

District Profile



The Yorkville-Bristol Sanitary District (YBSD) is an independent municipal corporation under the provisions of the Illinois Sanitary District Act of 1917. The formation of the District was authorized by referendum at the elections of December 27, 1954, and confirmed by order of the County Court of Kendall, January 5, 1955. The YBSD provides wastewater transportation and treatment services for the City of Yorkville, Illinois the county seat of Kendall county. The District Trustees, R. Brent Ekwinski, L. Eric Schoeny, and Mark A. Luettich, are stewards of the YBSD, and are very aware of the needs of the community. The boundaries of the Sanitary District encompass an area greater than 10 square miles. The facilities planning area of the District is 33.8 square miles, and the estimated planned ultimate area to be served is approximately 50 square miles. The YBSD is served by one wastewater treatment facility designed to treat 3,620,000 gallons per day, or 36,200 population equivalent.

The present estimated population equivalent is 20,000. The District is managed, operated and maintained with only 6 employees. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) requires a Class 1, operator level certification be available 24 hours a day for this size facility. The District is indeed fortunate to have three full time employees who possess an IEPA Class 1, certification, the highest obtainable. The Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is an activated sludge process, without the use of primary sedimentation. The wastewater enters the WWTP via 14 miles of interceptor (large trunk line) sewers, ranging from 18 inches to 42 inches in diameter. After medium screening the wastewater is pumped to fine screens where the final removal of grit, grease, and detritus materials is accomplished. The wastewater then flows directly into aeration tanks (biological process) where aerobic bacteria absorb and adsorb the pollutants, breaking them down into a stable odorless product. During this process, the aerobic bacteria form a floc that is sent to the settling basins, (final clarifiers) where they settle out under quiescent conditions, and a clear supernatant (clear water) is carried out over weirs (troughs). The clean water then goes to ultraviolet (UV) disinfection, is aerated, and then flows directly into the Fox River. The excess solids produced by stabilizing the pollutants are wasted (pumped) to an "autothermal thermophilic aerobic digestion" (ATAD) process. The high heat process kills the pathogenic bacteria and viruses, producing a Class "A" biosolids (sludge). After the digestion process is completed, the biosolids are trucked to a landfill.

