



**Lombard's Storm, Sanitary  
& Combined Sewers**

**Unseen Networks at Work**

# Three Types of Sewers

As an older community dating back to 1869, Lombard still has some sewers that carry sanitary effluent, as well as rainfall runoff, known as “combined” sewers. As streets are reconstructed and budget allows, these sewers are replaced with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Roughly 1/5 of Lombard is served by a combined sewer.

# Sanitary and Combined Sewers

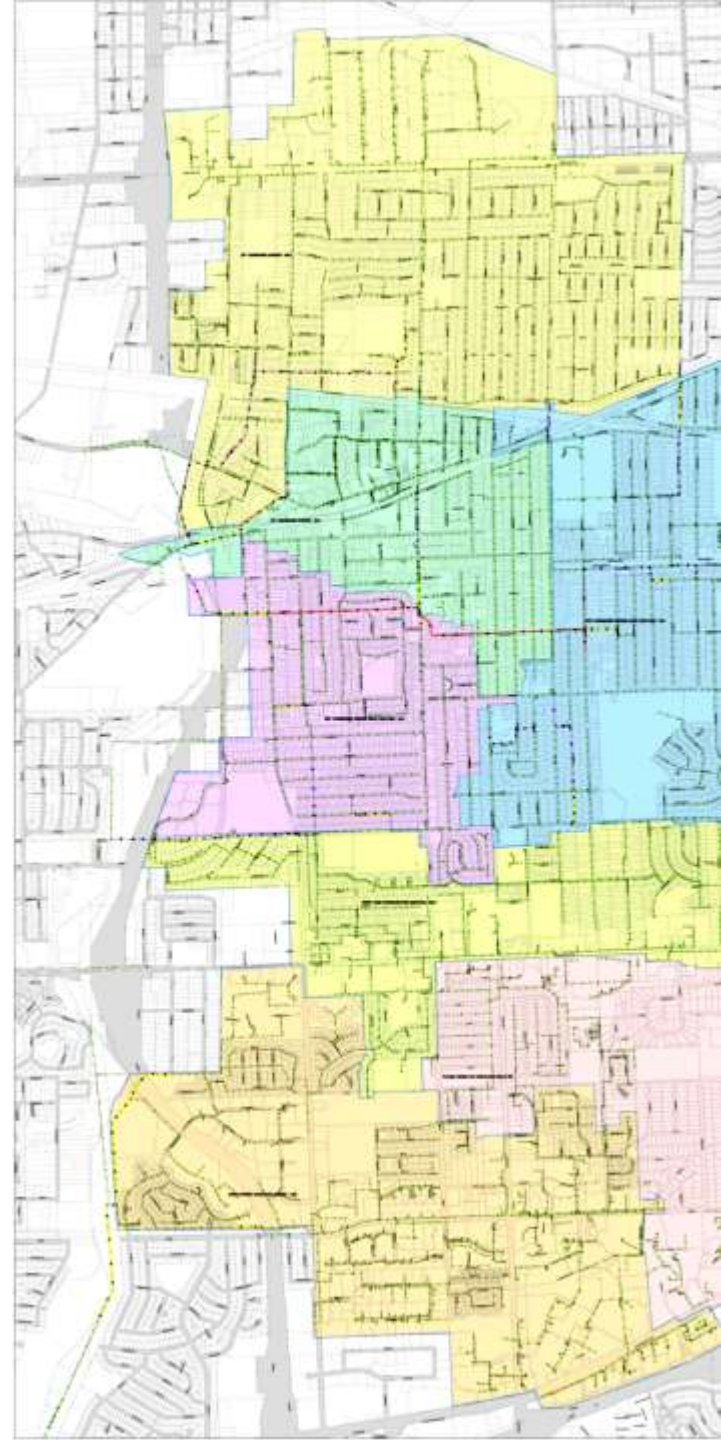
The vast majority of Lombard's sanitary and combined sewers drain to the Glenbard Wastewater Authority's (GWA) treatment facility and after heavy rains, also to Lombard's combined sewer overflow holding tanks and lagoons. The GWA is co-owned by Lombard and Glen Ellyn, and the inflow is roughly split between the villages. Its design average flow is 16 million gallons per day and it has capacity to treat up to 47 MGD.





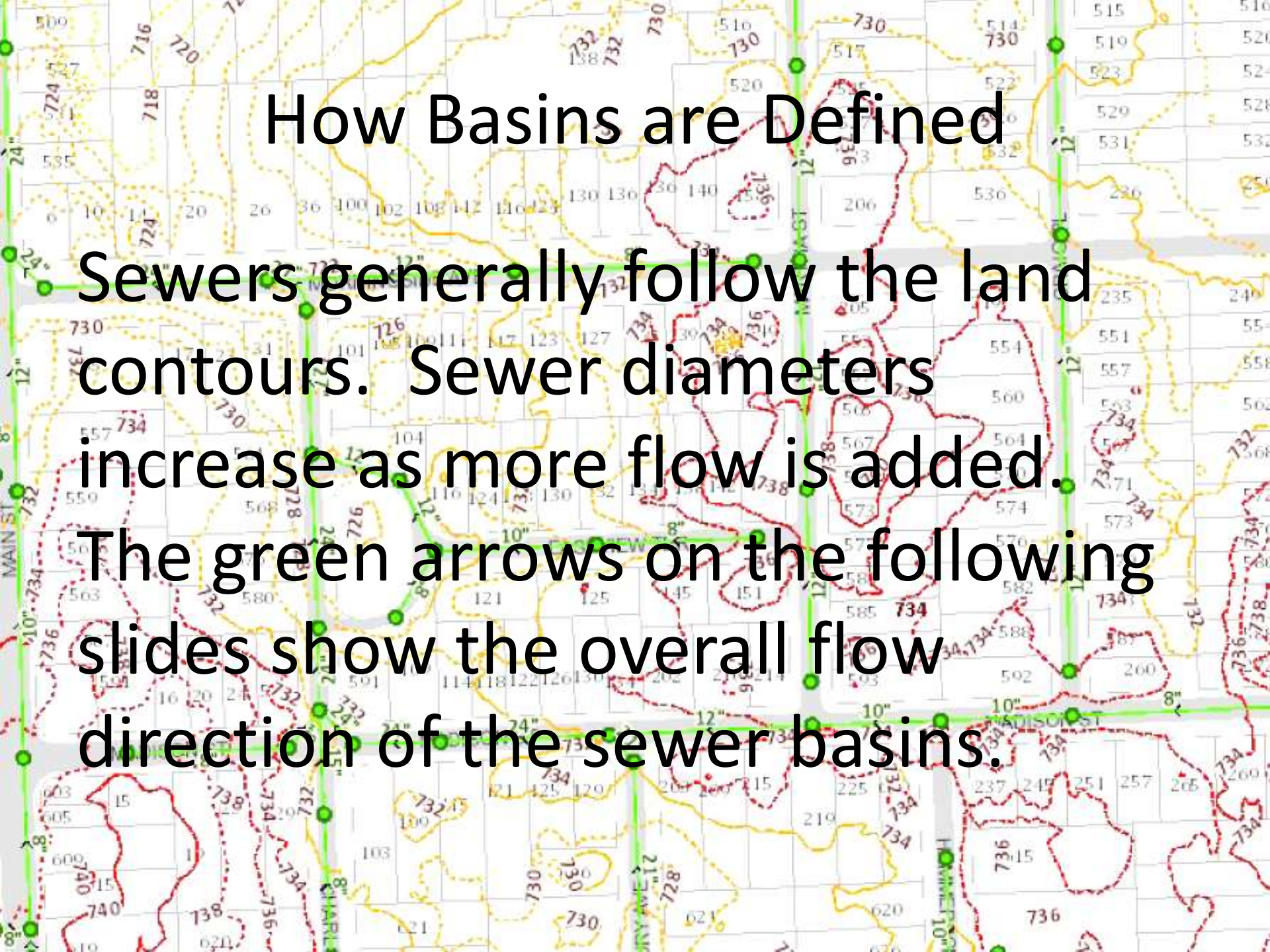
# Sanitary/Combined Sewer Basins

There are 7 basins for sanitary and combined sewers. The north, middle and southwest sides of Lombard's sewers flow to the GWA trunk sewers that run along the river, ending at GWA's treatment plant. The southeast side flows southward to Flagg Creek's treatment plant in Burr Ridge.



# How Basins are Defined

Sewers generally follow the land contours. Sewer diameters increase as more flow is added. The green arrows on the following slides show the overall flow direction of the sewer basins.

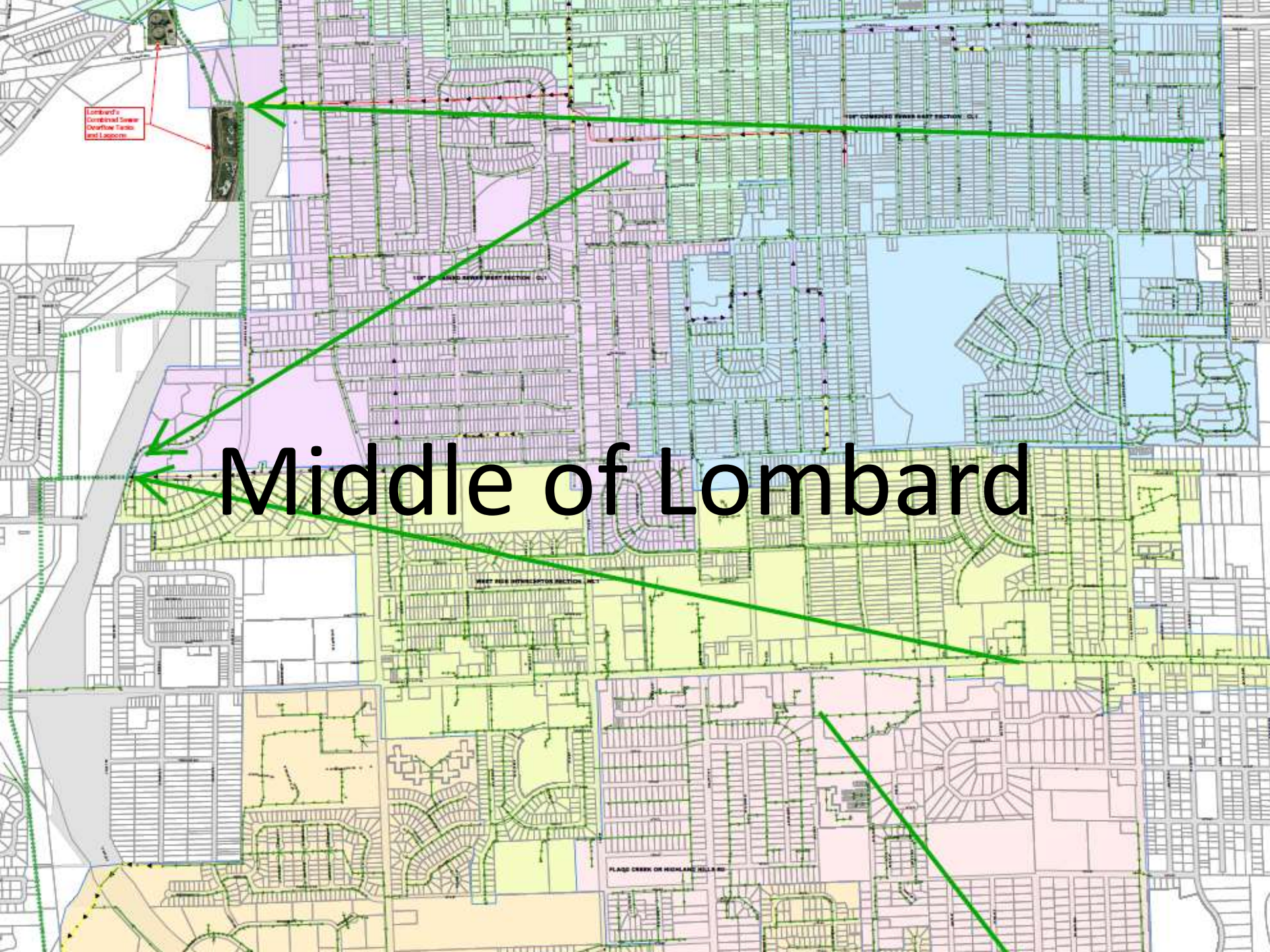


A detailed street map of a neighborhood, likely in Chicago, showing a grid of streets. A large area in the upper and middle portions of the map is highlighted in yellow. A diagonal green arrow points from the bottom-left towards the top-right, passing through the yellow area. Another green arrow points from the bottom-right towards the bottom-left, also passing through the yellow area. The bottom portion of the map is highlighted in light blue. The text "North Side of Lombard" is overlaid in the center of the map.

# North Side of Lombard

Lombard's  
Combined Sewer  
Overflow Tracts  
and Levees

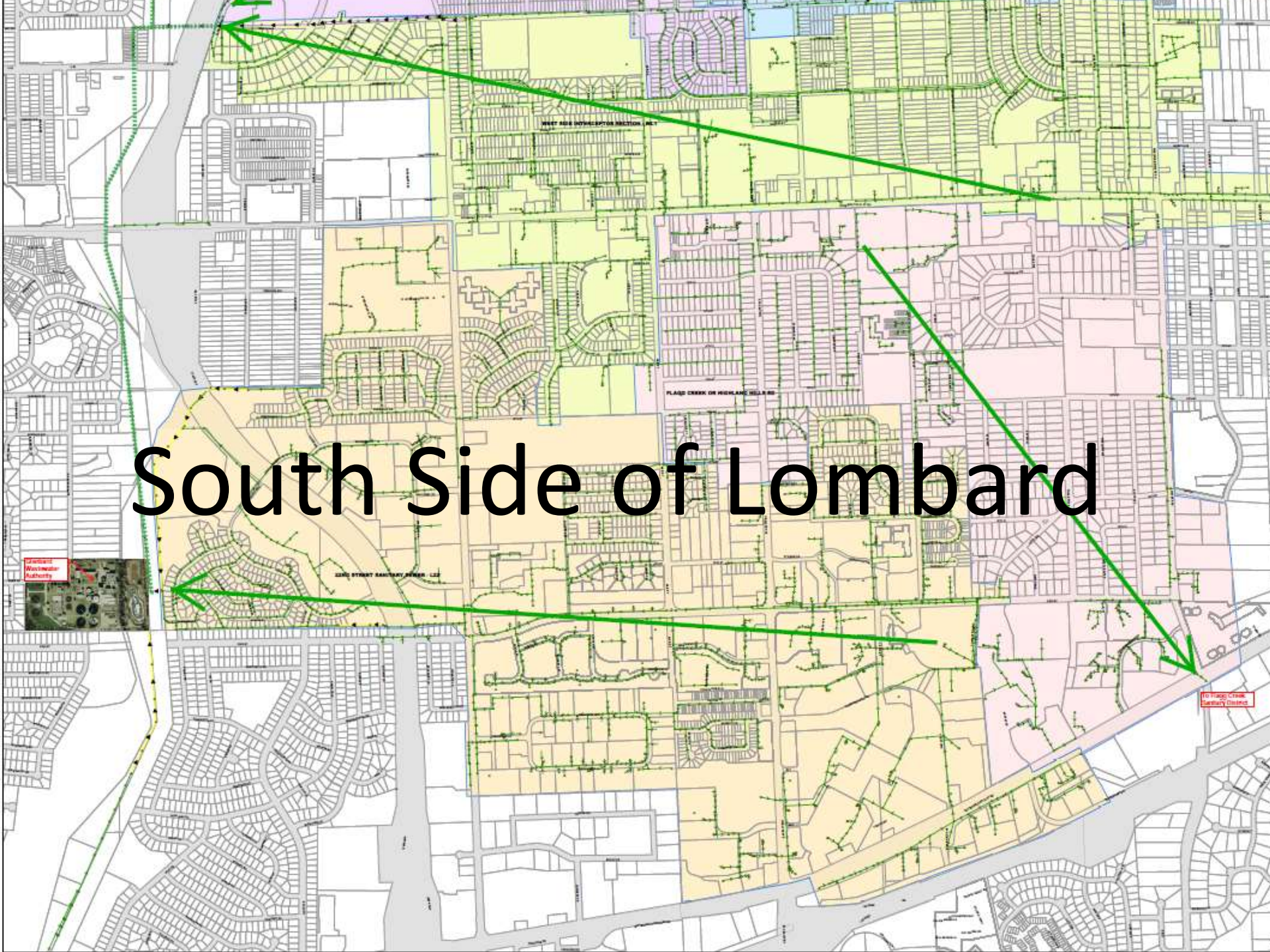
# Middle of Lombard



# South Side of Lombard



170 Page Creek  
Sanitary District



# Sanitary/Combined Sewer Lift Stations

Lift stations are wells with pumps that “lift” sewer flows to a higher elevation so that the downstream sewers don’t have to be too deep. Lombard has 14 sanitary/combined lift stations. Each has a backup generator and a reserve pump to ensure continued operation.



# Fats, Oils & Grease (FOG)

“FOG” accumulates in lift stations and sanitary sewers, causes sanitary sewer backups, and disturbs the biological treatment process. FOG is time-consuming and costly to remove so never pour FOG down a drain!



# Sewer Maintenance

Regular maintenance includes:

- Inspection with video cameras
- Vacuuming catch basins
- Flushing to remove debris/FOG
- Spot repairs by digging
- Preventing groundwater inflow by lining sewers and manholes



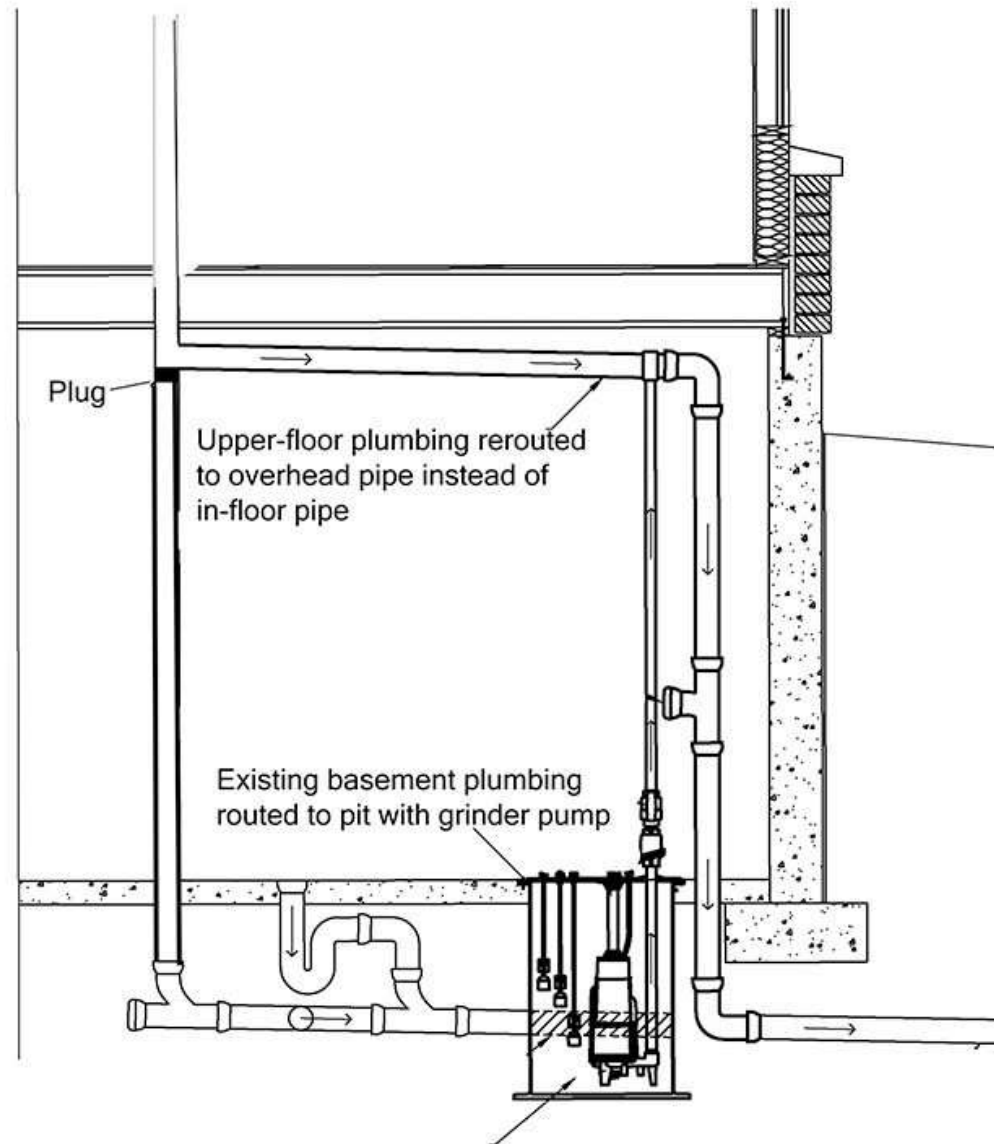
# Combined/Sanitary Sewer Overflows

When the capacity of a sanitary or combined sewer is exceeded, it may overflow to the ground and also back up into basements. A check valve or overhead sewer system (required in new construction) may prevent backups.



# Overhead Sewer Grant Program

Lombard provides a reimbursement to install a check valve or ejector pump system to prevent basement backups. Details available at [villageoflombard.org](http://villageoflombard.org) or by contacting Public Works.

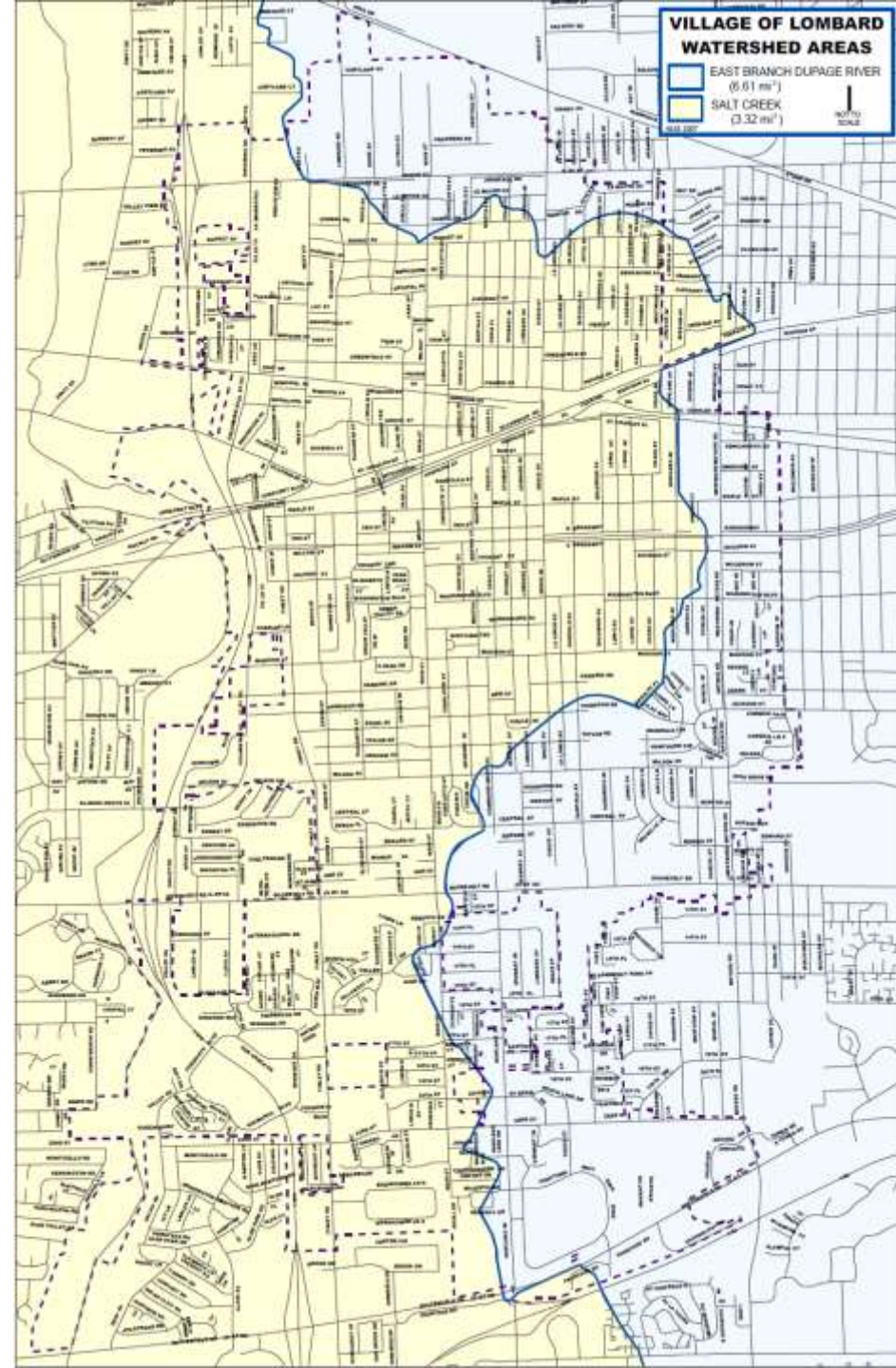


# Storm Sewers

Most of Lombard has storm sewers but some areas still have combined sewers or ditches. The sewers operate by gravity with a few exceptions. Charles Lane Pond, Terrace View Pond and Vista Pond have lift stations. The largest lift station on Phillips Court near Rt. 53 pumps into the East Branch of the DuPage River.



Lombard's storm sewers, and the remaining combined sewers, flow either eastward to Salt Creek or westward to the East Branch of the DuPage River.

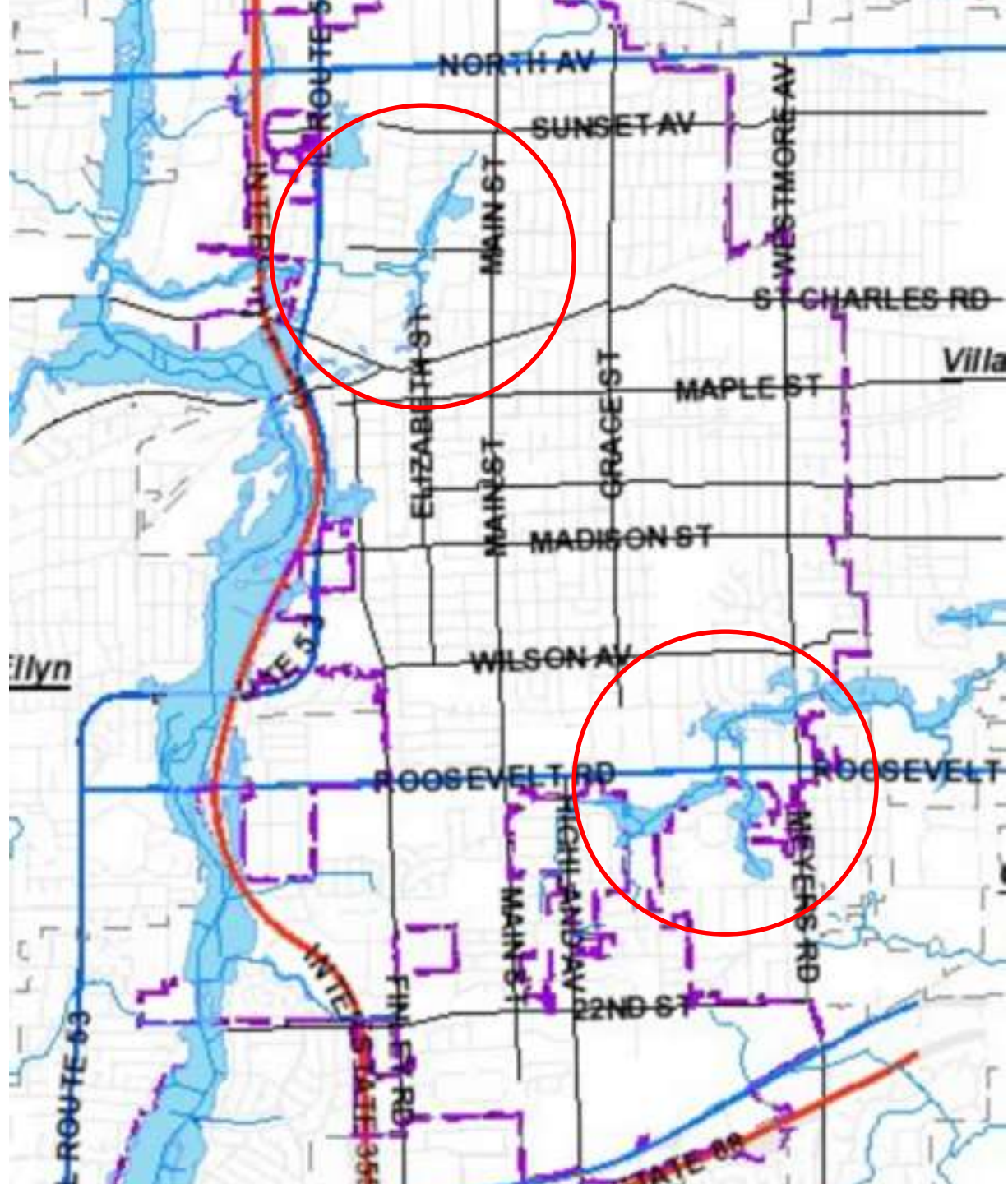


# Storm Sewers

Rainfall runoff flows into inlets and enters storm sewers, as well as combined sewers. Over 300 detention basins in Lombard slow and hold water before it enters the sewer system. Storm sewers are filled to capacity during especially heavy rains, surcharging onto streets and other low areas. High water levels in downstream waterways also contribute to slow drainage.

# Mapped Floodplains

The East Branch of the DuPage River impacts northwest Lombard, all the way up to Terrace View Pond. Sugar Creek, a tributary to Salt Creek, effects the Old Grove area to the north of Roosevelt Road.



We all rely on these unseen networks everyday. For more information about the maintenance and improvement of these systems, see the Village of Lombard's Capital Improvement Plan at [www.villageoflombard.org](http://www.villageoflombard.org) or contact us at [publicworks@villageoflombard.org](mailto:publicworks@villageoflombard.org) or at 630-620-5740.

Thank you for your interest!

*Lombard Public Works*

