

CHAPTER 1: DEFINITIONS

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

CHAPTER 1: DEFINITIONS

(A) The following words, expressions and terms used in this chapter and subsequent ordinances hereinafter enacted shall be defined and construed to mean as follows.

(B) The definitions found in the following source documents are hereby incorporated by reference:

(1) State Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations, 35 Ill. Adm. Code " 301.200 et seq., definitions;

(2) State statutes and regulations pertaining to water pollution;

(3) Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities (current edition or most recent edition) revised edition and all addenda to date;

(4) Federal regulations enacted pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 - Protection of the Environment, Chapter 1 - Environmental Protection Agency, Subchapter D - Grants, Part 35 - State and Local Assistance, and being 40 C.F.R. " 35.001 et seq.;

(5) Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer(current edition or most recent edition; and

(6) In matters not specifically involving divisions (B)(1) through (B)(4) above or where necessary to integrate the foregoing into the District=s ordinances, the following District definitions shall be applicable.

ARTICLE I. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this code, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ABNORMAL FLOW RATE CHARACTERISTICS. Any flow rate characteristics which have a greater intensity than the limits set forth herein as normal.

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.

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

AGENCY. The Environmental Protection Agency, as established under the Environmental Protection Act. The initials *EPA* shall also refer to the **AGENCY**. The definition shall refer to the state agency unless there is specific reference to the federal agency in word or context.

AMMONIA NITROGEN. A measurement of the amount of ammonia, a pollutant found in sewage and other liquid organic waste products.

APARTMENT BUILDING. A building or structure, the primary purpose of which is to provide apartment units for individual families or persons. (A combination building may have more than one use, one of which can be apartment use; that is, housing families or individuals in apartment units.)

APARTMENT UNIT - APARTMENT BUILDING. The individual living unit within the apartment building, including efficiency units, one-bedroom, two-bedroom, three-bedroom or more bedroom units. It is a unit intended to be occupied by not more than one family.

BASIC UNIT OF MEASURE FOR USER CHARGE PURPOSES. The **EQUIVALENT FAMILY UNIT**, as defined in the ordinances of the District, to wit: 350 gallons per day emanating from 10,000 square feet of land (normal flow rate characteristic as defined below), the chemical constituency of which is set forth herein. The several family units are defined under **FAMILY UNITS**.

B.O.D. (denoting **BIO-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND**).

(1) The quantity of oxygen utilized in the bio-chemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20°C expressed in parts per million (ppm) by weights.

(2) 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.

BIOLOGICAL PORTIONS OF THE TREATMENT PLANT. Any portion of the treatment plant which depends for its proper operation upon living micro organisms. Such portions are also referred to as **SECONDARY TREATMENT FACILITIES**.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS. The Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District Board of Local Improvement.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES or **TRUSTEES.** The Board of Trustees of the Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District.

BUILDING. Any structure consisting of a roof and walls intended to house living units or a commercial, industrial or warehouse endeavor, or a hospital, school or other eleemosynary or religious use. Specific subcategories of **BUILDINGS** shall include residential single-family, residential apartment, commercial, warehousing, office, industrial, religious, charitable, eleemosynary and hospital. This definition is intended to include all buildings of all types.

Definitions

BUILDING DRAIN. The part of the drainage piping of the drainage system inside of a building and above the bottom floor line which receives the discharge from soil waste and other drainage pipes inside a building and projects through the foundation wall or footing of the building to a point not more than five feet beyond the building and which conveys said discharge to the building sewer.

BUILDING SEWER. Any pipe extension from the building drain to the lateral sewer tributary to the works of the system, whether the sewer shall be an interceptor or a lateral sewer.

CAPACITY STUDY. A study by a registered professional engineer consultant or a staff person working under the supervision of a registered professional engineer on the District staff, the purpose of which is to determine the remaining dry weather flow capacity of any component of the sewage collection system of the District.

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.

COLLECTION SYSTEM. All publicly-owned sewers and conduit tributary to any plant operated by the District.

COMBINED SEWER. Any sewer receiving wastewater and land run-off.

COMPENSATION. The compensation from time to time authorized to be paid to the members of the Board of Local Improvements from the District General Fund by the applicable statutes of the state.

COMPOSITE CONNECTION CHARGE. The connection charge authorized by statute, made by the District through its ordinances and resolutions for connection of users, directly or indirectly, to the sewers which are tributary to the main plant of the District, or which are tributary to any other treatment plant operated by the District. Such charge shall be comprised of the amounts calculated by the District in accordance with the ordinances and resolutions of the District relating to the constituent parts of the works of the system, including such of the treatment plant, interceptors, laterals, special facilities, the engineering study of the plans submitted to the District at the time of application for permit to connect and the inspection of the installation of the pipes or conduit necessary for connection as in each individual case are applicable. ***COMPOSITE CONNECTION CHARGE*** definitions are as follows.

(1) ***INSPECTION CHARGE.*** The charge calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, as authorized by 70 ILCS 2405/7, for inspection of drainage lines to determine whether they are adequate and suitable for connection to the District system and to further assume that the connection is properly made to the District system in accordance with the ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations of the District.

(2) ***INTERCEPTOR CHARGE.*** The charge calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, as authorized by 70 ILCS 2405/7, for construction, expansion and extension of that portion of the works of the system known as the interceptor system. This charge shall be divided into two parts and one or both parts may be applicable:

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

(a) **BASIC INTERCEPTOR CHARGE.** The portion of the interceptor charge calculated on the basis of one equivalent family unit on a parcel of land of not less than 5,000 square feet; and/or

(b) **ADDITIONAL INTERCEPTOR CHARGE.** The portion of the interceptor charge calculated on the basis of one family unit on a parcel of land less than 5,000 square feet, or a group of equivalent family units each of which has allocated to it less than 5,000 square feet of land.

(3) **INTERCEPTOR CHARGE.** The charge calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, as authorized by 70 ILCS 2405/7, for construction, expansion and extension of the portion of the works of the system known as the interceptor. The charge shall be divided into two parts and one or both parts may be applicable:

(a) **BASIC INTERCEPTOR CHARGE.** The portion of the interceptor charge calculated on the basis of one family unit on a parcel of land of not less than 5,000 square feet; and/or

(b) **ADDITIONAL INTERCEPTOR CHARGE.** The portion of the interceptor charge calculated on the basis of one family unit on a parcel of land less than 5,000 square feet or a group of equivalent family units each of which has allocated to it less than 5,000 square feet of land. Credit shall be given against such charge for all principal sums paid on the 1969 General Obligation Bond issue attributable to the interceptor serving the parcel seeking connection.

(4) **LATERAL CHARGE.** The charge calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, as authorized by 70 ILCS 2405/7, for construction, expansion and extension of the portion of the works of the system known as the lateral sewer system. The charge shall be divided into two parts and one or both parts may be applicable:

(a) **BASIC LATERAL CHARGE.** The portion of the lateral charge calculated on the basis of one equivalent family unit on a parcel of land of not less than 10,000 square feet; and/or

(b) **ADDITIONAL LATERAL CHARGE.** The portion of the lateral charge calculated on the basis of one family unit on a parcel of land less than 10,000 square feet, or a group of equivalent family units each of which has allocated to it less than 10,000 square feet of land.

(5) **LEGAL REVIEW CHARGE.** The charge calculated in accordance with this Ordinance for review of legal documents submitted to the District.

(6) **LOCAL INTERCEPTOR CHARGE.** The charge calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, as authorized by 70 ILCS 2405/7, for construction, expansion and extension of the system related to interceptors other than the main interceptor system.

(7) **PLAN REVIEW CHARGE.** The charge calculated in accordance with this Ordinance for review of plans submitted to the District.

Definitions

(8) ***PLANT CHARGE.*** The charge calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, as authorized by 70 ILCS 2405/7, for construction, expansion and extension of that portion of the works of the system known as the main treatment plant.

(9) ***SEWER EXTENSION CHARGE.*** The charge for connecting local interceptor or lateral sewers to the works of the system.

(10) ***SPECIAL FACILITIES CHARGE.*** The charge calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, as authorized by 70 ILCS 2405/7, for construction, expansion and extension of the portion of the works of the system known as a special facility. The charge shall be divided into two parts and one or both parts may be applicable:

(a) ***BASIC SPECIAL FACILITIES CHARGE.*** The portion of the special facilities charge calculated on the basis of one equivalent family unit on a parcel of land of not less than 10,000 square feet; and/or

(b) ***ADDITIONAL SPECIAL FACILITIES CHARGE.*** The portion of the special facilities charge calculated on the basis of one family unit on a parcel of land less than 10,000 square feet or a group of equivalent family units each of which has allocated to it less than 10,000 square feet of land.

COMPOSITE CONNECTION CHARGE SURCHARGE. The amount calculated under Chapter 12, over and above the composite connection charge as calculated as set forth in Chapter 19.

COMPOSITE SAMPLER/24 HOUR. A sampling device capable of being installed in a manhole in the building service line of a structure used for industrial purposes as defined herein, and capable of taking timed and/or flow proportion wastewater samples of the flows from the building service lines for removal and testing over a continuous period.

CONNECTION. The attachment of any building or structure to any conduit, lateral sewer, combination sewer or interceptor sewer which carries sewage and/or industrial waste into any sewer, the flow of which is ultimately processed by the main treatment plant of the District or by another treatment plant owned and/or operated by the District as an integral part of its sewage treatment system. ***CONNECTION*** shall also mean the increase of burden imposed upon the District by a user or building, structure or complex above and beyond that for which the composite connection charge has been paid and a connection permit has heretofore been issued; however, in the case where there is no additional physical connection to the District system and there is no modification to the plumbing system, no such increase shall be considered to be a connection for the assessment of charges unless for at least one year the water usage measurements as delineated on the District's sewer service charge billing indicates a consistent increase in flow of at least 1% above the flow specified in the most recent connection permit for said building or group of commercial buildings (building complex).

CONNECTION PERMIT. A permit for which the composite connection charge has been paid which has been issued by the District authorizing the permittee to:

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

(1) Connect a residence, structure, building or building complex to the works of the system, either directly or indirectly. Except in the case of a single-family residence, the permit shall entitle the permittee to discharge into the sewage system up to the quantity of flow, based upon water meter readings for water delivered to the building, or building complex specified in the resolution of the District establishing the composite connection charge and for which the composite connection charge has been paid and a connection permit has been issued. Such a permit may be referred to variously as the connection permit, the original connection permit, the existing permit, the previous permit or the required permit; and

(2) Increase the permitted flow from the building, structure or building complex beyond that which the existing connection permit authorizes for said permittee.

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT. A permit issued by the District permitting construction of a structure, building or a group of buildings within the territory of the District which will ultimately connect, directly or indirectly, to the works of the system.

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.

CORPORATE AUTHORITY. The Board of Trustees acting in its official capacity at a duly convened meeting.

COST OF OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT. Every conceivable cost associated with the functioning of the works of the system, including depreciation but excluding funds for construction, plant improvement and acquisition, and also excluding general obligation bond debt service and public benefit funds relating to special assessments, as authorized by 70 ILCS 2405/22a1.

COST STUDY DEPOSIT. The sum required by the District to be deposited by a composite connection charge surcharge applicant to defray the cost of the capacity study, hearing and incidental costs to the District.

DECLARATION OF USEFUL LIFE. The declaration of the Board of Trustees as to the useful life of each and every component of the works of the system, as declared by resolution of the Board of Trustees, from time to time, until such declaration is made the useful lives shall be as set forth in the Internal Revenue Service rules and regulations related to the modified accelerated cost recovery system (MACRS).

DEDICATION OF SEWERS TO PUBLIC USE. The legal effect of the placing of any sewer pipe by any person or legal entity in public right-of-way or in easements granted generally to the public or to the District or any municipality.

Definitions

DEFERRED PAYMENT LIEN AGREEMENT. A written document which enables any person connecting on to the District system to segment the payment of any charges provided for by District ordinances and which constitutes a lien upon the land in the amount of the unpaid portion of such charges.

DEVELOPER. The person or persons designing and/or building a project.

DEVELOPMENT. Any building or group of buildings and/or structures constructed or existing within or without the District served by any portion of the works of the system.

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

DISTRICT. The Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District of the Counties of DuPage and Cook and the state.

DISTRICT ENGINEER. The duly appointed and qualified engineer of the District.

DISTRICT SEWER. Any sewer tributary, directly or indirectly, connected to a treatment plant owned or operated by the District, and shall include all manholes, intercepting chambers, pipe or conduit and other appurtenances connected therewith.

(1) ***INTERCEPTOR.*** A sewer line serving one or more lateral sewer systems.

(2) ***LATERAL SEWER SYSTEM.*** Any local collector system serving mainly a given area.

DOMESTIC WASTE. Chemically described as water containing the following characteristics: biological oxygen demand 300 mg/L and suspended solids 350 mg/L. ***DOMESTIC WASTE*** shall mean water carrying human and related waste from any source together with associated land run-off.

DOWNSTREAM FACILITIES. All pipes, conduits, lift stations, lateral sewers, interceptor sewers and the main treatment plant which are on the plant side or downstream from the point of connection.

DRAIN LAYER. Any person who has made application to the District for a permit to lay drains and who has filed with the District his or her performance bond guaranteeing the performance of the laying of drains in accordance with the ordinances of the District, and who is otherwise qualified to lay such drain. A plumber, as well as other qualified persons experienced in drain laying, may obtain a drain layer=s permit.

DRAINAGE FIXTURE UNIT (DFU). A value used to determine the required drainage capacity from the fixtures and their service systems, as defined in the State Plumbing Code.

DRY WEATHER FLOW. The amount of flow within any component of the sewage collection system which is the normal flow after five days without rain or, in the case where there is snow on the ground, seven days without a thawing temperature of 32+°F or more degrees above zero.

EFFLUENT T-PIPE. A T-shaped pipe extending from the ground surface below grade into the

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

grease interceptor to a depth allowing recovery of water located under the layer of fats, oils and/or grease to be discharged.

EMPLOYEE. Any person formerly or presently employed by the District.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT. The Act of the legislature in the state, commonly referred to as the Environmental Protection Act, being 415 ILCS 5/1.

EQUIVALENT FAMILY UNIT.

(1) A unit for other than residential use calculated by estimating the average per capita per day use by a particular user and converting the estimated use to the equivalent of a family unit as defined herein. In making said calculation per capita per day use of facilities, normal flow, peak load flow, duration and times of occurrence throughout the 24-hour day shall be considered. At the date of enactment of this Ordinance, 350 gallons per day is equivalent to a family unit for all purposes except plant and sewer design.

(2) Volumetric discharge 350 gallons per day for a single-family residence shall apply to the collection of composite connection charges for commercial developments. For example, if a commercial development wants to connect to the District's collection and treatment system and nominates that they plant to discharge 3,500 gallons per day, their composite connection charge would be ten times the connection charge of a single-family residence.

EQUIVALENT FAMILY UNIT FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES. Means and is equivalent to the P.E. set forth:

- (1) Single-family residence: 3.5 P.E.;
- (2) Efficiency or studio apartment: 1 P.E.;
- (3) Apartment unit: 3 P.E.;
- (4) Each separate unit of a duplex building: 3.5 P.E.;
- (5) Each separate unit of a two-flat building: 3.5 P.E.; and
- (6) Each mobile home site: 2.25 P.E.

EXCESS FLOW SURCHARGE. A surcharge which is added to the sewer service bill in such amounts as are authorized herein for the purpose of inducing the user, or permittee to either come within the GPDPA flow limits or to seek a variation and if such variation is granted, to seek an adjusted permit so as to remain within the adjusted flow limits.

Definitions

EXCESS FLOWS.

(1) Sewage flows which exceed the permitted flow specified in the connection permit and/or the resolution of the Board of Trustees establishing the composite connection charge and authorizing connection.

(2) Sewage flows with a chemical constituency not authorized by the connection permit.

EXCESSIVE INFILTRATION/INFLOW. The quantity of infiltration/inflow which can be economically eliminated from a sewerage system by rehabilitation, as determined in a cost-effectiveness analysis that compares the costs for correcting the infiltration/inflow conditions to the total costs for transportation and treatment of the infiltration/inflow.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. The person appointed by the Board to be the administrator of the District.

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

FLAT RATE CHARGE. The charge for all users connected to the works of the system whose water supply does not flow through a water meter and provided that the wastewater strength does not exceed those limits set forth herein for domestic waste. The charge shall be fixed in the annual user charge budget for the District. Estimates shall be made as required by the Executive Director of the District and shall be approved by the Board of Trustees.

FLAT RATE WATER USE/ESTIMATED (USER CHARGE ONLY). The water estimated to be used for user charge purposes, or to have been used, by a building or structure not equipped with a water meter. Such estimate shall be based upon the District's analysis of comparable structures with similar uses and similar numbers of occupants. Until establishment of further standards, the ***FLAT RATE WATER USE*** for the following domestic waste users shall be as is set forth hereinafter:

Single-family residence	350 gallons per day
Apartment under 2 bedrooms	125 gallons per day
Apartment 2 bedrooms and over	350 gallons per day
Commercial buildings, dental buildings, medical buildings and other structures	As estimated by the Executive Director of the District, in writing, submitted and approved by the Board of Trustees of the District at the time of issuance of the permit or any time thereafter

FLOOD PLAIN LANDS. Any land or lands known by the District to have been subject to flooding during periods of high water level or declared by the District in its ordinances or resolutions to be flood plain lands.

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

FLOW METER. A fluid measuring device approved by the District capable of being installed in a manhole in the building service line of a structure used for industrial purposes as defined herein, and capable of registering continuous 24-hour flow rates on a detachable chart for a seven-day period.

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.

FOG PRODUCING FACILITY. A food processing, food sales or food service facility, as hereinafter defined.

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.

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.

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.

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 cafés, 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.

FRANCHISED PUBLIC UTILITY. A public utility company authorized to do business in the state by the State Commerce Commission and granted a franchised area by said Commission or by any municipality.

GALLONS PER DAY PER ACRE (GPDPA). Without a surcharge connection permit, the gallons shall be 3,000. If a surcharge connection permit is issued, the maximum discharge gallons per day permitted shall be as set forth in the resolution of the Board of Trustees authorizing the surcharge connection permit.

GARBAGE. The waste from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

GARBAGE SHREDDED. The waste from preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods or from the handling and storage of produce that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under normal flow conditions in the sanitary sewer with no individual particle greater than one-quarter inch in any of its dimensions.

Definitions

GRAVITY FLOW SEWAGE SYSTEM. A sewer system comprised of interceptors, both main and local, and lateral sewers, the flow of which is predominately by gravity as opposed to being pumped by lift or pumping stations.

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.

GREASE RECOVERY SYSTEM. A system of interceptors, separators, traps or grease recovery devices, including active interior recovery devices (AIRDs), passive exterior devices (PEDs) and passive interior devices (PIDs), which prevents free floating grease, fats and oils from entering the sewage system by recovering and removing these substances from wastewater.

GREASE TRAP.

(1) A constructed device, and its appurtenant surfaces and working parts installed as an integral part of a private plumbing system, including the building drain and building sewer, having the intended function of removing fats, oils and grease from wastewaters before such wastewaters are discharged to sewers tributary to the works of the system. A special substance trap, as described in ' 14-1.10, operating as a device collecting such substances shall automatically be included within the definition.

(2) A grease recovery system with a minimum liquid storage capacity of 50 gallons or more and which is located inside the building.

GREASE TRAP SLUDGE. The fats, oils, grease and other matter collected by any grease trap or substance trap installed in a regulated grease trap facility (defined below).

GREASE TRAP SLUDGE HAULER. Any person licensed and authorized by any agency of the state to remove and/or haul grease trap sludge.

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.

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

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 in Chapter 37.

ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS. Includes making of connections without payment of proper composite

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

connection charges; making of connections without a proper permit; making of connections when the premises served are not within the corporate boundaries of the District and no agreement has been entered into between the District and the owners of the parcel so connecting; making connections with materials not approved by the District in accordance with the ordinances of the District; covering of any connections so made prior to inspection by the District; and any other substantial violation of the general ordinances of the District or failure to comply with the terms of any specific ordinance of the District applicable to the premises sought to be charged with an ***ILLEGAL CONNECTION***.

IN-BULK. The situation when the District has a customer (whether a satellite community or other legal entity) from whom or which it collects sewage effluent which flows from one or more individual buildings into the sewage system owned by the customer and to which the District renders only one user charge billing for the gross flow which the District collects.

IN-BULK CHARGE. The user charge billing which the District renders to the Ain-bulk@ customer for the services which the District renders by collection of sewage flows from the sewage system owned and operated by the in-bulk customer.

IN-BULK CUSTOMER. The satellite community or other legal entity from which the District accepts an Ain-bulk@ discharge of flows.

INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY SYSTEM/ICRS. The meaning set forth in the federal grant regulations referred to above.

INDUSTRIAL USERS. All users of District facilities other than single-family residential users and other than multi-family residential users, except where multi-family users share a common sewer connection with non-residential users, it shall be considered as an ***INDUSTRIAL USER***.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE. Any liquid, gaseous, solid or other waste substance or a combination thereof resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business or from the development, processing or recovery of any natural resources or which have higher concentration of chemical constituents which are either not found in domestic waste or where the flow rate characteristics are abnormal.

INFILTRATION. Water, other than wastewater, that enters a sewerage system (including sewer service connections) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manholes. ***INFILTRATION*** does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

INFILTRATION/INFLOW. Also sometimes referred to as ***I&I***, ***II*** shall mean the total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow without distinguishing the source.

INFILTRATION/INFLOW SURCHARGE. An addition to the normal user charge, which is required by federal case law or statutory law, to be added proportionally to all user charge bills which are rendered for properties connected to a sanitary sewer system to reimburse the District for the excess costs which the District suffers as a result of the cost of collection, conveyance and treatment of such infiltration/inflow waters which enter into the Districts sewer system as a result of the connection thereto

Definitions

of any sewer, combined or not combined, directly or indirectly, into the District's collection system. The formulae for such surcharge shall be established in any ordinance assessing such a surcharge.

INFLOW/FEDERAL. The water discharged into a sewer system, including service connections from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders; cellar, yard and area drains; foundation drains; cooling water discharges; drains from springs and swampy areas; manhole covers; cross connections from storm sewers and combined sewers; catch basins; storm waters; surface run-off; street wash waters; or drainage. ***INFLOW*** does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

INLET. Any opening, the flow from which enters the collection system of the District.

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).)

MEDICAL-COMMERCIAL OFFICE BUILDINGS. All office buildings for medical doctors and/or dentists where special equipment using water is utilized, or where there are numerous examining rooms and/or more than the ordinary number of plumbing fixtures or toilets and lavatories per floor.

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

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 821.

NORMAL FLOW RATE CHARACTERISTICS. No more than 15% of the total daily flow of the user within any single hour or 50% thereof within any five-hour period, and shall further mean flows not exceeding the chemical constituency as set forth herein for domestic waste.

NPDES STATE OF ILLINOIS PERMIT COST PASS ON CHARGE. The charge created by the District to allow the District to pass on to its users the cost to the District assessed by the state for issuance of the annual NPDES (national pollution elimination discharge elimination system) permit. Until further enactment by the Board of Trustees, such charge shall be incrementally added to the service availability charge for each user account on the basis of the total billed by the state divided by the number of user accounts (not individual users) of the District.

OCCUPANCY PERMIT. A permit issued by the Executive Director of the District for occupancy of any building or structure constructed in the District or outside of the District which is connected to District sewers, directly or indirectly.

OFFICIAL. Any former or present Trustee or Commissioner or officer of the District.

PACKAGE TREATMENT PLANT. Any arrangement of devices and structures other than a septic system on any property designed to treat sanitary wastes for which a construction and/or operation permit has been issued by the Agency or its predecessor, the Sanitary Water Board, provided such system is not

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

owned by the District.

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 than 50 gallons per minute.

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.

PERMIT. Any or all of the following as the context requires:

(1) ***CONNECTION PERMIT.*** A permit which authorizes the underground installation of a building sewer connected to a District sewer and after inspection thereof, connection of the building, structure or building complex to the building sewer;

(2) A modified or supplementary connection permit;

(3) A permit allowing construction of a sewer line or other facility which will become a part of the works of the system;

(4) A permit to disconnect a structure, building or complex from an existing building sewer tributary to the District system; and

(5) A permit to open manholes on any district sewer for inspection.

PERMITTEE. All of the following:

(1) The applicant for the connection permit;

(2) The owner of the building at the time of application for a connection permit, provided that such permit was issued;

(3) The successor in interest to the permittee, who was the owner at the time of original application, and which successor owns the building, structure or building complex at the time of concern under this Ordinance;

(4) Where the title of the property in question is held in a land trust, it shall mean the land trust and it shall also mean the beneficiary of the land trust; and

(5) Where reference is made to permittee, user, building, structure or building complex in a context related to flow such terms are interchangeable with permittee as the context requires.

PERIODIC CHARGE. Any charge charged by the District, weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly.

Definitions

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.

PERSON. The same as **PERSONS**, as defined below and the following additional meanings in the context of Chapter 14 as amended: any one or more or all of the following to whom Chapter 14 shall apply by its context, general contractor or plumbing subcontractor; building, structure or facility owner, operator and/or manager, business owner operator and/or manager; landlord; tenant; owners of a beneficial interest in a land trust, contract purchaser; corporate officers and partners; and their agents, any of whom have knowledge that a building, structure or facility served by District sewers or sewers tributary to the works of the system will be used in full or in part for the manufacture, processing or preparation of food or food products or other process or processes which discharge fats, oils, grease and other matter which might be collected by any grease trap or substance trap. The categorized persons or entities and their employees and agents shall be deemed to be the persons regulated by Chapter 14 as amended.

PERSONS. Any individual and shall also include and apply to any partnership, association, corporation or other legal entity.

pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

PHASE OUT CONNECTION. The connection to the main treatment plant system which occurs whenever any other treatment plant or any special facility owned or operated by the District, including, but not limited to, a lift station or package treatment plant, is phased out of operation in total or in part, and supplemented or eliminated by the connection, either directly or indirectly, of an interceptor sewer which is tributary to the main treatment plant to the lateral sewer system formerly serviced in full or in part by such special facility. Said connection may be made, directly or indirectly, through valving or piping related to such special facility or otherwise; the making of such connection shall also constitute a simultaneous connection of all users of such special facility as though individual connections of each building or structure formerly served by such phased out facility as defined herein.

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT. The person responsible for the operation and maintenance of the District's treatment works and lift station systems.

POLLUTION. Such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of any water of the District, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous or solid substance into any waters in the District as will, or is likely to, create a nuisance or render such waters harmful or detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare. The Board of Trustees hereby incorporates by reference under the definition of **POLLUTION** the definitions of **POLLUTION** approved by the state, Pollution Control Board or Environmental Protection Agency and heretofore or hereafter promulgated.

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD. The Pollution Control Board, as established under the Environmental Protection Act. The initials **PCB** shall also refer to the **POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**.

POPULATION EQUIVALENT. For plant and sewer design shall mean a sewage flow of 350

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

gallons per day over a 24-hour period. Such term shall be used when referring to residential for composite connection charges. For the purposes of calculating development density, ***POPULATION EQUIVALENT*** shall mean the numerical factor assigned by the ordinance of the District, if any, and, if none, the technical flow data.

POPULATION EQUIVALENT PROJECTION. The Board of Trustees= estimate and allocation of capacity for future use based upon capacity as measured in population equivalents, as specified under family unit for residential users and as calculated on the basis of the technical flow data.

PRIVATE NON-RESIDENTIAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM. Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage on a parcel of land used for other than residential uses when the flow is under 1,500 gallons per day and which does not require State Environmental Protection Agency approval. A septic system is an example of such a system.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM. Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage on an individual residential lot. A septic system is an example of such a system.

PRIVATE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS. Any private sewage treatment system not publicly-owned comprised of an arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage for structures or buildings, or project with an excess of 1,500 gallons per day flow and requiring approval of the State Environmental Protection Agency.

PRIVATE WATER SYSTEM. A water supply system owned by other than a governmental unit or public utility. A privately-owned well is an example of such a system.

PROHIBITED CONCENTRATION. Discharges of wastewaters from a regulated grease trap facility in the District exceeding 100 mg/L (total) of fats, oils and grease in any sample, whether obtained as a composite or grab sample.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES. Fats, oils and grease in prohibited concentrations.

PROJECT. A development consisting of the construction upon or subdivision of lands for the purpose of construction thereon or construction of more than one single-family dwelling or one or more multi-family dwelling buildings, commercial, industrial or warehouse or combination buildings or other structures.

PROJECT PERMIT. A permit issued by the District which will authorize a project development within the service area of the District in accordance with plans approved by the District and the EPA where applicable. Such permit shall specifically authorize construction of sewer mains and special facilities required for the project, but shall not constitute a permit to connect any building or group of buildings to the District system, directly or indirectly. Such permit may be issued only after the District and EPA, where applicable, approves the project.

PUBLIC-OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW). May sometimes be known or referred to as a

Definitions

sewage treatment plant or wastewater reclamation facility or plant. The FCWRD owns and manages the McElwain Sewage Treatment Plant, located in Burr Ridge, Illinois.

PUBLIC SEWER. Any sewer installed in public right-of-way or in easements granted generally to the public or to the District or any municipality, and to which the owners of abutting property have the right to connect upon proper application and payment of the composite connection charges, and which is maintained, supervised or otherwise controlled by public authority including the District or any other municipality.

PUBLIC UTILITY SEWER. Any sewer installed at the expense of any franchised public utility.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. A water supply system owned by a governmental unit or a public utility.

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.

RECOVERY PERIOD. Thirty years or the useful life of the works or the constituent parts of the works whichever is less. In absence of other life expectancy information, Internal Revenue Service rules and regulations related to the modified accelerated cost recovery system (MACRS) shall be used to ascertain its useful life.

REGULATED GREASE TRAP FACILITY. A place, whether inside or outside a building, including the parcel of real estate upon which it is located, excluding any building which is used solely for residential purposes, where there is an operation or process working which involves the manufacture, processing or preparation of food or food products and which discharges fats, oils, grease and other matter which would be collected by a grease trap or substance trap, if one had been installed.

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

ROGUE SLUDGE HAULER. Any person removing or hauling grease trap sludge without having a valid grease trap sludge hauler's license or otherwise not authorized to haul such sludge or a grease trap sludge hauler who illegally disposes of grease trap sludge in contravention with this Ordinance 697.

SANITARY SEWERS. Sewers which are designed and constructed for the conveyance of sanitary sewage only.

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

SATELLITE COMMUNITY. Each individual village, town, city, 1917 Act and 1936 Act sanitary districts, being established under 70 ILCS 2405/ and 70 ILCS 2805/, respectively, or portion thereof or other distinct and separate unincorporated area, or area within any other sanitary district, but not necessarily the entire incorporated territory of such other sanitary district, the sanitary sewers from which, irrespective of the ownership thereof, the District collects domestic and/or industrial waste together with infiltration/inflow waters into its sewage collection system and conveys such flows to the District=s treatment plant for treatment.

SERVICE AVAILABILITY CHARGE.

(1) Shall be:

(a) A flow based charge for all non-single family users connected, directly or indirectly, to the works of the system based upon total wastewater quantity discharge by each of such non-single family users; and

(b) A flat charge for all single-family residential users connected, directly or indirectly, to the works of the system.

(2) The incremental rate for such flow based charge and the flat charge shall be in such amounts as established by the Board of Trustees in the District=s annual budgets. This charge is to partially cover the fixed costs of maintaining the works of the system in a state of readiness to serve the inhabitants of the District. Additional elements of the charge may be based on the unanticipated and unrecoverable costs of the operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewage collection and treatment system, expense of the user charge billing and handling and the operating expenses which are not solely flow or wastewater strength related. The charge shall be set by the Board of Trustees in the annual user charge budget for the District. Estimates of the service availability costs to the District shall be made by the Executive Director of the District and approved by the Board of Trustees by resolution in each budget year and, once made, shall remain in effect until amended by a subsequent budget or interim budget. The Board of Trustees may direct that other charges, such as the NPDES charge, be incrementally added to each user=s service availability charge as a flat rate addition on the user charge bill for all users. The sum of \$0.35 per month shall be added to the service availability portion of the user charge billing.

SEVERANCE CHARGE. The charge made in addition to actual cost for disconnection for non-payment of periodic charges or composite connection charge or when an illegal connection is ascertained and severed.

SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM. Any portion of the works of the system exclusive of the main treatment plant.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. The disposing of sewage from any structure or building.

Definitions

SEWER CONSTRUCTOR (NON-PUBLIC). A person or other legal entity licensed and bonded to construct sewers in the District.

SEWER CONSTRUCTOR (PUBLIC). A person or persons employed full-time by a municipality skilled in sewer building or laying.

SEWERAGE CHARGE. A revenue-producing charge to provide funds for the cleaning, maintenance, repairs, renewal and operation of the works of the system and where revenue bonds have been issued for debt service of such bonds. The charge shall be based on flow and may be divided into two categories:

(1) ***NON-RESIDENTIAL SEWERAGE CHARGE.*** The charge to all users other than residential users; and

(2) ***RESIDENTIAL SEWERAGE CHARGE.*** The charge to all residential users.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER.

(1) A user who will contribute greater than 10% of the designed flow or the pollutant loading of the treatment works.

(2) Any FOG producer that requires an industrial wastewater discharge permit, issued by the FCWRD pursuant to applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

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

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.

SPECIAL FACILITY. Any of the following:

(1) Any equipment, device or combination thereof which is not normally found in a gravity-flow sewage system but is required for its effective use; and

(2) Any lift station or addition thereto, excluding the three major system lift stations located at Spinning Wheel Road, York Road and Chase Avenue.

STANDARD INTENSITY OF USE. An intensity of use of one family unit or one equivalent family unit per 10,000 square feet of land area.

STATE. The State of Illinois.

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

STORM WATER. The portion of rain, snow, sleet or hail which runs off of the surface or subsurface of the ground, streets, sidewalks, parking lots or from the roofs of buildings and other structures.

STORM WATER SEWER. Sewers which were designed and constructed for the purpose of carrying storm water only.

STRUCTURE. A human-made construction, other than a building, which is connected, or requires connection to, sanitary sewers or the construction of which alters the natural land condition and, due to such alteration, may cause a burden on the District works of the system.

SURCHARGE CONNECTION APPLICANT. The applicant for a permit, which, if issued, would permit the permittee to discharge effluent into the District sewage collection system at a rate in excess of 3,000 GPDPA, as established by the resolution of the Board of Trustees.

SURCHARGE CONNECTION PERMIT. A permit issued by the District, which permits the permittee to discharge effluent to the District's sewage collection system in excess of the 3,000 gallons per day per acre limit set forth in Chapter 11 as may be authorized by the Board of Trustees by resolution.

SURCHARGE CONNECTION PERMITTEE. The permittee, as defined in this Chapter 1, including the person or entity to which a surcharge connection permit has been issued or the owner of the property or the owner's successors in interest.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. The 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.

SYSTEM CAPACITY RELIEF FUND. The fund declared by the District to be the repository of any composite connection charge surcharges paid by permittees at the time of issuance of surcharge connection permits.

TEAR DOWN(S). The demolition of an older home or other structure and its replacement with a new structure, usually larger and with greater sewage effluent flow discharged to the District is constructed on the site or on several adjacent sites.

TOTAL DELIVERED FLOW AND/OR TOTAL COLLECTED FLOW. The total quantity of liquid volume, which is delivered to and collected by the District interceptor system at the site of the interconnection(s) of the District system with any sewage collection system, combined or not combined, which systems serves one or more of, a specific geographic area, a satellite community or portion thereof, a public utility or other legal entity.

Definitions

TOTAL DELIVERED FLOW AND/OR TOTAL COLLECTED FLOW CHARGE. A flow based user charge which is charged to the applicable of a satellite community, a public utility or other legal entity, by the District for the collection, conveyance and treatment of the total quantity of liquid volume which is delivered in bulk to and collected by the District interceptor system at the site of the interconnection(s) of the District system with any sewage collection system, combined or not combined, which systems serves one or more of, a specific geographic area, a satellite community, a public utility or other legal entity for which there are no user charge billings made to the individual residences or businesses contributing to such flow.

TREATMENT PLANT. Any sewage treatment plant owned, operated or maintained by the District, including all appurtenances connected therewith. ***TREATMENT PLANT*** shall be further defined by the following definitions by reference to a specific treatment plant owned or operated by the District:

(1) ***MAIN PLANT*** or ***JOHN A. MCELWAIN III REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY.*** The District sewage treatment plant, and any additions made thereto by; and

(2) ***OAK BROOK TREATMENT PLANT.*** The plant acquired from the Oak Brook Utility Company and any additions made thereto by the District.

TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS). 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.

TWENTY FIVE PERCENT RULE (25% RULE).

(1) All grease recovery systems shall be cleaned based on the ***25% RULE***.

(2) 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 $d = TD \times 0.25 =$ ten inches. Therefore, the maximum allowable depth of floatable grease and settled sludge of the grease interceptor should not exceed ten inches.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT shall be in thousands of gallons.

UN-PERMITTED FLOW. Any or all of the following:

(1) Flow emanating from a building, structure or building complex where no connection permit has been issued by the District and no composite connection charge has been assessed and/or paid;

(2) Flow emanating from a building, structure or building complex which is in excess of the authorized flow specified in the then existing connection permit and for which the composite connection charge has been paid; and

(3) Flows emanating from a building, structure or building complex with a chemical

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

constituency not authorized by the connection permit.

UPSTREAM FACILITIES. All pipes, conduits, lift stations, lateral sewers and interceptor sewers, which are not on the plant side or downstream from the point of a particular connection under consideration.

USER.

(1) Shall mean the following:

(a) Those person(s) or entity(ies) having control and custody of the building, structure, premises or portion thereof contributing flow to the District system;

(b) Owners shall be considered users in addition to person(s) or entity(ies) having control and custody of the building, structure, premises or portion thereof contributing flow to the District system;

(c) Where, in a specific geographic area, the lateral and minor interceptor system is owned and operated by a satellite community or other non-individual legal entity and such system contributes flows to the District, and the District makes no individual billings to the persons or individual entities connected to the local lateral and minor interceptor system but make only a single user charge billing to such satellite community, such satellite community or other non-individual legal entity shall be deemed to the user; and

(d) Where a satellite community maintains a combined sewer system allowing storm and surface waters to enter herein, ***USERS*** shall mean in addition to the other applicable definitions, and in particular for infiltration/inflow surcharge purposes, those persons owning and/or occupying buildings within such community which are connected to the satellite community's sewage system.

(2) Classes of users:

(a) ***DOMESTIC USERS.*** A user who will introduce primarily segregated domestic wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences;

(b) ***INDUSTRIAL USER.*** For both user charge system (UCS) and industrial cost recovery system (ICRS) shall mean all users as defined under the federal regulations and, in addition thereto, shall include those users whose flow rates bear characteristics which are abnormal from the District standards until further declaration by the Board of Trustees.

1. No building or structure discharging primarily domestic wastes (except as described in division (2)(b)2. below) shall be considered an ***INDUSTRIAL USER*** irrespective of the description commonly accorded to such user.

2. All buildings or structures discharging primarily domestic wastes at an average daily rate of more than 400 gallons per day per 10,000 square feet of land upon which the building is

Definitions

situated shall be considered ***INDUSTRIAL USERS***.

3. All buildings or structures discharging volumes in excess of those set forth in divisions (2)(b)1. and (2)(b)2. above and/or strengths in excess of those of domestic wastes, or at flow rates defined herein as abnormal, shall be considered ***INDUSTRIAL USERS***.

(c) ***NON-INDUSTRIAL USER FOR ICRS***. All users not specifically defined as industrial users, except governmental users;

(d) ***NON-INDUSTRIAL USER FOR UCS***. All users not specifically defined as industrial users;

(e) ***GOVERNMENTAL USERS FOR UCS (USER CHARGE SYSTEM)***. All users who are agencies of the United States government or any state or local government, whether they are being charged user charges or infiltration/inflow surcharges for their own use or for the use of the inhabitants (individuals or entities) of the territory within their corporate jurisdiction;

(f) ***GOVERNMENTAL USERS FOR ICRS***. All users who are agencies of the U.S. government or any state or local governments or municipalities. Where governmental users occupy commercial buildings and pay rental thereon, such buildings shall not be exempt from ICRS charges as they do not qualify as governmental users;

(g) Non-governmental user divisions for both UCS and ICRS - Division A, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Division B, Mining; Division D, Manufacturing; Division E, Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services; Division I, Services, all as defined in the most recent edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, which is incorporated herein; and

(h) Nothing herein contained shall authorize a new connection of any storm or surface water collection system or combined sewer system to any sewer system tributary to the District collection system or authorize the continued existence of any connection of any existing combined sewer system to any interceptor line, the entire capacity of which is allocated to another community or other communities served by the District. The District specifically reserves the right to disconnect any sewers, sanitary, combined or storm which are illegally connected to any element of the District interceptor system, and particularly if such illegally connected sewer is connected to any interceptor, the entire capacity of which is allocated to another community or other communities served by the District.

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

USER CHARGE. The charge assessed by the District for sewer use pursuant to federal grant regulations. The charge shall be divided into three categories:

- (1) Non-industrial user charge;
- (2) Industrial user charge; and

Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District - Definitions

(3) Governmental user charge.

USER CHARGE SYSTEM (UCS). Has the meaning set forth in federal grant regulations.

WASTEWATER. The effluent from a building or structure plumbing system (not including storm water or ground seepage into plumbing) which flows into sewers which are tributary to the District system. Such effluent may be solely domestic type sewage, in which event it will be considered domestic waste; or it may contain chemical constituents and/or concentrations thereof which are either not found in domestic waste, as set forth in' 22-1.11, or which are of higher concentrations than those for domestic wastes, in which event such wastes will be considered industrial wastes. Irrespective of chemical constituency or concentration, ***WASTEWATER*** shall be classified as industrial wastes if the flow rate characteristics are abnormal.

WASTEWATER INFLOW/DISTRICT. Those portions of inflow/federal which are legally permitted to be discharged into the sewage collection system as specified herein.

WASTEWATER LOADINGS. Those measured or estimated quantities and/or qualities of wastewater emanating from users, determined by water meter readings or flat rate estimates of water use.

WATERCOURSE. The channel, swail or conduit in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently, irrespective of the source of such waters.

WATER METER/PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES. A water meter installed and required to be installed by this Ordinance in any structure containing more than one equivalent family unit where no other water meter has been installed.

WATER METER/PRIVATE UTILITY OR COOPERATIVE. The water meter installed within the piping system of any building by a private utility or cooperative.

WATER METER/PUBLIC. The water meter installed within the water piping system of any building by a municipality having jurisdiction of water supplies.

WATER METER READINGS. The monthly, quarterly or annual water meter readings, provided by such municipality, utility or cooperative or by the District, reading of the private individual structure water meters.

WORKS OF THE SYSTEM. The sum total of all of the constituent parts of the system of the District, including the treatment plant or plants, interceptor sewer lines, both storm and sanitary, and combined sewers, if any, including main and subsidiary lines, lateral lines, lift stations, special facilities and other machinery and devices, tools and equipment required to make the system function.
(Prior Code, Ch. 1) (Ord. 537, passed 5-28-1981; Ord. 543, passed 6-11-1981; Ord. 659, passed 5-12-1988; Ord. 697, passed 2-2-1995; Ord. 721, passed 2-10-2000; Ord. 739, passed 1-17-2002; Ord. 764, passed 3-25-2004; Ord. 815, passed 12-20-2007; Ord. 821, passed 5-27-2022)