine hundred eighty four (5,984) gallons per month, the Manager may require the user to install metering devices on the water supply or sewer lateral to measure the amount of service

supplied.

All non-metered single-family residential users of the wastewater facilities who are located outside the City corporate limits and are not supplied with water by the City shall pay a charge based on an estimated average consumption of five thousand nine hundred eighty four (5,984) gallons per month. In the event the user of the wastewater facilities is determined by the Manager to be in excess of five thousand nine hundred eighty four (5,984) gallons per month, the Manager may require the user to install metering devices on the water supply or sewer lateral to measure the amount of service supplied.

11. Other Than Residential Non-Metered Users: All non-metered users other than single-family residential users of the wastewater treatment facilities who are not supplied with City water shall pay a charge based on an estimated consumption of thirty eight thousand eight hundred ninety six (38,896) gallons per month. In the event the user of the wastewater facilities is determined by the Manager to be in excess of thirty eight thousand eight hundred ninety six (38,896) gallons per month, the Manager may require the user to install metering devices on the water supply or sewer lateral to measure the amount of service supplied.

All non-metered other than single-family residential users of the wastewater facilities who are located outside the City corporate limits and are not supplied with water by the City shall pay a charge based on an estimated average consumption of thirty eight thousand eight hundred ninety six (38,896) gallons per month. In the event the user of the wastewater facilities is determined by the Manager to be in excess of thirty eight thousand eight hundred ninety six (38,896) gallons per month, the Manager may require the user to install metering devices on the water supply or sewer lateral to measure the amount of service supplied.

12. Surcharge Rates: The unit rates for wastewater surcharge shall be:

- (a) For biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): Twenty two cents (\$0.22) per pound;
- (b) For suspended solids (SS): Eighteen cents (\$0.18) per pound, with exception to Dean Foods, Amboy Specialty Division, k/n/a Bay Valley Foods.

The unit rates for wastewater surcharge for Dean Foods, Amboy Specialty Division, k/n/a Bay Valley Foods shall be:

- (a) For biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): Thirteen cents (\$0.13) per pound;
- (b) For suspended solids (SS): Nine cents (\$0.09) per pound.

13. Computation Of Wastewater Service Charge: The wastewater service charge shall be computed by the following formula:

$CW = CM + Vu (Cu + CD + CR) + CS$			
Where:			
	CW	=	Amount of wastewater service charge in dollars per billing period
	CM	=	Fixed administrative expenses in dollars per billing period
	Vu	=	Wastewater volume in gallons per billing period
	Cu	=	Basic user rate in dollars per gallon
	CD	=	Debt service rate in dollars per gallon
	CR	=	Capital improvement charge in dollars per gallon for users located outside of the City corporate limits
	CS	=	Surcharge if applicable, as determined by the following formula:
			$CS = Vu (0.00000834) [A (BOD_5 - 200) + B (SS - 320)]$
			Where:
			CS = Amount of surcharge in dollars per billing period
			Vu = Wastewater volume in gallons per billing period
			0.00000834 = Unit of weight of water x 10 ⁻⁶ per gallon
			A = Unit charge for BOD ₅ per pound
			BOD ₅ = 5 day biochemical oxygen demand of wastewater in mg/L
			200 = Allowable average strength in mg/L
			B = Unit charge for suspended solids per pound
			SS = Suspended solids concentration of wastewater in mg/L
			320 = Allowable average suspended solids strength in mg/L

14. Exceptions To Charge: Provided the residential user complies with the provisions of this section, the following usages of the wastewater facilities shall be exempt from the wastewater service charges established in this chapter:

(a) Swimming Pools:

- (1) Any property owner intending to fill a swimming pool located on the owner's property may make a request to the City to pay only the water usage charges incurred in said filling by submitting a written request to City Hall. The request must be submitted prior to the filling of the swimming pool along with a ten dollar (\$10.00) fee. Upon approval of the request by the Manager, the wastewater service charge shall not be charged for the filling of said swimming pool, but the property owner shall be charged the normal water rate in accordance with the provisions of section [3-8-15](#) of this title. The meter shall be read by the Water Division immediately before filling the swimming pool and again three (3) days later. Discharging of any swimming pool water into the City's sanitary sewer system is prohibited.
- (2) The exemption provided under this subsection (A)14(a) shall be granted only once per calendar year. Any other water added to a residential pool shall be charged as provided in this Code.
- (3) Filling of a swimming pool from a metered fire hydrant is prohibited.

(b) Newly Sodded Or Seeded Lawn:

- (1) The wastewater service charge shall not be charged for the watering of a newly seeded or sodded lawn only if the owner or the occupant of the residence notifies the wastewater treatment plant in writing at least five (5) days prior to the installation of the new seeding or sod.
- (2) The determination of whether a lawn is newly seeded or sodded shall be made by and at the sole discretion of the Manager of the wastewater treatment plant.
- (3) The exemption granted under this subsection (A)14(b) shall:
 - A. Only apply to lawns where the sod is installed or the seed is planted either in the entire front yard and/or back yard;
 - B. Not exceed thirty (30) days from the date said lawn is newly seeded or sodded; and
 - C. Not be applicable to any other watering or outside use.
- (4) The method of computing the amount of the exempt fee shall be determined by the Manager of the wastewater treatment plant. Provided, however, the amount of the wastewater service charge shall first be paid by the owner or user and the amount of the charge determined to be exempt shall thereafter be rebated by the City.

15. Miscellaneous Wastes Rates; Conditions:

- (a) The unit rates for miscellaneous wastes shall be: 1) for holding tank waste: Ten dollars sixty cents (\$10.60) per one thousand (1,000) gallons; 2) for septage: Eighty four dollars eighty cents (\$84.80) per one thousand (1,000) gallons; 3) for leachate, shall be established by special agreement between both parties.

The unit rates for miscellaneous wastes were established based on typical strength holding tank waste (600 mg/L BOD and 1800 mg/L SS) and typical strength septage (5000 mg/L BOD and 15 000 mg/L SS). If analytical testing determines the strength of the holding tank waste or septage to be higher than the typical values as indicated above, an additional charge may be levied. This

additional charge shall be based upon the unit charges as indicated in subsection (A)12 of this section, and upon the increased pounds of BOD and/or SS over and above the typical strengths indicated in this subsection.

- (b) The City may accept for treatment holding tank wastes, septage or other miscellaneous wastes subject to the following conditions:
 - (1) Should the City determine that excess capacity exists at the wastewater treatment plant, and that the conditions of the NPDES permit granted by the State for operation of the wastewater treatment plant will be met, the City may accept for treatment septage, holding tank waste or other miscellaneous wastes.
 - (2) Miscellaneous wastes shall only be accepted by the City if such wastes are delivered by the hauler to the wastewater treatment plant, and discharged at a location and under such conditions as approved by the City.
 - (3) All approvals for miscellaneous hauled waste disposal shall be subject to such conditions as deemed necessary by the City, including the condition that acceptance of miscellaneous hauled wastes may be restricted or suspended, should the wastewater treatment plant have operational problems, maintenance problems, or the threat of NPDES permit violations which are indirectly or directly related to the acceptance of the miscellaneous hauled waste.

16. Increase In Rates:

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (A)16(b) of this section, each of the rates set forth in subsections (A)5, (A)6, (A)7, (A)8, (A)9, (A)12 and (A)15(a) of this section shall increase by six percent (6%) per annum over the previous year on May 1, 2017, and May 1, 2018. Except as provided in subsection (A)16(b) of this section, each of the rates set forth in subsections (A)5, (A)6, (A)7, (A)8, (A)9, (A)12 and (A)15(a) of this section shall automatically increase by two and one-half percent (2.5%) per annum over the previous year on May 1 of each year commencing May 1, 2019.
 - (b) The rate increase set forth in subsection (A)16(a) of this section shall not apply to the fifteen thousand nine hundred seventeen dollar (\$15,917.00) debt service charge assessed Dean Foods, Amboy Specialty Division, k/n/a Bay Valley Foods pursuant to subsection (A)7 of this section.
- (B) Billings: Rates or charges for sewerage service shall be computed and billed on a monthly basis (or quarterly for those customers without a Sensus water meter). Bills for the sewerage service shall be mailed or emailed, as applicable, within thirty (30) days after the end of the period for which the service is billed. All bills are due and payable twenty one (21) days after being sent out. All bills for sewerage service become delinquent twenty two (22) days from the date thereon. A ten percent (10%) penalty shall be assessed and added to all delinquent bills. If the bill, together with any applicable penalty, is not paid within such period, the customer shall be subject to further penalty as set forth in this chapter. An administrative fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be further applied to all bills not paid within thirty eight (38) days from the bill statement period. In such cases where service has been discontinued pursuant to this chapter, the sewerage service will not be reconnected until the bill has been paid in full.
- (C) Person Responsible For Payment: The owner of the premises, the occupant thereof, and the user of the sewerage service shall be jointly and severally liable to pay for the service to such premises and the service is furnished to the premises by the City only upon the condition that the owner of the premises, occupant and user of the service are jointly and severally liable thereof to the City.

(D) Appeals: The method for computation of rates and service charges established for the user charges in subsection (A) of this section, shall be made available to a user within ten (10) days of receipt of a written request for such. Any disagreement over the method used or in the computations thereof shall be remedied by the Manager and the City Treasurer within ten (10) days after notification of a formal written appeal outlining the discrepancies.

(E) Lien Notice Of Delinquency:

1. Lien: In the event charges for sewerage service remain unpaid for twenty two (22) days after rendition of the bill for such services, such charges shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be delinquent, and thereafter such delinquency may constitute a lien upon the real estate for which such service is supplied, and the City Clerk be and is hereby authorized and directed to file with the County Recorder of Deeds of Lee County a notice of lien claim at any time after the bill has become delinquent. The filing of such statement shall be deemed notice of the lien for said sewerage service. This notice shall consist of a sworn statement setting out:

(a) A legal description of the premises served.

(b) The amount of money due for such sewerage service.

(c) The date when such amount became delinquent.

2. Notification: If the user whose bill is unpaid is not the owner of the premises and the City Clerk has notice of this, notice shall be mailed to the owner of the premises if his or her address be known to the Water Division, whenever the bill remains unpaid for a period of twenty two (22) days after rendition of the bill. The notice shall be sufficient to inform the owner of the premises that the charges or rates have become delinquent and that unpaid charges may create a lien on the real estate under subsection (E)1 of this section. The procedure for customer disputes contained in subsection 3-15-10(E) of this title shall be available to the owner of the premises should the owner wish to dispute imposition of the lien on the premises where service was provided. Failure of the City Clerk to mail such notice or the failure of the owner to receive such notice shall not affect the right of the City to file and foreclose the lien for unpaid bills, as provided in this chapter.

3. Foreclosure Of Lien: Property subject to a lien for unpaid charges shall be foreclosed in the manner as provided by the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

4. Costs: In all cases where the charges or rates established under this chapter become delinquent, and it becomes necessary to file a statement thereof in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, there shall be added as part of such delinquent charge the Recorder's fee for the filing of said statement and the costs verifying the legal description of the property on which such lien is attached and the City Clerk is hereby directed and authorized to include said additions in her sworn statements showing such delinquency.

(F) Revenues: All revenues and monies derived from the operation of the sewerage system shall be deposited in the sewerage account of the Sewerage Fund. All such revenues and monies shall be held by the City Treasurer separate and apart from all other funds of the City and all of said sum, without any deductions whatever, shall be delivered to the City Treasurer not more than ten (10) days after the receipt of the same, or at such more frequent intervals as may from time to time be directed by the City Council.

The City 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 and deposit the same in the account of the fund designated as the "Sewerage Fund for the City of Dixon".

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

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

1. Flow data showing the total gallons received at the wastewater treatment plant for the current fiscal year.
2. Billing date to show total number of gallons billed per year.
3. Debt service for the next succeeding fiscal year.
4. Number of users connected to the system.
5. Number of non-metered users.
6. A list of users discharging nondomestic and industrial waste and the volume of waste discharged.

- (H) Access To Records: The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or its authorized representative shall have access to records of the City's which are applicable, City's system of user charges for the purposes of making audit, examination, excerpts and transcriptions thereof to ensure compliance with the terms of the special and general conditions of the State grant of loan agreement. (Ord. 3110, 9-17-2018)