

Village of Maryville

Sewer Lateral Requirements

The Village of Maryville sewer inspections will start at 5 feet from the foundation of the building. The first 5 feet shall be inspected by the Illinois Department of Public Health and meet their requirements. It is your responsibility to take care of this.

Village Requirements after 5 Feet from the Foundation

***** NEW for 2026 per JULIE *****

A new Illinois law requires any existing service lateral that is completely replaced or any newly installed lateral to be made locatable by electromagnetic or other equally effective means for marking the location of the service lateral.

1. Sewer Lateral Pipe shall be SDR 35, or better quality, and have a gasket.

52.057 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.

- A) Acceptable pipe materials for conveying sanitary sewage.
 - 1) Polyvinyl chloride pipe.

All polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe shall conform to accepted current standards and specifications such as (ASTM) D 3034 standard specification, Type PSM polyvinyl chloride (PVC) sewer pipe fittings, DR (Dimension Ratio) 35, except four-inch which shall be SDR 33.5, ASTM D 3212 standard specifications for sewer joints using elastometric seals. Pipe and fittings shall be made from clean rigid poly (vinyl chloride) compounds and chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride) compounds, having physical properties and chemical resistance of cell classifications for pipe of 12454-B, 12454-C or 13364-B, and cell classifications for fittings of 12454-B, 12454-C or 13343-C, conforming to ASTM resin specifications C 1784. All pipe shall have an integral and homogeneous bell end provided with a flexible gasket seal which is in compliance with the requirements of ASTM C 3139 or ASTM D 1869. Lubricant for joining pipe shall be NSF approved.

2. The building drain pipe shall connect to the building sewer by a joint using elastometric seals and not solvent cement.
3. A clean out is required to meet the requirements set by the Illinois Plumbing Code and is inspected by the Illinois Department of Public Health's Inspector. If the total distance of pipe is more than 300 feet then another clean-out is required every 300 feet. The clean-out shall be 6 inch or larger, meet the above pipe requirements for the Village of Maryville and will be inspected by the Village of Maryville.

4. Granular Base Required: Select granular back (CA-7) crushed stone shall be installed the full depth over and under all sewer laterals.
3. The rock shall be installed 2 inches under the pipe and 3/4 of the way up the pipe prior to calling for an inspection. All fittings shall be visible from outside of the trench prior to and during the inspection.
4. Requesting an inspection shall be made to the Village Water Clerk, 345-7029 ext. 1 when the installation is ready to be inspected. The person requesting the inspection shall provide the Water Clerk with following:
 - i. Name
 - ii. Name of the company
 - iii. Call back number
 - iv. Subdivision lot number or Street Address
7. After the installation has passed inspection the rest of the rock shall be placed on top of the pipe for a minimum cover of 3 inches. If the roadway is disturbed during installation the trench shall be filled all the way to the top with CA 7 rock, just in the roadway, and the roadway returned to normal condition (blacktop, concrete, ect.).
8. It will be the responsibility of the contractor to establish that there is a three foot drop from the point where the lateral leaves the building to where it reaches the sewer main, as required by the village.

52.059 ELEVATION.

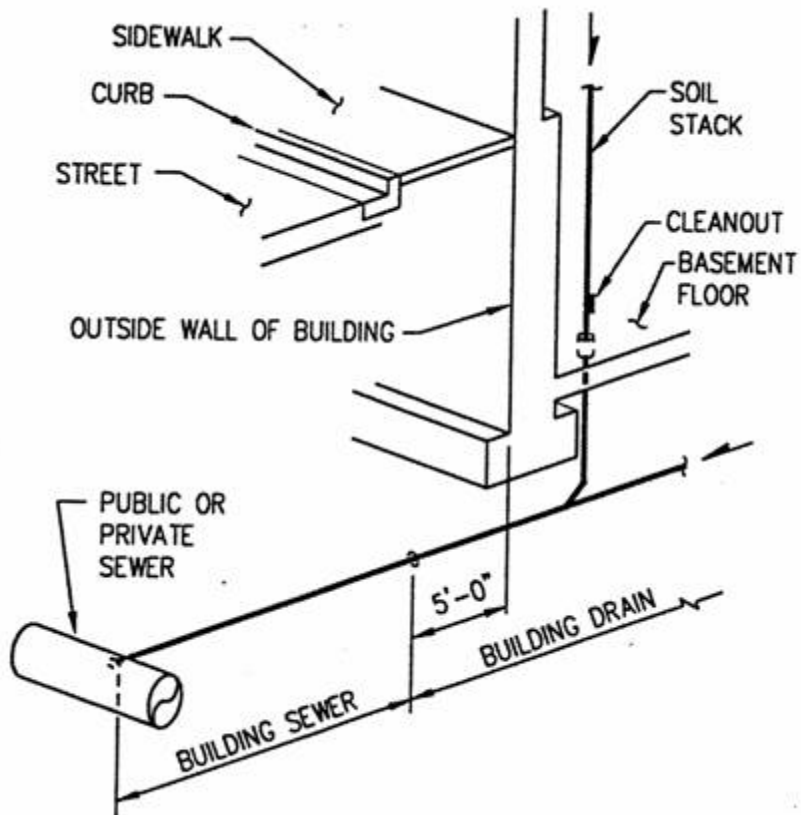
- A) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor.
- B) In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, which is defined as having a vertical distance of less than 3 feet from the top of the sewer line to the lowest flow elevation or basement flow elevation shall require sanitary sewage carried by the building drain to be lifted by a means which is approved in accordance with § 52.052 and discharged to the building sewer.

TITLE 77: PUBLIC HEALTH
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SUBCHAPTER r: WATER AND SEWAGE
PART 890 ILLINOIS PLUMBING CODE
SECTION 890.APPENDIX B ILLUSTRATIONS FOR SUBPART A

Section 890.APPENDIX B Illustrations for Subpart A

Section 890.ILLUSTRATION F Building Drain

(Referenced in Section 890.120, Definition of "Building Drain.")



Inspected by Illinois Department of Public Health

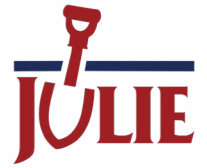
"Building Drain": That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building (house) sewer. The building drain's developed length terminates 5 feet outside the building foundation wall. (See Appendix B: Illustration F.)

Inspected by Village of Maryville

"Building Sewer": That part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system which extends from the end of the building drain, receives the discharge of the building drain and conveys it to a public sanitary sewer or private sewage disposal system. The building sewer commences 5 feet outside the building foundation wall. (See Appendix B: Illustration F.)

Service Laterals

From Invisible to Traceable: Illinois' Locatable Service Laterals Explained



A new Illinois law requires any existing service lateral that is completely replaced or any newly installed lateral to be made locatable by electromagnetic or other equally effective means for marking the location of the service lateral.

How Does the Law Define a Service Lateral?

A service lateral is the section of a service line that connects the mainline facility in the public right-of-way or utility easement to an individual customer or end user—whether that be a residential, commercial or industrial property. While the utility company owns and operates the mainline facility, the property owner is often responsible for the service lateral, which connects the mainline facility to the end user's building or facility beyond the meter point or shut-off valve if one exists.

Take a city sewer system as an example. The municipality owns, operates and maintains the sewer mains and all the manholes connected to the sewer main, whether they are positioned in the middle of the road, right-of-way or utility easement. Some municipalities own the main and the tee connection, some the right-of-way line, and some to the edge of the improved surface; but the laterals that run from that end point to a building wall are predominantly private lines. For properties with city water, as another example, service lines from the water main to the water meter or B-box are usually installed, owned and operated by the city. The lines from the water meter or B-box to the house are installed by a plumbing contractor and privately owned.

Service laterals are most commonly associated with water, wastewater, storm drains, and rural electric co-ops; however, laterals may also deliver gas, electricity and communication services from the utility facility to the end user.

Why Is It Important Service Laterals Are Locatable?

Historically, little or no documentation has been available regarding the location of private lines and service laterals. And many existing laterals, those made of PVC, polyethylene or rolled black plastic, clay, or Orange-burg pipe cannot be found with electromagnetic pipe and cable locating equipment.

As a result, an excavator today faces an increased risk of inadvertently striking and damaging a service line within the public right-of-way or utility easement. This can slow down operations and add repair costs to a project as well as cause personal injury.

What Does This Mean for You?

If you’re planning a project that requires you to install or completely replace a service lateral, you are required to make the line locatable. A number of methods are available for doing so.

METHOD	DESCRIPTION	BEST USE
Tracer Wire	Copper or copper-clad steel wire installed alongside non-metallic pipe, allowing an electromagnetic locator to detect its path.	Most common for new installs of gas, water, sewer, and communications lines.
Detectable Warning Tape	Plastic tape with embedded metal strands, placed above the utility; locators can pick up the signal.	Adds both traceability and a dig-in warning during excavation.
Electronic Markers (Ball Markers, RFID Tags)	Passive or active markers buried at key points such as service tees, bends, depth changes. Readable with a specialized locator.	Good for locating specific points, like service connections.
Conductive Pipe or Conduit	Using metallic pipe (steel, copper) that can be directly located without tracer wire.	Common for older systems; less used in modern installations for corrosion reasons.
Sonde (Signal Transmitter)	A small battery-powered transmitter inserted into a pipe or duct; sends a signal picked up by a locator.	Ideal for finding existing, non-traceable laterals during maintenance or mapping.



Service laterals vary greatly between operators, so always confirm local ownership and responsibility rules before starting work.