

TITLE VII: UTILITIES & PUBLIC WORKS - CONTINUEDCHAPTER 73: SEWER SYSTEM REGULATIONS

73-1: DEFINITIONS. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meanings of terms used in this Article shall be as follows:

"BASIC USER CHARGE" shall mean the basic assessment levied on all users of the public sewer system.

"BOD" (Denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees Celsius (20° C.), expressed in milligrams per liter.

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

"BUILDING SEWER" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

"CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGE" shall mean a charge levied on users to improve, extend or reconstruct the sewage treatment works.

"COMMERCIAL USER" shall include transit lodging, retail and wholesale establishments or places engaged in selling merchandise or rendering service.

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

"FLOATABLE OIL" is oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

"GARBAGE" shall mean the solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

"INDUSTRIAL USERS" shall include establishments engaged in manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation or materials or substance into products.

"INDUSTRIAL WASTES" shall mean the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

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

"LOCAL CAPITAL COST CHARGE" shall mean charges for costs other than the Operation, Maintenance and Replacement costs, i.e. debt service and capital improvement costs.

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

"MILLIGRAMS PER LITER" shall mean a unit of the 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.

"NATURAL OUTLET" shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

"NPDES PERMIT" shall mean any permit or equivalent document or requirements issued by the Administrator, or, where appropriated by the Director, after enactment of the Federal Clean Water Act to regulate the discharge of pollutants pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Act.

"PERSON" shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.

"pH" shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

"PPM" shall mean parts per million by weight.

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

"PUBLIC SEWER" shall mean a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and is controlled by public authority.

"REPLACEMENT" shall mean expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances which are necessary during the useful life of the treatment works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and constructed. The term "operation and maintenance" includes replacement.

"RESIDENTIAL USER" shall mean all dwelling units such as houses, mobile homes, apartments, permanent multi-family dwellings.

"SANITARY SEWER" shall mean a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

"SEWAGE" shall mean a combination of the water carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and storm waters as may be present.

"SEWAGE FUND" shall mean the principal accounting designation for all revenues received in the operation of the sewage system.

"SEWAGE SERVICE CHARGE" shall be the charge per month levied on all users of the sewage facilities. The service charge shall be computed as outlined in Section 71-16 and shall consist of the total or the Basic User Charge, the Local Capital Cost and a Surcharge, if applicable.

"SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT" shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

"SEWAGE WORKS" shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

"SEWER" shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

"SEWER RATE" shall mean "Sewage Service Charge".

"SHALL" is mandatory; **"MAY"** is permissive.

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

"STORM DRAIN" (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

"SUPERINTENDENT" shall mean the City Superintendent which position is described in Section 32-74 and 32-75 of the City Code.

"SURCHARGE" shall mean the assessment in addition to the basic user charge and debt service charge which is levied on those persons whose wastes are greater in strength than the concentration values established in Section 71-17.

"SUSPENDED SOLIDS" shall mean solids that either float on the surface of or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

"SWIMMING POOL" shall mean a tank capable of holding one hundred (100) gallons or more of water and placed either above or below ground, made of concrete, metal, plastic or some similar material or materials, the primary use of such tank being for swimming, floating, wading, diving and/or sunbathing.

"USEFUL LIFE" shall mean the estimated period during which the collection system and/or treatment works will be operated.

"USER CLASS" shall mean the type of user "residential, institutional/governmental, commercial", or "industrial" as defined herein.

"USER CHARGE" shall mean a charge levied on users of treatment works for the cost of operation, maintenance and replacement.

"WATERCOURSE" shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

73-2: USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

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

(C) Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

(D) The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the City, is hereby required, at his expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this Article, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that the public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet of the property line.

73-3: INTERFERENCE WITH BOARD OF HEALTH REQUIREMENTS. No statement contained in this Article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirement that may be imposed by the Board of Health.

73-4: PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

(A) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 73-2(D), or in the event Section 73-5 is applicable, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this Article.

(B) Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first apply for and obtain a written permit signed by the Superintendent, on a form to be maintained by the City Superintendent. The applicant shall supplement the application with any plans, specifications and other information as are deemed necessary by the Superintendent. A permit and inspection fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) shall be paid to the City at the time the application is filed.

(C) A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. He shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the Superintendent when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within twenty-four (24) hours of the receipt of notice by the Superintendent.

(D) The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Illinois Water Pollution Board. No permit shall be issued for any private sewage disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

(E) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided for above, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this Article, and any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

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

(G) No statement contained in this Article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the City Council.

(H) When a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to the sewer within one hundred twenty (120) days and the private sewage disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with clean, bank-run gravel or dirt.

73-5: BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS - PERMITS REQUIRED. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first filing an application on a form to be maintained by the City Superintendent.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, a building sewer permit will only be issued and a sewer connection shall only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that the downstream sewage facilities, including sewers, pump stations and sewage treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load.

73-6: CLASSES OF PERMITS. There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits:

- (A) For residential and commercial service, and
- (B) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Superintendent. A permit and inspection fee for a residential or commercial building sewer permit and for an industrial building sewer permit shall be paid to the City when and per rates established by ordinance in effect at the time application is made.

73-7: COSTS OF BUILDING SEWER TO BE BORNE BY OWNER. All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

73-8: SEPARATE SEWER FOR EACH BUILDING. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.

73-9: OLD BUILDING SEWERS. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, upon examination and test by the Superintendent, to meet all requirements of this Article.

73-10: SEWERS TO CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS OF APPLICABLE CODES.

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

(B) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which, in turn, is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

(C) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the "Standard Specification for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois" as amended from time to time. Inside the building, the sewer and plumbing shall comply with "The State of Illinois Department of Public Health Illinois Plumbing Code" as amended from time to time.

(D) All private sewer laterals shall be Schedule 40 PVC pipe with solvent weld fittings.

(E) Sewer laterals shall be backfilled to the top of the pipe with aggregate seven-eighths (7/8) inch or less in size.

73-11: SUPERINTENDENT TO SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION.

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

(B) All excavations for building sewer installations 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 City.

73-12: SANITARY AND STORM SEWERS.

(A) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

(B) Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the Superintendent, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

73-13: MATERIALS PROHIBITED FROM PUBLIC SEWERS. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

(A) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.

(B) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of two (2) mg/l as CN in the wastes as discharge to the City sewer and mercury or any of its compound in excess of 0.0005 mg/l as Hg at any time except as permitted by the City's Utility Superintendent in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations.

(C) A pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the Wastewater Treatment Facilities.

(D) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the Wastewater Treatment Facilities such as, but not limited to, ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders. Any user who empties or causes to be emptied into the sewer system any sewage that cannot be readily or freely filtered through the sewage treatment plant may, at the option of the Superintendent, be disconnected from the sewer system.

(E) Having the following shall be subject to the review of the Superintendent or his authorized representative.

(1) a five (5) day biochemical oxygen demand greater than 204 parts per million by weight;

(2) containing more than 240 parts per million by weight of suspended solids; or

(3) having an average daily flow greater than five percent (5%) of the average daily wastewater flow of the City.

Only compatible pollutants may be discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

(F) Where necessary, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the user shall provide, at his expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to:

(1) reduce the biochemical oxygen demand to 204 parts per million by weight; or

(2) reduce the suspended solids to 240 parts per million by weight; or

(3) control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes.

Plans, specifications and other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the Superintendent or authorized

representative, and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.

73-14: SUBSTANCES UNDER DISCRETION OF SUPERINTENDENT. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely, in the opinion of the Superintendent, that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

(A) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150° F.).

(B) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l, or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two and one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (32° F. and 150° F.).

(C) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent.

(D) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not.

(E) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement to such a degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Superintendent for such materials.

(F) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste-or-odor-producing substances in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Superintendent as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet with requirements of the State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

(G) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Superintendent in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

(H) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of (9.5)

(I) Materials which exert or cause:

(1) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fuller's earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

(2) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).

(3) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.

(4) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.

(J) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

73-15: REMEDIES FOR CONTROLLED DISCHARGES. If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated above and which, in the judgment of the Superintendent, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Superintendent may:

(A) Reject the wastes;

(B) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;

(C) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or

(D) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of Section 73-22 of this Article.

If the Superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

73-16: GREASE, OIL, MUD, ETC. - INTERCEPTORS REQUIRED. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Superintendent or authorized representative, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, as specified in Section 73-14, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units.

All interceptors shall be of the type and capacity approved by the Superintendent and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintenance of these interceptors, the user(s) shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the Superintendent or authorized representative. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the user's personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.

73-17: OWNER TO MAINTAIN FACILITIES. Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

73-18: MANHOLES INSTALLED WHERE REQUIRED. When required by the Superintendent, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole, together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

73-19: SWIMMING POOL CONNECTIONS. The owner of any swimming pool which is located within the City shall discharge the water from the swimming pool into the City's sanitary sewage system. Each pool owner shall, at his expense, install suitable sewage facilities and connect said facilities directly to the proper public sanitary sewer in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

73-20: INDUSTRIAL SAMPLING. The owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall provide laboratory measurements, tests, and analyses of waters and wastes to illustrate compliance with this Code and any special conditions for discharge established by the City or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge. The number, type and frequency of laboratory analyses to be performed by the owner shall be as stipulated by the City, but not less than once per year, the industry must supply a complete analysis of the constituents of the wastewater discharge to assure that compliance with the Federal, State and Local standards are being met. The owner shall report the results of measurements and laboratory analyses to the City at such times and in such a manner as prescribed by the City. The owner shall bear the expense of all measurements, analyses, and reporting required by the City. At such times as deemed necessary, the City reserves the right to take measurements and samples for analysis by an outside laboratory service.

73-21: TESTS CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTED SPECIFICATIONS. All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes, to which reference is made in this Article, shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property.

(The particular analysis involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from twenty-four (24) hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.)

73-22: SPECIAL AGREEMENTS PERMITTED. No statement contained in this Article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the City and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the City for treatment, subject to payment therefor, by the industrial concern.

73-23: PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE. No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.

73-24: POWER AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS.

(A) The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this Article. The Superintendent or his representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any processes, including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

(B) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to above, the Superintendent or duly authorized employees of the City shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the City employees and the City shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by City employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage assessed against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in Section 73-18.

(C) The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the City holds a duly negotiated easement for the purpose of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

73-25: EXTENSIONS AND SEWER CONNECTIONS TO EXTENSIONS.

(A) Applicants who are owners of the premises not abutting on the sewer mains or laterals of the City who desire sewer service from the City shall install, at their expense, sewer main or lateral extensions so as to provide sewer facilities for their premises. No person shall make any extension to a sanitary sewer main or lateral of the City except as provided in this Section.

(B) All extensions to the sewer mains or laterals of the City shall be made only after written application filed with the City Council, approval as to size, grade and materials by the City, and issuance by the City of a permit authorizing the same to be constructed and attached to the existing sewer mains or laterals of the City, and thereupon, said extensions shall become a part thereof.

(C) After completion and acceptance of a sewer main or lateral extension, title to them shall be transferred and conveyed to the City by the owner(s) free and clear of any and all liens and encumbrances, without cost to the City, and thereafter, the City shall assume all costs of maintenance and repair of such extension.

(D) Applicants making sewer connections to sewer main extensions or lateral extensions under the provisions of this Section shall pay all costs of labor and materials for installing the same.

(E) Each sewer connection originating from an extension shall impose liability for a periodic sewer charge to be billed the owner with the next regular billing after such sewer service is rendered to the premises.

(F) **Liability Insurance.** No permit for a sewer connection or a sewer extension shall be issued by the City Council or its authorized representative unless the person applying therefor or the contractor shall have first procured Public Liability Insurance in an amount not less than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) for injuries, including accidental death, to any one (1) person and subject to the same limit for each person in an amount not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) on account of one (1) accident, and Property Damage Insurance in an amount not less than Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00). The persons to be indemnified and saved harmless in said insurance policy shall be the City and the applicant for sewer connection or sewer extension. A certificate of said insurance shall be filed with the City Collector.

73-26: CONFINED SPACE ENTRY POLICY. A confined space entry policy and procedure as maintained by the City Superintendent and by reference made a part hereof is hereby adopted for the City as part of this Section.

73-27 to 73-28: RESERVED.

65 ILCS 5/11-117-1, et seq; 65 ILCS 5/11-125-1, et seq.