

AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 821

FLAGG CREEK WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT FATS, OILS, AND GREASES (FOG) AND WASTE STRENGTH SURCHARGE (WSS) ORDINANCE

Amended Ordinance 821 supersedes and replaces Ordinance 821, all previously passed Amendments to Ordinance 821, and Ordinance 806 which is an amendment to the Code of Laws of the Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District, Chapter 1, Definitions, Chapter 14, further regulating grease recovery systems, their use and maintenance and regulating grease recovery system sludge removal and disposal, and Chapter 29, fines, and penalties.

WHEREAS, the District is the owner of a network of Sanitary Sewers including lateral and intercepting sewers which are an integral part of the Works of the Systems defined in the Code of Laws of the District; and

WHEREAS, many of the plumbing systems within the buildings, structures and facilities containing commercial and manufacturing businesses and institutions within the District's service area discharge wastewaters from the manufacture, processing or preparations of foods or food products through the building drain and sewer system into District infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, Section 14-1.10 of the Code of Laws of 1980 provides that Special Substance Traps be installed in such private systems and requires the trap to be properly maintained to prevent entry of fats, oils, and greases (FOG)s entering into public sewers; and

WHEREAS, if wastewaters containing soluble FOGs are discharged into District sewers; congestion, reduction in capacity, odors emanation and upsets to the treatment process could result, as well as causing backups into private facilities endangering the health and welfare of the public; and

WHEREAS, it is in the District's and Public's interest to have FOG generators install, operate, and maintain grease recovery systems appropriately to protect the Public and District infrastructure from excessive levels of FOGs; and

WHEREAS, the District is subject to the terms and conditions of an NPDES Permit which limits the concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) in its Plant's effluent flow; and

WHEREAS, Sanitary Districts that received federal grants from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) are required to have in effect an equitable system of charging District users for the costs of operating and maintaining District facilities. This cost recovery system is required to comply with USEPA regulations which state that such a system provide for an equitable assessment of the costs of waste treatment, considering the volume and strength of the industrial, domestic, and commercial wastes received by the District; and

WHEREAS, the District received federal grants from the USEPA and is therefore required to charge each User (or class of Users) its fair share of operation, maintenance, and replacement costs in proportion to their discharge quality and quantity; and

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois Legislature recognizes that the dumping of FOGs into public sewers or private sewers tributary to public sewers interferes with the proper conveyance and treatment of wastewater and therefore enacted Illinois Public Act 88-0633 amending the Environmental Protection Act to further regulate grease recovery systems sludge and its disposal; and

WHEREAS, it is in the District's and Public's interest to require FOG haulers periodically physically remove grease recovery system sludges and do not deposit these sludges into District infrastructure, and to equitably apportion the costs associated with treating waste from high strength waste dischargers, the District has outlined the following regulations and penalties for failing to adhere to these regulations.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees that the District's Code of Laws of 1980 be amended as follows, and this Ordinance be enacted by the Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District, a municipal corporation of Cook and DuPage Counties in the State of Illinois, to control entry of FOGs, excessive levels of BOD, and TSS into District infrastructure, and to regulate those entities removing grease recovery system sludges, and to impose penalties for failure to comply with this Ordinance:

SECTION I. Title, Authority, and Purpose.

1.1 Title. This Ordinance shall be known and may be referred to as "Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG) and Waste Strength Surcharge Ordinance (WSS) Ordinance".

1.2 Authority. This Ordinance is enacted pursuant to the powers and authorities granted to, and exercised by, the Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District (FCWRD).

1.3 Purpose. The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish certain minimum reasonable rules and regulations for any food processing, food sales, or food service facility or User connected to, or applying to connect to, the FCWRD sewer system regarding the collection and disposal of fats, oils, and greases (FOG), excessive biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and excessive total suspended solids (TSS) in wastewater, not otherwise required to obtain and hold an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Additionally, this Ordinance establishes a discharge limit for ammonia nitrogen, and further establishes certain minimum reporting requirements for waste haulers in the disposal of fats, oils, and greases wastes.

Excessive fats, oils, and greases in wastewater can and do lead to sewer backups and overflows, creating a public health hazard. Excessive fats, oils, and greases in wastewater can and do interfere with the wastewater treatment process at publicly-owned wastewater treatment facilities and plants, and pass-through can result in effluent discharges that violate

NPDES permit water quality discharge standards. They also increase operation, maintenance, and replacement costs.

Excessive biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and excessive total suspended solids (TSS) in the wastewater process at publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities and plants and pass-through can result in effluent discharges that violate NPDES permit water quality discharge standards. They also increase operation, maintenance, and replacement costs. The substantial investment of public funds in sewer systems and wastewater treatment plants, designed to protect public health, and the ongoing proper functioning of those public facilities, can and shall be protected by reasonable rules and regulations relating to the design, use and maintenance of grease recovery systems to ensure the proper functioning of the FCWRD sewer system and wastewater treatment process, from contributions and accumulation of fats, oils, and greases.

SECTION II. Administration.

2.1 General. The Executive Director (Director) shall enforce all of the provisions of this Ordinance and shall act on any questions relating to the design or construction of grease recovery systems or devices, except as may otherwise be specifically provided by statute or federal or state regulations(s). The Director shall also act as follows:

2.2 Applications, Permits, and Licenses. The Director shall receive applications and issue installation permits and discharge permits, and collect fees therefore, in accordance with the approved fee schedule (see Appendix A attached hereto), for the siting and installation of, or the discharges from, grease recovery systems or devices, for all food processing, food sales, and food service establishments as defined herein. The Director shall also review building plans, review grease recovery system(s) design plans, inspect the premises for which such installation permit(s) or discharge permit(s) have been issued, and enforce compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

2.3 Notices and Orders. The Director shall issue all notices or orders necessary to ensure compliance with all Ordinance requirements. The Director may revoke, in writing, any permit, license, or approval issued or held contrary to this Ordinance or based upon a false statement or misrepresentation in an application.

2.4 Authority to Enter Premises. The Director, or his/her authorized agent(s) or representative(s), after identification, shall have the authority to enter any property at any reasonable time to inspect for sanitation purposes and compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance. The Director shall conduct an annual inspection of each FOG producing facility, and such other inspection(s) as may be required. The Director may also make any necessary test, measurement, or sampling to determine compliance with Ordinance requirements. No obstructions shall block access to any grease recovery system.

2.5 Credentials. The Director, and his/her authorized agent(s) or representative(s), shall carry proper credentials of the respective office for the purpose of inspecting any grease recovery system or device, or carrying out any other duties or responsibilities, in the performance of his/her duties under this Ordinance.

SECTION III. Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases are hereby defined and shall be interpreted as such throughout this Ordinance.

3.1 Active interior recovery device (AIRD). An active automatic separator and remover of grease, fats, and oils from effluent or wastewater discharge that cleans itself of accumulated grease, fats, and oils at least once every 24 hours, utilizing an electromechanical apparatus to accomplish removal.

3.2 Ammonia Nitrogen. A measurement of the amount of ammonia, a pollutant found in sewage and other liquid organic waste products.

3.2 BOD. A measurement of the organic strength of wastes in water. The measurement is utilized by treatment plant staff to determine the strength of incoming wastewater and the removal efficiency in the treatment plant effluent.

3.3 Clean-out. A pipe that extends from the ground surface to the interior of the exterior grease recovery system, so as to allow access, maintenance, and inspection of the interior of the device.

3.4 Control manhole. A manhole structure, located downstream of a grease interceptor, designed and constructed to provide access to a sewer for sampling and metering commercial wastes discharged to a public sewer. For existing FOG producing facilities, where no control manhole exists or has been installed, the control manhole shall be at the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected.

3.5 Director. The Executive Director of the Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District, or his/her designated agent or representative.

3.6 Drainage Fixture Unit (DFU). A value used to determine the required drainage capacity from the fixtures and their service systems as defined in the Illinois Plumbing Code.

3.7 Effluent T-pipe. A T-shaped pipe extending from the ground surface below grade into the grease interceptor to a depth allowing recovery of water located under the layer of fats, oils, and/or grease to be discharged.

3.8 FCWRD. Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District, formerly known as the Hinsdale Sanitary District.

3.9 FOG. Fats, oils, greases, starch, proteins, waxes, free fatty acids, calcium and magnesium soaps, mineral oils, and certain other materials from animal, vegetable, and petroleum origins. FOG may originate from discharges from scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashing machines, soup kettles, and floor drains located in areas where grease-containing materials may exist.

3.10 FOG producing facility. A food processing, food sales, or food service facility, as hereinafter defined.

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

3.12 Food processing facility. A commercial facility in which food is manufactured or packaged for human consumption. The term does not include a food service facility, retail food store, or commissary.

3.13 Food sales facility. A retail and/or wholesale grocery store(s); retail seafood store(s); food processing plants(s); bakeries; confectionaries; fruit, nuts, and vegetables store(s), and similar establishments, mobile or permanent, engaged in the sale of food primarily for consumption off premises.

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

3.15 Grease recovery system. A system of interceptors, separators, traps, or grease recovery devices, including Active Interior Recovery Devices ("AIRD's"), Passive Exterior Devices ("PED's"), and Passive Interior Devices ("PID's"), which prevents free floating grease, fats and oils from entering the sewage system by recovering and removing these substances from wastewater.

3.16 Grease-laden waste. Effluent discharge that is produced from food processing, food preparation or other commercial source where grease, fats and oils enter automatic dishwasher pre-rinse station, sinks or other appurtenances.

3.17 Grease interceptor. A grease recovery system, located outside of the exterior walls of the building or structure, which contains baffles and sections sufficient to allow a proper separation of grease from water to prevent the entry of grease into the FCWRD sewer system, with a 500-gallon capacity or greater, unless otherwise permitted by the Executive Director. Includes a passive grease interceptor whose rated flow exceeds 50 gallons per minute

3.18 Grease trap. A grease recovery system with a minimum liquid storage capacity of 50 gallons or more and which is located inside the building.

3.19 Hauler. A waste disposal or rendering business or firm, licensed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, that hauls and disposes of fats, oils, and greases wastes as described in this Ordinance.

3.20 High Strength Waste Discharger. A food processing, food sales, or food service facility that discharges FOG, BOD or TSS in amounts higher than the discharge limits set forth in Appendix A.

3.21 Manifest. A log or document record of the hauler name, address, and State

license/permit number; and, the volume, date of removal and disposal destination of pumped materials or wastes from a grease recovery system. (See, 415 ILCS 5/22.30(d) and (e)).

3.22 Newly constructed. Any new FOG producing facility that has not been issued a final Certificate of Occupancy by the governing County or municipal building official as of the effective date of this Ordinance.

3.23 Passive exterior device (PED). A FOG/water separating container that requires pumping and is housed outside a building or structure. A passive interceptor with no moving parts with a rated flow of greater the 50 gallons per minute.

3.24 Passive interior device (PID). A FOG/water separating container that requires normal manual cleaning, by pumping or bailing, and is housed inside a building or structure. A passive interceptor with no moving parts with a rated flow of 50 gallons per minute or less that serves as fixture trap and is located inside a building. This is commonly referred to as a grease trap.

3.25 POTW. Public Owned Treatment Works. May sometimes be known or referred to as a sewage treatment plant or wastewater reclamation facility or plant. The FCWRD owns and manages the McElwain Sewage Treatment Plant, located in Burr Ridge, IL.

3.26 Permitted Waste Hauler. A hauler that has demonstrated capability to maintain required records, to discharge waste according to all applicable rules and regulations and is fully licensed to haul FOG waste.

3.27 Pump-and Return Method. The method of decanting or discharging removed waste back into the grease recovery system from which waste was removed or to any other grease recovery system or sewer connection.

3.28 Remodeled. Any facility that requires a building permit to make planned changes to an existing or a new FOG producing facility.

3.29 Significant industrial user. Any FOG producer that requires an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, issued by the FCWRD pursuant to applicable Federal and State Laws and Regulations.

3.30 Sludge. Any material or solids, either organic or inorganic, that has settled to the bottom of the grease trap or interceptor.

3.31 Solids transfer/grease recovery device. 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.

3.32 TSS. Total suspended solids are a measurement of the total amount of solids that float on the surface or are suspended in water. The measurement is utilized by treatment plant staff to determine the strength of incoming wastewater and the removal efficiency in the treatment plant effluent.

3.33 Twenty Five Percent Rule (25% Rule). All grease recovery systems shall be cleaned based on the 25% Rule.

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

3.34 User. Any FOG producing facility, or high strength waste discharger, its owner(s) or operator(s), or their agent(s), that contributes to the FCWRD wastewater collection system.

SECTION IV. General Requirements.

4.1 Existing food facilities. Every existing User shall have a grease recovery system. An existing User, serviced by a grease recovery system that is non-compliant with the technical or design standards of this Ordinance shall be permitted to continue discharging to the FCWRD wastewater collection system provided that the User's FOG, BOD, or TSS discharges, as measured at the control manhole, do not exceed the FCWRD daily maximum discharge limit(s), as set forth in Appendices A and B, and is otherwise in compliance with the current FCWRD General Sewer Use Ordinance. The Director may include conditions, restrictions, or performance standards on any existing User discharge license where that User is served by a non-compliant grease recovery system to minimize the risk of discharge(s) exceeding maximum pollutant discharge standards.

4.2 Newly constructed or remodeled facilities. Every newly constructed or remodeled food processing, food sales, and food service facility (FOG producing facilities) or User(s) that discharge water or wastes to a FCWRD sewer shall be required to install, operate, clean and maintain an exterior grease recovery system of appropriate size and siting to achieve compliance with requirements of this Ordinance. Each FOG producing facility and High Strength Waste Discharger shall have a control manhole installed and located at a point downstream of the grease recovery system. No person shall construct or install a grease recovery system without the prior approval of the Director and issuance of an installation permit. Such approval shall include the approval of a plan for the proposed grease recovery system, inspection during construction or installation, and inspection and approval of the completed installation. Upon completion of the work, and approval by the Director, a discharge permit shall be issued to the User by the Director. Each User facility shall hold a valid discharge permit issued by the Director.

4.3 All Users. Each User shall register its grease recovery system with the Director. Each User shall maintain and possess a valid discharge permit issued by the Director for each FOG producing facility. The discharge from each grease recovery system, as measured from the control manhole, shall not exceed the FCWRD maximum discharge limit(s) as set forth in Appendices A and B. Discharge permit information shall include name, address, and telephone number(s) of owner(s) and on-site manager(s), if different; a scaled sketch/drawing of the location of the grease recovery system on the FOG producing facility premises; location of the access manhole (and control manhole, if different); the components, design, and size/capacity of the grease recovery system; and such other information as may be applicable.

4.4 System Maintenance.

4.4.1 General. All grease recovery systems, 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 FCWRD maximum concentration discharge limit(s).

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

4.4.3 Maintenance Requirements.

- (a) All Users shall maintain any grease recovery system so that the fats, oils, and grease discharges therefrom, as measured from/at the control manhole, do not exceed the FCWRD maximum concentration discharge limits.
- (b) All grease recovery systems shall have all floating material removed at a minimum of 90 days. All grease recovery systems, shall be completely pumped out, including sediment, 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 sludges and solids. The frequency of maintenance may be increased to comply with the FCWRD daily maximum discharge limit(s) or the manufacturer's recommendation. The frequency shall be as often as necessary to prevent overflows of fats, oils, and greases entering the FCWRD wastewater collection system.
- (c) The Pump-and-Return Method of decanting or discharging of removed waste back into the grease recovery system is prohibited.
- (d) Any removal and hauling of fats, oils, and greases shall be performed by a permitted grease hauler licensed by the State of Illinois.
- (e) If any grease recovery system discharge wastes fail to meet the FCWRD maximum concentration limit(s), the Director is authorized to demand or require the User to repair, replace, or upgrade its grease removal system, at the sole expense of the User.

4.4.4 Maintenance Records. Each User, at each FOG producing facility, shall maintain an accurate and complete record of all cleaning(s) or maintenance of its FOG producing facility grease recovery system. The following records shall be kept on-site at the FOG producing facility for a minimum two (2) year period.

- (a) Haulers. The hauler shall provide the facility manager, at the time of service, a manifest conforming to all State statutes and regulations (see 415 ILCS 5/22.30(e)), and the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (b) Manifest(s). The removal of grease recovery system contents shall be recorded on a manifest that identifies the pumping, hauling and disposing of the wastes, and whether collected from an interior or an exterior grease recovery system.
- (c) Manifest Information. Each manifest shall contain the following information and such other information as may be required by statute:
 - (1) User information, including name, address, the volume pumped from each grease recovery system, and date and time of the pumping;
 - (2) Hauler information, including company name, address, State license/permit number, and disposal/receiving facility location information;
 - (3) Receiving facility information, including the facility name and address, date and time of receiving, and permit number.
- (d) Manifest/Maintenance log. The owner(s) of each FOG producing facility shall maintain, and keep available on the premises, a continuous log of manifests and other similar records regarding each cleaning or maintenance of the grease recovery system for the previous 24 months. The log shall be kept on the FOG producing facility premises in a location where the log is available for inspection or review by the Director, or his/her designated agent(s) or representative(s).
- (e) Manifest/Maintenance Log Reporting Requirements. The owner(s) of any regular usage FOG producing facility (grease interceptors with capacity of 500 gallons or more) shall annually submit manifest/maintenance logs and any other applicable cleaning and/or service records of their grease recovery system. Said manifest/maintenance records shall be submitted no later than January 31st of every calendar year. Submittals shall include the twelve (12) months of manifest/maintenance logs of the grease recovery system for the preceding calendar year. Failure to submit said manifest/maintenance logs may result in fines and penalties of \$500.00 (Five Hundred Dollars and 00/100 cents) per month until said manifest/maintenance logs are received and/or result in an inspection of said FOG producing facility and its grease recovery system. Manifests/maintenance logs may be submitted either by hardcopy through standard mail, directly to info@fcwrd.org, or reported online at www.flaggcreekwrd.org.
 - (1) Light usage FOG producing facilities such as pre-schools, churches, park district facilities, or any FOG producing facility with a total liquid capacity of less than 500 gallon capacity; where the use is very light duty and there are eight or fewer DFU's tributary to the grease trap are not required to annually submit manifest/maintenance logs.
- (f) Permitted Waste Hauler. The owner may employ a permitted waste

hauler approved by the FCWRD. The permitted waste hauler must provide copies of the required manifest and maintenance information to the owner. This would allow the owner to be compliant with maintaining maintenance records and the records would be available for review by the FCWRD when necessary.

SECTION V. Grease Recovery Systems – Design and Performance Standards.

5.1 Where Required. Registered grease recovery systems shall be operated and maintained or installed in each FOG producing facility that discharges into the FCWRD wastewater collection system. Each FOG producing facility shall have a control manhole.

5.2 Technology required. An approved grease recovery system shall consist of one or a combination of the following methods:

5.2.1 Passive technology that is an approved exterior grease interceptor. See attached Appendix C for an example of an approved exterior grease interceptor.

5.2.2 Active technology including:

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

5.3 Prohibited discharge. Waste that does not contain grease, fats, or oils and that otherwise does not require grease separation treatment shall not be discharged into the grease recovery system. Wastewater from dishwasher machines or wastewater that otherwise exceeds 150 degrees Fahrenheit shall not be introduced into any grease recovery system. Food-waste grinders produce solid waste and shall not discharge into the building drainage system through a grease recovery system.

5.4 High Temperature Dishwater or Sink Discharge. Wastewater that exceeds 150 degrees Fahrenheit is prohibited from being discharged into the FCWRD wastewater collection system.

5.5 Dumpsters/dumpster pads. Dumpsters/dumpster pads may be allowed to connect to the wastewater collection system under the following conditions:

- 5.5.1** The dumpster/dumpster pad is covered and constructed to protect the drainage connection from storm water runoff; and
- 5.5.2** The drain is connected to a grease interceptor of at least 500 gallons capacity, which will be maintained by the User in the method prescribed by this section for grease interceptors.

5.6 Grease interceptor and Passive exterior device (PED) requirements. Each grease interceptor or PED design including size, type and location shall be reviewed and approved by the Director in substantial conformity to a grease interceptor detail as follows:

- (a) Shall be sized and engineered based upon the anticipated load and/or conditions of actual use, having a 24-minute retention time under actual peak flow.
- (b) Shall be constructed of sound, durable material, not subject to excessive corrosion or decay, and shall be water and gas tight if the grease interceptor or PED is of precast or poured-in-place concrete.
- (c) Shall be traffic-worthy with accessibility to both the influent and effluent tee pipes.
- (d) Shall contain baffles sufficient to allow a proper separation of grease from water. Baffles shall extend 6 inches above the water line but cannot flood the inlet pipe.
- (e) Baffle wall shall be located a distance from the inlet wall of $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total length of the interceptor or PED.
- (f) Minimum 2:1 length to width ratio
- (g) Low velocity flow near outlet
- (h) Nine inches of freeboard at grease interceptor or PED top
- (i) The grease interceptor or PED shall have inlet and outlet tees. The outlet tee shall extend 50% into the liquid depth. The inlet tee shall extend 25% into the liquid depth. Inlet and outlet tee shall be a minimum of 3 inches in diameter.
- (j) There must be access openings over the inlet, outlet and each compartment within the grease interceptor or PED. Each opening shall be 24 inches in diameter and contain pick holes. All covers shall be constructed of cast iron or equivalent traffic bearing material.
- (k) Full size cleanouts shall be installed on the inlet and outlet sides of the interceptor and extended to grade. Additionally, a full-size cleanout shall be installed on the effluent pipe, exterior to the grease interceptor, upstream of the sanitary connection. All such cleanouts must be accessible for inspection and cleaning.
- (l) Exterior grease interceptors or PED's must be vented in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code with a minimum 2-inch diameter vent piping. Vent connections may be made through the top of the interceptor or PED, in which case the bottom of the vent shall extend no closer than 6 inches to the static water level or may be made through the side of the interceptor's access opening.
- (m) Exterior grease interceptors or PED's shall receive kitchen wastes. Kitchen wastes include pot sinks, prep sinks, can wash, and in some buildings, floor drains.
- (n) Minimum concrete compressive strength of 3,500 psi.
- (o) Joints shall be properly sealed to prevent infiltration or exfiltration.
- (p) Grease interceptors and PED's must meet a minimum structural design of 150 pounds/square foot for non-traffic locations. For installations involving vehicular traffic, the interceptor shall be designed to withstand an H-20 wheel load.
- (q) Grease interceptors or PED's shall meet the following standards: ASTM C-1227 for septic tanks, C-913 for pre-cast wastewater structures, ACI-318 for design and ASTM C-890 for establishing minimum structural design loading.
- (r) Grease interceptors or PED's made of polyethylene or fiberglass shall be able to withstand the appropriate loading (traffic or non-traffic) or perform under a vacuum test to simulate loading and include 12,000 psi ultimate tensile strength, 19,000 psi flexural strength and 800,000 psi flexural modulus of elasticity per ASTM D790. Tanks shall be listed and labeled.
- (s) Shall be a minimum of 500 gallons (unless authorized by the Director) in size. Multiple grease interceptors or PED's are allowed.

An example of approved grease interceptor detail for an exterior grease interceptor is provided in Appendix C.

5.7 Passive interior devices (PIDs). There shall be no PIDs installed in any User's premises after the effective date of this Ordinance unless authorized by the Director.

5.8 Sizing Grease Interceptors. All grease interceptors shall have a minimum capacity of 500 gallons. Internal grease traps shall have a total liquid capacity of not less than fifty (50) gallons. The design shall be in compliance with the following table, where the total number of Drainage Fixture Units determines the minimum grease interceptor or grease trap size:

<u>Number of Drainage Fixture Units (DFU's)</u>	<u>Minimum Grease Trap or Interceptor Size in Gallons</u>
8 or less	500
9-21	750
22-35	1,000
36-90	1,250
91-172	1,500
173-216	2,000
217-307	2,500
More than 308	3,000

5.9 Waivers to sizing grease traps. Food service facilities may be granted a waiver from the sizing requirements listed in 5.8 if there is insufficient space available for installation of a properly sized grease trap. The owner/applicant may request a waiver from the requirement that internal grease traps shall have a total liquid capacity of not less than fifty (50) gallons where the use is very light duty and there are eight or fewer DFU's tributary to the grease trap. In order to obtain a waiver, the User will be required to submit a written request for the waiver stating the proposed model, and size (in liquid gallons capacity) to be installed. If the waiver is granted, the owner/applicant will be required to sign the waiver acknowledging that the District does not waive any rights to require a larger grease trap if discharge limits are not met.

5.10 Active interior recovery device requirements. AIRDs may be allowed in lieu of PEDs or other approved grease recovery systems in accordance with the following conditions:

- 5.10.1 The method of food preparation involves and/or creates little or no discharge of grease.
- 5.10.2 A technically logistical reason exists as to why an exterior grease interceptor or PED cannot be installed (i.e., conflicts with existing utilities, elevation disparities or location on a second floor).
- 5.10.3 The installation or use of all grease recovery systems must be approved by the Director.

5.10.4 Grease recovery systems shall receive all grease-laden waste discharge from the major point sources. A floor plan drain shall not be considered a major point source.

5.10.5 Grease recovery systems shall be sized based upon the anticipated load and/or conditions of actual use and manufacturer's recommendation.

SECTION VI. Alternative Methods and Treatment Agents.

6.1 Alternative technology/methods. Engineered alternative technology or methods may be permitted by the Director, only after inspection and review of the technology or method to ascertain that it meets or exceeds the minimum performance standards set forth by this Ordinance.

6.2 No Biological or chemical treatment agents. The uses of biological or chemical agents that dissolve grease to permit it to be discharged into the sanitary sewer are not permitted.

6.3 No Pump and Return Methodology. A User, Hauler or Contractor shall not use a pump and return methodology to service grease recovery systems. The material that is removed in the process of cleaning a grease recovery system shall not be discharged into any part of the Public Owned Treatment Works, any private sewer, any drainage piping or storm sewer system. At no time may any portion of the contents removed from the grease recovery system be discharged back into the grease recovery system or the sanitary sewer system. All materials removed shall be handled and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, county, local laws, rules and regulations. A User, Hauler or Contractor using a pump and return methodology to service grease recovery systems shall be fined \$1,000 for the first violation, \$2,000 for the second violation, and \$5,000 for the third and subsequent violations.

SECTION VII. Permits and Licenses, Procedures, Inspections, and Fees

7.1 Permits and Licenses – General. Installation permits, discharge permits, and grease hauler permits issued under this Ordinance are not transferable.

7.1.1 Installation Permits. An installation permit shall be required for all newly constructed FOG producing facilities, all remodeled FOG producing facilities, and for the replacement of any existing grease recovery system. An installation permit shall be valid for a 365-day period following issuance.

7.1.2 Discharge Permits. A discharge permit, required for each FOG producing facility, shall be valid for a one (1) year period following the date of issuance. Renewal of a discharge permit shall be in accordance with a registration application provided by the Director. Each User shall keep and maintain a valid, current discharge permit issued by the Director as one of the documents in the manifest/maintenance log required to be kept on the FOG producing facility premises.

7.1.3 Grease Hauler Permits (GHP). A grease hauler permit shall be required for all companies which clean and transport FOGs from any FOG producing facility. The permit fee shall be \$200.00 annually. Grease Hauler Permits shall be valid for a one (1) year period following issuance. No cleaning of FOG facilities, hauling or transportation of FOGs from FOG facilities shall be permitted without a grease hauler permit. Cleaning of FOG facilities, hauling or transportation of FOGs from FOG facilities without a permit shall subject the User to fines, penalties and other enforcement action as set forth in Section 9.4 of this Ordinance.

7.1.4 Repair Permits. A repair permit shall be required for repairs to any grease recovery system. The permit fee shall be \$75.00. A repair permit shall be valid only for a specific repair or group of repairs performed simultaneously. Any additional or new repairs shall require a new repair permit.

7.2 Procedures.

7.2.1 Applications. The Director is authorized to prepare application forms as may be required for application to obtain installation permits and discharge permits, or renewals thereof. The Director is authorized to establish any minimum submittal requirement(s) to accompany any such applications or renewals. Any refusal to issue a permit, where the applicant has submitted a complete permit, shall be in writing and shall specify all reason(s) for non-issuance.

7.2.2 Authority to Revoke. Where the Director finds that a permit holder is not in compliance with any provision(s) of this Ordinance or is in violation of any provision(s) of this Ordinance, following compliance with the enforcement provisions of this ordinance, the Director may revoke such permit. Any revocation of a permit by the Director shall be in writing and shall specify any and all reason(s) 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 has been applied for, and all fees, charges and costs have been paid by the owner(s), permit holder, and the Director has issued a new permit.

7.3 Inspections.

7.3.1 Annual Inspections. The Director or his/her designated agent(s) or representative(s), shall make or conduct an annual inspection and such other or additional inspections as the Director may deem necessary, of each FOG producing facility to evaluate and enforce compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

7.3.2 Newly constructed or remodeled FOG producing facilities, and grease recovery system replacement, inspections. The Director, or his/her

authorized agent(s) or representative(s), shall make or conduct those inspections deemed necessary by the Director to assure compliance with installation 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.

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

7.3.4 Demand Inspections. Any time a sewer overflow (SO) or blockage occurs at or downstream of a FOG producing facility, a demand inspection shall be made or conducted by the Director, or his/her designated agent(s) or representative(s). If the User of FOG producing facility is found to be in violation of any provision of this Ordinance, and that violation(s) is believed to have caused or resulted in the SO or blockage, the User shall be responsible for the payment of the demand inspections fee, as well as the labor, equipment, and material cost(s) to correct the SO or blockage, in accordance with the approved fee schedule, attached as Appendix A.

7.4 Fees. The User shall be responsible for the payment of all fees for permits and inspections, and for all other charges as may be imposed by this Ordinance, in accordance with the current FCWRD approved fee schedule, attached hereto as Appendix A.

7.5 Fines and Penalties. The fees and charges established by this ordinance shall be payable monthly. If a User fails to pay all fees, charges and fines imposed under this ordinance by the due date, a penalty of ten (10) percent of the amount so billed shall be added thereto. Thereafter, if the amount so billed, or any portion thereof, remains unpaid, a penalty of one and one-half (1½) percent of the amount remaining unpaid shall be added 30 days after the due date, and one and one-half (1½) percent shall be added for each additional 30 days or portion thereof.

In addition to the penalty herein provided, the District may assess such additional administrative and other costs as may be necessary to collect amounts not paid by the due date.

SECTION VIII. Appeals

8.1 Appeal Procedure

8.1.1 Any User, Hauler, or other person subject to this Ordinance (“Party”) shall have a right to appeal to the Executive Director, requirements or restrictions placed upon the Party, refusal to issue a permit, or other matters related thereto as determined by the District.

- 8.1.2 All appeals shall be in writing, specifying the reasons for the appeal, addressed to the Executive Director of the District, within 90 days of the action taken or requirements placed upon the Party.
- 8.1.3 The Executive Director will use his best efforts to respond in writing to a request for an appeal within 45 days of the receipt of a request and shall schedule an appeal meeting.
- 8.1.4 When a meeting is scheduled by the Executive Director, not later than 14 calendar days prior to the schedule appeal meeting, the Party must submit all data pertinent to its appeal.
- 8.1.5 At the meeting, the Executive Director or his designee ("Director") shall attempt to resolve any bona fide claims, disputes, or inquiries which the Party may have. All determinations made by the Director shall be reduced to writing and transmitted to the Party. The Director will use his best efforts to transmit these determinations to the user within 60 days of the appeal meeting.
- 8.1.6 In the event the Party does not concur with the determination of the Director, within 30 days after receipt of the Director's determination, the Party may, in writing, petition the Board of Trustees for a hearing.
- 8.1.7 Within 30 days after receipt of such a petition for an appeal, the Director will advise the Party in writing of the date on which the Board of Trustees will consider the petition. The appeal may be heard by the Board of Trustees, or by such persons as it may designate. When such an appeal hearing is conducted by a designee of the Board of Trustees, the designated hearing officer shall submit a written report of findings to the Board of Trustees with respect to the appeal.

SECTION IX. Enforcement

9.1 Pre-Enforcement Conference

- 9.1.1. Upon determination that a violation has occurred, or upon discovery that an alleged violation has probably occurred, or that that the Party's permit should be revoked, a notice of the violation is prepared and sent to the user by mail.
- 9.1.2. The notice of violation (NOV) shall be in writing and include a statement of the reason(s) for its issuance.
- 9.1.3. If a violation or potential violation has not been cured within the time limit set forth in the initial notice, then a conference date shall be established. The Party, and any other appropriate entities may be notified of the conference date by mail which said notice requires the Party to appear at a scheduled pre-enforcement conference which describes the potential

violation in sufficient detail for the Party to begin abatement action; and which sets forth the time, date and place of the conference.

- 9.1.4. Pre-enforcement conferences shall be scheduled not less than seven nor more than twenty-one (21) days from the date notice of the conference has been sent; except that a shorter time may be set in cases of an emergency. Any respondent's request for a continuance beyond twenty-one (21) days must be in the form of an affidavit or verified statement setting forth specific reasons why the delay is requested. Said request for continuance shall be granted or denied by the Executive Director in writing and sent to the Party.
- 9.1.5. The Executive Director may grant continuances on conference dates for good cause shown.
- 9.1.6. The term "User" includes the owner of the real estate, the occupant thereof and/or the user of the service. In addition, the District may wish to join lessees, lien holders, mortgage lenders or other persons with an appropriate interest in the subject premises and whose rights in the premises may be affected by continued enforcement proceedings by the District.

9.2 Conduct of Conference

- 9.2.1. The pre-enforcement conference shall be conducted by the Executive Director, or his designee.
- 9.2.2. At the conference, the violation shall be explained in sufficient detail for parties to understand the nature of the violation and to begin abatement actions.
- 9.2.3. No formal evidentiary rules shall apply, and the proceedings will not be transcribed. The purpose of the pre-enforcement conference is an attempt to gain voluntary compliance with the District's ordinances.
- 9.2.4. Within five (5) working days following the pre-enforcement conference a letter shall be issued by the conference officer indicating the results of the conference, and further indicating a plan for abatement of a violation, and a schedule for compliance. The letter may also establish dates for future meetings as necessary, to monitor progress with compliance.

9.3 No Agreement.

- 9.3.1. If during the pre-enforcement conference the parties are unable to agree upon the nature of compliance or the schedule of compliance, the conference officer may recommend that the Party be required to show cause why its permit should not be revoked, and/or its discharge into the public sanitary sewer system should not be disconnected and prohibited, and such further and other action as is deemed appropriate.

9.3.2. The pre-enforcement conference is a process optional at the discretion of the District. The District may, in its discretion, bypass the pre-enforcement conference or terminate the conference at any time after it has been instituted and in substitution therefore may institute a show cause hearing procedure or institute a court proceeding for fine and/or injunction whenever the District determines that is in the best interests of the District to so proceed.

9.4 Show Cause Proceedings

9.4.1. When it has been determined that any person has failed to comply with the ordinance, the Executive Director of the District may order anyone who engages in activity or conduct prohibited by the Ordinance to Show Cause before the District's Board of Trustees (Board), or its hearing officer designee, why such prohibited activity or conduct should not be discontinued, and/or its permit should not be revoked, and all wastewater discharge subject to, or covered by, a revoked permit shall not be immediately ceased.

9.4.2. A Notice of Show Cause, directed to an authorized agent of a Party, is served personally or by Certified Mail, specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the Board, and directing the Party to Show Cause before the Board why an order should not be entered directing discontinuance of such prohibited activity or conduct.

9.4.3 The Board may, itself, conduct the hearing and take evidence, or may designate any of its members or any officer or employee of the District or any other person to issue, in the name of the Board, notices of hearings requesting attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in such hearing, to take evidence, and to transmit a report of the evidence and hearing, including transcripts and other evidence, together with recommendations to the Board of action thereon. At any public hearing, testimony taken before the Board or any person designated by it must be under oath and recorded stenographically, or electronically. The transcript so recorded will be made available to any member of the public or any Party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges, therefore.

9.4.4. After the Board has reviewed the evidence, it may issue an Order to the Party directing that within a specified time period, the prohibited activity or conduct be discontinued unless adequate pretreatment facilities are properly installed and operated to ensure compliance, recommending penalties in the amount of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$10,000.00 for each violation of the Ordinance. In addition to such fines and penalties, any sewer or manhole overflow, or sewer back-up, resulting from (a) violation(s) of any provision or section of this Ordinance, or an inadequately operating grease recovery system, or lack of an approved grease recovery system, shall result in the imposition of a service charge

to the responsible Party, including owner(s) or User(s). The service charge shall include the cost(s) of cleaning the blockage out of the immediately adjacent FCWRD wastewater collection system, as well as costs incurred by other property owners incurring damage due to the blockage. Imposition of (a) service charge(s) under this Section shall not preclude other enforcement action(s). In addition, the responsible Party, including owners and Users shall be responsible for payment of any fine levied by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency against the FCWRD as a result of any overflow or blockage in the FCWRD wastewater collection system, or NPDES permit discharge violations attributable to the Party, including owner or User violation(s) of any provision or section of this Ordinance, or an inadequately operating grease recovery system, or lack of an approved grease recovery system. Any Orders shall contain specific findings of fact and recommendations for corrective action.

9.4.5. In cases where a determination has been made that a violation has occurred, the Hearing Officer may assess the costs of enforcement as part of the recommendations. These costs may include but shall not be limited to: Hearing officers fees, costs of recordation of the proceedings, expert witness fees, and independent chemical or laboratory analysis charges.

9.4.6. If a Party violates the terms of a Board Order, in addition to all other remedies granted to it herein, FCWRD shall have the right to terminate water services. FCWRD shall have the right to terminate the water services whenever any Party shall be shown to have violated the terms of a Board Order, including the failure to pay fines, penalties, fees, costs, costs to remove blockages in the FCWRD sewer system, or costs to other property owners for damages due to the blockage. Once water services are terminated, before water service can be restored, it is required that full payment of all fines, penalties, fees, costs to remove blockages in the FCWRD sewer system, all lost water service revenues which the District is obligated to pay the water provider including the appropriate reconnection fees are paid prior to restoring water services. Additionally, FCWRD may recover in a civil action any fines, penalties, fees, costs, or costs to remove blockages recommended by the Board for violations recited in the Order. If any fines, penalties, fees, costs, or costs to remove blockages imposed by a Board Order remain unpaid for more than thirty days, in addition to all other remedies, FCWRD may file a lien or liens in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the amount thereof, plus the penalty of one and one-half (1 ½ %) per month from the date of original billing.

9.4.7. This enforcement procedure is hereby made expressly subject to the "Administrative Review Act" of the State of Illinois as set forth in Illinois Compiled Statutes, 735 ILCS 5/3-101 et. seq., as amended.

9.5 Emergency Conditions. If a user engages in any activity or conduct which is in violation of or prohibited by the ordinance, and which gives rise to hazardous or emergency conditions, without first engaging in pre-

enforcement proceedings or show cause proceedings, the District may commence an action or proceeding in the Circuit Court for the purpose of having such activity or conduct stopped either by mandamus, injunction, or other extraordinary remedy.

9.6 Administrative Enforcement Remedies. When the Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District (FCWRD) finds a User or Party has violated (or continues to violate) any provision of Amended Ordinance #821, the FCWRD may assess against that User cumulative fines and penalties as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1) Fats oil and Grease (FOG) permit revocation Letter | \$ 25.00 |
| 2) Pre- Enforcement Conference | \$ 50.00 |
| 3) Show Cause Hearing | \$ 100.00 |
| 4) Process Server (for items 2 & 3) | \$ Actual Costs |

SECTION X. Other.

10.1 Separability. The provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed separable and the invalidity of any portion of this Ordinance shall not affect the validity of the remainder.

10.2 Other law. Except for prior versions of this Ordinance, this Ordinance is not intended to repeal or replace any existing statute, regulation, Ordinance, or law which may have been adopted prior to the effective date of this Ordinance. The provisions of this Ordinance shall be held to be the minimum requirements for the promotion and protection of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever a provision of this Ordinance and any other law or regulation overlap or are contradictory, the more stringent shall prevail. Compliance with this Ordinance does not release Party, applicant, owner, or User from compliance with the requirements of any other applicable federal, State, or local law or regulation.

10.3 Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force ten (10) days after its passage, approval, recording, and publication according to law.

Passed and Approved this 27th day of May, 2022.



Herbert A. Stade – President

ATTEST: 
Thomas J. Walsh - Clerk

Approved:


James Liubicich - Executive Director

Approved:


Christopher Kokat - Regulatory Affairs

APPENDIX A

The following schedule of fees shall apply for the FCWRD Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG) Ordinance, effective April 30, 2021.

Discharge Permit (1-year term, includes annual inspection)	\$ 150.00
Discharge Permit - Light Usage (1 year term, includes annual inspection)	\$ 50.00
(Light usage facilities may be pre-schools, churches and park district facilities)	
Installation Permit (Interior).....	\$ 100.00
Installation Permit (Exterior).....	\$ 350.00
Construction (in progress) inspection.....	\$ 50.00
Construction, final approval inspection.....	\$ 50.00
Grease Hauler Permit (GHP).....	\$ 100.00
Repair Permit	\$ 75.00
Follow-up inspection(s), after NOV issued.....	\$ 250.00
Emergency inspection fee.....	\$ 300.00
Service charge fee for sewer blockage(s) or Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)	
Labor/hr., each FCWRD employee.....	\$ 75.00/hour
Equipment/hr.	\$ 100.00/hour
Materials.....	\$ Actual Cost
Outside (independent) contractors.....	\$ Actual Cost

Surcharge Program

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requires a user charge system to proportionately spread the costs of operation, maintenance and replacement costs of wastewater collection and treatment among residential, institutional, governmental, commercial and industrial User. A User is defined as any entity that discharges wastewater into the FCWRD collection system. The FCWRD user charge system consists of:

1. A base user charge that all Users must pay based upon water usage.
2. Permit fees
3. Surcharge fees that food, commercial, and industrial facilities must pay based on waste strengths that exceed the average domestic sewage waste strengths.
4. Monthly fees which consist of a service fee assessed to all Users.

A surcharge will be levied to all Users whose wastewater exceeds the surcharge limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and fats, oils and grease (FOG, hexane extractable materials), and/or ammonia nitrogen (NH3). The surcharge will be based on water usage as recorded by flow meters or sewer flow meters for all wastes

which exceed the surcharge limits. The wastewater service charges will be reviewed annually and revised accordingly in order to assure equitable cost recovery for the collection and treatment of wastewater. Surcharge limits and rates for wastewater pollutants that impact the FCWRD are listed below.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Surcharge Limit</u>	<u>Surcharge Rates</u>
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	350 mg/l	\$0.219 per pound
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	350 mg/l	\$0.153 per pound
Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG)	150 mg/l	\$0.542 per pound
Ammonia Nitrogen	30 mg/l	\$0.775 per pound

In accordance with this ordinance, the surcharge is computed by the following equation.

$$S = (P_s - P_{sl}) \times Q \times 8.345 \times S_r$$

Where: S = Surcharge cost per month

P_s = Laboratory result of an effluent sample in mg/l

P_{sl} = Surcharge limit of the pollutant in mg/l

Q = Flowmeter rate of use in gallons per month

8.345 = conversion factor of mg/l to pounds per million gallons

S_r = Surcharge rate to recover the treatment cost in dollars per pound.

For example, if a grease recovery system of the sample restaurant had an average effluent discharge of 450 mg/l of BOD, at a flowmeter rate of 600 (1,000-gallon units), the values would be inserted into the equation as follows:

$$S = (450-350) \text{ mg/l} \times 600,000 \text{ gal/month} \times 8.345 \text{ pounds/million gallons} \times \$0.219 \text{ per pound}$$

$$S = \$109.65 \text{ per month.}$$

If sample results indicated other pollutants exceed the surcharge limits, each pollutant would have a similar equation. The monthly bill would include the total surcharge of all pollutants that exceed their limits.

Where a User's discharge exceeds the limit for BOD and/or TSS, and its Grease discharge is below the limit for Grease, the User can request the Executive Director to issue a Grease Interceptor Maintenance Waiver ("waiver") of the surcharge(s). The Executive Director can grant the waiver if he is satisfied that the User has taken reasonable steps to decrease the excessive discharge, including: 1) whether the User practices kitchen procedures that would decrease the admission of BOD and TSS producing substances into its grease interceptor; 2) whether the grease interceptor is sufficiently sized; 3) whether the User is cleaning its grease

interceptor with sufficient frequency; and 4) any other factors that would indicate that the User is attempting to comply with the discharge limit for BOD and TSS. Where the User's discharge exceeds the limit for TSS and/or BOD, and the excessive discharge(s) is (are) less than 1,050 mg/l, the Executive Director may require the User to increase the frequency with which the User's grease interceptor is cleaned. Where the User's discharge exceeds the limit for TSS and/or BOD, and the excessive discharge(s) is (are) greater than 1,050 mg/l, but less than 1,550 mg/l, the User will be required to clean its grease interceptor bi-monthly. Where the User's discharge exceeds the limit for TSS and/or BOD, is (are) greater than 1550 mg/l but less than 2,050 mg/l the User will be required to clean its grease interceptor monthly. The User will not be entitled to a waiver where its discharge of either BOD or TSS is greater than 2,050 mg/l. In order to maintain the waiver, the User will continue to make efforts to decrease BOD and TSS discharges to a level below the limits set forth in this ordinance. If the waiver is granted, and later testing shows that the User's discharge exceeds the limit for Grease, or that the User does not maintain kitchen procedures calculated to decrease BOD and TSS discharges, fails to clean and empty its grease interceptor as required by the Executive Director, or that there are other factors that would indicate that the User is not attempting to comply with the discharge limit for BOD and TSS, then the waiver is null and void, and the User will be assessed all appropriate surcharges as set forth in this ordinance. The User will be required to sign the waiver and agrees to provide grease interceptor cleaning invoices when requested.

A User will be allowed a waiver of waste strength surcharge for a period of up to 120 days for a new, properly installed grease interceptor.

Any facility determined by the Executive Director to have the potential to exceed the normal concentrations for FOG and/or BOD and/or TSS for which an inspection manhole is not available, or which for any reason it is not possible to calculate the surcharge using the above-referenced formula in order to ascertain actual waste strength, shall be surcharged at the flat rate (FOG, BOD and TSS combined) of \$2.95 per 1,000 gallons of metered water consumption, in addition to the basic user rate. In the example above, if Ps could not be determined, the surcharge would be calculated as follows:

$$S = \$2.95 \times 600 \text{ (1,000-gallon units/month)} = \$1,770.00 \text{ per month.}$$

It is therefore, in the best interests for the food facility to have an inspection pipe or manhole to determine an accurate sample and cost.

APPENDIX B

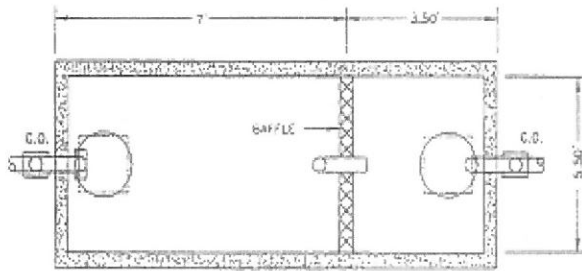
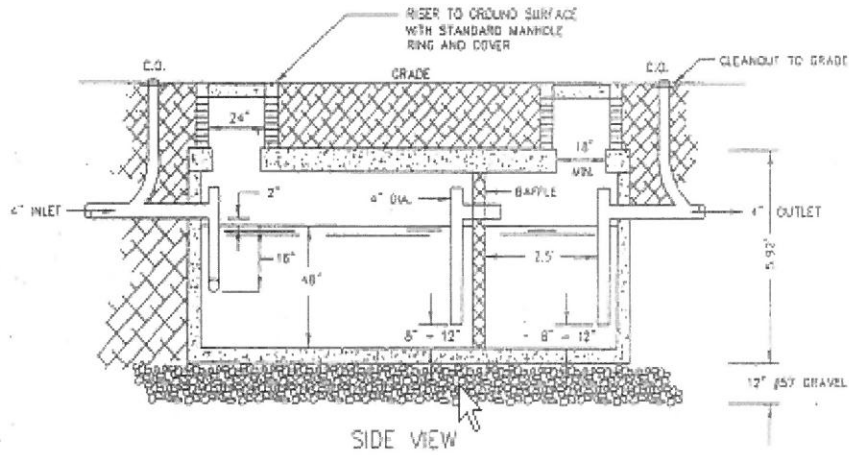
FCWRD wastewater maximum discharge limit(s):

Fats, Oils, and Greases.....150 mg/liter
PH.....5.5 to 9.5
Temperature.....Does not exceed 150 degrees Fahrenheit

APPENDIX C

Standard Detail of a 1,500 Gallon, Exterior, Grease Interceptor

TYPICAL UNDERGROUND GREASE TRAP
1,500 GALLON



TOP VIEW

F.C.W.R.D.

TYPICAL UNDERGROUND GREASE TRAP
1500 GALLON

NOT TO SCALE

SECTION A- A

Neenah R-1772 Frames & Seal Tight Lids with recessed pick hole. Frames shall be embedded in mortar and place in the center of the trap. Size: A 1,500-gallon interceptor shall have a 1,500-gallon holding capacity. Interior minimum Length of each compartment 42" x Interior minimum Width 42" x 6 ft. Deep. Depth shall be measured from the bottom of the outlet pipe to bottom of the grease interceptor. The grease interceptor shall have an influent and effluent four-inch PVC, SDR 26 or thicker clean-out for cleaning and sampling.

Location: Outside and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Interior piping and Tee's shall be PVC SDR 26 or thicker. Baffle runs from floor to ceiling with a 1 ft. high x 2 ft. wide slot place in the center of the baffle located 18 inches above floor. Baffles may be constructed of concrete, fiberglass or plastic provided it is suitable for exposure to fats, oils and grease. Drawing is not to scale and is for illustration purposes only.

LEGAL NOTICE

SUMMARY OF FLAGG CREEK WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 821, FATS, OILS, AND GREASES (FOG) AND WASTE STRENGTH SURCHARGE (WSS) ORDINANCE

TAKE NOTICE, on May 27, 2022, the Board of Trustees of the Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District passed Amended Ordinance 821, Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG) and Waste Strength Surcharge (WSS) Ordinance. The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish certain minimum reasonable rules and regulations for any food processing, food sales, or food service facility or user connected to, or applying to connect to, the FCWRD sewer system regarding the collection and disposal of fats, oils, and greases, excessive biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), excessive total suspended solids (TSS), and excessive ammonia nitrogen in wastewater. The Ordinance establishes discharge limits for FOG, BOD, TSS, and ammonia nitrogen, and also establishes charges, fines and penalties for discharges exceeding the limits. This Ordinance also establishes certain minimum reporting requirements for waste haulers in the disposal of fats, oils, and greases wastes.

The May 27, 2022, Amended Ordinance No. 821 requires annual manifest/maintenance log reporting requirements for any regular usage FOG producing facility with grease interceptors with capacity of 500 gallons or more to annually submit their manifest/maintenance logs and any other applicable cleaning and/or service records of their grease recovery system. Said manifest/maintenance records shall be submitted no later than January 31st of every calendar year and shall include the twelve (12) months of manifest/maintenance logs of the grease recovery system for the preceding calendar year. Light usage FOG producing facilities such as pre-schools, churches, park district facilities, or any FOG producing facility with a total liquid capacity of less than 500 gallon capacity; where the use is very light duty and there are eight or fewer DFU's tributary to the grease trap are not required to annually submit manifest/maintenance logs.

Copies of the full Amended Ordinance can be obtained and inspected by any interested party in the main office of Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District, 7001 N. Frontage Rd., Burr Ridge, Illinois.

May 27, 2022

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District,
A Sanitary District in Cook and DuPage
Counties

Signed: /s/ Thomas J. Walsh

Thomas J. Walsh
Clerk - Trustee