

APPENDIX A
DEFINITIONS FOR TITLE 6A

ADMINISTRATOR: the administrator of the USEPA.

APPROVING AUTHORITY: the Superintendent of the Hebron Department of Public Works.

BASIC USER CHARGE: the basic assessment levied on all users of the public sewer system.

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

BUILDING DRAIN: that part of the lowest 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 feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

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

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

CODE: Hebron Municipal Code.

COMBINED SEWER: a sewer which is designed and intended to receive wastewater, storm, surface and groundwater drainage.

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

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

DEBT SERVICE CHARGE: the amount to be paid each billing period for payment of interest, principal and coverage of outstanding loan, bonds and any other debts of the utility and shall be computed as determined by the Village Engineer.

DIRECTOR: the director of the IEPA.

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

EFFLUENT CRITERIA: are defined in any applicable NPDES permit.

FEDERAL ACT: the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 466 *et seq.*) as amended (Pub. L. 95-217).

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

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

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

IEPA: the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

INDUSTRIAL USER: includes establishments engaged in manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into products.

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

INSTITUTIONAL/GOVERNMENTAL USER: includes schools, churches, penal institutions and users associated with federal, state and local governments.

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

MAJOR CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRY: an industrial user of the publicly owned treatment works that: (a) has a flow of 50,000 gallons or more per average work day; or (b) has a flow greater than 10 percent of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste; or (c) has in its waste, a toxic pollutant in toxic amounts as defined in standards issued under Section 307 (a) of the Federal Act; or (d) is found by the permit issuance authority, in connection with the issuance of the NPDES permit to the publicly owned treatment works receiving the waste, to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on that treatment works or upon the quality of effluent from that treatment works.

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

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

NPDES PERMIT: any permit or equivalent document or requirement issued by the Administrator, or where appropriate by the Director, after enactment of the Federal Clean Water Act.

OM&R: Operation, maintenance plus replacement costs of the sewerage system.

ORDINANCE: this Ordinance, Title 6A of the Hebron Municipal Code.

PERSON: any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, government agency or other entity.

pH: 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.

POPULATION EQUIVALENT: a term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other waste on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is 100 gallons of sewage per day, containing 0.177 pounds of BOD and 0.236 pounds of suspended solids.

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

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

PUBLIC SEWER: a sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the Village. It shall also include sewers within or outside the Village boundaries that service one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the Village sanitary (or combined sewer system) even though those sewers may not have been constructed with Village funds.

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

RESIDENTIAL USER: all dwelling units such as houses, mobile homes, apartments and permanent multi-family dwellings.

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

SEWAGE is used interchangeably with "wastewater."

SEWER: a pipe or conduit for conveying sewage or any other waste liquids, including storm, surface and groundwater drainage.

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

SEWERAGE FUND: the principal accounting designation for all revenues received in the operation of the sewerage system.

SHALL is mandatory; MAY is permissive.

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

SS: Suspended solids.

STATE ACT: the Illinois Anti-Pollution Bond Act of 1970.

STATE GRANT: the State of Illinois participation in the financing of the construction of treatment works as provided for by the Illinois Anti-Pollution Bond Act and for making such grants as filed with the Secretary of the State of Illinois.

STORM DRAIN/STORM SEWER: a sewer that carries storm, surface and groundwater drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water.

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

SUPERINTENDENT: the Superintendent of Public Works or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

SURCHARGE: 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 6A-2-2-B.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS (SS): solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage or industrial waste, and which are removable by a laboratory filtration device. Quantitative determination of suspended solids shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in the IEPA Division of Laboratories Manual of Laboratory Methods.

UNPOLLUTED WATER: water quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect, or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefitted by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

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

USEPA: the United State Environmental Protection Agency.

USER CLASS: the type of user, either residential, institutional/governmental, commercial or industrial as defined herein.

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

VILLAGE: Village of Hebron, McHenry County, Illinois.

VILLAGE BOARD: President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Hebron.

VILLAGE UTILITY SERVICE: The combined waterworks and sewerage system; the water system; the sewerage system.

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

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

WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGE: a charge per quarter levied on all users of the wastewater facilities. The service charge shall be computed as outlined in Section 6A-2-2-B and shall consist of the total of the basic user charge, the debt service charge and a surcharge if applicable.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS: an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with “waste treatment plant” or “wastewater treatment plant” or “pollution control plant.”

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

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: as defined in the Water Pollution Regulations of Illinois.