

**13.22 DEFINITIONS.** Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows:

(1) BASIC USER CHARGE. The amount to be paid each billing period by all public sewer users for payment of operation and maintenance costs plus replacement of the sewerage works of the Village.

(2) BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BODS). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter conducted under standard laboratory procedures in 5 days at 20° C, expressed in milligrams per liter.

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

(4) BUILDING SEWER. The extension of the sewer service line from the building drain to the connection with the sanitary sewer.

(5) CONTROL MANHOLE. A structure specifically designed and constructed for sampling and metering industrial wastes discharged to a public sewer.

(6) DEBT SERVICE CHARGE. The amount to be paid each billing period by all public sewer users for payment of principal and interest on outstanding loans for capital improvement of the sewerage works.

(7) DOMESTIC WASTEWATER. The combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from toilets and other sanitary plumbing facilities.

(8) FLUID. Any liquid or gas.

(9) GARBAGE. Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

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

(11) INDUSTRIAL USER. Any nongovernmental, nonresidential user of the publicly owned sewerage works which discharges industrial waste and which is identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, Office of Management and Budget, as amended.

(12) INDUSTRIAL WASTE. The wastewater discharged, permitted to flow or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing, commercial or business establishment or process or from the development, recovery or processing of any natural resource as distinct from employe's wastes or wastewater from sanitary conveniences.

(13) INFILTRATION. The water entering a sanitary sewer system and service connections from the ground through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls.

(14) INFLOW. The water discharged into a sanitary sewer system and 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 sewer, catch basins, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage.

(15) MAINTENANCE. All manner of activity required, including, but not limited to, labor, supply, contract repair work and administrative requirements, to maintain the sewerage works assets and property of the Village for the purpose of insuring its continued and uninterrupted operation.

(16) MG/L. Milligrams per liter.

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

(18) NORMAL STRENGTH DOMESTIC WASTEWATER. Domestic wastewater containing not more than 300 mg/l BOD or 300 mg/l suspended solids.

(19) OPERATION. All manner of activity required including, but not limited to, labor, electrical power, fuel, chemical supply, depreciation and administrative requirements to properly conduct the functions of collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal of wastewaters generated within the Village.

(20) pH. The negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration in moles per liter of solution.

(21) POPULATION EQUIVALENT. The term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other wastes on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is 100 gallons of sewage per day containing 0.17 pounds of BOD and 0.20 pounds of suspended solids.

(22) PRIVATE SEWAGE SYSTEM. A system comprised of a septic tank and effluent absorption area designed for the purpose of processing sewage.

(23) PUBLIC SEWER. A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and is controlled by public authority.

(24) REPLACEMENT. The provision for and the installation of replacement equipment, accessories or appurtenances which are necessary during the service life of the sewerage works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and constructed.

(25) SANITARY SEWER. A sewer that conveys sewage and polluted industrial wastes and to which storm water, surface drainage, ground water or unpolluted wastewater are not intentionally admitted.

(26) SEWAGE. A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and storm waters as may be present.

(27) SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

(28) SEWER. A pipe or conduit for conveying sewage or any other wastewater, including storm water, surface water and ground water.

(29) SEWERAGE WORKS. All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage owned, maintained, operated and controlled by the Village.

(30) SLUG. Any discharge of sewage or industrial wastewater which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period longer than 15 minutes more than 5 times the average 24 hour concentration of flows during normal operation.

(31) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL. Office of Management and Budget, 1972.

(32) STORM DRAIN (STORM SEWER). A sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water.

(33) SUPERINTENDENT. The Director of Public Works or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

(34) SUSPENDED SOLIDS. Solids that are visible and either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, a liquid, the quantity being determined by procedures detailed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater."

(35) USER CHARGE. The total amount to be paid each billing period by public sewer users, including the basic user charge, the debt service charge and a surcharge plus penalties, if applicable.

(36) USERS. Those residential, commercial, institutional, governmental and industrial establishments which are connected to the sewerage system of the Village. Individual dwelling units in apartment buildings, trailer courts, etc., are considered as independent users regardless of the manner of physical connection to the system. For dischargers with multiple building sewers, each building sewer is considered a user.

(37) UNALTERED WATER. Waters which are not changed chemically or physically as a result of use.

(38) WATERCOURSE. A channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

(39) WASTEWATER. See SEWAGE.