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LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS SEWER USE ORDINANCE

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Article 1 - Introductory Provisions

Sec. 1.1 Title

This Ordinance shall be officially known and cited as the Sewer Use Ordinance of Lake County, Illinois. References made herein to “this Ordinance” shall be interpreted as referring to the Sewer Use Ordinance.

Sec. 1.2 Authority

This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the statutory authority conferred by 55 ILCS 5/5-15021.

Sec. 1.3 Applicability and Jurisdiction

This Ordinance shall apply to all premises served directly or indirectly by the public sewerage system owned and operated by Lake County.

Sec. 1.4 Minimum Requirements

The standards of this Ordinance are minimum requirements. The issuance of any permit, certificate or approval in accordance with the standards and requirements of this Ordinance shall not relieve the recipient of such permit, certificate or approval from the responsibility of complying with all other applicable requirements of any other local, county, state or federal agency, having jurisdiction over the structures or land uses for which the permit, certificate or approval was issued.

Sec. 1.5 Purpose

The purpose of this Ordinance is to define and set forth the regulations of the County concerning connection to, use, and maintenance of its public sewerage system and inspection and the required maintenance of all public and private sewer services connected thereto.

Sec. 1.6 Word Usage and Construction of Language

1.6.1 Meanings and Intent

All provisions, terms, phrases and expressions contained in this Ordinance shall be construed according to the purpose set out in Sec. 1.5.

1.6.1 Headings, Illustrations and Text

In case of any difference of meaning or implication between the text of this Ordinance and any heading, drawing, table, figure, or illustration, the text shall control.

1.6.1 Lists and Examples

Unless otherwise specifically indicated, lists of items or examples that use terms such as “including”, “such as,” or similar language are intended to provide examples. They are not intended to be exhaustive lists of all possibilities.

1.6.4 Computation of Time

The time in which an act is to be done shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last day. If the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday observed by the County, that day shall be excluded.

1.6.5 References to Other Regulations, Publications and Documents

Whenever reference is made to a resolution, ordinance, statute, regulation, or document, that reference shall be construed as referring to the most recent edition of such resolution, ordinance, statute, regulation, or document or to the relevant successor document, unless otherwise expressly stated.

1.6.6 Delegation of Authority

Whenever a provision appears requiring the head of a department or another officer or employee of the County to perform an act or duty, that provision shall be construed as authorizing such officer, department head or employee to delegate that responsibility to others over whom they have authority.

1.6.7 Technical and Nontechnical Terms

Words and phrases shall be construed according to the common and approved usage of the language, but technical words and phrases that may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law shall be construed and understood according to such meaning. (See also Section 1.9, "Definitions")

1.6.8 Public Officials and Agencies

All public officials, bodies, and agencies to which references are made are those of Lake County, unless otherwise expressly provided.

1.6.9 Mandatory and Discretionary Terms

The words "shall," "will," and "must" are mandatory, unless the context clearly indicates the contrary. The words "may" and "should" are advisory and discretionary terms.

1.6.10 Conjunctions

Unless the context clearly suggests the contrary, conjunctions shall be interpreted as follows:

- a. "And" indicates that all connected items, conditions, provisions, or events apply; and
- b. "Or" indicates that one or more of the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events may apply.

1.6.11 Tenses and Plurals

Words used in one tense (past, present, or future) include all other tenses, unless the context clearly indicates the contrary. The singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

1.6.12 Numerical Calculations

Unless otherwise specifically indicated, for standards involving the use of numbers, all calculations shall be rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Sec. 1.7 Conflicting Provisions

1.7.1 Conflict with State or Federal Regulations

If the provisions of this Ordinance are inconsistent with those of the state or federal government, the more restrictive provision shall control, to the extent permitted by law.

1.7.2 Conflict with Other County Regulations

If the provisions of this Ordinance are inconsistent with one another, or if they conflict with provisions found in other adopted ordinances or regulations of the County, the more restrictive provision will control. No text amendment, variance or condition of approval placed on a permit or other form of County approval under this Ordinance shall have the effect of nullifying, abrogating or diminishing the provisions of any other County ordinance.

Transitional Provisions

1.7.3 Violations Continue

Any violation of the previous sewer use ordinance of the County shall continue to be a violation under this Ordinance and shall be subject to penalties and enforcement under Article 8, unless the use, construction or other activity is consistent with the express terms of this Ordinance, in which case enforcement action shall cease, except to the extent of collecting penalties for violations that occurred before the adoption of this ordinance.

Sec. 1.8 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

AIRD	Active Interior Recovery Device
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMOM	Capacity, Management, Operation, and Maintenance
DFU	Drainage Fixture Unit
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	Fats, Oils, and Grease
FSE	Food Service Establishment
gpd	gallons per day
GRS	Grease Removal System
LCPW	Lake County Public Works
mg/L	milligrams per liter
NFD	Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Discharger
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PE	Population Equivalent
PED	Passive Exterior Device
PID	Passive Interior Device
RCE	Residential Customer Equivalent
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Sec. 1.9 Definitions



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

1. "Accessible" when applied to required pretreatment monitoring or treatment equipment, shall mean direct access without the necessity of removing any panel, door, vehicle, equipment, materials, or other similar obstruction.
2. "Active Interior Recovery Device (AIRD)" shall mean a GRS that has provision to automatically remove separated FOG and/or settled solids from the tank and collect them for disposal.
3. "Additive" means any material, in any physical form, put into a GRS or any drain lines or appurtenances discharging to a GRS intended in any way to modify the operation of the GRS.
4. "Administrative Fine" means a punitive monetary charge unrelated to treatment cost, which is assessed by the Director or his representative rather than a court.
5. "Best Management Practices (BMPs)" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of "waters of the United States" as defined by the Clean Water Act 40 CFR 230.3. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control Water Reclamation Facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
6. "Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)" shall mean the quantity of oxygen, expressed in mg/L, utilized in the biochemical oxidation of carbonaceous (organic) matter using laboratory procedures as described in Standard Methods for the examination of Water and Wastewater, latest approved edition or other methods approved by 40 CFR 136.
7. "Building Drain" means the part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of a building and conveys it to the building sewer or other approved point of discharge, beginning five (5) feet (1.4 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall. The building drains from the ground level or upper floors flows by gravity to the building sewer. The building drains below the basement floor flow to and ejector pit and is pumped to the building sewer via an overhead sewer.
8. "Building Sewer" means the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal. Also referred to as the building's sewer service. The building sewer typically exits the structure approximately (4) feet above the basement floor elevation.
9. "Clean-out" means a pipe that extends from the ground surface to the interior of the passive exterior device (PED), or other GRS device, so as to allow access, maintenance, and inspection of the interior of the device.
10. "CMOM" means Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance, the program that provides direction and sets goals for a collection system operation and maintenance.
11. "Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)" means the official compilation of rules and regulations of the agencies of the United States government.
12. "Collection System" means the sewers and appurtenances for collecting, transporting, pumping, metering, sampling, and treating wastewater that are part of the LCPW sewerage system, but are not owned by the County. A lateral and its connection to the LCPW sewerage system are part of a collection system.

13. "Composite Sample" shall mean sample resulting from the combination of individual wastewater samples taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time.
14. "Control Manhole" means a structure located on a site from which wastewater is discharged through. Where feasible, the manhole shall have an external drop. The purpose of the control manhole is to provide access for the representative to sample and/or measure discharges. .
15. "County" means the County of Lake, a political subdivision of the State of Illinois.
16. "County Sanitary Sewer" means any sanitary sewer owned and operated by the County.
17. "Customer" means any person, municipality or User that discharges wastewater into the County sewerage system.
18. "Demand Inspection" shall mean an inspection at any time from an SSO or blockage that occurs at or downstream of a User to determine the cause of the SSO and who is liable for any costs incurred by the County.
19. "Director" means the Director of the Lake County Public Works or his duly authorized deputy or designee.
20. "Discharge Authorization" shall mean a wastewater discharge permit authorizing Users to discharge wastewater to the LCPW.
21. "Domestic Sewage or Wastewater" shall mean the liquid and water borne wastes derived from ordinary living processes, free from industrial wastes, and of such character to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the Water Reclamation Facility.
22. "Drainage Fixture Unit (DFU)" means a value used to determine the required drainage capacity from the fixtures and their service systems as defined in the Illinois Plumbing Code.
23. "Easement" means an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
24. "Effluent Tee-pipe" means a tee-shaped pipe extending from the ground surface below grade into the PED to a depth allowing recovery of water located under the layer of fats, oils, and/or greases to be discharged.
25. "Existing Source" shall mean an existing User who is discharging wastewater prior to the effective date of this Ordinance.
26. "Fats, Oils & Grease (FOG)" refers to the sum of Polar Hexane Extractable Material (P-HEM) (polar hydrocarbons such as vegetable oils, animal fats, and other highly biodegradable oils) and of Silica Gel Treated Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM) (non-polar hydrocarbons such as petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, products of mineral oil origin) as determined by HEM and SGT-HEM analyses. FOG is interchangeable with Hexane Extractable Material (HEM).
27. "Federal Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.) as amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500 and Public Law 93-243) and the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217).
28. "FOG Hauler" means any waste disposal firm licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture that hauls and disposes of fats, oils, and grease wastes as described in this Ordinance.
29. "Gallons per day (gpd)" means a rate of water, wastewater or other flow.

30. "Garbage" means the solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.
31. "Grab Sample" means a sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis without regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.
32. "Grease/Greases" See Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG).
33. "Grease Interceptor" means any relatively large in-ground or above-ground tank with internal plumbing and baffling intended to act as a GRS to serve one or more fixtures and which shall be remotely located.
34. "Grease Removal System (GRS)" means any device designed for, and intended for, separating, collecting, and removing waterborne FOG and settleable solids prior to discharging to the Water Reclamation Facility. This includes any automatic GRS.
35. "Grease Trap" means any relatively small appurtenance with internal configuration and internal or external flow control intended to function as a GRS or automatic GRS.
36. "Hexane Extractable Material (HEM)" shall mean the oil and grease extracted from a wastewater sample using USEPA Method 1664 as found in USEPA document EPA-821-B-94-004, October, 1994.
37. "Immediate Service Area" shall be defined as the area of a specific residential or non-residential development delineated on a conceptual, preliminary or final engineering plan proposed to be directly serviced by a specific size and quantity of public sewer connected to an existing or proposed sanitary sewer interceptor. This area is exclusive of the ultimate service area.
38. "Interceptor Sewer" means any public sewer 12 inches in diameter or larger that collects sewage flows from local sewers and conveys them to the Water Reclamation Facility.
39. "Interceptor Sewer Capacity" means the total flow rate through an interceptor sewer segment that the LCPW determines is available for allocation to its customers, expressed in Population Equivalents.
40. "Interference" means a discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, either: (1) inhibits or disrupts the Water Reclamation Facility, its treatment processes or operations; (2) inhibits or disrupts its biosolids (sludge) processes, use or disposal; and (3) is a cause of a violation of the County's Water Reclamation Facility NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder: Section 405 of the Clean Water Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.
41. "Lake County Public Works (LCPW)" means Lake County (Illinois) Department of Public Works.
42. "Local Limits" means limits on specific pollutants in wastewater discharged to local sewers, developed by the LCPW, and applied to the User types.
43. "Local Municipal Sewer" means a sanitary sewer and related appurtenances and facilities, not owned or operated by the County, which is in a municipality or other jurisdiction, and which eventually discharges to a County Sanitary Sewer or a County Water Reclamation Facility. Also referred to as a Municipal Sewage Collection System.

44. "Manifest" means 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 grease trap or other grease interceptor device. (See 415 ILCS 5/22.30(d) and (e))
45. "Medical Waste" means isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.
46. "Milligrams per Liter (mg/l)" means a unit of concentration of water or wastewater constituent. It is 0.001 g of the constituent in 1,000 ml of water. It has replaced the unit formerly used commonly, parts per million, to which it is approximately equivalent, in reporting the results of water and wastewater analysis.
47. "Natural Outlet" means any non-manmade discharge into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface water.
48. "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit" means any permit or equivalent document to regulate the discharge of pollutants pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Act.
49. "Ordinance" means Lake County Sewer Use Ordinance as amended from time to time by Lake County Board.
50. "Overhead Sewer" means piping that conveys pumped flows from the ejector pit below the basement floor level up to the building sewer. All plumbing fixture flows that are collected below the level of the basement or crawl space floor are to be directed to an ejector pit and pumped up the level of the service sewer exiting the house.
51. "Passive Exterior Device (PED)" means an oil/water separating container with no moving parts that requires pumping and is housed outside a building or structure.
52. "Passive Interior Device (PID)" means an oil/water separating container with no moving parts that requires normal manual cleaning, by pumping or bailing, and is housed inside a building or structure.
53. "Pass Through" shall mean a discharge which exits the Water Reclamation Facility into the receiving water in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the County's permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
54. "Permittee" shall be a person or User given written authorization to discharge into a County sewer.
55. "Person" shall mean any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, Joint Stock Company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, or local governmental entities.
56. "pH" shall mean the intensity of the acid or base condition of a solution, calculated by taking the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration expressed by one of the procedures outlined in the IEPA Division of Laboratories Manual of Laboratory Methods.
57. "Polar Hexane Extractable Material (P-HEM)" shall mean vegetable oils, animal fats, other highly degradable oils and other polar hydrocarbons as determined by subtracting a sample's SGT-

HEM content from its HEM content. Polar FOG is defined as floatable oils, fat or grease of animal or vegetable origin.

58. "Pollutant" shall mean any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, commercial, agricultural waste, or any other contaminate.
59. "Population Equivalent (PE)" is a term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other wastes on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is 100 gallons of sewage per day, containing 0.17 pounds of BOD and 0.20 pounds of suspended solids.
60. "Pretreatment" shall mean the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to (or in lieu of) introducing such pollutants into the County's sewerage system. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6(d).
61. "Pretreatment Requirements" shall mean any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard, imposed on a User.
62. "Pretreatment Standards or Standards" shall mean any: Lake County prohibitive discharge standard as set forth in Section 2.1 of the Lake County Pretreatment Ordinance, Lake County specific limitation on discharge as set forth in Section 2.5 of the Lake County Pretreatment Ordinance, a State of Illinois Pretreatment Standard, or a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard (when effective).
63. "Private Sewer" means a sanitary sewer not owned by the County or other public agency.
64. "Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges" shall mean absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 2.5 of the Lake County Pretreatment Ordinance.
65. "Properly Shredded Garbage" means garbage that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (1 /2) inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.
66. "Public Sewer" means a sanitary sewer owned, operated and maintained by a public agency. Public Sewers are inclusive of both County Sanitary Sewers and Local Municipal Sewers.
67. "Pump-and-Return Method" means the method of decanting or discharging of removed waste back into the GRS from which waste was removed or to any other GRS or sanitary sewer connection.
68. "Receiving Water" means a surface body of water into which wastewater or effluent is discharged.
69. "Record" means any material on which written, drawn, printed, spoken, visual, or electromagnetic information is recorded or preserved, regardless of physical form or characteristics, which has been created or is being kept by an authority. A record includes, but is not limited to, handwritten, typed or printed pages, maps, charts, photographs, films, recording, tapes (including computer tapes), computer printouts, and optical disks. A record does not include drafts, notes, preliminary computations, and like materials prepared for the originator's personal use, or prepared by the originator in the name of a person for whom the originator is working; materials which are purely the personal property of the custodian, and have no relation to his or her office; materials to which access is limited by copyright or patent; and published materials in the possession of an authority

other than a public library which are available for sale, or which are available for inspection at a public library.

70. "Record Drawing" means construction drawings revised to reflect all changes made in the specifications and design drawings during the construction process, and showing the exact dimensions, geometry, and location of all elements of the work completed under the contract.
71. "Remodeled" means any facility that requires a building permit to make planned changes to an existing or a new FOG producing facility.
72. "Residential Customer Equivalent" RCE means a unit basis for billing sewage collection and treatment service which is equivalent to a single-family residential Customer with an average sewage load of 2.5 times that of a "Population Equivalent", unless defined otherwise by an Intergovernmental Agreement with the County.
73. "Residential User" means all dwelling units such as houses, mobile homes, apartments, permanent multi-family dwellings.
74. "Sampling Chamber" means a clean out or small sampling box located after the effluent pipe of a GRS that is used to obtain a representative sample of effluent to be used to demonstrate compliance with the local limits of the County.
75. "Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)" shall mean any unplanned discharge from the sanitary sewer system.
76. "Sanitary Sewer" means any pipe conduit, or other device used that collects and conveys sewage and polluted industrial wastes and to which stormwater, surface drainage, groundwater or unpolluted wastewater are not intentionally admitted.
77. "Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit" means a written permit issued to a Customer granting authorization to connect to the LCPW sewerage system.
78. "Septage" means wastewater from a septic tank, soil absorption field, holding tank, vault toilet, or privy. Septage does not include the waste from a grease trap.
79. "Septic Tank Waste" shall mean any domestic and/or residential sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.
80. "Settleable Solids" shall mean the solids that sink to the bottom of water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is amenable to measurement by the methods described in Standard Methods for the examination of Water and Wastewater, latest approved edition or other methods approved by 40 CFR 136.
81. "Sewage" shall mean human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, food preparation, etc.).
82. "Sewer Service Pipe" See Building Sewer.
83. "Sewerage System" means all facilities of the County for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage and industrial wastes, including sanitary sewers, interceptor sewers, sanitary pumping facilities, and Water Reclamation Facilities.
84. "Silica Gel Treated Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM)" shall mean the total petroleum hydrocarbons extracted from a wastewater sample using USEPA Method 1664 as found in USEPA document EPA-821-B-94-004, October, 1994.

85. "Sludge" means any material or solids, either organic or inorganic, that has settled to the bottom of a grease trap, tank, lagoon, clarifier, etc.
86. "Solids Transfer/Grease Recovery Device" means an active automatic pretreatment device, which macerates coarse solids and separates/recovers free floating grease, fats and oils from effluent. The device cleans itself of accumulated grease, fats and oils at least once every 24 hours, utilizing electromechanical apparatus to accomplish recovery and removal.
87. "State" shall mean the State of Illinois.
88. "Storm Sewer or Storm Drain" means a conduit or pipe that conveys stormwater runoff and surface water drainage but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.
89. "Stormwater" shall mean any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
90. "Total Suspended Solids (TSS)" shall mean the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering and is amenable to measurement by the methods described in Standard Methods for the examination of Water and Wastewater, latest approved edition or other methods approved by 40 CFR 136.
91. "Twenty Five Percent Rule (25% Rule)" means the rule by which all grease traps and/or grease interceptors shall be cleaned.

FOR EXAMPLE: If the total depth (TD) of the PED is 40 inches, the maximum allowable depth (d) of floatable grease and settled sludge equals 40 inches multiplied by 0.25 or $d = TD \times 0.25 = 10$ inches. Therefore, the maximum allowable depth of floatable grease and sludge of the vessel should not exceed ten (10) inches.

92. "Ultimate Service Area" shall mean the total area delineated in the vicinity of an immediate service area that is tributary to an existing or proposed sanitary sewer interceptor serving said immediate area. This is inclusive of the immediate service area.
93. "US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)" means the US Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.
94. "User" shall mean for the purposes of this Ordinance:
- i. "User" shall mean the type of user "residential, institutional/governmental, commercial", or "industrial" as defined herein.
 - ii. "Residential User" shall mean all dwelling units such as houses, mobile homes, apartments, and permanent multi-family dwellings.
 - iii. "Commercial User" shall include transit lodging, retail and wholesale establishments or places engaged in selling merchandise or rendering services.
 - iv. "Institutional/Governmental User" shall include schools, churches, penal institutions, and users associated with Federal, State, and local governments.
 - v. "Industrial Users" shall include establishments engaged in manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials of substance into products. Industrial Users may be classified as follows:
 1. "CAT IU" shall mean Categorical Industrial User
 2. "FSE" shall mean Food Service Establishment
 3. "NSFE" shall mean Non-Food Service Establishment
 4. "SIU" Significant Industrial User.

- a. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the term Significant Industrial User means:
 - i. All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and
 - ii. Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).
 - b. Upon a finding that an industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph (a)(ii) of this section has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority (as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a)) may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.
95. "Waste Hauler" means any person or waste disposal firm who transports waste to a receiving station.
96. "Wastewater" shall mean the combination of the liquid and water carrying industrial or domestic wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions including polluted cooling water, whether treated or untreated.
97. "Water Reclamation Facility" means structures, equipment, and processes required for the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of domestic and industrial wastes and to transport treated effluent to a receiving water.
98. "Water Reclamation Facility Effluent" shall mean the discharge from the County's Water Reclamation Facilities into the receiving water.
99. Rate Ordinance shall mean an ordinance setting charges, fees, and rates for customers served by the County water and sewer system.

Article 2 – Use of Public Sewers

Sec. 2.1 Use of Public Sewer Required

- 2.1.1** It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in an unsanitary manner human waste on public or private property within any area under the jurisdiction of the County.
- 2.1.2** It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within any area under the jurisdiction of the County any sewage or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, the Lake County Health Department and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.
- 2.1.3** Except as hereinafter provided and subject to the provisions of Article V of the County Board of Health Ordinance, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.
- 2.1.4** The owners of all existing houses, building, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the County and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located any public sanitary sewer of the County, is after notice from the County hereby required to install at the owner's expense suitable toilet facilities therein and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. The connection shall be made within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the date of official notice to do so provided that said public sewer is within 300 feet from the nearest property line of a single family dwelling and 1,000 feet from the nearest property boundary of a non-residential, multi-family, or subdivision property boundary.

The County will not issue any Permit or approval to repair or upgrade an existing private disposal system where the public sanitary sewer is within 300 feet of the property line of a single family dwelling and 1,000 feet from the nearest property boundary of a non-residential, multi-family, or subdivision property boundary. Owners whose private disposal system requires repairs or upgrades, plans to sell or have a change of use of the property shall notify LCPW and the Lake County Health Department, and then abandon the existing system in accordance with the Lake County Health Department regulations and connect to the public sewer within one hundred and eighty days (180) days of the notification.

The owner shall pay all costs of connection and sewer main extension fees.

Sec. 2.2 Private Sewage Disposal

- 2.2.1** Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 2.1, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of the Lake County Health Department.
- 2.2.2** When a public sanitary sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to said public sanitary sewer within one hundred and eighty days (180) days after the date of official notice to do so and the private sewage disposal system shall be abandoned in accordance with Lake County Health Department regulations.
- 2.2.3** No statement contained in this Article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the building or zoning authority having jurisdiction over said property.

Sec. 2.3 Building Sewers and Connections

- 2.3.1** 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 Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit from the Director.
- 2.3.2** It shall be unlawful to discharge wastewater to any public sanitary sewer except those wastewaters that are in compliance with standards promulgated pursuant to the Federal Act, the State Act, or any rules, regulations, ordinances or standards of the County.
- 2.3.3** The owner of a building or his agent seeking to connect to the public sewer shall complete a Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit Application as furnished by the County. The Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit Application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Director. An industrial user, as a condition of permit authorization, must complete the Industrial User Survey (see Appendix A) and provide information describing its wastewater constituents, characteristics, flow and type of activity.
- 2.3.4** Each sanitary sewer which is designed and is to be connected so as to be an integral part of the public sanitary sewer system shall be constructed pursuant to a Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit issued by the County and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, where required.
- 2.3.5** A new or supplemental Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit, connection fee and/or Illinois Environmental Protection Agency permit may be required for existing buildings or premises when there is a change of use, a change in process, a change of the constituents or flow of the sewage discharged from such premises.
- 2.3.6** A Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit will only be issued and a building sewer connection shall only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that the downstream sewerage system, including sewers, pump stations and Water Reclamation Facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load.
- 2.3.7** All costs and expense incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The person installing, maintaining or repairing the building sewer for said owner shall (a) be a licensed plumber or sewer contractor and (b) indemnify the County for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by said installation.
- 2.3.8** A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except that where an existing building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and the rear lot does not have frontage 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.
- 2.3.9** Existing building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only after an internal video inspection of the building sewer has been completed and either provided to (in digital format) or witnessed by the Director and has been found by the Director to meet all of the requirements of this Ordinance.
- 2.3.10** Each unit of a multi-unit residential (e.g. condos and townhomes) or commercial establishment (e.g. strip malls) must have its own building drain and building sewer.
- 2.3.11** The connection of the building sewer into a County Sanitary Sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes, this Ordinance, and other applicable rules and regulations of the County and the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Construction in Illinois by Illinois Society of Professional Engineers, et al.. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any

deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Director before installation.

- 2.3.12** No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof run-off or sub-surface drainage to any building sewer or building drain which is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

The above requirements and prohibitions shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

2.3.12.1 Downspouts – No downspouts or roof drains shall be connected to the sanitary sewer system.

2.3.12.2 Footing/Foundation Drains – No footing drains or drainage tiles shall be connected to the sanitary sewer system.

2.3.12.3 Sump Pumps – Sump pumps installed to receive and discharge ground waters or other storm waters shall not be discharged to a public sanitary sewer. Ejector pumps installed to receive, and discharge floor drain flow or other wastewater shall be connected to the sanitary sewers.

2.3.12.4 Window Well and Area Drains – No window well or area drains shall be connected to the sanitary sewer system. Area drains include, but are not limited to, dumpster drains, stairwell drains, yard drains and dock drains.

2.3.12.5 Drain Tiles – Discharge from drain tiles shall not be directed to the sanitary sewer system.

Sec. 2.4 Prohibitive Discharge

The User/Permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the wastewater treatment or sludge disposal process of the Water Reclamation Facilities. Prohibitive discharges include but are not limited to:

- 2.4.1** Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas which creates a fire or explosion hazard in the Water Reclamation Facilities, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
- 2.4.2** Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases, including herbicides and insecticides, in sufficient quantity either singly or by interaction with other wastes, so as to injure or interfere with the wastewater treatment or sludge disposal process, or to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create a public nuisance in the receiving waters of the Water Reclamation Facility, or to exceed the limitations set forth in any local, state or national discharge standards.
- 2.4.3** Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.0 or greater than 9.5.
- 2.4.4** Solids or viscous substances which may cause obstruction of the flow in sanitary sewers, or other interference with the operation of the Water Reclamation Facilities such as, but not limited to animal guts, tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshing, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, wax, grease, tar, plastics, wood, ungrounded garbage, paper (wipes, towels, dishes, cups, etc.), milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

- 2.4.5** Debris removed from municipal or industrial stormwater catch basins, commercial grease traps, industrial processes, shop basins or car wash basins.
- 2.4.6** Any radioactive wastes with combined radium (Ra 226/Ra 228) greater than 5.0 pCi/L.
- 2.4.7** Any other biological or chemical agents that may interfere with the operation or performance of the wastewater treatment or sludge disposal process of the Water Reclamation Facilities.
- 2.4.8** The discharge of the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes shall be limited to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the treatment processes or equipment of the Water Reclamation Facility, and will not have an adverse effect on the receiving water, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance.
- 2.4.8.1** Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade).
- 2.4.8.2** Wastewater containing more than 100 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of non-polar (SGT-HEM) FOG defined as petroleum oil, non- biodegradable cutting oils, grease or other mineral oils.
- 2.4.8.3** Wastewater containing more than 200 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of polar (P-HEM) FOG defined as floatable oils, fat or grease of animal or vegetable origin.
- 2.4.8.4** Any garbage that has not been properly shredded, with no particle greater than 1/2 inch in any direction.
- 2.4.8.5** Any waters or wastes containing color producing or odor producing substances that will inhibit, interfere or pass through the treatment process.
- 2.4.8.6** Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to the treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the Water Reclamation Facility's effluent cannot meet the requirements of the agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
- 2.4.8.7** Any waters or wastes which result in the release of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes that may cause acute worker health and safety problems, and/or form suspended solids which interfere with the wastewater treatment system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.
- 2.4.8.8** Materials which exert or cause:
- a) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute an excessive load on the Water Reclamation Facility, in the opinion of the LCPW.
 - b) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, fuller's earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium sulfate).
- 2.4.8.9** Waters or wastes containing chlorine above 2 mg/L.

2.4.9 No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged a wastewater containing items or pollutants that could clog or damage the County's sewerage system including (but not limited to) the following items:

- a. Wet/dry cleaning cloths (Swiffer, etc.)
- b. Any plastics (bags, gloves, condoms)
- c. Sanitary napkins and tampons
- d. Antibacterial wipes (Lysol, etc.)
- e. Cooking oil, fat and grease
- f. Diapers and diaper wipes
- g. Cloth, rags and string
- h. Laundry dryer sheets
- i. Pharmaceutical drugs
- j. Over-the-counter medicines
- k. Household cleaning chemicals
- l. Hygiene or personal care products
- m. Fuels, motor oil and antifreeze
- n. Paints and paint thinners
- o. Perfumes and cosmetics
- p. Lawn care chemicals

Sec.2.5 Application for Connection

If requested sewer service requires the installation of any sewer main, any applicant whose building, structure or premises directly benefits from such main extension shall pay with such application the cost to install the main (including, but not limited to construction cost, permit fees, and all engineering, administrative and legal expenses). Such payment shall be made in addition to any other connection fees in force at the time of the application.

Any extension of the main shall be installed in accordance with plans approved by the Public Works Department and shall be installed along the entire frontage of the premises to be served to the next adjacent property as determined by the Director.

2.5.1 No connection shall be made to the County's sanitary sewer system or to any tributary sanitary sewer system, and no additional use shall be made of an existing connection until an appropriate Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit for such connection or additional use has been issued by the County. Prior to the issuance of such Permit by the County, an application shall be properly completed and filed with the County and all applicable fees and charges paid in full. In addition, the applicant shall submit plans and specifications for the proposed construction in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of this Ordinance.

2.5.2 After a connection has been made according to the provisions of the Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit issued the construction excavation shall be left open until the County has inspected and approved the connection.

2.5.3 All building sewers (whether new installation or replacing or repairing existing services) within the service area of the County shall be constructed in accordance with "Title 77 Illinois Administrative Code, part 890, Illinois Plumbing Code", latest edition or materials as required by the municipality and approved by the County.

2.5.4 All Sanitary Sewer/Water Permits issued by the County shall expire after two calendar years from the date of issuance. If said Permit has expired, the applicant shall be required to obtain a new Permit. Additional permit fees may be incurred by the owner if the fee amount at the time of re-applications is larger than the original amount paid.

- 2.5.5** When any work to any building sewer is necessary (including lining or repairs requiring excavation), a Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit shall be issued prior to commencement of any such work.

Sec.2.6 Connection Fees and Credit

2.6.1 Sanitary Sewer Connection Fees

Sanitary sewer connection fees shall be as set forth in the County's then-applicable Retail Water/Sewer Rate Ordinance.

2.6.2 Credit toward Connection Fees

Credit towards connection fees may be issued by the County for the circumstances where specific documentation either exists in the County's records or is presented to the County by the developer.

- 2.6.3** For residential property the connection charges can be found in the County's Retail Water/Sewer Rate Ordinance.

- 2.6.4** For non-residential property the connection charges can be found in the County's Retail Water/Sewer Rate Ordinance.

- 2.6.5** Where it has been determined by the County that there are existing/unpaid connection fees, user fees, fines, penalties, or other "Specific Use charges" in any non-residential building, any permit(s) applied for within said building shall be held and not issued by the County until restitution of unpaid amounts has been made in full to the County by either the tenant or the owner of said building.

Sec. 2.7 Duty to Notify at Change of Use, Ownership, Tenant or Process

Each Customer is obligated to notify the County when the following occurs in connection with any premises from which such Customer receives sewer service from the County:

- a. Any structure or dwelling is to be sold, quit claimed, traded or otherwise transferred;
- b. The use of the property has or will change from its existing use;
- c. There is a change in process that impacts or can significantly impact the volume or characteristics of discharge;
- d. There is a building expansion;
- e. There is a change of tenant;
- f. There are interior or exterior building changes that affect the sewer discharge upon the premises.

Article 3 – Connections to Public Sewer

Sec. 3.1 General Conditions

A connection to a County Sanitary Sewer will be allowed only if:

- a. The existing County Sanitary Sewer has adequate capacity to transport the additional flow from the proposed connection;
- b. The County has an existing Intergovernmental Agreement in place with the Local Municipal Sewer Authority to provide service to the property or properties to be connected; and
- c. The Local Municipal Sewer Authority shall implement a County-approved CMOM program in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 and Appendix B of this Ordinance.

Sec. 3.2 County Sanitary Sewer/Water Permits

- 3.2.1** A Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit shall be obtained before any connection is made to a County Sanitary Sewer and before alterations or modifications of existing connections are made unless the connection is approved as part of a public sewer extension (see Section 3.8). A Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit must also be obtained if the existing building use has an addition or expansion, has a change in use, or is demolished or reconstructed.
- 3.2.2** No person or agency shall hereafter connect to any County Sanitary Sewer without having first applied for and obtained a Permit from the County.
- 3.2.3** No Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit shall be issued unless it has been determined by the applicable municipality, County, and/or the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (or other) documentation, that there is adequate capacity available in all downstream sewer facilities.
- 3.2.4** Connection of building sewers to County Sanitary Sewers must be done by a bonded contractor. Connection of building drains to building sewers must be done by a bonded Illinois licensed plumber.
- 3.2.5** After a Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit has been received, the owner shall notify the Director a minimum of 48 hours in advance when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Director.

Sec. 3.3 Building Connection Requirements

- 3.3.1** Construction of building sewers and connections shall be in compliance with the terms and provisions of this Ordinance and then-current specifications.
- 3.3.2** Building sewers shall enter the public sewer by way of any existing manhole, wye or tee. In the event of the absence of a manhole, wye or tee, an approved equivalent shall be installed.
- 3.3.3** Any connection to a public sewer or building sewer shall be made in accordance with methods and materials that have been approved by the County.
- 3.3.4** Building sewers which are connected directly to a public sewer shall be watertight, gastight, clean, repaired, rebuilt or otherwise kept flowing freely by the property owner.

- 3.3.5** All building sewers shall be designed to convey the design flow, under gravity conditions, without surcharge unless approved otherwise.
- 3.3.6** All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the County.
- 3.3.7** Overhead Sewers – Whenever possible, the building sewer shall discharge at an elevation below the basement floor to the public sewer via gravity. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, wastewater carried by the building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
- 3.3.8** Overhead sanitary sewers must be provided to all floor levels that are less than one foot (1') above the elevation of the rim of the sanitary sewer manhole immediately upstream of the point of connection of said building to the sanitary sewer system. Plumbing fixtures on a building floor level below an overhead sewer shall drain into an ejector pit.

Sec. 3.4 Direct Connections to County Interceptor Sewers

- 3.4.1** No connections of a building sewer or private sewer directly to a County Interceptor Sewer shall be made.

Sec. 3.5 Connections to Local Municipal Sewers not Owned by the County

Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit Applications to connect a building sewer or private sewer to a Local Municipal Sewer shall be made to the municipality/Sanitary District in which the connection is being made. At the time of connection, each building sewer shall be inspected by a civil engineer or inspector of the Municipality/Sanitary District in which the connection is being made. The applicant shall pay the municipality the prescribed fees. Copies of all permit applications, including Illinois Environmental Protection Agency applications, schedules and supporting documentation shall be provided to the Director prior to connecting to any Local Municipal Sewer, subject to such conditions as the Director may require. At the request of a Municipality/Sanitary District, the County may review and issue Sanitary Sewer/Water Permits. A nonrefundable connection fee shall be paid to the County at the time a Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit is issued by the County for a Municipality/Sanitary District.

Sec. 3.6 Connection of a Local Municipal Sewer to an Existing County Sanitary Sewer

Application for permission to connect any public sewer to an existing County Sanitary Sewer contributory to the County's Water Reclamation Facilities shall be made in writing to the Director. The application shall describe the location of the requested connection and the character of the wastewater to be transmitted. Said application shall be accompanied by at least three (3) sets of plans for the connecting public sewerage system. The plans shall be prepared by a professional engineer and shall conform to state and local plumbing codes and the requirements of the IEPA. The plans shall be accompanied by a complete and signed IEPA Sanitary Sewer Extension Submittal Form. Said plans shall be subject to review and approval of the County. Said plans, upon being approved by the Director, shall be transmitted to the IEPA and any other government agency having appropriate jurisdiction thereof. Upon receiving the approval of the IEPA and any such governmental agency, the Applicant shall provide the County with one (1) set of plans, if not already supplied by the IEPA, together with evidence of approvals by the IEPA and any such governmental agencies.

Sec. 3.7 Extensions to Local Municipal Sewers

3.7.1 Permitted Extensions and Enlargement

The Municipality shall be permitted to extend, enlarge, or otherwise modify or improve the Local Municipal Sewer in any manner that the Municipality determines is necessary and appropriate in order to serve Customers within the Municipal Service Area; provided that any such extension, enlargement, modification, or improvement shall be undertaken in accordance with the terms of the current intergovernmental sewer agreement in place between the County and Municipality and provided that the Municipality shall implement a CMOM program in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 and Appendix B of this Ordinance.

3.7.2 Standards for Extensions or Enlargements

In the event that the Municipality elects to extend, enlarge, or otherwise modify or improve the Local Municipal Sewer, either directly or by owners, sub-dividers, or developers of any lot, tract, or parcel within the Municipal Service Area in connection with the development of any such lot, tract, or parcel, the Municipality shall require any such extension, enlargement, modification, or improvement, to be designed, constructed, and installed in accordance with the current Intergovernmental Sewer Agreement, this Ordinance all other requirements of law, and sound engineering practices. In fulfilling its responsibilities hereunder, the Municipality shall, at a minimum, undertake or cause to be undertaken, at no cost to the County, the following:

- a. Obtain engineering services, from a firm experienced in the design of public sewerage systems, for the design, plans and specifications, and construction of any portion of the Local Municipal Sewer;
- b. Obtain all easements, rights-of-way, licenses, and other property rights that are necessary or convenient to construct, install, operate, and maintain any portion of the Local Municipal Sewer, including the preparation of appropriate surveys, agreements, and other relevant documents;
- c. Enter into contracts with firms experienced in the construction and installation of public sewerage systems;
- d. Secure all permits, approvals, and authorizations that may be necessary or appropriate to construct, install, and operate the portion of the Local Municipal Sewer; and
- e. In cases where the Director is required to execute an Illinois Environmental Protection Agency permit application, submit to the County, for the County's review and approval, all preliminary and final engineering plans and specifications and all permit applications for such new portions of the Local Municipal Sewer.

Further, the Municipality shall permit the County to conduct such reviews and inspections of the work required to be performed pursuant to this section as the County may deem necessary or appropriate to protect its interests.

Sec. 3.8 Extensions of Sanitary Sewers

- 3.8.1** To provide adequate sanitary sewer service for possible future connections, the extension of any existing 8-inch diameter or larger sanitary sewer within the public right of way or an easement for public sewer shall be treated as a public sewer extension and itself be a minimum of 8 inches in diameter.

- 3.8.2** Public sewer extensions shall be constructed so as to extend to the furthest point of the parcel or development being serviced and shall terminate at a manhole. Design criteria shall include proper line, grade, depth as well as maximum sanitary sewer segment lengths.
- 3.8.3** Public sewer extensions shall be designed to provide adequate capacity and maximize gravity service to all potential properties ultimately to be served by the sanitary sewer extension.
- 3.8.4** All proposed public sewers shall be designed to the appropriate size, depth and gradient practicable to reasonably provide service for the Ultimate Service Area(s), as well as to provide for gravity connections from all of the properties which are potentially tributary to the sanitary sewer extension as directed by the County. The design engineer may be required to provide documentation if said sanitary sewer is not proposed as required above.
- 3.8.5** Prior to the acceptance any sanitary sewer, the developer shall conduct an internal video inspection of all sanitary sewers, 8 inches in diameter and larger, whether public or private, and submit in digital format the video inspection (with accompanying log or report) to the Director for approval. For inspection purposes, the developer and contractor shall provide proper access to each new manhole.
- 3.8.6** Prior to acceptance, all sewers shall be inspected and tested to ensure there are no sags, leaks, structural defects, or other related issues. Sanitary sewer mains shall be subject to air and mandrel testing, as well as internal video inspection. Sanitary sewer manholes shall be vacuum tested. Accompanying reports shall be submitted for review. All defects shall be repaired by the developer's contractor at the direction of the County. The developer's contractor shall re-inspect all repaired sanitary sewers and shall either provide the re-inspection data to the Director in accordance with section 3.8.5 or shall have the appropriate municipality confirm in writing to the Director that the repairs have been completed satisfactorily.
- 3.8.7** No variance in the line and grade of any proposed public sewer shall be made between manholes. No bends or elbows shall be used except at drop manhole connections. Any variance requires written approval by the Director.

Sec. 3.9 Submittal Requirements

Any applicant seeking County approval pursuant to this Article 3 shall submit the following documents:

3.9.1 Civil Engineering Plan Submittals: Subdivisions/Extensions/New Building Site Design

Plans, drawings and documents shall be submitted to the County at the applicant's sole expense and shall include three (3) complete sets of 24" x 36" plans and profile drawings, signed and sealed by a Professional Engineer registered in Illinois. Electronic copies shall be submitted in PDF format. Plans shall contain the following information:

- a. The length, size and material of pipe; horizontal location; elevations of new and existing inverts; clearly identified distances and slopes between manholes; and manhole types and locations including unique numbers assigned to each for identification.
- b. All existing and proposed underground structures or facilities that may affect the location of the sanitary sewer lines or are in the general area of construction.

- c. Elevation of the existing and proposed ground surfaces over the sanitary sewer centerline.
- d. The County's specifications, general notes, notice and details for sanitary sewer construction.
- e. Site location map, showing the project site or area in relation to the surrounding area.
- f. An approved preliminary plan and plat for the County's use in determining the applicable connection fee charges for the subject site.
- g. Four (4) copies of the original applications to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control where a sanitary sewer extension is being proposed. These applications shall indicate design calculations including population equivalents (PE), peak design flow, pipe slope, pipe capacity, minimum and maximum pipe cover, etc. These applications shall be submitted to the County only after all appropriate signatures have been procured by all other parties.
- h. An accurate map depicting the service areas for all subdivision or sanitary sewer extension requiring an Illinois Environmental Protection Agency permit.
- i. Plan and profile views for all public sewers. Recommended scales for these plans are as follows:

Horizontal - 1 inch = 50 feet
Vertical - 1 inch = 5 feet
- j. An overall utility plan showing all of the proposed public sewers. This plan shall be of a readable scale and have sanitary sewer manhole numbers which are consistent with those shown on the plan and profile pages.
- k. A grading plan indicating the location of the County Interceptor Sewer and applicable easement for proposed developments in which an existing County Interceptor Sewer is located. Within this area, the exposed manholes shall be rehabilitated and adjusted to grade per County specifications.
- l. A landscaping plan indicating the location of the County Interceptor Sewer and applicable easement for proposed developments in which an existing County Interceptor Sewer is located. Any landscaping within a County easement must be approved by the County. Continuous access to all manholes must be provided at all times throughout the length of the easement.
- m. A final plat of subdivision shall be submitted prior to approval of the project. In order for the County to allow connections to any newly constructed public sewer, the developer shall submit a recorded plat of subdivision and all testing.

3.9.2 Architectural Plan Submittals: New or Existing Buildings

The County requires that Architectural plans, site plans, plumbing drawings and documents be submitted to the LCPW when making application for a Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit. Electronic copies shall be submitted in PDF format.

All Architectural plans for new buildings shall have the appropriate “pre-review” checklist comments incorporated into the initial submittal. This checklist, with each item marked off, shall be included with the plan set.

3.9.2.1 Projects for which Architectural plans are submitted to the County for review may be required to be accompanied by applications to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency’s Division of Water Pollution Control. These applications shall only be submitted to the County when domestic loads are expected to exceed 15 P.E. and/or non-domestic waste is proposed. These applications shall be submitted to the County only after all appropriate signatures have been procured by all other parties. Where allowed, schedule F.T.P. (Fast-Track Permit) may be submitted along with form WPC-PS-1. Other cases will require Schedule A/B to accompany WPC-PS-1, along with all other applicable schedule forms.

3.9.2.2 All Architectural submittals shall be accompanied by appropriate plumbing plans, including riser diagrams. Fixture schedules for Non-residential facilities such as Food Service Establishments (FSEs) shall also be submitted for review.

3.9.2.3 A separate grease line and grease removal system (GRS) shall be required for all Non-residential facilities.

3.9.2.4 Garbage grinders shall not be installed in non-residential facilities. The purpose of which is to reduce not only the amount of food debris entering any given GRS, but also the frequency in which a GRS must be cleaned. In addition, this also aids in reducing the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) loading at all County Water Reclamation Facilities.

3.9.3 Record Drawings

3.9.3.1 Following the completion of all public improvements and at least two (2) months prior to final acceptance, the applicant shall provide to the Director for review and approval either:

- a. Three (3) paper sets and one Adobe PDF copy of Record Drawings; or
- b. One digital copy of the Record Drawings in either ArcGIS (preferred), Microstation, or AutoCAD format with one paper copy and one Adobe PDF copy.

3.9.3.2 Drawings must be sealed by a Professional Engineer or Land Surveyor Registered in the State of Illinois. If corrections are found to be necessary, revised drawings shall be submitted in accordance with Section 3.9.3.1.

3.9.3.3 The Record Drawings shall include any and all field changes and shall include State Plane Coordinates, Eastern Zone, NAD 83 NSRS2007, with minimum sub foot accuracy.

3.9.4 Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Permit Application

The applicant and design engineer shall sign and submit the required Illinois Environmental Protection Agency documents to the municipal government which has initial jurisdiction. After all other remaining parties have signed these applications, the municipal government shall sign said documents and the applicant shall then submit four (4) sets of original applications to the County for evaluation, review and signature. After any applicable fees have been paid, the County shall retain one (1) original application and return the remaining three (3) signed original applications to the applicant or design engineer, who shall forward them to the Springfield office of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The County reserves the right to retain said Illinois Environmental Protection Agency documents until any/all possible

issue(s) deemed important by the County, such as execution of intergovernmental agreements, service area, size of pipe, depth of pipe and payment of fees for example, have been resolved.

3.9.5 Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Permit Exemptions and Requirements

3.9.5.1 A building sewer constructed to serve a single family home or a building producing less than 1,500 gpd domestic sewage flow may be exempt from being required to apply to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for a permit from the Bureau of Water, Division of Water Pollution Control, subject to specific standards hereinafter provided.

3.9.5.2 A building which formerly produced less than 1,500 gpd of domestic sewage flow and increases flows greater than 1,500 gpd shall be required to apply to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Water, Division of Water Pollution Control.

3.9.5.3 A building producing any amount of non-domestic flows, even though said building generates less than 1,500 gpd (15 P.E.) of domestic flows, shall be required to obtain a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Water, Division of Water Pollution Control.

3.9.6 Consultation with the County

The design engineer is encouraged to consult with the County to ensure adequacy and conformance of the drawings to the applicable requirements. In cases which involve the design of Water Reclamation Facilities and any project involving industrial waste, the design engineer should confer with the County prior to the preparation of the final plans and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency applications.

3.9.7 Seals and Signatures

The seal and signature referred to shall be those of the Professional Engineer responsible for the design. The seal shall be affixed on the title sheet that includes the index of sheets. Where no index sheet is provided, the seal and signature shall be affixed on each sheet.

3.9.8 Permits for Construction

3.9.8.1 No public sewer construction shall commence without both an approved Illinois Environmental Protection Agency permit and a Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit (see Appendix C).

3.9.8.2 No building construction shall commence without a Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit and, if applicable, an approved Illinois Environmental Protection Agency permit on file.

3.9.9 Construction

The County has developed design and performance standards for the installation, rehabilitation and repair of the sanitary sewers. Any person, firm or municipality constructing, repairing, rehabilitating, or maintaining any new or existing sanitary sewers, building sewers or building drains tributary to the County shall be subject to these standards as amended from time to time.

3.9.10 Rules and Regulations

3.9.10.1 Any person, firm or municipality constructing, repairing, rehabilitating, or maintaining any new or existing sanitary sewers, building sewers or building drains tributary to the County shall be subject to the rules and regulations as set forth by this Ordinance.

- 3.9.10.2** All final engineering and/or building plans, which are submitted to the local municipality for their review, shall also be submitted to the County for review. Once the County review has been successfully completed, the County connection fees shall be collected by the local municipality and paid to the County in order to release their building permit.
- 3.9.10.3** All sanitary sewer construction shall have an Illinois Environmental Protection Agency permit and plan approval letter on file at the County prior to commencing any construction.
- 3.9.10.4** During any construction activity that requires the disconnection of an existing sanitary sewer service line, the portion of the existing service line to be reused shall be certified before the reconnection is made. This is usually done by a CCTV inspection in the presence of a LCPW inspector, but ultimately will be done by whatever means necessary.

3.9.11 Advance Notice

All persons, firms, or municipalities shall notify the County a minimum of forty-eight hours prior to starting any construction, connections, repairs, or rehabilitation as required or approved by the County.

3.9.12 Conformance to Plans and Specifications

- 3.9.12.1** The rules, regulations, ordinances and policies listed herein, and issued by the authorities indicated, are incorporated herein by reference.
- a. The LCPW regulations, policies, directives, specifications, general notes, contractor notice, construction details, permit forms and instructions that may be adopted or issued from time to time.
 - b. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972 as amended (33 USC 1251 ET SEQ).
 - c. The Illinois Pollution Control Board including all orders, rules and regulations thereof.
 - d. Environmental Protection Act, including all orders, technical releases, rules and regulations issued from time to time.
 - e. "Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois", latest edition.
 - f. Title 35: Environmental Protection, Subtitle C: Water Pollution, Chapter II: Environmental Protection Agency Part 370: Illinois Recommended Standards for Sewage.
 - g. "77 Illinois Administrative Code, part 890, Illinois Plumbing Code", latest edition.
 - h. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (O.S.H.A.) Regulations Standards-29 CFR) – Standard Number 1926.652.
- 3.9.12.1** The County reserves the right to adopt continuous rules and regulations in order to adhere to the policies and directives of those organizations that have been listed in "a-h" above. These rules are in place for the protection of those who are serviced by the County's Water Reclamation Facilities and are detailed as follows. Any person, firm or organization shall be subject to these rules and regulations if deemed necessary by the County in order to provide for the safety and welfare of the public.

Sec. 3.10 Septic Tank Connections

No connection shall be made to any County Sanitary Sewer or Local Municipal Sewer if the connection pipe is carrying any contents from a septic tank.

Sec. 3.11 Trench Drain, Triple Basins, Sand Interceptors

Exterior Trench Drains, Triple Basin Oil Separators, and Sand Interceptors shall not connect to the sanitary sewer. Petroleum based oils are not regulated as a FOG issue, rather these are prohibited substances, that maybe flammable or toxic. The oil separator is an engineering spill control measure that is not a regulated industrial waste.

Interior trench drain, triple basin oil separator, and sand interceptors shall not connect via a blind connection to the sewer. Lake County Public Works may monitor these entry points and act in the event of an emergency spill.

Docks are typically sloped to allow trucks to be loaded and unloaded at grade level. Storm waters will collect in the dock carrying with it dirt and debris and any spilled fluids from vehicles using the dock area. Additionally, in the event that a fuel or oil spill were to occur in the dock area, the material will pass through an oil separator to retain the oils, where the oil can be recovered.

If at any time these structures are plumbed to the sanitary sewer system, the potential of a hazardous substance entering the system exists.

Article 4 – Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM)

Sec. 4.1 General Conditions

Local Municipal Sewer Authorities that have an Intergovernmental Sewer Agreement with the County that are operating local municipal sewer systems that are tributary to the County’s sewerage system shall adopt and implement a CMOM program that meets or exceeds the minimum requirements contained in the “Capacity, Management, Operations and Maintenance (CMOM)” program document attached as Appendix B to this Ordinance.

Article 5 – Residential Septage and Holding Tank Waste Discharge Permit

Sec. 5.1 Permit Conditions

- 5.1.1** No waste hauler shall discharge septage or holding tank waste into any County Water Reclamation Facility without first obtaining a Discharge Permit from the Director. Any violation of the terms and conditions of the permit shall be deemed a violation of this Ordinance. Obtaining a discharge permit does not relieve the Permittee of his obligation to comply with all Federal, State, County or local standards, ordinances or regulations.
- 5.1.2** As a condition of the permit, the Permittee agrees to abide by the following operating procedures:
- 5.1.2.1** All discharges shall be in compliance with this Ordinance. The LCPW reserves the right to modify discharge limits on a case-by-case basis to prevent pass through or interference of the Water Reclamation Facilities' treatment processes.
 - 5.1.2.2** Discharge at any location other than the Mill Creek Water Reclamation Facility receiving station is prohibited and shall be deemed a permit violation.
 - 5.1.2.3** The Permit shall remain in effect for one year from the date of issuance.
 - 5.1.2.4** Each discharge shall be subject to sampling, inspection and testing as necessary to determine the characteristics and concentration of the waste to be discharged. The determinations shall be made as often as may be deemed necessary by the LCPW.
 - 5.1.2.5** The Permittee shall provide a representative sample of the waste to be discharged for laboratory analysis. The cost of this analysis shall be borne by the Permittee if any parameter exceeds the established concentration limit.
 - 5.1.2.6** The LCPW operational staff may direct the Permittee to cease the discharge of any waste determined to be incompatible with the Water Reclamation Facility treatment system. In addition, the Permittee may be required to provide full disclosure on the origin of each load discharged.
 - 5.1.2.7** The Permittee's truck driver shall sign and complete the Water Reclamation Facility's discharge log in a clear and legible manner at the time of each discharge.
 - 5.1.2.8** The Permittee shall be responsible for the cleanup of all spills or other deposits resulting from their activity while on County premises.

Sec. 5.2 Prohibitive Discharges for Septage or Holding Tank Haulers

- 5.2.1** Dischargers shall adhere to the list of restrictive waste discharge cited in Section 2.4.
- 5.2.2** Each discharged load shall not exceed the maximum concentration limits for any parameter established for the individual Permittee.
- 5.2.3** In order to protect the integrity of the Water Reclamation Facility the Director reserves the right to modify the maximum concentration limit of any parameter or to add additional parameters of concern.

- 5.2.4** Adequate notice will be given to the Permittee whenever the maximum concentration limit or parameters are modified, unless conditions at the Water Reclamation Facility require more immediate modifications to protect and preserve the public health and safety, to maintain the operational integrity or capabilities of the facility, or to ensure regulatory compliance of the facility.

Sec. 5.3 Application and Fee

- 5.3.1** All commercial and private sanitary waste haulers shall secure a permit from the LCPW authorizing the discharge of septage and holding tank waste to the Mill Creek Water Reclamation Facility. Applications for permits, obtained from the LCPW shall contain such information as the LCPW determines necessary including the number of vehicles to be used to transport septage, name of driver(s), capacity of each vehicle, license number for each vehicle, and the assigned LCHD license number. Permits shall be issued for a one year period and shall expire twelve months from the date signed.

- 5.3.2** Appendix D contains the Septage and Holding Tank Waste Discharge Permit Application.

Sec. 5.4 Service Charges

- 5.4.1** All septage and holding tank waste discharged into the Water Reclamation Facility shall be billed in accordance with the County Rate Ordinance. Additional charges may be levied by the County for the following: wastewater discharges of unusual strength; damage to the Water Reclamation Facility, its structures or apparatus; or restoration of the discharge area required as a result of spills or other waste hauler activities.

- 5.4.2** Service charges shall be billed on a monthly basis, and shall be due and payable within thirty (30) days of the invoice date. Unpaid balances remaining beyond thirty (30) days of the invoice date shall be assessed a ten percent (10%) charge. In addition, after the notice and an opportunity to be heard, the Director may suspend the discharge privileges of the Permittee, if an invoice remains unpaid for more than forty-five (45) days after the invoice date.

Sec. 5.5 Insurance Conditions and Requirements

The Permittee shall maintain insurance for the duration of the permit that meets all conditions and requirements set forth by the County. Refer to Appendix D “Septage and Holding Tank Waste Discharge Permit Application” for all insurance conditions and requirements.

Article 6 – Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG)

Sec. 6.1 Purpose

6.1.1 This Article sets forth uniform requirements for Food Service Establishments (FSEs) and Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Dischargers (NFDs) (collectively FOG producing facilities) that discharge wastewater into the County Sanitary Sewer. The objectives of this section are:

6.1.1.1 To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the County's sewerage system by FOG producing facilities that will interfere with the operation of the Water Reclamation Facilities;

6.1.1.2 To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the County's sewerage system by FOG producing facilities that could cause Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs); and,

6.1.1.3 To protect the environment from pollution resulting from SSOs.

6.1.2 This Article shall apply to all non-residential Users (as defined herein as FSEs or NFDs) that discharge or may discharge excess FOG to the County's sewerage system. This Article authorizes inspection and regulation of these Users; authorizes monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires User record keeping; provides for the implementation of control mechanisms if deemed necessary by the Director; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the administration of the program established herein (if deemed necessary by the Director).

Sec. 6.2 Administration

Except as otherwise provided herein, the Director shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 6.3 General Requirements

6.3.1 State Requirements

The Illinois Pretreatment Program requirements, found in Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code, Parts 307 & 310, are hereby incorporated into this Ordinance by reference.

6.3.2 Maximum Discharge Limits:

FOG Polar (P-HEM)	200 mg/L
FOG Non-Polar (SGT-HEM)	100 mg/L
pH	5.0 to 9.5
Temperature	does not exceed 150 degrees Fahrenheit

6.3.2.1 FSEs and NFDs shall also comply with the Compatible Pollutant Level in Section 2.8 and the Local Limits of the Lake County Pretreatment Ordinance.

6.3.2.2 In addition, the County may establish Best Management Practices (BMPs) for particular groups of Users. These BMPs may include, but are not limited to, types or methods of pretreatment technology to be used, methods of source control, minimum maintenance requirements, spill prevention practices, or other requirements as deemed necessary by the Director.

6.3.2.3 If a failure to maintain any Grease Recovery System (GRS) results in partial or complete blockage of the building sewer or private sewer system discharging to the County, or

adversely affects the treatment or transmission capabilities of the County Sewer System, or requires excessive maintenance, or poses a possible health hazard, the FOG producing facility responsible for maintaining the GRS shall be subject to the remedies herein, including cost recovery, enforcement and penalties.

6.3.3 Grease Removal System (GRS) Requirements

6.3.3.1 All Food Service Establishments (FSEs) and Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Dischargers (NFDs) shall have an adequate GRS installed and shall exercise proper kitchen BMPs to ensure that excess concentrations of FOG are not discharged to the Water Reclamation Facility.

6.3.3.2 New Construction or Remodeled Facilities

- a. All new construction or remodeled Food Service Establishments (FSEs) and Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Dischargers (NFDs) shall submit plumbing plans for all potential grease discharging lines, all GRSs, and connecting piping to the County for approval prior to construction. The plumbing shall be installed in accordance with the approved plans. Failure to submit plans or construct in accordance with approved plans is a violation of this Ordinance.
- b. All kitchen drains and any other drains that may carry grease-laden waste shall be connected to the GRS. This includes but is not limited to: vegetable sinks, prep sinks, hand sinks, mop basins, floor drains, bar sinks, chemical rinse dishwashers and temperature rinse dishwashers that have been tempered to under 150 degrees Fahrenheit. No domestic sewage may be connected to the GRS.
- c. All new construction or remodeled Food Service Establishments (FSEs) and Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Dischargers (NFDs) that discharge water or wastes to a County sanitary sewer or to a County Water Reclamation Facility shall be required to install, operate, clean and maintain a GRS of appropriate size and design to achieve compliance with requirements of this Article. Each FOG producing facility shall have a control manhole or sampling chamber installed and located at a point downstream of the GRS. No person shall construct or install a GRS without the prior approval of the Director and issuance of a Permit. Such approval shall include both the approval of a plan for the proposed GRS construction or installation and permission to conduct the work required. Upon completion of the work and approval by the Director, a discharge license shall be issued to the User by the Director. Each User facility shall secure a valid discharge license issued by the Director prior to any discharge into a County Sanitary Sewer.

6.3.3.3 New Construction Multi-tenant Buildings

- a. All new construction multi-tenant buildings (e.g. strip centers) shall include a separate waste line for all leasable spaces that discharges to a common external 1,500 gallon or larger GRS. When a space is leased, sold, or rented to a Food Service Establishment (FSE) or Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Discharger (NFD), all kitchen drains and any other drains that may carry grease-laden waste shall be connected to the GRS. This includes but is not limited to: vegetable sinks, prep sinks, hand sinks, mop basins, floor drains, bar sinks, chemical rinse dishwashers and temperature rinse dishwashers that have been tempered to under 150 degrees Fahrenheit. No domestic sewage may be connected to the GRS. A separate domestic sewage service is required to be connected to the public sewer from each unit in accordance with Section 2.3.10. The property owner shall be responsible for proper maintenance of this GRS in accordance with the

provisions of this Ordinance.

6.3.3.4 Existing Facilities

- a. Every existing Food Service Establishment (FSE) or Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Discharger (NFD) shall have a GRS. An existing Food Service Establishment (FSE) or Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Discharger (NFD) serviced by a GRS that is non-compliant with the technical or design standards of this Ordinance shall be permitted to continue discharging to the County sewerage system provided that the User's FOG discharge, as measured at the control manhole, does not exceed the County's daily maximum discharge limit(s), as set forth in the County's Pretreatment Ordinance. The Director or his representative may include conditions, restrictions, or performance standards on any existing User discharge license where that User is served by a non-compliant GRS to minimize the risk of discharges exceeding maximum pollutant discharge standards.
- b. Any existing Food Service Establishment (FSE) or Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Discharger (NFD) not equipped with a GRS required for the type of business shall be required to install one within one hundred and eighty (180) days after notification. A FSE or NFD may make a request to the Director for a longer period of time to achieve compliance, which the Director may authorize based on the conditions of the non-compliant GRS, the nature of the business, and such conditions as the Director may deem necessary or appropriate.

The type and size of GRS required will be reviewed by the County. If the sizing differs from the Plumbing Code, a variance must be obtained from the State. Where feasible, all kitchen drains and any other drains that may carry grease-laden waste shall be connected to this GRS. This includes but is not limited to: vegetable sinks, prep sinks, hand sinks, mop basins, floor drains, bar sinks, soup pots, chemical rinse dishwashers and temperature rinse dishwashers that have been tempered to under 150 degrees Fahrenheit. No domestic sewage may be connected to the GRS.

6.3.4 New Businesses within Existing Facilities

- a. New businesses which will occupy an existing facility and which are required by this Ordinance to maintain a grease trap or grease interceptor shall install such unit prior to commencement of discharge to the County's sewerage system.
- b. For the purpose of this Ordinance, a new business shall include a change in business (whether or not the owner changes), a new business in a previously unoccupied space, and new ownership of an existing business.

6.3.5 All Users

Each User shall register its GRS system with the Director. Each User shall maintain and possess a valid discharge license issued by the Director for each FOG producing facility. The discharge from each GRS, as measured from the control manhole or sampling chamber, shall not exceed the County maximum discharge limit(s) as set forth in Section 6.3.2. Discharge license registration information shall include name, address, and telephone number of owner and on-site manager (if different); a scaled sketch/drawing of the location of the GRS on the FOG producing facility premises; location of the access manhole (and control manhole/sampling chamber, if different); the components, design, and size/capacity

of the GRS; and such other information as may be applicable.

Sec.6.4 System Maintenance

6.4.1 General

All GRSs, both existing and new, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition and in good working order so that any discharge therefrom, as measured from the control manhole, does not exceed the County's maximum discharge limit(s).

6.4.2 Maintenance Responsibility

The owner or the owner's designated agent shall be responsible for the maintenance of the GRS for a FSE or NFD at all times. All costs and expenses relating thereto shall be the responsibility of the owner.

6.4.3 Maintenance Requirements

6.4.3.1 All Users shall maintain any GRS so that the FOG discharged therefrom, as measured from/at the control manhole, does not exceed the County's maximum discharge limit(s).

6.4.3.2 In the case of a multi-tenant building, the owner of the multi-tenant building is responsible for all maintenance and repair of the GRS. All costs associated with the GRS of the multi-tenant building are the building owner's responsibility.

6.4.3.3 Owners of any buildings that are used as an FSE or NFD are responsible for the maintenance and repair of the GRS serving said buildings even when the units are being leased by a second party for such use. All costs associated with the GRS are the building owner's responsibility.

6.4.3.4 All grease traps and all other GRSs shall have all floating material removed at a minimum of every 90 days. All grease traps and all other GRSs shall be completely pumped out semi-annually, or when the contents of the trap exceed the 25% Rule. Semi-annual maintenance and maintenance due to exceeding the 25% Rule shall include the complete recovery of all contents including floating materials, wastewater and bottom sludge and solids. The frequency of maintenance shall be increased to comply with the County's maximum discharge limit(s) or the manufacturer's recommendations. The frequency of removal shall be as often as necessary to prevent overflows of FOG entering into the County's sewerage system.

6.4.3.5 The Pump-and-Return Method of decanting or discharging of removed waste back into the GRS is prohibited.

6.4.3.6 Any removal and hauling of FOG shall be performed by a waste disposal or rendering firm licensed by the State of Illinois.

6.4.3.7 If any GRS discharge wastes fail to meet the County's maximum limit(s), the Director is authorized to demand or order the User to repair, replace, or upgrade its GRS, at the sole expense of User.

6.4.4 Maintenance Records

The owner of each FOG producing facility shall maintain and keep available on the premises a continuous log of manifests (and other similar record(s)) regarding each cleaning or maintenance of the GRS for the previous 24 months. The log shall be available for inspection or review by LCPW.

If the manifest is unavailable upon request, then the FSE will have 48-hr to provide the document to LCPW.

The owner of each FOG producing facility shall also send a copy of the manifest to the LCPW after every cleaning of the GRS or every 90 days. Manifests shall be submitted via fax or email.

The following records shall be kept on-site at the FOG producing facility:

- 6.4.4.1** Haulers – Each hauler shall provide the User, 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 Ordinance.
- 6.4.4.2** Manifests – The removal of a GRS contents shall be recorded on a manifest that identifies the pumping, hauling and disposing of the wastes. A copy of the manifest must be sent to the LCPW after each cleaning.
- 6.4.4.3** Manifest Information – Each manifest shall contain the following information and such other information as may be required by statute:
 - a. User information including name, address, the volume or weight of waste pumped from each GRS, and date and time of the pumping;
 - b. Hauler information including company name, address, State license/permit number, and disposal/receiving facility location information; and,
 - c. Disposal/Receiving facility information, including the facility name and address, date and time of disposal/receiving, and waste manifest number.

Sec.6.5 Grease Removal Systems (GRS) – Design and Performance Standards

6.5.1 Where required a registered GRSs shall be installed, operated and maintained in each FOG producing FSE or NFD facility that discharges into the County sewerage system. Each FOG producing FSE or NFD facility shall have a control manhole where a representative sample can be taken of the FSE or NFD discharge.

6.5.1.1 The GRS shall be located in an area freely accessible for maintenance and inspection.

6.5.2 An approved GRS shall consist of one or a combination of the following methods:

6.5.2.1 Passive technology that is an approved exterior GRS. See attached Appendix E for the Standard Details of GRSs approved by the County.

6.5.2.2 Active technology including:

- a. An approved grease recovery device; or
- b. An approved solids transfer/grease transfer device.

6.5.3 Prohibited Discharges into a GRS:

Wastewater that does not contain FOG and that otherwise does not require grease separation treatment shall not be discharged into the GRS.

Wastewater from a dishwasher machine or wastewater that otherwise exceeds 150 degrees Fahrenheit shall be tempered prior to being introduced into any GRS. The wastewater once tempered is then required to be discharged into the approved exterior GRS. An interior GRS shall not be allowed.

6.5.4 Dumpsters/Dumpster Pads

Dumpsters and dumpster pad drains shall not connect to the sewerage system.

6.5.5 General Requirements – GRSs

Specifications outlined in this Section shall be considered minimum requirements only. It shall be the responsibility of each User to have a GRS installed and maintained that will produce an effluent in compliance with the requirements of this or other applicable Ordinance.

6.5.5.1 New GRSs shall meet or exceed the more stringent of specifications and requirements set forth in this Ordinance and other applicable Local, State, or Federal requirements.

6.5.5.2 An existing GRS which is upgraded shall meet or exceed the specifications set forth in this Ordinance and other applicable Local, State, or Federal requirements.

6.5.5.3 GRSs shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature and capable of withstanding the traffic load where installed.

6.5.5.4 GRSs shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection and shall be equipped with easily removable covers.

6.5.5.5 GRSs shall have a total liquid capacity of not less than five hundred (500) gallons.

6.5.5.6 The installation or use of all GRSs must be approved by the Director.

6.5.5.7 GRSs shall receive all grease-laden waste discharge from the major point sources.

6.5.5.8 All civil engineering and architectural plans submitted to the County for approval of a GRS shall contain a schedule of drainage fixture units (DFUs) with values tributary to the GRS. Failure to include this required information shall result in the submitted plans being rejected for review as required for a County Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit and/or Discharge License.

6.5.6 Passive Exterior Device (PED) Requirements

6.5.6.1 Each PED or other GRS device design (including size, type and location) shall be reviewed and approved by the Director and comply with the following standards:

- a. Shall be sized and engineered based upon the anticipated load and/or conditions of actual use and be a minimum of 500 gallons and a maximum of 3,000 gallons.
- b. Shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature and capable of withstanding a H-20 traffic load where installed.
- c. Shall have accessibility to both the influent and effluent tee pipes.
- d. Shall contain baffles constructed of impervious material sufficient to allow a proper separation of grease from water.
- e. Multiple PED's or other approved GRSs are allowed.

6.5.6.2 All standard details for PEDs approved by the County are in Appendix F.

6.5.7 Passive Interior Devices (PIDs)

PIDs are prohibited.

Sec.6.6 Sizing of PEDs

6.6.1. The design shall be in compliance with the following table, where the total number of Drainage Fixture Units determines the grease trap size:

Number of Drainage Fixture Units DFUs	Minimum Grease Trap Size Unit Size (gallons)
<8	500
9-21	750
22-35	1000
36-90	1250
91-172	1500
173-216	2000
217-307	2500
>308	3000

6.6.2. The inlet chamber of the PED shall incorporate an open sanitary-tee, which shall extend at least 12 inches below the water surface. The outlet chamber of the vessel shall incorporate an open sanitary-tee that extends two-thirds of the total depth below the water surface. The sanitary-tees (both inlet and outlet) shall not be capped and shall remain to allow visual inspection of the waste stream.

6.6.3. Exemptions to PED Sizing

FSEs that serve 18 or fewer meals per day or serve only continental breakfast may be granted an exemption from the sizing requirements for PEDs listed in 6.6.1.

6.6.4. Active Interior Recovery Device (AIRD) Requirements

6.6.4.1 AIRDs may be allowed through a variance process.

6.6.4.2 AIRDs shall be Big Dipper® or approved equal and shall be sized based upon the anticipated load and/or conditions of actual use and manufacturer's recommendation.

6.6.4.3 Detail and specifications for the AIRD, including sizing calculations, shall be provided on the plans. Failure to include this required information shall result in the submitted plans being rejected for review as required for a County Sanitary Sewer/Water Permit and/or Discharge License. The Director or his representative shall be the sole authority on whether an AIRD may be allowed in lieu of a PED.

Sec.6.7 Alternative Methods and Treatment Agents

6.7.1 Alternative Technology/Methods

Engineered alternative technology or methods may be permitted, provided the technology or method meets the minimum performance standards set forth by this Ordinance. Approval of an alternative technology or method is at the sole discretion of the Director.

6.7.2 Biological or Chemical Treatment Agents

The use of biological or chemical agents that dissolve grease to allow it to be discharged into the sanitary sewer is not permitted.

Sec.6.8 Permits and Licenses, Procedures, Inspection and Fees

6.8.1 Permits and Licenses

Permits and discharge licenses issued under this Article are not transferable.

6.8.1.1 Installation Permits

A Permit shall be required for all newly constructed FOG producing FSE and NFD facilities, all remodeled FOG producing FSE and NFD facilities, and for the replacement of any existing GRS. Repairs to a GRS with a valid discharge license issued by the Director do not require a Permit. A Permit shall be valid for a 365 day period following the date of issuance.

6.8.1.2 Discharge Licenses

A discharge license is required for each FOG producing FSE and NFD facility and shall be valid for a 5 year period following the date of issuance. Renewal of a discharge license shall be in accordance with the FOG discharge application in the form approved by the Director. Each User shall keep and maintain a valid, current discharge license issued by the Director as one of the documents in the manifest/maintenance log required to be kept on the FOG producing facility premises.

6.8.2 Procedures

6.8.2.1 Applications

The Director is authorized to develop application forms as may be required for Users to obtain Permits and discharge licenses, or renewals thereof. The Director is authorized to establish any minimum submittal requirements to accompany any such applications or renewals. Any refusal to issue a Permit or license, where the applicant has submitted a complete Permit or license application, shall be in writing and shall specify any and all reasons for non-issuance.

6.8.2.2 Authority to Revoke

Where the Director finds that a Permittee or licensee is not in compliance with any provision of this Ordinance, following issuance of a Notice of Violation and continued non-compliance or continuing violation by the Permittee or licensee, or its agent, after thirty (30) days from the Notice of Violation (or such shorter time frame as may be reasonably established by the Director in the Notice of Violation in the event the violation poses a threat of damage to the County sanitary sewer system or violation of the County's IEPA permitting requirements), the Director may revoke such Permit or license. Any revocation of a Permit or license by the Director shall be in writing and shall specify any and all reasons for such revocation. Any construction work or wastewater discharge subject to or covered by a revoked Permit shall immediately cease and no construction or installation work or wastewater discharge shall occur or be allowed until such time as a new Permit or license has been applied for and all fees, charges and costs have been paid by the owner, Permittee or licensee, and the Director has issued a new Permit or license.

6.8.2.3 Appeals

6.8.2.4 The licensee/permittee shall have the right to appeal should their license/permit be revoked for any of the reasons cited above. The appeal should be placed in writing to the Engineering Supervisor for review. If there is no resolution at that level then final appeal can be made to the attention of the Director.

6.8.3 Fees

The User shall be responsible for the payment of all fees for permits, licenses, and inspections, and for all other charges as may be imposed by this Ordinance in accordance with the provisions of the County's Retail Water/Sewer Rate Ordinance.

6.8.4 Inspections

Inspections will be coordinated with the managers/owners of FSE and NFD facilities.

Article 7 – Inspection

Sec. 7.1 Right of Access and Inspection

The Director, with the consent of the property owner, shall access any premises within the service area for purposes of reasonable inspection to ascertain whether such premises are connected to the County sewer system, to inspect the plumbing within the building and the number and type of connections to the sewer system for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance

Where it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce the provisions of this ordinance, or where the Director has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in a structure or upon a premises a condition which is contrary to or in violation of this ordinance which makes the structure or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the Director is authorized to enter the structure or premises at reasonable times to inspect or to perform the duties imposed by this ordinance, provided that if such structure or premises be occupied that credentials be presented to the occupant and entry requested. If such structure or premises be unoccupied, the Director shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other person having charge or control of the structure or premises and request entry. If entry is refused, the Director shall have recourse to the remedies provided by law to secure entry.

Sec. 7.2 Inspections Specific to Food Service Establishments (FSEs) and Non-Food Service Establishment FOG Dischargers (NFDs)

7.2.1 FOG Annual Inspections

Any refusal of access for inspection shall be grounds for termination of a discharge license and are subject to fines.

7.2.1.1 Existing FOG Producing FSE and NFD Facility Inspections

The Director shall make or conduct periodic inspections and such other or additional inspections as the Director may deem necessary of each FOG producing FSE and NFD facility to evaluate and enforce compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

7.2.1.2 New or Remodeled FOG Producing FSE and NFD Facility Inspections

The Director shall make or conduct those inspections deemed necessary to ensure compliance with Permits issued. These inspections shall, at a minimum, consist of an initial or in-progress construction or installation site inspection, and a final inspection following completion of the permitted installation.

7.2.1.3 Follow-up Inspections

A User issued a Notice of Ordinance Violation by the Director shall be inspected at any time within thirty (30) days of the date of Notice of Ordinance Violation issuance. Subsequent re-inspections may occur at any time for as long as the User is non-compliant under the original Notice of Ordinance Violation. The User shall be responsible for payment of a re-inspection fee for all re-inspections in accordance with the approved fee schedule.

7.2.1.4 Demand Inspections

Any time an SSO or blockage occurs at or downstream of a FOG producing FSE or NFD facility, a demand inspection shall be made or conducted by the Director. If the User or FOG producing facility is found to be in violation of any provision of this Ordinance, and that violation caused or resulted in the SSO or blockage, the User shall be responsible for the payment of the demand inspection fee, as well as

the labor, equipment, and material costs incurred by the County to correct the SSO or blockage, in accordance with the approved rate ordinance.

Article 8 – Fines, Enforcement & Penalties

Sec. 8.1 Fines

Any person, Customer or User who violates any provision or section of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine as may be authorized under the Lake County Administrative Adjudication Ordinance, or by statute of the State of Illinois. Each violation of a provision or section of this Ordinance shall be a separate offense and subject to a separate fine. Each day that a violation exists or continues shall be considered a separate offense. Any fine or fines for these separate offenses shall be assessed in accordance with applicable ordinances or State statute.

Sec. 8.2 Administrative Adjudication

8.2.1 Enforcement Officer

All sections of this Ordinance may be enforced by the Director of the Lake County Public Works.

8.2.2 Warning of Ordinance Violation

The Director shall have the authority, but not the obligation, to issue a pre-enforcement Warning of Ordinance Violation when an individual has been found to be in violation of any provision of this Ordinance. The Warning shall, at a minimum, identify the violation(s) for which it is being issued, shall include the address at which the violation has occurred, shall require the violator to cease the violation(s) or abate the violation(s) within a reasonable time for the performance of any act it requires, and shall state that a Notice of Ordinance Violation may be issued if the Warning is not adhered to as specified.

8.2.3 Notice of Ordinance Violation

In the event of a violation of this Ordinance, the Director shall have authority to issue a Notice of Ordinance Violation.

8.2.3.1 The Notice of Ordinance Violation shall contain the particulars of such violation(s) and at a minimum may order the offending Customer to: explain the cause(s) of the violation(s), submit a plan or schedule for the satisfactory correction of the violation(s) and the prevention of similar violation(s) in the future, pay an administrative fine, or any additional remedies deemed necessary by the County to bring the Customer into compliance within the shortest time feasible.

8.2.3.2 Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the Customer to the Director. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the Customer of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the Notice of Ordinance Violation. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the County to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement remedies, without first issuing a Notice of Ordinance Violation.

8.2.3.3 If Administrative Adjudication is found to be the appropriate remedy to resolve the violation, the Notice must be served in accordance with and shall contain all information specified and required in the Lake County Administrative Adjudication Ordinance. Prior to the hearing date documented on the Notice of Ordinance Violation, the Respondent may elect to abate or cease the violation for which the Notice of Ordinance Violation was issued, pay the fine listed on the Notice of Ordinance Violation, and not participate in the hearing.

Sec. 8.3 Other Relief



Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary above, nothing shall preclude the County from taking any other available legal action necessary to prevent or to remedy any violation, including but not limited to seeking injunctive relief, declaratory relief, fines, or money damages in a court of competent jurisdiction or the disconnection of water service and/or sewer service as specified in Section 8.5.

Sec. 8.4 Service Charges

In addition to Section 8.1 above, any sanitary sewer or manhole overflow, or sanitary sewer backup, resulting from a violation(s) of any provision or section of this Ordinance, or an inadequately operating GRS, or lack of an approved GRS, or any faulty pretreatment system shall result in the imposition of a service charge to the responsible owner or Customer. The service charge shall include the costs of cleaning up the overflow or backup and all costs of cleaning the blockage out of the immediately adjacent County sewerage system. Imposition of a service charge under this Section 8.4, shall not preclude other enforcement actions. In addition, the responsible Customer shall be responsible for payment of any fine levied by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency against the County as a result of any overflow or blockage in the County sewerage system, or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit discharge violation attributable to the Customer violation(s) of any provision or section of this Ordinance, or an inadequately operating GRS, or lack of an approved GRS.

Sec. 8.5 Sewer and/or Water Service Disconnection

8.5.1 The Director shall deny or discontinue, after reasonable notice to the occupants thereof, the sewer and/or water service to any premises for violations of this Ordinance or without prior notice where, in his judgment, a public health risk exists. Water shut off and/or disconnection of the sanitary sewer of the individual User's property will result for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties and/or violation of this Ordinance. Prior to disconnection the County will mail three notices to the service address on file and the Customer may contact the Director to settle the outstanding balance or make payment arrangements to avoid service disconnection. Third and Final Notice shall state "No further notices will be sent to you prior to disconnection".

Any violation under this Ordinance shall be subject to discontinuation of water service to any premise served by a public water supply. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the consumer has corrected deficiencies in conformance with this Ordinance and to the satisfaction of the Director, and all fees are paid.

Payment for service is required even if the home/building is vacant. Payment will be suspended if the home/building is uninhabitable, if a demolition permit has been issued or if a disconnection permit has been issued and the sewer service has been capped and inspected.

8.5.2 Sewer and/or Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the Customer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects in conformance with this Ordinance and any required fees are paid.

8.5.3 Neither the County nor or its employees, agents or assigns shall be liable to any Customers of the County sewerage system for any injury, damages or lost revenues which may result from termination of said Customer's sewer and/or water service in accordance with the terms of this Ordinance, whether or not said termination of the sewer and/or water service was with or without notice.

8.5.4 Where violations of this Ordinance result in impacts to the County's sewerage system, the Customer responsible for the impact may bear the cost to repair and/or clean-up the sewerage system and any discharges therefrom.

8.5.5 It shall be unlawful and a violation of this Ordinance for any person to reconnect or turn on any sewer or water service which has been disconnected by the County without written approval of the

Director. In addition, when the County is notified that sewer or water service has been unlawfully reconnected, the County shall have the power to immediately disconnect such service without notice.

8.5.6 All costs incurred by the County in disconnecting sewer and/or water service may be borne by and be the responsibility of the owner of the property served and/or the Customer. All such costs shall be paid to the County before service is restored to said property.

Sec. 8.6 Liability

Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance, in addition to the fine provided shall become liable to the County for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by the County by reason of such violations, whether the same was caused before the notice.

Article 9 – Validity/Severability

Sec 9.1

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec 9.2

The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this Ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Ordinance, which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

Sec 9.3

If there are any conflicting ordinances, the more strict, as determined by the Director, shall control.

Article 10 – Ordinance in Force

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recording and publication as provided by law.

Article 11 – Variance Procedure

Sec 11.1

Variations from the regulatory standards of this Ordinance may be granted in accordance with the requirements provided below. Any application for a variance shall be made to, and decided by, the Engineering Supervisor.

Submit a letter addressed to the Engineering Supervisor of public works. Indicate:

- the desire for the variance
- Cite the section herein
- List the reason for the variance

The department shall grant or deny the variance request if the Engineering Supervisor finds that the following criteria are met:

1. There are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances applicable to the subject request that do not apply to similar properties, projects or requests.
2. There will be no additional threat to public health, safety, or welfare or the creation of a nuisance.
3. No additional public expense will result.
4. Cost to the applicant of strict compliance with the ordinance is not the primary reason for granting the variance.