

APPENDICES  
FOR THE CITY OF WEST COVINA  
SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN  
March 25, 2009

## APPENDIX A

## STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

### MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2006-0003-DWQ STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring, record keeping, reporting and public notification requirements for Order No. 2006-2003-DWQ, "Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems." Revisions to this MRP may be made at any time by the Executive Director, and may include a reduction or increase in the monitoring and reporting.

#### A. SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REPORTING

##### SSO Categories

1. Category 1 - All discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the Enrollee's sanitary sewer system that:
  - A. Equal or exceed 1000 gallons, or
  - B. Result in a discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water; or
  - C. Discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.
2. Category 2 – All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the Enrollee's sanitary sewer system.
3. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges – Sewage discharges that are caused by blockages or other problems within a privately owned lateral.

##### SSO Reporting Timeframes

4. Category 1 SSOs – All SSOs that meet the above criteria for Category 1 SSOs must be reported as soon as: (1) the Enrollee has knowledge of the discharge, (2) reporting is possible, and (3) reporting can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures. Initial reporting of Category 1 SSOs must be reported to the Online SSO System as soon as possible but no later than 3 business days after the Enrollee is made aware of the SSO. Minimum information that must be contained in the 3-day report must include all information identified in section 9 below, except for item 9.K. A final certified report must be completed through the Online SSO System, within 15 calendar days of the conclusion of SSO response and remediation. Additional information may be added to the certified report, in the form of an attachment, at any time.

The above reporting requirements do not preclude other emergency notification requirements and timeframes mandated by other regulatory agencies (local

County Health Officers, local Director of Environmental Health, Regional Water Boards, or Office of Emergency Services (OES)) or State law.

5. Category 2 SSOs – All SSOs that meet the above criteria for Category 2 SSOs must be reported to the Online SSO Database within 30 days after the end of the calendar month in which the SSO occurs (e.g. all SSOs occurring in the month of January must be entered into the database by March 1st).
6. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges – All sewage discharges that meet the above criteria for Private Lateral sewage discharges may be reported to the Online SSO Database based upon the Enrollee's discretion. If a Private Lateral sewage discharge is recorded in the SSO Database, the Enrollee must identify the sewage discharge as occurring and caused by a private lateral, and a responsible party (other than the Enrollee) should be identified, if known.
7. If there are no SSOs during the calendar month, the Enrollee will provide, within 30 days after the end of each calendar month, a statement through the Online SSO Database certifying that there were no SSOs for the designated month.
8. In the event that the SSO Online Database is not available, the enrollee must fax all required information to the appropriate Regional Water Board office in accordance with the time schedules identified above. In such event, the Enrollee must also enter all required information into the Online SSO Database as soon as practical.

#### **Mandatory Information to be Included in SSO Online Reporting**

All Enrollees must obtain SSO Database accounts and receive a "Username" and "Password" by registering through the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS). These accounts will allow controlled and secure entry into the SSO Database. Additionally, within thirty (30) days of receiving an account and prior to recording SSOs into the SSO Database, all Enrollees must complete the "Collection System Questionnaire", which collects pertinent information regarding an Enrollee's collection system. The "Collection System Questionnaire" must be updated at least every 12 months.

At a minimum, the following mandatory information must be included prior to finalizing and certifying an SSO report for each category of SSO:

9. Category 2 SSOs:
  - A. Location of SSO by entering GPS coordinates;
  - B. Applicable Regional Water Board, i.e. identify the region in which the SSO occurred;
  - C. County where SSO occurred;
  - D. Whether or not the SSO entered a drainage channel and/or surface water;
  - E. Whether or not the SSO was discharged to a storm drain pipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system;



- F. Estimated SSO volume in gallons;
- G. SSO source (manhole, cleanout, etc.);
- H. SSO cause (mainline blockage, roots, etc.);
- I. Time of SSO notification or discovery;
- J. Estimated operator arrival time;
- K. SSO destination;
- L. Estimated SSO end time; and
- M. SSO Certification. Upon SSO Certification, the SSO Database will issue a Final SSO Identification (ID) Number.

10. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges:

- A. All information listed above (if applicable and known), as well as;
- B. Identification of sewage discharge as a private lateral sewage discharge; and
- C. Responsible party contact information (if known).

11. Category 1 SSOs:

- A. All information listed for Category 2 SSOs, as well as;
- B. Estimated SSO volume that reached surface water, drainage channel, or not recovered from a storm drain;
- C. Estimated SSO amount recovered;
- D. Response and corrective action taken;
- E. If samples were taken, identify which regulatory agencies received sample results (if applicable). If no samples were taken, NA must be selected.
- F. Parameters that samples were analyzed for (if applicable);
- G. Identification of whether or not health warnings were posted;
- H. Beaches impacted (if applicable). If no beach was impacted, NA must be selected;
- I. Whether or not there is an ongoing investigation;
- J. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
- K. OES control number (if applicable);
- L. Date OES was called (if applicable);
- M. Time OES was called (if applicable);
- N. Identification of whether or not County Health Officers were called;
- O. Date County Health Officer was called (if applicable); and
- P. Time County Health Officer was called (if applicable).

**Reporting to Other Regulatory Agencies**

These reporting requirements do not preclude an Enrollee from reporting SSOs to other regulatory agencies pursuant to California state law. These reporting requirements do not replace other Regional Water Board telephone reporting requirements for SSOs.

1. The Enrollee shall report SSOs to OES, in accordance with California Water Code Section 13271.

Office of Emergency Services  
Phone (800) 852-7550

2. The Enrollee shall report SSOs to County Health officials in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 5410 et seq.
3. The SSO database will automatically generate an e-mail notification with customized information about the SSO upon initial reporting of the SSO and final certification for all Category 1 SSOs. E-mails will be sent to the appropriate County Health Officer and/or Environmental Health Department if the county desires this information, and the appropriate Regional Water Board.

**B. Record Keeping**

1. Individual SSO records shall be maintained by the Enrollee for a minimum of five years from the date of the SSO. This period may be extended when requested by a Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
3. All records shall be made available for review upon State or Regional Water Board staff's request.
4. All monitoring instruments and devices that are used by the Enrollee to fulfill the prescribed monitoring and reporting program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy;
5. The Enrollee shall retain records of all SSOs, such as, but not limited to and when applicable:
  - a. Record of Certified report, as submitted to the online SSO database;
  - b. All original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation;
  - c. Service call records and complaint logs of calls received by the Enrollee;
  - d. SSO calls;
  - e. SSO records;
  - f. Steps that have been and will be taken to prevent the SSO from recurring and a schedule to implement those steps.
  - g. Work orders, work completed, and any other maintenance records from the previous 5 years which are associated with responses and investigations of system problems related to SSOs;
  - h. A list and description of complaints from customers or others from the previous 5 years; and
  - i. Documentation of performance and implementation measures for the previous 5 years.
6. If water quality samples are required by an environmental or health regulatory agency or State law, or if voluntary monitoring is conducted by the Enrollee or its agent(s), as a result of any SSO, records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical technique or method used; and,
- f. The results of such analyses.

**C. Certification**

1. All final reports must be certified by an authorized person as required by Provision J of the Order.
2. Registration of authorized individuals, who may certify reports, will be in accordance with the CIWQS' protocols for reporting.

Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-0003 will become effective on the date of adoption by the State Water Board.

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned Clerk to the Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Board held on May 2, 2006.



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Song Her  
Clerk to the Board

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
ORDER NO. 2006-0003-DWQ**

**STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS**

The State Water Resources Control Board, hereinafter referred to as "State Water Board", finds that:

1. All federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California are required to comply with the terms of this Order. Such entities are hereinafter referred to as "Enrollees".
2. Sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) are overflows from sanitary sewer systems of domestic wastewater, as well as industrial and commercial wastewater, depending on the pattern of land uses in the area served by the sanitary sewer system. SSOs often contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oxygen-demanding organic compounds, oil and grease and other pollutants. SSOs may cause a public nuisance, particularly when raw untreated wastewater is discharged to areas with high public exposure, such as streets or surface waters used for drinking, fishing, or body contact recreation. SSOs may pollute surface or ground waters, threaten public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters.
3. Sanitary sewer systems experience periodic failures resulting in discharges that may affect waters of the state. There are many factors (including factors related to geology, design, construction methods and materials, age of the system, population growth, and system operation and maintenance), which affect the likelihood of an SSO. A proactive approach that requires Enrollees to ensure a system-wide operation, maintenance, and management plan is in place will reduce the number and frequency of SSOs within the state. This approach will in turn decrease the risk to human health and the environment caused by SSOs.
4. Major causes of SSOs include: grease blockages, root blockages, sewer line flood damage, manhole structure failures, vandalism, pump station mechanical failures, power outages, excessive storm or ground water inflow/infiltration, debris blockages, sanitary sewer system age and construction material failures, lack of proper operation and maintenance, insufficient capacity and contractor-caused damages. Many SSOs are preventable with adequate and appropriate facilities, source control measures and operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system.

### **SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLANS**

5. To facilitate proper funding and management of sanitary sewer systems, each Enrollee must develop and implement a system-specific Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). To be effective, SSMPs must include provisions to provide proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems, while taking into consideration risk management and cost benefit analysis. Additionally, an SSMP must contain a spill response plan that establishes standard procedures for immediate response to an SSO in a manner designed to minimize water quality impacts and potential nuisance conditions.
6. Many local public agencies in California have already developed SSMPs and implemented measures to reduce SSOs. These entities can build upon their existing efforts to establish a comprehensive SSMP consistent with this Order. Others, however, still require technical assistance and, in some cases, funding to improve sanitary sewer system operation and maintenance in order to reduce SSOs.
7. SSMP certification by technically qualified and experienced persons can provide a useful and cost-effective means for ensuring that SSMPs are developed and implemented appropriately.
8. It is the State Water Board's intent to gather additional information on the causes and sources of SSOs to augment existing information and to determine the full extent of SSOs and consequent public health and/or environmental impacts occurring in the State.
9. Both uniform SSO reporting and a centralized statewide electronic database are needed to collect information to allow the State Water Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) to effectively analyze the extent of SSOs statewide and their potential impacts on beneficial uses and public health. The monitoring and reporting program required by this Order and the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-0003-DWQ, are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements (WDRs).
10. Information regarding SSOs must be provided to Regional Water Boards and other regulatory agencies in a timely manner and be made available to the public in a complete, concise, and timely fashion.
11. Some Regional Water Boards have issued WDRs or WDRs that serve as National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to sanitary sewer system owners/operators within their jurisdictions. This Order establishes minimum requirements to prevent SSOs. Although it is the State Water Board's intent that this Order be the primary regulatory mechanism for sanitary sewer systems statewide, Regional Water Boards may issue more stringent or more

prescriptive WDRs for sanitary sewer systems. Upon issuance or reissuance of a Regional Water Board's WDRs for a system subject to this Order, the Regional Water Board shall coordinate its requirements with stated requirements within this Order, to identify requirements that are more stringent, to remove requirements that are less stringent than this Order, and to provide consistency in reporting.

## REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

12. California Water Code section 13263 provides that the State Water Board may prescribe general WDRs for a category of discharges if the State Water Board finds or determines that:

- The discharges are produced by the same or similar operations;
- The discharges involve the same or similar types of waste;
- The discharges require the same or similar treatment standards; and
- The discharges are more appropriately regulated under general discharge requirements than individual discharge requirements.

This Order establishes requirements for a class of operations, facilities, and discharges that are similar throughout the state.

13. The issuance of general WDRs to the Enrollees will:

- a) Reduce the administrative burden of issuing individual WDRs to each Enrollee;
- b) Provide for a unified statewide approach for the reporting and database tracking of SSOs;
- c) Establish consistent and uniform requirements for SSMP development and implementation;
- d) Provide statewide consistency in reporting; and
- e) Facilitate consistent enforcement for violations.

14. The beneficial uses of surface waters that can be impaired by SSOs include, but are not limited to, aquatic life, drinking water supply, body contact and non-contact recreation, and aesthetics. The beneficial uses of ground water that can be impaired include, but are not limited to, drinking water and agricultural supply. Surface and ground waters throughout the state support these uses to varying degrees.

15. The implementation of requirements set forth in this Order will ensure the reasonable protection of past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water and the prevention of nuisance. The requirements implement the water quality control plans (Basin Plans) for each region and take into account the environmental characteristics of hydrographic units within the state. Additionally, the State Water Board has considered water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors that affect

water quality in the area, costs associated with compliance with these requirements, the need for developing housing within California, and the need to develop and use recycled water.

16. The Federal Clean Water Act largely prohibits any discharge of pollutants from a point source to waters of the United States except as authorized under an NPDES permit. In general, any point source discharge of sewage effluent to waters of the United States must comply with technology-based, secondary treatment standards, at a minimum, and any more stringent requirements necessary to meet applicable water quality standards and other requirements. Hence, the unpermitted discharge of wastewater from a sanitary sewer system to waters of the United States is illegal under the Clean Water Act. In addition, many Basin Plans adopted by the Regional Water Boards contain discharge prohibitions that apply to the discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater. Finally, the California Water Code generally prohibits the discharge of waste to land prior to the filing of any required report of waste discharge and the subsequent issuance of either WDRs or a waiver of WDRs.
17. California Water Code section 13263 requires a water board to, after any necessary hearing, prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge. The requirements shall, among other things, take into consideration the need to prevent nuisance.
18. California Water Code section 13050, subdivision (m), defines nuisance as anything which meets all of the following requirements:
  - a. Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.
  - b. Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.
  - c. Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.
19. This Order is consistent with State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California) in that the Order imposes conditions to prevent impacts to water quality, does not allow the degradation of water quality, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses of water, and will not result in water quality less than prescribed in State Water Board or Regional Water Board plans and policies.
20. The action to adopt this General Order is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) because it is an action taken by a regulatory agency to assure the protection of the environment and the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15308). In addition, the action to adopt

this Order is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Cal.Code Regs., title 14, §15301 to the extent that it applies to existing sanitary sewer collection systems that constitute "existing facilities" as that term is used in Section 15301, and §15302, to the extent that it results in the repair or replacement of existing systems involving negligible or no expansion of capacity.

21. The Fact Sheet, which is incorporated by reference in the Order, contains supplemental information that was also considered in establishing these requirements.
22. The State Water Board has notified all affected public agencies and all known interested persons of the intent to prescribe general WDRs that require Enrollees to develop SSMPs and to report all SSOs.
23. The State Water Board conducted a public hearing on February 8, 2006, to receive oral and written comments on the draft order. The State Water Board received and considered, at its May 2, 2006, meeting, additional public comments on substantial changes made to the proposed general WDRs following the February 8, 2006, public hearing. The State Water Board has considered all comments pertaining to the proposed general WDRs.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED**, that pursuant to California Water Code section 13263, the Enrollees, their agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted hereunder, shall comply with the following:

**A. DEFINITIONS**

1. **Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)** - Any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. SSOs include:
  - (i) Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that reach waters of the United States;
  - (ii) Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that do not reach waters of the United States; and
  - (iii) Wastewater backups into buildings and on private property that are caused by blockages or flow conditions within the publicly owned portion of a sanitary sewer system.
2. **Sanitary sewer system** – Any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, or other conveyances, upstream of a wastewater treatment plant headworks used to collect and convey wastewater to the publicly owned treatment facility. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as vaults, temporary piping, construction trenches, wet wells, impoundments, tanks, etc.) are considered to be part of the sanitary sewer system, and discharges into these temporary storage facilities are not considered to be SSOs.



For purposes of this Order, sanitary sewer systems include only those systems owned by public agencies that are comprised of more than one mile of pipes or sewer lines.

3. **Enrollee** - A federal or state agency, municipality, county, district, and other public entity that owns or operates a sanitary sewer system, as defined in the general WDRs, and that has submitted a complete and approved application for coverage under this Order.
4. **SSO Reporting System** – Online spill reporting system that is hosted, controlled, and maintained by the State Water Board. The web address for this site is <http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov>. This online database is maintained on a secure site and is controlled by unique usernames and passwords.
5. **Untreated or partially treated wastewater** – Any volume of waste discharged from the sanitary sewer system upstream of a wastewater treatment plant headworks.
6. **Satellite collection system** – The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility to which the sanitary sewer system is tributary.
7. **Nuisance** - California Water Code section 13050, subdivision (m), defines nuisance as anything which meets all of the following requirements:
  - a. Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.
  - b. Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.
  - c. Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

## **B. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS**

1. **Deadlines for Application** – All public agencies that currently own or operate sanitary sewer systems within the State of California must apply for coverage under the general WDRs within six (6) months of the date of adoption of the general WDRs. Additionally, public agencies that acquire or assume responsibility for operating sanitary sewer systems after the date of adoption of this Order must apply for coverage under the general WDRs at least three (3) months prior to operation of those facilities.
2. **Applications under the general WDRs** – In order to apply for coverage pursuant to the general WDRs, a legally authorized representative for each agency must submit a complete application package. Within sixty (60) days of adoption of the general WDRs, State Water Board staff will send specific instructions on how to

apply for coverage under the general WDRs to all known public agencies that own sanitary sewer systems. Agencies that do not receive notice may obtain applications and instructions online on the Water Board's website.

3. Coverage under the general WDRs – Permit coverage will be in effect once a complete application package has been submitted and approved by the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality.

### **C. PROHIBITIONS**

1. Any SSO that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited.
2. Any SSO that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater that creates a nuisance as defined in California Water Code Section 13050(m) is prohibited.

### **D. PROVISIONS**

1. The Enrollee must comply with all conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance with this Order constitutes a violation of the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action.
2. It is the intent of the State Water Board that sanitary sewer systems be regulated in a manner consistent with the general WDRs. Nothing in the general WDRs shall be:
  - (i) Interpreted or applied in a manner inconsistent with the Federal Clean Water Act, or supersede a more specific or more stringent state or federal requirement in an existing permit, regulation, or administrative/judicial order or Consent Decree;
  - (ii) Interpreted or applied to authorize an SSO that is illegal under either the Clean Water Act, an applicable Basin Plan prohibition or water quality standard, or the California Water Code;
  - (iii) Interpreted or applied to prohibit a Regional Water Board from issuing an individual NPDES permit or WDR, superseding this general WDR, for a sanitary sewer system, authorized under the Clean Water Act or California Water Code; or
  - (iv) Interpreted or applied to supersede any more specific or more stringent WDRs or enforcement order issued by a Regional Water Board.
3. The Enrollee shall take all feasible steps to eliminate SSOs. In the event that an SSO does occur, the Enrollee shall take all feasible steps to contain and mitigate the impacts of an SSO.
4. In the event of an SSO, the Enrollee shall take all feasible steps to prevent untreated or partially treated wastewater from discharging from storm drains into

flood control channels or waters of the United States by blocking the storm drainage system and by removing the wastewater from the storm drains.

5. All SSOs must be reported in accordance with Section G of the general WDRs.
6. In any enforcement action, the State and/or Regional Water Boards will consider the appropriate factors under the duly adopted State Water Board Enforcement Policy. And, consistent with the Enforcement Policy, the State and/or Regional Water Boards must consider the Enrollee's efforts to contain, control, and mitigate SSOs when considering the California Water Code Section 13327 factors. In assessing these factors, the State and/or Regional Water Boards will also consider whether:
  - (i) The Enrollee has complied with the requirements of this Order, including requirements for reporting and developing and implementing a SSMP;
  - (ii) The Enrollee can identify the cause or likely cause of the discharge event;
  - (iii) There were no feasible alternatives to the discharge, such as temporary storage or retention of untreated wastewater, reduction of inflow and infiltration, use of adequate backup equipment, collecting and hauling of untreated wastewater to a treatment facility, or an increase in the capacity of the system as necessary to contain the design storm event identified in the SSMP. It is inappropriate to consider the lack of feasible alternatives, if the Enrollee does not implement a periodic or continuing process to identify and correct problems.
  - (iv) The discharge was exceptional, unintentional, temporary, and caused by factors beyond the reasonable control of the Enrollee;
  - (v) The discharge could have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable control described in a certified SSMP for:
    - Proper management, operation and maintenance;
    - Adequate treatment facilities, sanitary sewer system facilities, and/or components with an appropriate design capacity, to reasonably prevent SSOs (e.g., adequately enlarging treatment or collection facilities to accommodate growth, infiltration and inflow (I/I), etc.);
    - Preventive maintenance (including cleaning and fats, oils, and grease (FOG) control);
    - Installation of adequate backup equipment; and
    - Inflow and infiltration prevention and control to the extent practicable.
  - (vi) The sanitary sewer system design capacity is appropriate to reasonably prevent SSOs.

- (vii) The Enrollee took all reasonable steps to stop and mitigate the impact of the discharge as soon as possible.
7. When a sanitary sewer overflow occurs, the Enrollee shall take all feasible steps and necessary remedial actions to 1) control or limit the volume of untreated or partially treated wastewater discharged, 2) terminate the discharge, and 3) recover as much of the wastewater discharged as possible for proper disposal, including any wash down water.
- The Enrollee shall implement all remedial actions to the extent they may be applicable to the discharge and not inconsistent with an emergency response plan, including the following:
- (i) Interception and rerouting of untreated or partially treated wastewater flows around the wastewater line failure;
  - (ii) Vacuum truck recovery of sanitary sewer overflows and wash down water;
  - (iii) Cleanup of debris at the overflow site;
  - (iv) System modifications to prevent another SSO at the same location;
  - (v) Adequate sampling to determine the nature and impact of the release; and
  - (vi) Adequate public notification to protect the public from exposure to the SSO.
8. The Enrollee shall properly, manage, operate, and maintain all parts of the sanitary sewer system owned or operated by the Enrollee, and shall ensure that the system operators (including employees, contractors, or other agents) are adequately trained and possess adequate knowledge, skills, and abilities.
9. The Enrollee shall allocate adequate resources for the operation, maintenance, and repair of its sanitary sewer system, by establishing a proper rate structure, accounting mechanisms, and auditing procedures to ensure an adequate measure of revenues and expenditures. These procedures must be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and comply with generally acceptable accounting practices.
10. The Enrollee shall provide adequate capacity to convey base flows and peak flows, including flows related to wet weather events. Capacity shall meet or exceed the design criteria as defined in the Enrollee's System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan for all parts of the sanitary sewer system owned or operated by the Enrollee.
11. The Enrollee shall develop and implement a written Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) and make it available to the State and/or Regional Water Board upon request. A copy of this document must be publicly available at the Enrollee's office and/or available on the Internet. This SSMP must be approved by the Enrollee's governing board at a public meeting.

12. In accordance with the California Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1, all engineering and geologic evaluations and judgments shall be performed by or under the direction of registered professionals competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the required activities. Specific elements of the SSMP that require professional evaluation and judgments shall be prepared by or under the direction of appropriately qualified professionals, and shall bear the professional(s)' signature and stamp.
13. The mandatory elements of the SSMP are specified below. However, if the Enrollee believes that any element of this section is not appropriate or applicable to the Enrollee's sanitary sewer system, the SSMP program does not need to address that element. The Enrollee must justify why that element is not applicable. The SSMP must be approved by the deadlines listed in the SSMP Time Schedule below.

### **Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP)**

- (i) **Goal:** The goal of the SSMP is to provide a plan and schedule to properly manage, operate, and maintain all parts of the sanitary sewer system. This will help reduce and prevent SSOs, as well as mitigate any SSOs that do occur.
- (ii) **Organization:** The SSMP must identify:
- (a) The name of the responsible or authorized representative as described in Section J of this Order.
  - (b) The names and telephone numbers for management, administrative, and maintenance positions responsible for implementing specific measures in the SSMP program. The SSMP must identify lines of authority through an organization chart or similar document with a narrative explanation; and
  - (c) The chain of communication for reporting SSOs, from receipt of a complaint or other information, including the person responsible for reporting SSOs to the State and Regional Water Board and other agencies if applicable (such as County Health Officer, County Environmental Health Agency, Regional Water Board, and/or State Office of Emergency Services (OES)).
- (iii) **Legal Authority:** Each Enrollee must demonstrate, through sanitary sewer system use ordinances, service agreements, or other legally binding procedures, that it possesses the necessary legal authority to:
- (a) Prevent illicit discharges into its sanitary sewer system (examples may include I/I, stormwater, chemical dumping, unauthorized debris and cut roots, etc.);

- (b) Require that sewers and connections be properly designed and constructed;
  - (c) Ensure access for maintenance, inspection, or repairs for portions of the lateral owned or maintained by the Public Agency;
  - (d) Limit the discharge of fats, oils, and grease and other debris that may cause blockages, and
  - (e) Enforce any violation of its sewer ordinances.
- (iv) **Operation and Maintenance Program.** The SSMP must include those elements listed below that are appropriate and applicable to the Enrollee's system:
- (a) Maintain an up-to-date map of the sanitary sewer system, showing all gravity line segments and manholes, pumping facilities, pressure pipes and valves, and applicable stormwater conveyance facilities;
  - (b) Describe routine preventive operation and maintenance activities by staff and contractors, including a system for scheduling regular maintenance and cleaning of the sanitary sewer system with more frequent cleaning and maintenance targeted at known problem areas. The Preventative Maintenance (PM) program should have a system to document scheduled and conducted activities, such as work orders;
  - (c) Develop a rehabilitation and replacement plan to identify and prioritize system deficiencies and implement short-term and long-term rehabilitation actions to address each deficiency. The program should include regular visual and TV inspections of manholes and sewer pipes, and a system for ranking the condition of sewer pipes and scheduling rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and replacement should focus on sewer pipes that are at risk of collapse or prone to more frequent blockages due to pipe defects. Finally, the rehabilitation and replacement plan should include a capital improvement plan that addresses proper management and protection of the infrastructure assets. The plan shall include a time schedule for implementing the short- and long-term plans plus a schedule for developing the funds needed for the capital improvement plan;
  - (d) Provide training on a regular basis for staff in sanitary sewer system operations and maintenance, and require contractors to be appropriately trained; and

- (e) Provide equipment and replacement part inventories, including identification of critical replacement parts.

(v) **Design and Performance Provisions:**

- (a) Design and construction standards and specifications for the installation of new sanitary sewer systems, pump stations and other appurtenances; and for the rehabilitation and repair of existing sanitary sewer systems; and
- (b) Procedures and standards for inspecting and testing the installation of new sewers, pumps, and other appurtenances and for rehabilitation and repair projects.

(vi) **Overflow Emergency Response Plan** - Each Enrollee shall develop and implement an overflow emergency response plan that identifies measures to protect public health and the environment. At a minimum, this plan must include the following:

- (a) Proper notification procedures so that the primary responders and regulatory agencies are informed of all SSOs in a timely manner;
- (b) A program to ensure an appropriate response to all overflows;
- (c) Procedures to ensure prompt notification to appropriate regulatory agencies and other potentially affected entities (e.g. health agencies, Regional Water Boards, water suppliers, etc.) of all SSOs that potentially affect public health or reach the waters of the State in accordance with the MRP. All SSOs shall be reported in accordance with this MRP, the California Water Code, other State Law, and other applicable Regional Water Board WDRs or NPDES permit requirements. The SSMP should identify the officials who will receive immediate notification;
- (d) Procedures to ensure that appropriate staff and contractor personnel are aware of and follow the Emergency Response Plan and are appropriately trained;
- (e) Procedures to address emergency operations, such as traffic and crowd control and other necessary response activities; and
- (f) A program to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to contain and prevent the discharge of untreated and partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States and to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from the SSOs, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the discharge.

- (vii) **FOG Control Program:** Each Enrollee shall evaluate its service area to determine whether a FOG control program is needed. If an Enrollee determines that a FOG program is not needed, the Enrollee must provide justification for why it is not needed. If FOG is found to be a problem, the Enrollee must prepare and implement a FOG source control program to reduce the amount of these substances discharged to the sanitary sewer system. This plan shall include the following as appropriate:
- (a) An implementation plan and schedule for a public education outreach program that promotes proper disposal of FOG;
  - (b) A plan and schedule for the disposal of FOG generated within the sanitary sewer system service area. This may include a list of acceptable disposal facilities and/or additional facilities needed to adequately dispose of FOG generated within a sanitary sewer system service area;
  - (c) The legal authority to prohibit discharges to the system and identify measures to prevent SSOs and blockages caused by FOG;
  - (d) Requirements to install grease removal devices (such as traps or interceptors), design standards for the removal devices, maintenance requirements, BMP requirements, record keeping and reporting requirements;
  - (e) Authority to inspect grease producing facilities, enforcement authorities, and whether the Enrollee has sufficient staff to inspect and enforce the FOG ordinance;
  - (f) An identification of sanitary sewer system sections subject to FOG blockages and establishment of a cleaning maintenance schedule for each section; and
  - (g) Development and implementation of source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in (f) above.
- (viii) **System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan:** The Enrollee shall prepare and implement a capital improvement plan (CIP) that will provide hydraulic capacity of key sanitary sewer system elements for dry weather peak flow conditions, as well as the appropriate design storm or wet weather event. At a minimum, the plan must include:
- (a) **Evaluation:** Actions needed to evaluate those portions of the sanitary sewer system that are experiencing or contributing to an SSO discharge caused by hydraulic deficiency. The evaluation must provide estimates of peak flows (including flows from SSOs



that escape from the system) associated with conditions similar to those causing overflow events, estimates of the capacity of key system components, hydraulic deficiencies (including components of the system with limiting capacity) and the major sources that contribute to the peak flows associated with overflow events;

- (b) **Design Criteria:** Where design criteria do not exist or are deficient, undertake the evaluation identified in (a) above to establish appropriate design criteria; and
  - (c) **Capacity Enhancement Measures:** The steps needed to establish a short- and long-term CIP to address identified hydraulic deficiencies, including prioritization, alternatives analysis, and schedules. The CIP may include increases in pipe size, I/I reduction programs, increases and redundancy in pumping capacity, and storage facilities. The CIP shall include an implementation schedule and shall identify sources of funding.
  - (d) **Schedule:** The Enrollee shall develop a schedule of completion dates for all portions of the capital improvement program developed in (a)-(c) above. This schedule shall be reviewed and updated consistent with the SSMP review and update requirements as described in Section D. 14.
- (ix) **Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications:** The Enrollee shall:
- (a) Maintain relevant information that can be used to establish and prioritize appropriate SSMP activities;
  - (b) Monitor the implementation and, where appropriate, measure the effectiveness of each element of the SSMP;
  - (c) Assess the success of the preventative maintenance program;
  - (d) Update program elements, as appropriate, based on monitoring or performance evaluations; and
  - (e) Identify and illustrate SSO trends, including: frequency, location, and volume.
- (x) **SSMP Program Audits** - As part of the SSMP, the Enrollee shall conduct periodic internal audits, appropriate to the size of the system and the number of SSOs. At a minimum, these audits must occur every two years and a report must be prepared and kept on file. This audit shall focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the SSMP and the

Enrollee's compliance with the SSMP requirements identified in this subsection (D.13), including identification of any deficiencies in the SSMP and steps to correct them.

- (xi) **Communication Program** – The Enrollee shall communicate on a regular basis with the public on the development, implementation, and performance of its SSMP. The communication system shall provide the public the opportunity to provide input to the Enrollee as the program is developed and implemented.

The Enrollee shall also create a plan of communication with systems that are tributary and/or satellite to the Enrollee's sanitary sewer system.

14. Both the SSMP and the Enrollee's program to implement the SSMP must be certified by the Enrollee to be in compliance with the requirements set forth above and must be presented to the Enrollee's governing board for approval at a public meeting. The Enrollee shall certify that the SSMP, and subparts thereof, are in compliance with the general WDRs within the time frames identified in the time schedule provided in subsection D.15, below.

In order to complete this certification, the Enrollee's authorized representative must complete the certification portion in the Online SSO Database Questionnaire by checking the appropriate milestone box, printing and signing the automated form, and sending the form to:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
Attn: SSO Program Manager  
P.O. Box 100  
Sacramento, CA 95812

The SSMP must be updated every five (5) years, and must include any significant program changes. Re-certification by the governing board of the Enrollee is required in accordance with D.14 when significant updates to the SSMP are made. To complete the re-certification process, the Enrollee shall enter the data in the Online SSO Database and mail the form to the State Water Board, as described above.

15. The Enrollee shall comply with these requirements according to the following schedule. This time schedule does not supersede existing requirements or time schedules associated with other permits or regulatory requirements.

**Sewer System Management Plan Time Schedule**

<u>Task and Associated Section</u>	<b>Completion Date</b>			
	Population > 100,000	Population between 100,000 and 10,000	Population between 10,000 and 2,500	Population < 2,500
Application for Permit Coverage <b>Section C</b>	6 months after WDRs Adoption			
Reporting Program <b>Section G</b>	6 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>1</sup>			
SSMP Development Plan and Schedule <b>No specific Section</b>	9 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>	12 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>	15 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>	18 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>
Goals and Organization Structure <b>Section D 13 (i) &amp; (ii)</b>	12 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>		18 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>	
Overflow Emergency Response Program <b>Section D 13 (vi)</b>	24 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>	30 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>	36 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>	39 months after WDRs Adoption <sup>2</sup>
Legal Authority <b>Section D 13 (iii)</b>				
Operation and Maintenance Program <b>Section D 13 (iv)</b>				
Grease Control Program <b>Section D 13 (vii)</b>				
Design and Performance <b>Section D 13 (v)</b>	36 months after WDRs Adoption	39 months after WDRs Adoption	48 months after WDRs Adoption	51 months after WDRs Adoption
System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan <b>Section D 13 (viii)</b>				
Final SSMP, incorporating all of the SSMP requirements <b>Section D 13</b>				

1. In the event that by July 1, 2006 the Executive Director is able to execute a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) or discharger representatives outlining a strategy and time schedule for CWEA or another entity to provide statewide training on the adopted monitoring program, SSO database electronic reporting, and SSMP development, consistent with this Order, then the schedule of Reporting Program Section G shall be replaced with the following schedule:

Reporting Program <b>Section G</b>	
Regional Boards 4, 8, and 9	8 months after WDRs Adoption
Regional Boards 1, 2, and 3	12 months after WDRs Adoption
Regional Boards 5, 6, and 7	16 months after WDRs Adoption

If this MOU is not executed by July 1, 2006, the reporting program time schedule will remain six (6) months for all regions and agency size categories.

2. In the event that the Executive Director executes the MOA identified in note 1 by July 1, 2006, then the deadline for this task shall be extended by six (6) months. The time schedule identified in the MOA must be consistent with the extended time schedule provided by this note. If the MOA is not executed by July 1, 2006, the six (6) month time extension will not be granted.

#### **E. WDRs and SSMP AVAILABILITY**

1. A copy of the general WDRs and the certified SSMP shall be maintained at appropriate locations (such as the Enrollee's offices, facilities, and/or Internet homepage) and shall be available to sanitary sewer system operating and maintenance personnel at all times.

#### **F. ENTRY AND INSPECTION**

1. The Enrollee shall allow the State or Regional Water Boards or their authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
  - a. Enter upon the Enrollee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order;
  - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location.

## **G. GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

1. The Enrollee shall furnish to the State or Regional Water Board, within a reasonable time, any information that the State or Regional Water Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Enrollee shall also furnish to the Executive Director of the State Water Board or Executive Officer of the applicable Regional Water Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.
2. The Enrollee shall comply with the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-0003 and future revisions thereto, as specified by the Executive Director. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-0003. Unless superseded by a specific enforcement Order for a specific Enrollee, these reporting requirements are intended to replace other mandatory routine written reports associated with SSOs.
3. All Enrollees must obtain SSO Database accounts and receive a "Username" and "Password" by registering through the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS). These accounts will allow controlled and secure entry into the SSO Database. Additionally, within 30 days of receiving an account and prior to recording spills into the SSO Database, all Enrollees must complete the "Collection System Questionnaire", which collects pertinent information regarding a Enrollee's collection system. The "Collection System Questionnaire" must be updated at least every 12 months.
4. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 5411.5, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any untreated wastewater or other waste to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged in or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any surface waters of the State, as soon as that person has knowledge of the discharge, shall immediately notify the local health officer of the discharge. Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater to storm drains and drainage channels, whether man-made or natural or concrete-lined, shall be reported as required above.

Any SSO greater than 1,000 gallons discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged in or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any surface waters of the State shall also be reported to the Office of Emergency Services pursuant to California Water Code section 13271.

#### **H. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP**

1. This Order is not transferable to any person or party, except after notice to the Executive Director. The Enrollee shall submit this notice in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing and new Enrollee containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the existing Enrollee and the new Enrollee. This agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the existing Enrollee is liable for violations up to the transfer date and that the new Enrollee is liable from the transfer date forward.

#### **I. INCOMPLETE REPORTS**

1. If an Enrollee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in any report required under this Order, the Enrollee shall promptly submit such facts or information by formally amending the report in the Online SSO Database.

#### **J. REPORT DECLARATION**

1. All applications, reports, or information shall be signed and certified as follows:
  - (i) All reports required by this Order and other information required by the State or Regional Water Board shall be signed and certified by a person designated, for a municipality, state, federal or other public agency, as either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or by a duly authorized representative of that person, as described in paragraph (ii) of this provision. (For purposes of electronic reporting, an electronic signature and accompanying certification, which is in compliance with the Online SSO database procedures, meet this certification requirement.)
  - (ii) An individual is a duly authorized representative only if:
    - (a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (i) of this provision; and
    - (b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity.

#### **K. CIVIL MONETARY REMEDIES FOR DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS**

1. The California Water Code provides various enforcement options, including civil monetary remedies, for violations of this Order.
2. The California Water Code also provides that any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports, as required under this Order, or

falsifying any information provided in the technical or monitoring reports is subject to civil monetary penalties.

**L. SEVERABILITY**

1. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.
2. This order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, nor protect the Enrollee from liability under federal, state or local laws, nor create a vested right for the Enrollee to continue the waste discharge.

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned Clerk to the State Water Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of general WDRs duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on May 2, 2006.

AYE: Tam M. Doduc  
Gerald D. Secundy

NO: Arthur G. Baggett

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None



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Song Her  
Clerk to the Board

## APPENDIX B



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
ORDER NO. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC

AMENDING MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM  
FOR  
STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

The State of California, Water Resources Control Board (hereafter State Water Board) finds:

1. The State Water Board is authorized to prescribe statewide general Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for categories of discharges that involve the same or similar operations and the same or similar types of waste pursuant to Water Code section 13263(i).
2. Water Code section 13193 *et seq.* requires the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) and the State Water Board (collectively, the Water Boards) to gather Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) information and make this information available to the public, including but not limited to, SSO cause, estimated volume, location, date, time, duration, whether or not the SSO reached or may have reached waters of the state, response and corrective action taken, and an enrollee's contact information for each SSO event. An enrollee is defined as the public entity having legal authority over the operation and maintenance of, or capital improvements to, a sanitary sewer system greater than one mile in length.
3. Water Code section 13271, *et seq.* requires notification to the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), formerly the California Emergency Management Agency, for certain unauthorized discharges, including SSOs.
4. On May 2, 2006, the State Water Board adopted Order 2006-0003-DWQ, "Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems"<sup>1</sup> (hereafter SSS WDRs) to comply with Water Code section 13193 and to establish the framework for the statewide SSO Reduction Program.
5. Subsection G.2 of the SSS WDRs and the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) provide that the Executive Director may modify the terms of the MRP at any time.
6. On February 20, 2008, the State Water Board Executive Director adopted a revised MRP for the SSS WDRs to rectify early notification deficiencies and ensure that first responders are notified in a timely manner of SSOs discharged into waters of the state.
7. When notified of an SSO that reaches a drainage channel or surface water of the state, Cal OES, pursuant to Water Code section 13271(a)(3), forwards the SSO notification information<sup>2</sup> to local government agencies and first responders including local public health officials and the applicable Regional Water Board. Receipt of notifications for a single SSO event from both the SSO reporter

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<sup>1</sup> Available for download at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/water\\_quality/2006/wqo/wqo2006\\_0003.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2006/wqo/wqo2006_0003.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Cal OES Hazardous Materials Spill Reports available Online at:

[http://w3.calema.ca.gov/operational/mal haz.nsf/\\$defaultview](http://w3.calema.ca.gov/operational/mal haz.nsf/$defaultview) and <http://w3.calema.ca.gov/operational/mal haz.nsf>

and Cal OES is duplicative. To address this, the SSO notification requirements added by the February 20, 2008 MRP revision are being removed in this MRP revision.


8. In the February 28, 2008 Memorandum of Agreement between the State Water Board and the California Water and Environment Association (CWEA), the State Water Board committed to re-designing the CIWQS<sup>3</sup> Online SSO Database to allow "event" based SSO reporting versus the original "location" based reporting. Revisions to this MRP and accompanying changes to the CIWQS Online SSO Database will implement this change by allowing for multiple SSO appearance points to be associated with each SSO event caused by a single asset failure.
9. Based on stakeholder input and Water Board staff experience implementing the SSO Reduction Program, SSO categories have been revised in this MRP. In the prior version of the MRP, SSOs have been categorized as Category 1 or Category 2. This MRP implements changes to SSO categories by adding a Category 3 SSO type. This change will improve data management to further assist Water Board staff with evaluation of high threat and low threat SSOs by placing them in unique categories (i.e., Category 1 and Category 3, respectively). This change will also assist enrollees in identifying SSOs that require Cal OES notification.
10. Based on over six years of implementation of the SSS WDRs, the State Water Board concludes that the February 20, 2008 MRP must be updated to better advance the SSO Reduction Program<sup>4</sup> objectives, assess compliance, and enforce the requirements of the SSS WDRs.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

Pursuant to the authority delegated by Water Code section 13267(f), Resolution 2002-0104, and Order 2006-0003-DWQ, the MRP for the SSS WDRs (Order 2006-0003-DWQ) is hereby amended as shown in Attachment A and shall be effective on September 9, 2013.

Date

8/6/13

  
Thomas Howard  
Executive Director

<sup>3</sup> California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) publicly available at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml>

<sup>4</sup> Statewide Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program information is available at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ssol/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ssol/)

## ATTACHMENT A

### STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD ORDER NO. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC

#### AMENDING MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring, record keeping, reporting and public notification requirements for Order 2006-0003-DWQ, "Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems" (SSS WDRs). This MRP shall be effective from September 9, 2013 until it is rescinded. The Executive Director may make revisions to this MRP at any time. These revisions may include a reduction or increase in the monitoring and reporting requirements. All site specific records and data developed pursuant to the SSS WDRs and this MRP shall be complete, accurate, and justified by evidence maintained by the enrollee. Failure to comply with this MRP may subject an enrollee to civil liabilities of up to \$5,000 a day per violation pursuant to Water Code section 13350; up to \$1,000 a day per violation pursuant to Water Code section 13268; or referral to the Attorney General for judicial civil enforcement. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) reserves the right to take any further enforcement action authorized by law.

#### A. SUMMARY OF MRP REQUIREMENTS

**Table 1 – Spill Categories and Definitions**

CATEGORIES	DEFINITIONS [see Section A on page 5 of Order 2006-0003-DWQ, for Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) definition]
<b>CATEGORY 1</b>	<p>Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of <b>any volume</b> resulting from an enrollee's sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reach surface water and/or reach a drainage channel tributary to a surface water; or</li> <li>• Reach a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and are not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system or not otherwise captured and disposed of properly. Any volume of wastewater not recovered from the MS4 is considered to have reached surface water unless the storm drain system discharges to a dedicated storm water or groundwater infiltration basin (e.g., infiltration pit, percolation pond).</li> </ul>
<b>CATEGORY 2</b>	<p>Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of <b>1,000 gallons or greater</b> resulting from an enrollee's sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition that <b>do not</b> reach surface water, a drainage channel, or a MS4 unless the entire SSO discharged to the storm drain system is fully recovered and disposed of properly.</p>
<b>CATEGORY 3</b>	<p>All other discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater resulting from an enrollee's sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition.</p>
<b>PRIVATE LATERAL SEWAGE DISCHARGE (PLSD)</b>	<p>Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater resulting from blockages or other problems <b>within a privately owned sewer lateral</b> connected to the enrollee's sanitary sewer system or from other private sewer assets. PLSDs that the enrollee becomes aware of may be <b>voluntarily</b> reported to the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Online SSO Database.</p>

**Table 2 – Notification, Reporting, Monitoring, and Record Keeping Requirements**

ELEMENT	REQUIREMENT	METHOD
<b>NOTIFICATION</b> (see section B of MRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within two hours of becoming aware of any Category 1 SSO <b>greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons discharged to surface water or spilled in a location where it probably will be discharged to surface water</b>, notify the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and obtain a notification control number.</li> </ul>	Call Cal OES at: <b>(800) 852-7550</b>
<b>REPORTING</b> (see section C of MRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category 1 SSO: Submit draft report within three business days of becoming aware of the SSO and certify within 15 calendar days of SSO end date.</li> <li>• Category 2 SSO: Submit draft report within 3 business days of becoming aware of the SSO and certify within 15 calendar days of the SSO end date.</li> <li>• Category 3 SSO: Submit certified report within 30 calendar days of the end of month in which SSO the occurred.</li> <li>• SSO Technical Report: Submit within 45 calendar days after the end date of any Category 1 SSO in which 50,000 gallons or greater are spilled to surface waters.</li> <li>• "No Spill" Certification: Certify that no SSOs occurred within 30 calendar days of the end of the month or, if reporting quarterly, the quarter in which no SSOs occurred.</li> <li>• Collection System Questionnaire: Update and certify every 12 months.</li> </ul>	Enter data into the CIWQS Online SSO Database ( <a href="http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/">http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/</a> ), certified by enrollee's Legally Responsible Official(s).
<b>WATER QUALITY MONITORING</b> (see section D of MRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct water quality sampling <b>within 48 hours</b> after initial SSO notification for Category 1 SSOs in which 50,000 gallons or greater are spilled to surface waters.</li> </ul>	Water quality results are required to be uploaded into CIWQS for Category 1 SSOs in which 50,000 gallons or greater are spilled to surface waters.
<b>RECORD KEEPING</b> (see section E of MRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSO event records.</li> <li>• Records documenting Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP) implementation and changes/updates to the SSMP.</li> <li>• Records to document Water Quality Monitoring for SSOs of 50,000 gallons or greater spilled to surface waters.</li> <li>• Collection system telemetry records if relied upon to document and/or estimate SSO Volume.</li> </ul>	Self-maintained records shall be available during inspections or upon request.



## **B. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

Although Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) and the State Water Board (collectively, the Water Boards) staff do not have duties as first responders, this MRP is an appropriate mechanism to ensure that the agencies that have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner in order to protect public health and beneficial uses.

1. For any Category 1 SSO greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons that results in a discharge to a surface water or spilled in a location where it probably will be discharged to surface water, either directly or by way of a drainage channel or MS4, the enrollee shall, as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after (A) the enrollee has knowledge of the discharge, (B) notification is possible, and (C) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, notify the Cal OES and obtain a notification control number.
2. To satisfy notification requirements for each applicable SSO, the enrollee shall provide the information requested by Cal OES before receiving a control number. Spill information requested by Cal OES may include:
  - i. Name of person notifying Cal OES and direct return phone number.
  - ii. Estimated SSO volume discharged (gallons).
  - iii. If ongoing, estimated SSO discharge rate (gallons per minute).
  - iv. SSO Incident Description:
    - a. Brief narrative.
    - b. On-scene point of contact for additional information (name and cell phone number).
    - c. Date and time enrollee became aware of the SSO.
    - d. Name of sanitary sewer system agency causing the SSO.
    - e. SSO cause (if known).
  - v. Indication of whether the SSO has been contained.
  - vi. Indication of whether surface water is impacted.
  - vii. Name of surface water impacted by the SSO, if applicable.
  - viii. Indication of whether a drinking water supply is or may be impacted by the SSO.
  - ix. Any other known SSO impacts.
  - x. SSO incident location (address, city, state, and zip code).
3. Following the initial notification to Cal OES and until such time that an enrollee certifies the SSO report in the CIWQS Online SSO Database, the enrollee shall provide updates to Cal OES regarding substantial changes to the estimated volume of untreated or partially treated sewage discharged and any substantial change(s) to known impact(s).
4. PLSDs: The enrollee is strongly encouraged to notify Cal OES of discharges greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons of untreated or partially treated wastewater that result or may result in a discharge to surface water resulting from failures or flow conditions within a privately owned sewer lateral or from other private sewer asset(s) if the enrollee becomes aware of the PLSD.

### C. **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

1. **CIWQS Online SSO Database Account:** All enrollees shall obtain a CIWQS Online SSO Database account and receive a “Username” and “Password” by registering through CIWQS. These accounts allow controlled and secure entry into the CIWQS Online SSO Database.
2. **SSO Mandatory Reporting Information:** For reporting purposes, if one SSO event results in multiple appearance points in a sewer system asset, the enrollee shall complete one SSO report in the CIWQS Online SSO Database which includes the GPS coordinates for the location of the SSO appearance point closest to the failure point, blockage or location of the flow condition that caused the SSO, and provide descriptions of the locations of all other discharge points associated with the SSO event.
3. **SSO Categories**
  - i. **Category 1** – Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of any volume resulting from an enrollee’s sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition that:
    - a. Reach surface water and/or reach a drainage channel tributary to a surface water; or
    - b. Reach a MS4 and are not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system or not otherwise captured and disposed of properly. Any volume of wastewater not recovered from the MS4 is considered to have reached surface water unless the storm drain system discharges to a dedicated storm water or groundwater infiltration basin (e.g., infiltration pit, percolation pond).
  - ii. **Category 2** – Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons resulting from an enrollee’s sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition that does not reach a surface water, a drainage channel, or the MS4 unless the entire SSO volume discharged to the storm drain system is fully recovered and disposed of properly.
  - iii. **Category 3** – All other discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater resulting from an enrollee’s sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition.
4. **Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reporting to CIWQS - Timeframes**
  - i. **Category 1 and Category 2 SSOs** – All SSOs that meet the above criteria for Category 1 or Category 2 SSOs shall be reported to the CIWQS Online SSO Database:
    - a. Draft reports for Category 1 and Category 2 SSOs shall be submitted to the CIWQS Online SSO Database within three (3) business days of the enrollee becoming aware of the SSO. Minimum information that shall be reported in a draft Category 1 SSO report shall include all information identified in section 8.i.a. below. Minimum information that shall be reported in a Category 2 SSO draft report shall include all information identified in section 8.i.c below.
    - b. A final Category 1 or Category 2 SSO report shall be certified through the CIWQS Online SSO Database within 15 calendar days of the end date of the SSO. Minimum information that shall be certified in the final Category 1 SSO report shall include all information identified in section 8.i.b below. Minimum information that shall be certified in a final Category 2 SSO report shall include all information identified in section 8.i.d below.

- ii. **Category 3 SSOs** – All SSOs that meet the above criteria for Category 3 SSOs shall be reported to the CIWQS Online SSO Database and certified within 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar month in which the SSO occurs (e.g., all Category 3 SSOs occurring in the month of February shall be entered into the database and certified by March 30). Minimum information that shall be certified in a final Category 3 SSO report shall include all information identified in section 8.i.e below.
- iii. **“No Spill” Certification** – If there are no SSOs during the calendar month, the enrollee shall either 1) certify, within 30 calendar days after the end of each calendar month, a “No Spill” certification statement in the CIWQS Online SSO Database certifying that there were no SSOs for the designated month, or 2) certify, quarterly within 30 calendar days after the end of each quarter, “No Spill” certification statements in the CIWQS Online SSO Database certifying that there were no SSOs for each month in the quarter being reported on. For quarterly reporting, the quarters are Q1 - January/ February/ March, Q2 - April/May/June, Q3 - July/August/September, and Q4 - October/November/December.  
  
If there are no SSOs during a calendar month but the enrollee reported a PLSD, the enrollee shall still certify a “No Spill” certification statement for that month.
- iv. **Amended SSO Reports** – The enrollee may update or add additional information to a certified SSO report within 120 calendar days after the SSO end date by amending the report or by adding an attachment to the SSO report in the CIWQS Online SSO Database. SSO reports certified in the CIWQS Online SSO Database prior to the adoption date of this MRP may only be amended up to 120 days after the effective date of this MRP. After 120 days, the enrollee may contact the SSO Program Manager to request to amend an SSO report if the enrollee also submits justification for why the additional information was not available prior to the end of the 120 days.

## 5. **SSO Technical Report**

The enrollee shall submit an SSO Technical Report in the CIWQS Online SSO Database within 45 calendar days of the SSO end date for any SSO in which 50,000 gallons or greater are spilled to surface waters. This report, which does not preclude the Water Boards from requiring more detailed analyses if requested, shall include at a minimum, the following:

- i. **Causes and Circumstances of the SSO:**
  - a. Complete and detailed explanation of how and when the SSO was discovered.
  - b. Diagram showing the SSO failure point, appearance point(s), and final destination(s).
  - c. Detailed description of the methodology employed and available data used to calculate the volume of the SSO and, if applicable, the SSO volume recovered.
  - d. Detailed description of the cause(s) of the SSO.
  - e. Copies of original field crew records used to document the SSO.
  - f. Historical maintenance records for the failure location.
- ii. **Enrollee’s Response to SSO:**
  - a. Chronological narrative description of all actions taken by enrollee to terminate the spill.
  - b. Explanation of how the SSMP Overflow Emergency Response plan was implemented to respond to and mitigate the SSO.

- c. Final corrective action(s) completed and/or planned to be completed, including a schedule for actions not yet completed.

iii. **Water Quality Monitoring:**

- a. Description of all water quality sampling activities conducted including analytical results and evaluation of the results.
- b. Detailed location map illustrating all water quality sampling points.

6. **PLSDs**

Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater resulting from blockages or other problems within a privately owned sewer lateral connected to the enrollee's sanitary sewer system or from other private sanitary sewer system assets may be voluntarily reported to the CIWQS Online SSO Database.

- i. The enrollee is also encouraged to provide notification to Cal OES per section B above when a PLSD greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons has or may result in a discharge to surface water. For any PLSD greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons regardless of the spill destination, the enrollee is also encouraged to file a spill report as required by Health and Safety Code section 5410 et. seq. and Water Code section 13271, or notify the responsible party that notification and reporting should be completed as specified above and required by State law.
- ii. If a PLSD is recorded in the CIWQS Online SSO Database, the enrollee must identify the sewage discharge as occurring and caused by a private sanitary sewer system asset and should identify a responsible party (other than the enrollee), if known. Certification of PLSD reports by enrollees is not required.

7. **CIWQS Online SSO Database Unavailability**

In the event that the CIWQS Online SSO Database is not available, the enrollee must fax or e-mail all required information to the appropriate Regional Water Board office in accordance with the time schedules identified herein. In such event, the enrollee must also enter all required information into the CIWQS Online SSO Database when the database becomes available.

8. **Mandatory Information to be Included in CIWQS Online SSO Reporting**

All enrollees shall obtain a CIWQS Online SSO Database account and receive a "Username" and "Password" by registering through CIWQS which can be reached at [CIWQS@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:CIWQS@waterboards.ca.gov) or by calling (866) 792-4977, M-F, 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. These accounts will allow controlled and secure entry into the CIWQS Online SSO Database. Additionally, within thirty (30) days of initial enrollment and prior to recording SSOs into the CIWQS Online SSO Database, all enrollees must complete a Collection System Questionnaire (Questionnaire). The Questionnaire shall be updated at least once every 12 months.

i. **SSO Reports**

At a minimum, the following mandatory information shall be reported prior to finalizing and certifying an SSO report for each category of SSO:



- a. **Draft Category 1 SSOs**: At a minimum, the following mandatory information shall be reported for a draft Category 1 SSO report:
1. SSO Contact Information: Name and telephone number of enrollee contact person who can answer specific questions about the SSO being reported.
  2. SSO Location Name.
  3. Location of the overflow event (SSO) by entering GPS coordinates. If a single overflow event results in multiple appearance points, provide GPS coordinates for the appearance point closest to the failure point and describe each additional appearance point in the SSO appearance point explanation field.
  4. Whether or not the SSO reached surface water, a drainage channel, or entered and was discharged from a drainage structure.
  5. Whether or not the SSO reached a municipal separate storm drain system.
  6. Whether or not the total SSO volume that reached a municipal separate storm drain system was fully recovered.
  7. Estimate of the SSO volume, inclusive of all discharge point(s).
  8. Estimate of the SSO volume that reached surface water, a drainage channel, or was not recovered from a storm drain.
  9. Estimate of the SSO volume recovered (if applicable).
  10. Number of SSO appearance point(s).
  11. Description and location of SSO appearance point(s). If a single sanitary sewer system failure results in multiple SSO appearance points, each appearance point must be described.
  12. SSO start date and time.
  13. Date and time the enrollee was notified of, or self-discovered, the SSO.
  14. Estimated operator arrival time.
  15. For spills greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons, the date and time Cal OES was called.
  16. For spills greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons, the Cal OES control number.
- b. **Certified Category 1 SSOs**: At a minimum, the following mandatory information shall be reported for a certified Category 1 SSO report, in addition to all fields in section 8.i.a :
1. Description of SSO destination(s).
  2. SSO end date and time.
  3. SSO causes (mainline blockage, roots, etc.).
  4. SSO failure point (main, lateral, etc.).
  5. Whether or not the spill was associated with a storm event.
  6. Description of spill corrective action, including steps planned or taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow; and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.
  7. Description of spill response activities.
  8. Spill response completion date.
  9. Whether or not there is an ongoing investigation, the reasons for the investigation and the expected date of completion.

10. Whether or not a beach closure occurred or may have occurred as a result of the SSO.
  11. Whether or not health warnings were posted as a result of the SSO.
  12. Name of beach(es) closed and/or impacted. If no beach was impacted, NA shall be selected.
  13. Name of surface water(s) impacted.
  14. If water quality samples were collected, identify parameters the water quality samples were analyzed for. If no samples were taken, NA shall be selected.
  15. If water quality samples were taken, identify which regulatory agencies received sample results (if applicable). If no samples were taken, NA shall be selected.
  16. Description of methodology(ies) and type of data relied upon for estimations of the SSO volume discharged and recovered.
  17. SSO Certification: Upon SSO Certification, the CIWQS Online SSO Database will issue a final SSO identification (ID) number.
- c. **Draft Category 2 SSOs**: At a minimum, the following mandatory information shall be reported for a draft Category 2 SSO report:
1. Items 1-14 in section 8.i.a above for Draft Category 1 SSO.
- d. **Certified Category 2 SSOs**: At a minimum, the following mandatory information shall be reported for a certified Category 2 SSO report:
1. Items 1-14 in section 8.i.a above for Draft Category 1 SSO and Items 1-9, and 17 in section 8.i.b above for Certified Category 1 SSO.
- e. **Certified Category 3 SSOs**: At a minimum, the following mandatory information shall be reported for a certified Category 3 SSO report:
1. Items 1-14 in section 8.i.a above for Draft Category 1 SSO and Items 1-5, and 17 in section 8.i.b above for Certified Category 1 SSO.

ii. **Reporting SSOs to Other Regulatory Agencies**

These reporting requirements do not preclude an enrollee from reporting SSOs to other regulatory agencies pursuant to state law. In addition, these reporting requirements do not replace other Regional Water Board notification and reporting requirements for SSOs.

iii. **Collection System Questionnaire**

The required Questionnaire (see subsection G of the SSS WDRs) provides the Water Boards with site-specific information related to the enrollee's sanitary sewer system. The enrollee shall complete and certify the Questionnaire at least every 12 months to facilitate program implementation, compliance assessment, and enforcement response.

iv. **SSMP Availability**

The enrollee shall provide the publicly available internet web site address to the CIWQS Online SSO Database where a downloadable copy of the enrollee's approved SSMP, critical supporting documents referenced in the SSMP, and proof of local governing board approval of the SSMP is posted. If all of the SSMP documentation listed in this subsection is not publicly available on the Internet, the enrollee shall comply with the following procedure:

- a. Submit an **electronic** copy of the enrollee's approved SSMP, critical supporting documents referenced in the SSMP, and proof of local governing board approval of the SSMP to the State Water Board, within 30 days of that approval and within 30 days of any subsequent SSMP re-certifications, to the following mailing address:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
Attn: SSO Program Manager  
1001 I Street, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814

**D. WATER QUALITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:**

To comply with subsection D.7(v) of the SSS WDRs, the enrollee shall develop and implement an SSO Water Quality Monitoring Program to assess impacts from SSOs to surface waters in which 50,000 gallons or greater are spilled to surface waters. The SSO Water Quality Monitoring Program, shall, at a minimum:

1. Contain protocols for water quality monitoring.
2. Account for spill travel time in the surface water and scenarios where monitoring may not be possible (e.g. safety, access restrictions, etc.).
3. Require water quality analyses for ammonia and bacterial indicators to be performed by an accredited or certified laboratory.
4. Require monitoring instruments and devices used to implement the SSO Water Quality Monitoring Program to be properly maintained and calibrated, including any records to document maintenance and calibration, as necessary, to ensure their continued accuracy.
5. Within 48 hours of the enrollee becoming aware of the SSO, require water quality sampling for, at a minimum, the following constituents:
  - i. Ammonia
  - ii. Appropriate Bacterial indicator(s) per the applicable Basin Plan water quality objective or Regional Board direction which may include total and fecal coliform, enterococcus, and e-coli.

**E. RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS:**

The following records shall be maintained by the enrollee for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be made available for review by the Water Boards during an onsite inspection or through an information request:

1. General Records: The enrollee shall maintain records to document compliance with all provisions of the SSS WDRs and this MRP for each sanitary sewer system owned including any required records generated by an enrollee's sanitary sewer system contractor(s).
2. SSO Records: The enrollee shall maintain records for each SSO event, including but not limited to:
  - i. Complaint records documenting how the enrollee responded to all notifications of possible or actual SSOs, both during and after business hours, including complaints that do not

result in SSOs. Each complaint record shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

- a. Date, time, and method of notification.
  - b. Date and time the complainant or informant first noticed the SSO.
  - c. Narrative description of the complaint, including any information the caller can provide regarding whether or not the complainant or informant reporting the potential SSO knows if the SSO has reached surface waters, drainage channels or storm drains.
  - d. Follow-up return contact information for complainant or informant for each complaint received, if not reported anonymously.
  - e. Final resolution of the complaint.
- ii. Records documenting steps and/or remedial actions undertaken by enrollee, using all available information, to comply with section D.7 of the SSS WDRs.
  - iii. Records documenting how all estimate(s) of volume(s) discharged and, if applicable, volume(s) recovered were calculated.
3. Records documenting all changes made to the SSMP since its last certification indicating when a subsection(s) of the SSMP was changed and/or updated and who authorized the change or update. These records shall be attached to the SSMP.
  4. Electronic monitoring records relied upon for documenting SSO events and/or estimating the SSO volume discharged, including, but not limited to records from:
    - i. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems
    - ii. Alarm system(s)
    - iii. Flow monitoring device(s) or other instrument(s) used to estimate wastewater levels, flow rates and/or volumes.

#### **F. CERTIFICATION**

1. All information required to be reported into the CIWQS Online SSO Database shall be certified by a person designated as described in subsection J of the SSS WDRs. This designated person is also known as a Legally Responsible Official (LRO). An enrollee may have more than one LRO.
2. Any designated person (i.e. an LRO) shall be registered with the State Water Board to certify reports in accordance with the CIWQS protocols for reporting.
3. Data Submitter (DS): Any enrollee employee or contractor may enter draft data into the CIWQS Online SSO Database on behalf of the enrollee if authorized by the LRO and registered with the State Water Board. However, only LROs may certify reports in CIWQS.
4. The enrollee shall maintain continuous coverage by an LRO. Any change of a registered LRO or DS (e.g., retired staff), including deactivation or a change to the LRO's or DS's contact information, shall be submitted by the enrollee to the State Water Board within 30 days of the change by calling (866) 792-4977 or e-mailing [help@ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:help@ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov).


5. A registered designated person (i.e., an LRO) shall certify all required reports under penalty of perjury laws of the state as stated in the CIWQS Online SSO Database at the time of certification.

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned Clerk to the Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order amended by the Executive Director of the State Water Resources Control Board.

Date

7/30/13



Jeanine Townsend  
Clerk to the Board

## APPENDIX C

# **FACT SHEET**

## **STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**

**ORDER NO. 2006-0003**

### **STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS**

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted Resolution 2004-80 in November 2004, requiring staff to work with a diverse group of stakeholders (known as the SSO Guidance Committee) to develop a regulatory mechanism to provide a consistent statewide approach for reducing Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs). Over the past 14 months, State Water Board staff in collaboration with the SSO Guidance Committee, developed draft statewide general waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and a reporting program. The WDRs and reporting program reflect numerous ideas, opinions, and comments provided by the SSO Guidance Committee.

The SSO Guidance Committee consists of representatives from the State Water Board's Office of Chief Counsel, several Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region IX, non-governmental environmental organizations, as well as publicly-owned sanitary sewer collection system agencies. The draft WDRs, reporting program, and associated documents result from a collaborative attempt to create a robust and rigorous program, which will serve as the basis for consistent and appropriate management and operation of sanitary sewer systems.

During the collaborative process, several key issues regarding the draft WDRs were identified. These include:

- Is there a need for statewide collection system requirements?
- Should these systems be regulated under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act or under WDRs issued pursuant to the California Water Code (the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act or Porter-Cologne)?
- Should the regulatory mechanism include a prohibition of discharge and, if so, should the prohibition encompass only SSOs that reach surface waters, ground water, or should all SSOs be prohibited?
- Should a regulatory mechanism include a permitted discharge, an affirmative defense, or explicit enforcement discretion?
- Should the regulated facilities include publicly-owned facilities, privately owned facilities, satellite systems (public and private), and/or private laterals?

- Should all SSOs be reported, and if not, what should the reporting thresholds be; and what should the reporting timeframes be?
- How will existing permits and reporting requirements incorporate these new WDRs?
- How much will compliance with these new WDRs cost?

The WDRs and Reporting Program considered the comments of all stakeholders and others who commented on the two drafts circulated to the public. These documents also incorporate legal requirements and other revisions to improve the effectiveness and management of the regulatory program. Following is a discussion of the above issues, comments received on the drafts and an explanation of how issues were resolved.

### **The Need**

As California's wastewater collection system infrastructure begins to age, the need to proactively manage this valuable asset becomes increasingly important. The first step in this process is to have a reliable reporting system for SSOs. Although there are some data systems to record spills and various spill-reporting requirements have been developed, inconsistent requirements and enforcement have led to poor data quality. A few Regional Water Boards have comprehensively tracked SSOs over the last three to five years, and from this information we have been able to determine that the majority of collection systems surveyed have had SSOs within this time period.

Both the San Diego and Santa Ana Regional Water Boards have issued WDRs over the last several years to begin regulating wastewater collection systems in an attempt to quantify and reduce SSOs. In fact, 44 out of 46 collection system agencies regulated by the San Diego Regional Water Board have reported spills over the last four and a half years, resulting in 1467 reported SSOs. Twenty-five out of 27 collection system agencies subject to the Santa Ana Regional Water Board's general WDRs reported SSOs between the years of 1999-2004. During this time period, 1012 SSOs were reported.

The 2004 Annual Ocean and Bay Water Quality Report issued by the Orange County Environmental Health Care Agency shows the number of SSOs increasing from 245 in 1999 to 399 in 2003. While this number indicates a concerning trend, the total annual spill volume from these SSOs has actually decreased dramatically, as has the number of beach closures due to SSOs. It is likely, therefore, that the rise in number of SSOs reflects better reporting, and not an actual increase in the number of SSOs.

This information also suggests that the Santa Ana Regional Water Board's WDRs, which contain sanitary sewer management plan (SSMP) requirements similar to those in the proposed statewide general WDRs, have been effective in



not only increasing the number of spills that are reported but also in mitigating the impacts of SSOs that do occur.

Data supports the conclusion that virtually all collection systems have SSOs and that implementation of a regulatory measure requiring SSO reporting and collection system management, along with required measures to limit SSOs, will greatly benefit California water quality. Implementation of these requirements will also greatly benefit and prolong the useful life of the sanitary sewer system, one of California's most valuable infrastructure items.

### **NPDES vs. WDRs**

Porter-Cologne subjects a broader range of waste discharges to regulation than the Federal Clean Water Act. In general, the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources to surface waters of the United States unless authorized under an NPDES permit. (33 U.S.C. §§1311, 1342). Since not all SSOs result in a discharge to surface water, however, not all SSOs violate the Clean Water Act's NPDES permitting requirements. Porter-Cologne, on the other hand, covers all existing and proposed waste discharges that could affect the quality of state waters, including both surface waters and groundwater. (Wat. Code §§13050(e), 13260). Hence, under Porter-Cologne, a greater SSO universe is potentially subject to regulation under WDRs. In addition, WDRs under Porter-Cologne can address both protection of water quality as well as the prevention of public nuisance associated with waste disposal. (*Id.* §13263).

Some commenters contend that because all collection systems have the potential to overflow to surface waters the systems should be regulated under an NPDES permit. A recent decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit, however, has called into question the states' and USEPA's ability to regulate discharges that are only "potential" under an NPDES permit. In *Waterkeeper Alliance v. United States Environmental Protection Agency* (2005) 399 F.3d 486, 504-506, the appellate court held that USEPA can only require permits for animal feedlots with "an actual addition" of pollutants to surface waters. While this decision may not be widely followed, especially in the area of SSOs, these are clearly within the jurisdiction of the California Water Code.

USEPA defines a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as both the wastewater treatment facility and its associated sanitary sewer system (40 C.F.R. §403.3(o)<sup>1</sup>). Historically, only the portion of the sanitary sewer system that is owned by the same agency that owns the permitted wastewater treatment facility has been subject to NPDES permit requirements. Satellite sewer collection systems (i.e. systems not owned or operated by the POTW) have not been

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<sup>1</sup> The regulation provides that a POTW include sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW.

typically regulated as part of the POTW and, therefore, have not generally been subject to NPDES permit requirements.

Comments were received that argued every collection system leading to a POTW that is subject to an NPDES permit should also be permitted based upon the USEPA definition of POTW. Under this theory, all current POTW NPDES permits could be expanded to include all satellite sewer collection systems, or alternatively, the satellite system owners or operators could be permitted separately. However, this interpretation is not widely accepted and USEPA has no official guidance to this fact.

There are also many wastewater treatment facilities within California that do not have discharges to surface water, but instead use percolation ponds, spray irrigation, wastewater reclamation, or other means to dispose of the treated effluent. These facilities, and their satellite systems, are not subject to the NPDES permitting process and could not be subject to a statewide general NPDES permit. POTWs that fall into this category, though, can be regulated under Porter-Cologne and do have WDRs.

In light of these factors, the State Water Board has determined that the best approach is to propose statewide general WDRs at this time.

### **Prohibition of Discharge**

The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of wastewater to surface waters except as authorized under an NPDES permit. POTWs must achieve secondary treatment, at a minimum, and any more stringent limitations that are necessary to achieve water quality standards. (33 U.S.C. §1311(b)(1)(B) and (C)). Thus, an SSO that results in the discharge of raw sewage to surface waters is prohibited under the Clean Water Act.

Additionally, California Water Code section 13263 requires the State Water Board to, after any necessary hearing, prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge. The requirements shall, among other things, take into consideration the need to prevent nuisance.

California Water Code section 13050 (m), defines nuisance as anything which meets all of the following requirements:

- a. Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.
- b. Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.

- c. Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

Some SSOs do create a nuisance as defined in state law. Therefore, based upon these statutory requirements, the WDRs include prohibitions in Section C. of the WDRs. Section C. states:

#### **C. PROHIBITIONS**

1. Any SSO that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited.
2. Any SSO that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater, which creates a nuisance as defined in California Water Code section 13050(m) is prohibited.

Furthermore, the State Water Board acknowledges the potential for more stringent water quality standards that may exist pursuant to a Regional Water Board requirement. Language included in Section D.2 of the WDRs allows for these more stringent instances.

#### **D. PROVISIONS**

2. It is the intent of the State Water Board that sanitary sewer systems be regulated in a manner consistent with the general WDRs. Nothing in the general WDRs shall be:
  - (i) Interpreted or applied in a manner inconsistent with the Federal Clean Water Act, or supersede a more specific or more stringent state or federal requirement in an existing permit, regulation, or administrative/judicial order or Consent Decree;
  - (ii) Interpreted or applied to authorize an SSO that is illegal under either the Clean Water Act, an applicable Basin Plan prohibition or water quality standard, or the California Water Code;
  - (iii) Interpreted or applied to prohibit a Regional Water Board from issuing an individual NPDES permit or WDRs, superseding the general WDRs, for a sanitary sewer system, authorized under the Clean Water Act or California Water Code; or
  - (iv) Interpreted or applied to supersede any more specific or more stringent WDRs or enforcement order issued by a Regional Water Board.

#### **Permitted Discharge, Affirmative Defense, and Enforcement Discretion**

Commenters from the discharger community have requested inclusion of an affirmative defense to an SSO on the grounds that certain SSO events are unforeseen and unavoidable, such as SSOs due to extreme wet weather events. An affirmative defense is a mechanism whereby conduct that otherwise violates WDRs or a permit will be excused, and not subject to an enforcement action, under certain circumstances. Since many collection system industry experts believe that not all SSOs may be prevented, given certain circumstances (such as unforeseen vandalism, extreme wet weather, or other acts of God), many

collection system owner representatives believe this should formally be recognized by including an affirmative defense for these unavoidable SSOs.

Previous informal drafts of the general WDRs included affirmative defense language, which was contingent upon appropriate development and implementation of sanitary sewer management plan (SSMP) requirements, as well as a demonstration that the SSO was exceptional and unavoidable. Other stakeholders, including USEPA and the environmental groups opposed the concept of an affirmative defense for SSOs. They argued that its inclusion in the WDRs would undermine the Clean Water Act and inappropriately limit both Regional Water Board and third party enforcement.

After considering input from all stakeholders, and consulting with USEPA, staff is not recommending inclusion of an affirmative defense. Rather, the draft WDRs incorporate the concept of enforcement discretion, and explicitly identify what factors must be considered during any civil enforcement proceeding. The enforcement discretion portion of the WDRs is contained within Sections D. 6 and 7, and is consistent with enforcement discretion provisions within the California Water Code.

### **Facilities Subject to WDRs**

Collection systems consist of pipelines and their appurtenances, which are intended to transport untreated wastewater to both publicly-owned and private wastewater treatment facilities. While wastewater treatment facilities are owned by a wide variety of public and private entities, public agencies (state and federal agencies, cities, counties, and special districts) own the vast majority of this infrastructure.

Collection systems that transport wastewater to POTWs could be grouped into four different categories:

1. Publicly-owned treatment works – pipelines and appurtenances that are owned by a public agency that also owns a wastewater treatment facility;
2. Publicly-owned satellites – pipelines and appurtenances that are owned by a public agency that does not own a wastewater treatment facility; and
3. Private laterals - pipelines and appurtenances that are not owned by a public agency, but rather discharge into one of the above types of facilities.
4. Privately owned treatment works – pipelines and appurtenances that are owned by a private entity, which also owns a wastewater treatment facility (often a septic tank and leach field).

The WDRs require all public agencies, which own wastewater collection systems (category 1 and 2 above) to enroll in the WDRs. Privately owned systems (categories 3 and 4) are not subject to the WDRs; however, a Regional Water

Board may at its discretion issue WDRs to these facilities on a case-by-case or region wide basis.

Collection systems discharging into POTWs (categories 1, 2, and 3) represent, by far, the greatest amount of collection system infrastructure within California. Since regulating private entities (categories 3 and 4) on a statewide basis would be unmanageable and impractical (because of the extremely large number and lack of contact information and other associated records), staff believes focusing on the public sector is the best option for meaningful and consistent outcomes. The legal authority and reporting provisions contained in the WDR do require limited oversight of private laterals (category 3) by public entities. Given this limited responsibility of oversight, public entities are not responsible or liable for private laterals.

State Water Board staff will notify all known public agencies that own wastewater collection systems, regarding their obligation to enroll under these WDRs. However, because of data inaccuracies, State Water Board staff may inadvertently not contact an agency that should enroll in the WDRs or erroneously contact a public agency that does not own a collection system. Staff will make every effort to accurately identify public agencies. In the event that a public agency is overlooked or omitted, however, it is the agency's responsibility to contact the State Water Board for information on the application process. An agency can find the appropriate contact by visiting the State Water Board's SSO homepage at [www.waterboards.ca.gov/ss0](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ss0).

### **SSO Reporting**

SSOs can be distinguished between those that impact water quality and/or create a nuisance, and those that are indicators of collection system performance. Additionally, SSO liability is attributed to either private entities (homeowners, businesses, private communities, etc...) or public entities. Although all types of SSOs are important to track, the reporting time frames and the type of information that need to be conveyed differ.

The Reporting Program and Online SSO Database clearly distinguish the type of spill (major or minor) and the type of entity that owns the portion of the collection system that experienced the SSO (public or private entity). The reason to require SSO reporting for SSOs that do not necessarily impact public health or the environment is because these types of SSOs are indicators of collection system performance and management program effectiveness, and may serve as a sign of larger and more serious problems that should be addressed. Although these types of spills are important and must be regulated by collection system owners, the information that should be tracked and the time required to get them into the online reporting system are not as stringent.

Obviously, SSOs that are large in nature, affect public health, or affect the environment must be reported as soon as practicable and information associated with both the spill and efforts to mitigate the spill must be detailed. Since the Online SSO Database is a web based application requiring computer connection to the internet and is typically not as available as telephone communication would be, the Online Database will not replace emergency notification, which may be required by a Regional Water Board, Office of Emergency Services, or a County Health or Environmental Health Agency.

### **Incorporating Existing Permits**

It is the State Water Board's intent to have one statewide regulatory mechanism that lays out the foundation for consistent collection system management requirements and SSO reporting. While there are a significant number of collection systems that are not actively regulated by the State or Regional Water Boards, some efforts have been made to regulate these agencies on a facility-by-facility or region-by-region basis. General WDRs, individual WDRs, NPDES permits, and enforcement orders that specifically include collections systems are mechanisms that have been used to regulate collection system overflows.

However, because of these varying levels of regulatory oversight, confusion exists among collection system owners as to regulatory expectations on a consistent and uniform basis (especially with reporting spills). Currently, there are a myriad of different SSO reporting thresholds and a number of different spill report repositories. Because of the varying levels of reporting thresholds and the lack of a common database to capture this information, an accurate picture of SSOs throughout California is unobtainable.

In order to provide a consistent and effective SSO prevention program, as well as to develop reasonable expectations for collection system management, these General WDRs should be the primary regulatory mechanism to regulate public collection systems. The draft WDRs detail requirements associated with SSMP development and implementation and SSO reporting.

All NPDES permits for POTWs currently include federally required standard conditions, three of which apply to collection systems. NPDES permits must clarify that the following three conditions apply to that part of the collection system that is owned or operated by the POTW owner or operator. These conditions are:

- Duty to mitigate discharges (40 CFR 122.41(d))
- Requirement to properly operate and maintain facilities (40 CFR 122.41(e))
- Requirement to report non-compliance (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and (7))

Understandably, revising existing regulatory measures will not occur immediately. However, as time allows and, at a minimum, upon readopting existing WDRs or WDRs that serve as NPDES permits, the Regional Water Boards should rescind redundant or inconsistent collection system requirements. In addition, the Regional Water Boards must ensure that existing NPDES permits clarify that the three standard permit provisions discussed above apply to the permittee's collection system.

Although it is the State Water Board's intent that this Order be the primary regulatory mechanism for sanitary sewer systems statewide, there will be some instances when Regional Water Boards will need to impose more stringent or prescriptive requirements. In those cases, more specific or more stringent WDRs or an NPDES permit issued by a Regional Water Board will supersede this Order. Finding number 11, in the WDRs states:

11. Some Regional Water Boards have issued WDRs or WDRs that serve as National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to sanitary sewer system owners/operators within their jurisdictions. This Order establishes minimum requirements to prevent SSOs. Although it is the State Water Board's intent that this Order be the primary regulatory mechanism for sanitary sewer systems statewide, Regional Water Boards may issue more stringent or more prescriptive WDRs for sanitary sewer systems. Upon issuance or reissuance of a Regional Water Board's WDRs for a system subject to this Order, the Regional Water Board shall coordinate its requirements with stated requirements within this Order, to identify requirements that are more stringent, to remove requirements that are less stringent than this Order, and to provide consistency in reporting.

### **Cost of Compliance**

While the proposed WDRs contain requirements for systems and programs that should be in place to effectively manage collection systems, many communities have not implemented various elements of a good management plan. Some agencies are doing an excellent job managing their collection systems and will incur very little additional costs. Other agencies will need to develop and implement additional programs and will incur greater costs. However, any additional costs that a public agency may incur in order to comply with these General WDRs are costs that an agency would necessarily incur to effectively manage and preserve its infrastructure assets, protect public health and prevent nuisance conditions. These General WDRs prescribe minimum management requirements that should be present in all well managed collection system agencies.

In order to estimate the compliance costs associated with the proposed WDRs, staff analyzed costs associated with implementing the Santa Ana Regional Water Board's general WDRs. Twenty-one agencies, which discharge to Orange County Sanitation District, submitted financial summaries for the last five years, representing both pre- and post-WDRs adoption. Operation and maintenance costs, program development costs, as well as capital improvement costs were

considered and fairly accurately represent what can be expected statewide with the adoption of the General WDRs.

After extrapolating the sample to yield a statewide cost perspective, the projected annual cost of implementing the statewide WDRs is approximately \$870 million. This total represents \$345.6 million in O&M costs and \$524.5 for capital improvement projects.

While this sum is substantial, presenting the costs on a per capita or per household basis puts the figure in perspective. Department of Finance estimated the total population for Californians that may be subject to the WDRs to be 30.3 million persons (1/1/05). Dividing the population by the approximate average household size of 2.5 yields 12 million households. The average household in California is assumed to be 2.5 persons. The increased average annual cost (in order to comply with these WDRs) per person is estimated to be \$28.74 and \$71.86 per household (or \$5.99 per month per household)

Given these average costs there will be some communities that realize higher costs on a per household basis and some that realize less cost. Furthermore, larger communities will probably also realize an economy of scale, which is dependent upon a community's size. While larger communities may see lower costs associated with compliance, smaller communities will probably see a higher cost associated with compliance. Costs for compliance in small communities may be as high as \$40 per month per household.



## APPENDIX D

**State Water Resources Control Board  
NOTICE OF INTENT  
TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS  
(WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2006 – 0003 – DWQ)**

**I. Notice of Intent (NOI) Status**

Mark Only One Item	1. <input type="checkbox"/> New Permittee	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information WDID #: _____
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**II. Agency Information**

A. Legally Responsible Official					
B. Agency			C. Title		
D. Mailing Address			E. Address (Line 2)		
F. City		State <b>CA</b>	G. Zip		H. County
I. Phone		J. FAX		K. Email Address	
L. Sanitary Sewer System			M. Regional Water Quality Control Board		
N. Agency Type (check one)					
1. <input type="checkbox"/> City    2. <input type="checkbox"/> County    3. <input type="checkbox"/> State    4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal    5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District    6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination					
O. Population of Community Served (check one)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than or equal to 50,000					

**III. Billing Information**

A. Agency					
B. Contact Person			C. Title		
D. Mailing Address			E. Address (Line 2)		
F. City		State <b>CA</b>	G. Zip		H. County
I. Phone		J. FAX		K. Email Address	

The annual fee, which is required by the California Water Code (section 13260), is based on the daily population served by the sanitary sewer system. Additionally, an ambient water monitoring surcharge of 9 percent is required for each annual fee. The total fee is the sum of the annual fee and ambient water monitoring surcharge. Please see the instructions on completing this NOI for a detailed explanation of the fee structure.

- L. Total Fee (check one)
- Population served < 50,000 – total fee submitted is \$ 872.00
- Population served ≥ 50,000 – total fee submitted is \$ 4,676.00

A check for the appropriate total fee amount should be made payable to SWRCB and mailed with this completed NOI to the following address:

State Water Board Accounting Office  
P O Box 1888  
Attn: SSO Fees  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1888

SWRCB Tax ID is: 68-0281986

**IV. Electronic Submittal Authorization**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I am the legally responsible official for  
print name  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
agency  
 My signature on this form certifies that, I agree, my California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) user ID and password constitute my electronic signature and any information I indicate I am electronically certifying contains my signature. I understand that I am legally bound, obligated, and responsible by use of my electronic signature as much as by a hand-written signature.

I agree that I will protect my electronic signature from unauthorized use, and that I will contact the State Water Resources Control Board, within 24-hours of discovery, if I suspect that my electronic signature has been lost, stolen, or otherwise compromised. I certify that my electronic signature is for my own use, that I will keep it confidential, and that I will not delegate or share it with any other person.

**V. Certification**

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, including electronic reporting of all sanitary sewer overflows and development and implementation of a sewer system management plan, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
 C. Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ D. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE: Mail completed and signed form with a check for fee payment to the address below.**

State Water Board Accounting Office  
 P O Box 1888  
 Attn: SSO Fees  
 Sacramento, CA 95812-1888

## APPENDIX E

### INVENTORY OF SEWER MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

#### A. Equipment owned by City:

- 1 – Vactor / Rodder truck
- 1 – Vactor truck
- 1 – Jetter trailer
- 1 – Portable Sewer pump
- 1 – Portable generator for pump station
- 1 – Camera van with camera and video equipment
- 1 – Case backhoe
- 1 – Case loader
- 3 – Pick-up trucks
- 2 – Dump trucks
- 1 – Flat bed truck
- 1 – Utility truck

#### B. Emergency providers:

Vasilj, Inc – 626-480-1442

Gentry Brothers, Inc. – 626-357-9631

## APPENDIX G

### Inventory of Sewer Collection Facilities by SMZ

**Summary:**

1. The total number of sewer manholes in the system is **5,187**

2. Total lineal feet of sewer is as follows:

a. 4-inch Sewer in the System =	458	feet
b. 6-inch Sewer in the System =	1656	feet
c. 8-inch Sewer in the System =	1,108,939	feet
d. 10-inch Sewer in the System =	38,739	feet
e. 12-inch Sewer in the System =	28,192	feet
f. 15-inch Sewer in the System =	18,340	feet
g. 18-inch Sewer in the System =	<u>4,158</u>	<u>feet</u>
Total:	1,200,482	feet

<b>227.4</b>	<b>Miles</b>
--------------	--------------

3. The total number of laterals in the system is

**Not identified**

4. The total number of siphons in the system is

**Not identified**

5. The total number of lift stations in the system

**2 Stations with 2 Pumps each**

**Inventory by SMZ follows:**

SMZ	MH's	Pipe Length [Ft]	Siphons	Lift Stations	Inflow From	Delivery To
1	2	646	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
2	8	2160	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
3	30	8535	0	0	LA. Co.	Baldwin Park
4	13	2708	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
5	325	83594	0	0	LA. Co. & Baldwin Park	CSD Trunk
6	1	41	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
7	66	17530	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
8	7	2002	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
9	7	1978	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
10	23	5856	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
11	5	1255	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
12	3	752	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
13	35	7977	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
14	3	1026	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
15	73	19034	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
16	2	265	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
17	2	529	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
18	42	11384	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
19	12	3211	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
20	16	3553	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
21	32	7309	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
22	3	535	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
23	16	3963	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
24	17	4909	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
25	2	247	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
26	2	504	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
27	9	2182	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
28	10	2317	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
29	5	452	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
30	2	527	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
31	2	527	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
32	2	527	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
33	3	546	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
34	3	661	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
35	8	1953	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
36	29	6987	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
37	20	5482	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
38	5	1218	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
39	14	3530	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
40	6	1186	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
41	20	3842	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk

SMZ	MH's	Pipe Length [Ft]	Siphons	Lift Stations	Inflow From	Delivery To
42	4	861	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
43	5	1228	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
44	33	8244	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
45	8	1444	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
46	29	7559	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
47	2	396	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
48	2	340	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
49	8	1336	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
50	1	347	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
51	32	6541	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
52	19	4448	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
53	7	1597	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
54	5	1208	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
55	3	1030	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
56	6	1134	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
57	3	733	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
58	7	1952	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
59	1	346	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
60	6	1829	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
61	19	3573	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
62	370	88629	0	1	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
63	1	196	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
64	1	196	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
65	1	188	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
66	1	224	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
67	1	225	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
68	1	193	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
69	2	522	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
70	2	522	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
71	4	1111	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
72	11	2628	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
73	2	456	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
74	25	6001	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
75	83	21199	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
76	4	747	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
77	2	547	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
78	8	1917	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
79	8	1522	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
80	151	33372	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
81	72	18061	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
82	475	100036	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
83	218	54116	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk



SMZ	MH's	Pipe Length [Ft]	Siphons	Lift Stations	Inflow From	Delivery To
84	33	8535	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
85	40	10409	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
86	10	2392	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
87	5	1169	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
88	3	624	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
89	3	602	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
90	26	6223	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
91	1	221	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
92	1	214	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
93	1	428	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
94	2	324	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
95	1	260	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
96	3	730	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
97	4	701	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
98	1	160	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
99	1	196	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
100	1	196	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
101	16	3620	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
102	1	216	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
103	1	216	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
104	11	2946	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
105	72	18158	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
106	10	1978	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
107	91	22754	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
108	1	268	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
109	8	1282	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
110	7	965	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
111	5	541	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
112	2	262	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
113	11	2695	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
114	3	613	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
115	6	1398	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
116	335	81830	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
117	31	6578	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
118	7	1520	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
119	23	6240	0	0	Baldwin Park	CSD Trunk
120	18	3970	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
121	20	4513	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
122	28	7125	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
123	3	833	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
124	2	414	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
125	12	2164	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk

SMZ	MH's	Pipe Length [Ft]	Siphons	Lift Stations	Inflow From	Delivery To
126	3	534	0	0	West Covina	Baldwin Park
127	3	592	0	0	West Covina	Baldwin Park
128	6	1556	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
129	4	1057	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
130	4	1054	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
131	51	12464	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
132	61	14040	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
133	39	8572	0	0	West Covina	LA. Co.
134	3	506	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
135	24	5194	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
136	12	2476	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
137	3	738	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
138	4	919	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
139	50	12871	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
140	50	12509	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
141	5	5	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
142	2	392	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
143	3	800	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
144	7	976	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
145	12	1726	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
146	17	3132	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
147	2	520	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
148	2	520	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
149	7	1914	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
150	33	8406	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
151	29	7565	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
152	11	3356	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
153	7	1659	0	0	LA. Co.	LA. Co.
154	27	7035	0	0	LA. Co.	LA. Co.
155	9	1243	0	0	LA. Co.	CSD Trunk
156	69	14289	0	0	West Covina	LA. Co.
157	524	106705	0	1	West Covina	LA. Co.
158	44	8934	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
159	35	9164	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
160	74	15958	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
161	115	26473	0	0	West Covina	LA. Co.
162	58	9996	0	0	West Covina	LA. Co.
163	32	7802	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
164	28	3790	0	0	West Covina	LA. Co.
165	9	1728	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
166	43	5712	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
167	31	4325	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk

SMZ	MH's	Pipe Length [Ft]	Siphons	Lift Stations	Inflow From	Delivery To
168	12	2882	0	0	Rowland Heights	LA. Co.
169	20	4863	0	0	West Covina	LA. Co.
170	10	2871	0	0	Rowland Heights	CSD Trunk
171	7	1313	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
172	14	2815	0	0	West Covina	LA. Co.
173	6	1150	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
174	143	38255	0	0	Walnut	CSD Trunk
175	11	3325	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
176	1	183	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
177	4	825	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
178	17	3794	0	0	West Covina	Covina
179	2	267	0	0	West Covina	CSD Trunk
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>5187</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		

## APPENDIX H

**SEWER "HOT SPOTS" LOG  
MAINTENANCE**

Location / Street	From	To	Dn Stream of MH No.	Cause	Corrective Action	Date of Last Action
End of Fenmead		under wash 400 ft				
2595 & 2599 So. Azusa Ave		300 ft.				
2600 So Azusa Ave		350 ft				
2700 So. Azusa Ave		700 ft				
2700 So Azusa Ave	Lift Station	Clean				
2117 Cameo Vista Dr.	Manhole	Clean				
2821 Lark Hill Dr.		225 ft				
Hollenbeck	at Workman	180 ft				
Hollenbeck	So. Garvey - 1220 ft	Walnut Creek Pkwy				
Homerest	at Workman	1200 ft				
San Bernardino Rd	1st MH east of Azusa Cyn Rd - 610 ft					
Shadydale	at Merced Ave(LA Co)	50 ft				
So. Garvey Ave	at California - lateral to	Chevy's - 400 ft				
Alley behind "The Great Wall"		1720 ft				
California	Service to Blue Ash	1220 ft				
Glendora	Vincent to MH No. to W. Covina Pkwy - 610 ft					
Glendora	Vincent to MH by traffic signal pole - 125 ft					

**SEWER "HOT SPOTS" LOG**

**MAINTENANCE**

Location / Street	From	To	Dn Stream of MH No.	Cause	Corrective Action	Date of Last Action
Glendora	Service No to Vincent / Glendora	- 240 ft				
1st MH at W. Christian / Glendora	to MH at Glendora & Service - 350 ft					
417 E. Merced	Glendora (reverse)	304 ft				
Merced Pl	Glendora to Merced (reverse)	- 350 ft				
Glenview / McWood	to Glenview / Francisquito - 450 ft					
Francisquito inverted siphon at Shopping Cntr		Check				
Francisquito inverted siphon at Tonopah		Check				
Francisquito inverted siphon at Lang		Check				
Francisquito inverted siphon at Orange		Check				
Woodside Village	MH's	Clean				
Azusa / Workman Shopping Center		Tee				
Gehrig X St	Tinker btw Apts	200 ft				
No. Roberto X St	Dennis Pl.	250 ft				
Shadow Oak X St.	100 ft N/O Nogales	300 ft				
Glendora Ave	Hong Kong Mkt in Alley 500 ft					

**APPENDIX 'H-1'**

**City Sewer Maintenance Records  
&  
Industrial Waste Discharge Permits**

**Copies of these records may be placed here or a clear  
reference provided as to where they are located**

## APPENDIX I



CITY OF WEST COVINA  
Sanitary Sewer Operations and Capital Outlay Budgeting

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012 - 2013
<b><u>Revenues</u></b>								
Charges for Services & Facilities	19,525	27,477	27,793	25,500	26,010	26,500	27,100	28,000
Sewer Permit Fees	764	1,377	7,718					
Special Assessments	1,269,594	1,355,893	1,462,774	1,735,069	2,011,774	2,346,275	2,396,628	2,442,851
Investment Earnings	16,210	21,634	25,710	20,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,306,093</b>	<b>1,406,381</b>	<b>1,523,995</b>	<b>1,780,569</b>	<b>2,052,784</b>	<b>2,387,775</b>	<b>2,433,728</b>	<b>2,480,851</b>
<b><u>Expenditures</u></b>								
Salaries & Benefits	566,049	708,041	815,109	1,187,969	1,223,610	1,245,000	1,325,000	1,355,000
Transmission & Treatment								
Professional & Technical	98,993	128,665	143,049	145,711	150,000	170,000	180,000	180,000
Interdepartmental Services	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Service Contracts	197,217	196,791	259,745	298,440	315,000	330,000	345,000	360,000
Other Services & Costs	195,955	202,799	178,469	188,425	225,000	235,000	250,000	275,000
Capital Outlay	65,000	95,000	95,000	230,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,153,214</b>	<b>1,361,296</b>	<b>1,521,372</b>	<b>2,100,545</b>	<b>2,063,610</b>	<b>2,130,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,270,000</b>
Balances	152,879	45,085	2,623	-319,976	-10,826	257,775	233,728	210,851

## **City of West Covina CCTV INSPECTION REPORT**

### **Introduction and History**

The City owns and operates its local sanitary sewer system consisting of approximately 227 miles of gravity flow sewer pipelines (consisting of 4-inch to 18-inch diameter pipe), Two pump stations and 5,187 manholes. The existing sewer system consists completely of local collector sewers that discharge to trunk sewers owned and operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and to the adjacent Cities of Baldwin Park and Covina, and some unincorporated county area sewers. The City also receives some sewage flow from the City of Baldwin Park and adjacent unincorporated county areas.

Although the City conducts limited video inspection of the sewer system, as maintenance issues arise or require, the City lacks a comprehensive record of conditions of the entire sewer system. Since the physical condition of a majority of the sewer system is currently uncertain, further analysis by video inspection should be scheduled. A comprehensive assessment of both maintenance and structural conditions can be prepared and incorporated into the system repairs and CIP budget planning.

An investigation, utilizing the NASSCO-PACP condition grading system, is recommended to facilitate condition evaluations and costing. We suggest the initial CCTV investigation be conducted in the flatter sewer slope areas of the City before undertaking inspection of the steeper slope hillside areas, unless there are maintenance issues and findings that would affect inspection scheduling.

## SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW RESPONSE PLAN

### INTRODUCTION

City of West Covina provides wastewater disposal needs of approximately 112,500 people within the San Gabriel Valley area in eastern Los Angeles County. The community sewers receive and convey approximately 14.1 mgd (million gallons per day) of wastewater. This waste flow goes to the regional trunk sewers and wastewater treatment plant. The city service area covers 17.0 square miles and its wastewater collection system consists of 227 miles of community sewer facilities, with 31 miles of regional trunk sewers (owned and operated by CSD of Los Angeles County) also located within the city area.

The primary goal of the City's sewer maintenance program has been and remains the protection of public health, safety and the environment. As a matter of State and Federal regulations, SSOs are prohibited, and moreover, are inconsistent with the City's goal of providing the highest level of sewer service to the public. The City places high priority on capacity assurance, repair and replacement, and proper operation and maintenance of its sewerage system. While the City desires to completely eliminate sanitary sewer overflows, it is also understood that manmade systems do fail. Regardless of the level of scrutiny and control provided, overflows will, on occasion, occur.

Therefore, when an SSO event does occur, this response plan encompasses measures necessary to minimize public health and environmental impacts. To accomplish this, the City operates a two-pronged response to SSOs that directs efforts to stop the overflow simultaneously with efforts to contain and then recover the wastewater discharged. Quick response to emergency situations can prevent overflows of wastewater from reaching the water of the United States.

The City is responsible for response to, and reporting of, all SSOs caused by problems within the City's sanitary sewer system. Under certain emergency circumstances, the City may also provide assistance to the CSD and sewerage entities within the surrounding area during an overflow response situation.

### OVERFLOW RESPONSE GOALS

1. The City's goals and actions regarding overflow response are stated in Chapter 1 of the SSMP.

### NOTIFICATION, INVESTIGATION AND MOBILIZATION

1. The City's chain of communication and reporting are stated in Chapter 2 of the SSMP.

2. The following occurs upon receiving notification of an overflow:
  - The notification is logged on a form (See Attachment K-1) and assigned for follow-up actions.
  - Dispatch of Personnel to Investigate - For overflows reported during the workday, a supervisor or other trained representative is immediately dispatched to investigate; during non-working hours, an on-duty employee or supervisor is dispatched.
  - Dispatch of Staff and Equipment - When the initial investigation report indicates that a wastewater overflow has occurred from the City's sewer system, both equipment and personnel are mobilized and dispatched immediately to the overflow site. During non-workday hours, staff members are contacted and directed to report to their mobilization site for instructions.
  - Notification for Outside Support – When the initial investigation determines that additional 'Outside Support' resources will be necessary to accomplish the containment and clean-up, the DPW is notified and informed of the situation and the perceived needs.
  - Notification of Sewer Agencies - When the initial investigation indicates that an overflow has occurred from another agency's sewer or may have resulted from blockage in another agency's sewer, the potentially responsible agency is immediately notified. If the additional on-site investigation indicates that the overflow is the responsibility of the other agency, then the response efforts are turned over to that agency, with assistance from the City, if necessary and requested. Regardless of cause, once the overflow response has occurred, the primary objective is to minimize the risk to human health and to the environment (i.e Waters of the United States).
  - Notification of Management Personnel - Appropriate management personnel are notified (if they have not already been notified) and any personnel necessary for office support of the field response are mobilized.

## RESPONSE

The overflow response is directed in the field by supervisors and/or managers who are trained and experienced in responding to SSOs, with additional operations, maintenance, engineering and agency support staff available as needed for public notification, protection, resource supply, expense authorization and tracking, and coordination of available support resources.

The individual steps involved in responding to a wastewater overflow event include:

1. Corrective Action and Site Control

2. Containment and Recovery
3. Cleanup
4. Sampling
5. Notification and Reporting
6. Post-Cleanup Activities

### 1. Corrective Action and Site Control

Upon arriving at the overflow location, concurrent actions taken by the various crews are:

- Prevent Public Access - Access to the immediate area of the overflow is restricted to minimize potential impacts to public health by redirecting pedestrian and automobile traffic away from the overflow through the use of traffic cones, plastic tape, barricades, and/or local law enforcement.

The extent of the overflow and its potential impacts to the public health are assessed by City personnel. This process involves determining if any private property owners/residents may be exposed to raw sewage, making direct contact with those parties who have been or may be directly affected by the overflow, advising those individuals of the potential health hazards associated with contact with raw sewage, and identifying prudent measures to be taken by private property owners/residents, such as vacating the property/area, to prevent contact with the overflow.

Simultaneous efforts include determining the path and final destination of the sewage spill and potential exposure to the public. If wastewater from the overflow is ponding in a location that can be isolated, then set up barricades to prevent public access. Traffic control is set up to prevent vehicles from entering locations where the overflow has contaminated public or private travel ways. City personnel are instructed to direct pedestrians and automobile traffic away from the spill path and final destination of the overflow. All involved persons must cooperate with local law enforcement and public works officials to ensure that public exposure to the overflow is minimized and to ensure spill site security.

- Prevent Wastewater Entry to Storm Drain System - When possible, contain and recover the overflow in the immediate vicinity of the overflow before it enters a storm drain catch basin. Measures to effect such containment include damming the overflow path with sandbags in the street gutter and recovering the impounded water with a vacuum truck or jet vactor, or using sandbags to divert the overflow back into a nearby sewer manhole.
- Stop Overflow - The cause of the overflow is identified and necessary corrective action is taken to stop the overflow and/or correct the condition that caused the overflow if the overflow has already stopped.

Typical corrective actions to stop a sewer overflow include:

- o clearing a pipe blockage with a jet vactor or rodding machine,
- o removing debris from a manhole,
- o upstream flow diversion,
- o bypass of wastewater around the blockage using vacuum trucks or pumps
- o bypass and repair of a damaged force main.

Bypass pumping is typically accomplished by the use of portable pumps and hoses to convey flow around the blocked or damaged sewer, the inoperative pumping plant or the damaged force main. The SO&M team maintains an Overflow Response Trailer, which is equipped with portable pumps and hoses of various sizes (designed to bypass flows of up to 450 gallons per minute), sandbags, fittings, and tools to facilitate pumped bypass. When possible, diversions are used to redirect a portion or all of the wastewater around the affected area in the system. Maintaining accurate and complete sewerage system maps is essential to expeditiously accomplish wastewater diversion during an emergency response.

- Pumping Plants - Emergency Procedure Operating Manuals for pumping plants (Lift Stations) are available in the DPW as references for operations, maintenance, engineering, supervisory, and management staff. The manuals provide comprehensive information on the proper response to all types of pumping plant failures, potential overflows and force main leaks and failures. Available information includes proper response to power failure, high wet well level, telemetry system failure, control system failure, procedures to bypass the plant, and emergency overflow information including low manhole location, storage time in the tributary sewer system, containment location and estimated travel time to the containment location.

## 2. Containment and Recovery

Containment and recovery of an overflow should occur as close as possible to the site of the overflow, preferably in the street curb and gutter, to minimize the length of the storm drain system affected by the wastewater. When a storm drain system is nearby, the overflow may enter the storm drain system prior to arrival of the first responding personnel. In these cases, engineering, supervisory and/or management staff identify the most practical containment location in the storm drain system downstream of the overflow. In selecting the best containment location, staff must consider many factors, including:

- time the overflow started,
- overflow route through the storm drain system,
- time needed to install a containment dam,
- travel time for the overflow to reach the containment location,
- safe access to the containment location for personnel and equipment, and
- availability of a nearby sewer with sufficient capacity into which recovered wastewater can be returned.

Access and safety considerations generally require establishment of containment in open storm drain channels. Containment in buried storm drains pipes upstream of any open

channels is preferable when possible. However, the physical difficulty of deploying personnel and materials through a manhole into a buried storm drain pipe to construct a containment dam, the dimensions of the storm drain itself, and/or the safety procedures and authorization needed to enter confined space generally preclude rapid and practical establishment of containment within a buried storm drain pipe. City staff can usually and safely enter the storm drain system to establish containment during dry weather conditions only. A containment location close to the overflow location is only possible when a containment dam can be deployed very quickly after the start of an overflow.

Once a suitable containment location is identified, the crew responsible for containment:

- deploys a sandbag containment dam or otherwise prevents the movement of the overflow and contaminated street runoff further downstream in the storm drain system, and
- deploys the vacuum trucks or portable pumps and piping necessary to return the contained wastewater, dry weather runoff, and clean up water back to the sewer system.

### 3. Cleanup

After the overflow has been stopped, the following steps are taken:

- Recover Locally Impounded Wastewater - All locally impounded wastewater is recovered with a vacuum truck or jet vactor and returned to the sewer system
- Collect Wastewater Debris - All visible debris of wastewater origin from the overflow location(s), street(s), curb and gutters, and the overflow runoff path is physically removed.
- Flush Affected Area - Overflow location(s), street(s), curb and gutters, and the runoff path are flushed with lightly chlorinated potable water, typically delivered by a vacuum truck or water truck. The flush water is also recovered and returned to the sewer system.
- Flush Storm Drain and Conduct Dye Study - Additional potable water is used to flush the overflow runoff path within the storm drain system. When appropriate, this flush water is marked with a nontoxic, visible dye. Arrival of the dye at the containment location establishes the actual travel time to the containment location. Recovery of the dye confirms completion of spilled wastewater and flush water recovery.
- Complete Cleanup - All sandbags and other containment are removed to complete the cleanup in the storm drain system. If spilled wastewater reaches natural watercourses or other areas accessible to the public, input is solicited from the responsible jurisdiction regarding additional measures which may be necessary or appropriate for a complete cleanup. Additional cleanup measures are completed as directed.

Private properties impacted by overflows or backups from problems within the City's sewer system should be cleaned up by a professional restoration company dispatched by the City. The City may offer residents meals, lodging, and reasonable expenses when they are temporarily displaced by private property restoration operations. Claims for property damage are handled by the City's Claims and Insurance Coordinator.

#### 4. Receiving Water Sampling

Bacterial test samples of SSOs should be collected by the first responder, whenever possible. If it is probable that an overflow may reach receiving waters, samples should also be taken of the receiving waters to evaluate the potential impact on the receiving water quality. Samples should be drawn from the location(s) most likely to be impacted by the overflow and also from a receiving waters location or locations that can be used to establish background water quality. Advance coordination with a certified laboratory for pre-arrangement of sampling supplies, notification protocol for urgent services, and training as may be required, will facilitate emergency sample delivery so that bacterial testing can begin immediately when needed. Delivered samples are analyzed for total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus and other constituents that may be appropriate based on the nature of the receiving water and the spilled wastewater. Because it takes approximately 24 hours for the bacterial analyses, a second round of sampling is conducted within 24 hours of the first unless full containment and recovery of the overflow can be confirmed. If sample results indicate elevated bacterial levels in receiving waters, sampling is continued until results indicate a return to background levels.

#### 5. Notification and Reporting

Sewering entities are required to report to various regulatory agencies, including the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board, the County Department of Health Services, and the State Office of Emergency Services, any wastewater overflows greater than 1,000 gallons and, in some cases, overflows less than 1,000 gallons. The reporting requirements vary according to location of the overflow and the amount of wastewater spilled. The City's guideline for *Notification and Reporting Procedures for SSO's*, (included as Attachment K-2), contains an outlined notification and reporting procedures for the two categories of overflows. Chapter 2 of the SSMP contains a flow chart which is used to determine the notification and reporting procedures that apply to a given overflow incident. The SSMP also contains all of the appropriate contacts for reporting. A City's manager, typically the Sewerage System Manager, makes the notifications. When required, telephone notification should be made as soon as possible without substantially impeding response activities and always within 24 hours of the incident occurrence. The following information shall be provided, if available, when reporting an overflow by telephone:

- name of person reporting,
- name of agency,
- location of overflow,
- whether the overflow has entered or will enter receiving waters (rivers, lakes, storm



- drains, or ocean) of the State or the United States,
- date and time overflow began and ended,
  - estimated volume of overflow,
  - cause of overflow,
  - corrective actions taken,
  - estimated time of repair, and
  - agencies involved in repair and clean-up.

All overflows, regardless of quantity, which reach receiving waters, impact groundwater, or endanger public health or the environment require immediate telephone notification of the County Department of Health Services, which is responsible for beach postings and closures and other forms of public notification deemed necessary to protect the public health.

Written notification of the overflow, when required, must be submitted within the required time period to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), typically within 30-days of an overflow and within 3 days if the incident has or may endangered public health or the environment. Written reports should be submitted to the local RWQCB for overflows occurring within their jurisdiction. To satisfy this requirement, the City may chose to submit a brief written confirmation of the reported overflow to the appropriate RWQCB within the time frame required. A follow-up, detailed written report, pursuant to the guideline as contained in Attachment K-2, will meet the statutory provisions of the State Water Code. This detailed report usually requires three to four weeks to complete. Copies of the detailed report is sent to those agencies which were initially noticed, unless otherwise notified.

## 6. Post-Cleanup Activities

Once clean up of an overflow is complete, the incident must be reviewed and any appropriate measures to prevent recurrence must be implemented. Follow-up CCTV inspection is performed when an overflow was caused by a blockage to verify complete removal of the material causing the blockage. If the overflow was avoidable by preventative maintenance, then maintenance activities are added or adjusted as necessary. An example is to increase the frequency of line cleaning where heavy grease build-up has caused an overflow to occur, while source control efforts are reviewed. If the overflow was caused by factors generally outside the City's control, such as vandalism, steps are still taken to minimize recurrence such as strengthening security by locking down manhole covers, increasing area surveillance, and requesting neighborhood assistance in reporting vandalism and unauthorized dumping.

Regardless of the size or type of overflow, all overflows are investigated thoroughly. Following the investigation, the information as noted on Attachment K-2 is documented and included as part of the City's internal spill records.

## APPENDIX 'K'

Policies and procedures are upgraded as appropriate to prevent recurrence of accidental spills due to procedural errors by City's staff and contractors. As part of their training, all involved employees must thoroughly familiarize themselves with these emergency procedures. City's personnel administering contract sewer repair, rehabilitation and replacement projects must rigidly enforce contract provisions. Especially important is enforcing contractors' approved *Emergency Spill Response Plan* requirements (see Attachment K-3 for guidelines) intended to prevent and limit the impact of accidental spills.

An approved *Overflow Action Plan*, which is activated if an overflow from a contract activity enters a storm drain, should be incorporated into the contract documents of all sewer repair, rehabilitation, or replacement contracts involving sewage bypass operations. When successful execution of an *Overflow Action Plan* requires pre-deployment of containment or pumping equipment, City's personnel administering the contract must ensure the necessary pre-deployment measures are taken. Guidelines for the preparation of an *Emergency Spill Response Plan* and an *Overflow Response Plan* are included as Attachment K-3.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

#### Personnel

The City has *the necessary* personnel to respond to *almost any* emergency, including *power failure, mechanical and electrical equipment breakdown, sewer blockage, pipe failure, and vandalism*. The urgency and seriousness of any wastewater overflow results in the full commitment and availability of all staff in the PWD to respond. Additional City's personnel are utilized for specialized assistance as needed. Contractors with emergency response capabilities are also used to assist in emergencies as needed.

An emergency contact list is maintained which includes the home phone number of all employees in the PWD. All supervisors and managers in the PWD are assigned cell phones and/or pagers and are accessible 24-hours a day. A table of organization for the SSO responses and each supporting unit or group are included in Chapter 2 of the SSMP.

A list of pre-qualified emergency response contractors is maintained. Contractors can be retained to perform emergency repair work on a time and materials basis under the emergency authority granted the \_\_\_\_\_ by the City Council. This emergency authority is granted for each incident and is described in the document, *Resolution Delegating to \_\_\_\_\_ Authority to Effectuate Repair of Deteriorated or Damaged Sewers*, which was adopted by the City Council in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Emergency Equipment

In addition to the normal compliment of equipment utilized by the PWD for maintenance and repair of the sewerage system, specific items are maintained for use during emergency

conditions. Such equipment includes:

- jet vactor and rodding machines to clear pipe blockages
- portable engine driven electrical generators for use at pumping plants during power outages
- vacuum tankers to transport flow around blockages or to remove wastewater from a containment location in a street or storm drain
- submersible pumps for use as emergency pumps to bypass wastewater around a pipe blockage or a malfunctioning pumping plant
- pre-filled sand bags, flat bed and crane trucks for use in establishing containment dams
- front loaders for emergency earth moving operations
- portable engine driven centrifugal pumps (trash pumps) to bypass wastewater around pipe blockages and remove wastewater from storm drain channel containment locations
- hoses and lightweight quick-coupling piping in various sizes for use in bypass pumping
- pipe repair clamps, inflatable sewer plugs, and other miscellaneous pipe repair parts
- water trucks and bottled chlorine solution for use in clean up operations
- portable lights, air compressors, centrifugal blowers, and other miscellaneous equipment
- Protective clothing and supplies for safe use by personnel

A current listing of emergency equipment available from the Sewerage System maintenance yards is included as Appendix E.

## TRAINING

Training of City personnel in the goals and procedures of this plan is accomplished in annual emergency response classroom training. A checklist used by staff to check off and record information regarding the various procedures completed during a spill response is utilized during the training process. The checklist is included as Attachment K-4. Secondly, on-the-job training is administered to subordinate staff, by experienced supervisors and lead workers, during and following actual overflow events to further reinforce the annual training and to analyze event specific issues.

NOTIFICATION REPORTING FORM

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ a.m./p.m. Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Report taken by: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Problem: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Repeat for clear understanding)

Nature and Details of Problem: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Repeat for clear understanding)

Reporting Party: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Assigned to: \_\_\_\_\_ Assigned by: \_\_\_\_\_ Time assigned: \_\_\_\_\_

Field Report (for responder use)

Time arrived at site: \_\_\_\_\_ Time overflow stopped: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration of overflow: \_\_\_\_\_ Estimate of overflow volume: \_\_\_\_\_

U/S MH # \_\_\_\_\_ D/S MH # \_\_\_\_\_ Pipe size/length: \_\_\_\_\_

Findings: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Samples taken by: \_\_\_\_\_ Location of samples taken: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe cause of overflow: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe cleanup method(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe receiving water affected & location: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Were photographs taken? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

Describe any property damaged and affected area:

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Signs posted? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No      Barricaded? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

Neighbors notified:

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Individuals and Regulators Notified & Times:

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Follow-up measures:

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Detailed sketch of affected area:

My signature indicates responsibility for content and accuracy of above information: \_\_\_\_\_

## NOTIFICATION and REPORTING PROCEDURES for SSO'S

### Category 1 - 1,000 Gallons or greater and/or impacting Waters of the State or the United States:

- Initial notifications ASAP per agency procedure described in this chapter (verbal, phone, fax or E-mail)

#### Letter Reports with attachments

- Confirmation letter of initial notification(s) including recovery results and status of any ongoing investigation report and expected date of completion.
- Final investigation report, including:
  1. Summary
  2. Event Date / Time / Duration:
  3. Description of affected sewer(s)
  4. Events during the Overflow
  5. Cause of the Overflow (specifically)
  6. Overflow quantity and how determined
  7. Discharge route, Containment and Clean-up
  8. Response and Corrective Action(s) taken
  9. Impact(s) of the Overflow
  10. Did overflow result in a beach closure?
  11. Sewerage Management Program in effect
  12. Measures to Prevent Recurrence
  13. Name, Address, Telephone of reporting system owner and specific contact name
    - Cc: to other required reporting agencies
    - System map of offending area, with relevant photographs
    - Overflow route and Containment site, with relevant photographs
    - Containment site and Sampling Locations, with laboratory results
    - Analysis tools and records used in impact evaluation
    - Maintenance management records

### Category 2 - Less than 1,000 Gallons to be reported within 30 days of SSO identification:

- Initial notifications per agency procedures in this chapter (verbal, phone, fax or E-mail)

#### Memorandum report format

- Event Date / Time / Duration:
- Event Location:
- Involved Sewer Data: (include: size, material, year constructed, date last inspected, etc.)
- Estimated Overflow Quantity:
- Cause of Overflow:
- Affected Area:
- Action(s) taken:
- Preparing party signature and date

#### Private Lateral Sewage Discharge:

Enrollee's discretion in reporting to the Online Data Base. Min. required information for reporting:

- Identify discharge as occurring and caused by a private lateral
- Identify responsible party for the private lateral

## EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PLAN and OVERFLOW ACTION PLAN

### Outline for a Contractor's Emergency Spill Response Plan:

- Identification of Project, Sewer owner, Contractor and Location of affected sewer(s)
- Description of Installation criteria, procedures, layout (with diagrams) and operations.
- Description of Spill prevention and protection measures/actions.
- Spill control (discharge) actions/measures, to minimize impacts.
- Remediation (Clean-up) measures.
- Emergency Materials and Equipment Onsite
- Emergency Equipment specifications that meet the potential spill risk
- Emergency Phone Numbers

### Outline for a Overflow Action Plan [Where receiving waters are or will be affected]:

- Identification of Project, Sewer owner, Contractor and Location of affected sewer(s)
- Identification of affected drainage course/piping owner, proximity and emergency contacts
- Map of drainage path, access and containment points, with relevant photographs
- Identification of closest sewer to the containment point(s)
- Travel time to the containment point
- Emergency support resources and contacts
- Equipment and Materials necessary for containment and for Clean-up
- Require notification contacts

## SSO RESPONSE CHECKLIST

SSO RESPONSE CHECKLIST				
<b>General Information</b>				
Sewer location:				
Date & time of report:		Caller:		Phone:
Person receiving report			Phone:	
Time overflow started:		Where:		Noticed:
SSO response checklist completed by:				
Initial Response	Yes	No	N/A	Comments:
A. Initial on-scene response within 60 min.:(time)				
B. Sanitation District's responsible?				
C. Responsible agency contacted: (name/time)				
D. Manhole still overflowing (approx. flow rate)				
E. Containment to prevent SSO into storm drain				
F. Public excluded from affected area				
Gravity Sewer	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
A. Cause				
B. Corrective action to stop overflow				
Used jetter to remove blockage				
Removed blockage by man entry				
Removed wastewater with vac.trk.(loads)				
Set up pumped bypass system				
C. Time overflow stopped				
Pump STA./Force Main Overflows	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
A. Cause				
B. Corrective action to stop overflow				
Utility power restored (time)				
Portable generator to respond				
Portable/on-site generator operating (time)				
Bypass pumps installed				



## SSO RESPONSE CHECKLIST

Force main bypassed				
C. Time overflow stopped				
<b>Containment</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>
A. Containment established in stormdrain				
Location				
Time				
B. Pumping start time				
C. Pumping stop time				
D. Spill contained				
<b>Clean-up</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>
A. Area washed down & debris removed				
B. Wash water recovered				
C. Restoration company contacted				
D. Stormdrain flushed				
Time				
Volume of water used				
Dye used				
<b>Sampling</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>
A. Overflow sample				
B. U/S D/S receiving water samples				
C. Samples analyzed				
D. Receiving water locations resampled				
<b>Reporting</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>
A. Department head notified				
B. Appropriate regulatory agencies notified				

**City of West Covina  
SEWER SYSTEM CAPACITY EVALUATION  
2008 - 2009**

**“This appendix is contained in Volume 2 of the SSMP Report”**

## POLICIES FOR MANAGING AVAILABLE SEWER CAPACITY

### INTRODUCTION

In 2008 the City serves the wastewater disposal needs of approximately 112,500 people. The community sewers receive and convey approximately 14.1 mgd (million gallons per day) of wastewater to regional CSD trunk sewers and wastewater treatment plants and some is also delivered through the adjacent Cities of Baldwin Park and Covina, and some unincorporated county areas.

The purpose of this document is to describe the policies and practices followed by the City in tracking and determining the remaining available capacity within its sanitary sewer system. Tracking (monitoring) is necessary because of the significant lead time required for accomplishing such improvements as sewer rehabilitation or facility expansion without overloading sewage facilities. The objective is to enable the City to:

- Become more aware of how the sewer facilities are performing in order to take steps necessary to avoid (prevent) a SSO or nuisance problem due to operations.
- Provide all local decision makers with information needed to make informed decisions about the capacity of the wastewater system and its ability to accommodate new or increased connections.
- Make commitments for new or upsized connections with confidence that there is adequate capacity to serve additional demand as well as existing customers.
- Determine when the issuance of additional building/connection permits must be curtailed until sewer facility improvements are completed so that facilities are maintained in compliance with discharge permit criteria.
- Have more lead time to plan and arrange financing for needed sewer system upgrades.

### LEGAL MANDATE TO MANAGE WASTEWATER ALLOCATIONS

Local sewerage entities have a crucial role in providing safe and adequate wastewater systems and high quality operational performance. These local entities face many challenges to maintain and operate their systems in compliance with Federal and State laws and regulations. Cost continues to increase to keep these increasingly complex facilities operating properly, and the ability to raise rates to keep pace with costs is also regulated and challenging.

Perhaps most challenging is the need to manage the allocation of flow for new or expanding

customer discharges in conformance with local land use, water and sewage plans, and the NPDES and local permit limits. The agency responsible for issuing building/development approvals and permits must ensure adequate capacity is or will be reasonably available without impairing water quality or threatening public health and safety.

### ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN TO MANAGE AVAILABLE SEWER CAPACITY

Sewering entities are expected to manage their wastewater collection system capacities responsibly and to ensure the system functions within design capacity. In order to accomplish these expectations, it is necessary to implement a planning and engineering tool used to monitor the relationship between sewer facility capacity and population/economic growth while complying with statutes and regulations relative to discharges. Such tool could be a Municipal Sewage Capacity Plan/Report (MSCP/R).

A MSCP/R would contain information on sewage system capacity including demand created by both existing and proposed development. To ensure accuracy of such report will require the City to: monitor flows, track existing capacity utilization, evaluate the need for additional capacity, identify deficiencies, take proactive corrective steps to maintain system capacity, and to undertake orderly and timely funding and planning of projects to maintain or improve the system capacity. These actions for a successful monitoring and reporting tool will be accomplished through the application of the following policies:

1. Develop a perpetual 10-year capital improvement program that:
  - a. Includes pro-active sanitary sewer system improvements to correct and prevent system failures and overflows,
  - b. Provides sewer capacity in a timely manner to accommodate system expansion, redevelopment and rehabilitation,
  - c. Incorporates monitoring, inspecting and demand findings compiled during routine operation and management of the system,
  - d. Maintains level of service standards that are desired and acceptable to the community and regulators,
  - e. Addresses current and reasonably anticipated regulatory requirements.
2. Actively manage the sanitary sewer conveyance system through a data collection and analysis process that determines wastewater usage by development type, projects future demand, and identifies inflow/infiltration deficiencies.
3. Issue development approvals based upon available capacity of the sanitary sewer system.

## Appendix 'M'

4. Implement work process and data management systems improvements for sewer service management, operation, and maintenance that comply with WDR regulations and result in more effective and efficient sewer service.
5. Abate storm water inflow and groundwater infiltration to maintain capacity for sewer service and minimize service costs.
6. Expand the production and annual average use of recycled water to reduce the cost and environmental risk of effluent disposal and reduce reliance upon potable water sources.
7. Implement a complete asset management program for sustaining the sewer infrastructure through optimized service levels, managed risks, and minimized life-cycle costs of asset ownership.
8. Develop and distribute program information (documents) that defines and communicates policies, procedures, responsibilities and performance measures for work process improvements and encourages all system users to respect and comply with the community wastewater collection system program.