

Sanitary Discharge Compliance Certificate Program

The following list includes some of the most common sanitary sewer lateral defects and illegal connections found on private property.

1. Sump Pump

Where seasonal groundwater exists, coupled with poor foundation drainage or failed/failing foundation waterproofing, sump pumps connected to sewers are sources of inflow. Sump pump connections to the sanitary sewer must be disconnected and rerouted into a drywell or pumped onto the property away from neighboring properties. When rerouting the sump pump, residents must ensure that no stormwater is being pumped onto the village right of way.

2. Driveway Drain or Yard Drain

Any connection from a driveway or yard drain into the sanitary sewer must be cut and rerouted. In most cases, a gravity solution may not be available, meaning residents would need to connect drains into a new or existing sump pump pit that discharges into a drywell, or onto their property away from any neighboring properties.

3. Roof Leader Downspout

Any identified connection from roof leader downspouts into the sanitary sewer must be cut and rerouted. Residents may reconnect into a drywell or discharge onto their property away from any neighboring properties.

4. Broken Sewer lateral Cleanout Cap

While minor in nature, open cleanout caps allow for inflow. A broken or missing cleanout cap must be replaced.

5. Root Intrusion into Sewer lateral

In areas of the sanitary sewer where root intrusion from trees and other plants is present, residents must have the roots cut and removed from the pipe if necessary and repair that section of pipe to prevent future issues. Repairs may include the installation of a cured in place



pipe liner, or grout sealing the damaged sections of pipe. Upon completion, owners may need to schedule routine maintenance to address reoccurring root issues.

6. Offset Joint, Pipe Fracture, or Defective Pipe

Where high ground water tables exist, defective sewer pipes are main contributors for infiltration. Damaged sanitary sewer pipes include, but are not limited to, any offset joints, cracked sections pipe, significant pipe sag, or collapsed sections of pipe. If possible, pipes can be lined with cured-in-place pipe lining materials or grout sealed. For substantial damage where lining is not an option, sections of pipe may need to be excavated and replaced with new pipe.