SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

November 2020

Prepared for:

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Appendices

Section 1 Introduction

This section presents an overview of the need for this Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). A list of abbreviations used in this SSMP has been provided in Section 1.6 to assist the reader to understand the information presented.

1.1 Purpose

This SSMP (2020 SSMP) is an update to the Santa Nella County Water District (SNCWD) SSMP (2015 SSMP), adopted October 2015, that was prepared by Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. (Black Water) to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order No. 2006-0003 DWQ (Order No. 2006-0003) and the July 30, 2013, amended Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC (Order No. 2013-0058). SNCWD conducted an SSMP Audit in November 2020. This 2020 SSMP is a result of the action items identified and implemented in the November 2020 SSMP program audit, as well as to address the additional/modified requirements of Order No 2013-0058. References to compliance with the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003 in this 2020 SSMP implies compliance with Order No. 2013-0058, as well. A copy of Order No. 2006-0003 and Order No. 2013-0058 is included in **Appendix A**.

The purpose of the SSMP is to efficiently maintain and improve the condition of the sewer collection system, minimize inflow and infiltration (I/I), provide adequate capacity for future growth in the system, and minimize the number and impact of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). The SSMP identifies improvements to mitigate existing problems and to serve future customers. The SSMP presents a plan to reduce the overall volume of SSOs and to prevent future occurrences of SSOs.

1.2 Study Area

Santa Nella is located in Merced County within California's Central Valley, adjacent to Interstate 5 (I-5) at the junction of State Route 33 (SR-33). Santa Nella's nearest neighbors are the City of Gustine, which is located 10 miles to the north, and the City of Los Banos, 12 miles to the southeast.

The Santa Nella community began as a mobile home park during construction of the San Luis Dam and O'Neil Forebay facilities and was later expanded to provide water and sewer service to highway commercial uses along I-5 and SR-33. Agriculture and the State Water Project operations continue to play an important role in the community.

1.3 Background

Nationally, SSOs have been in the regulatory spotlight since 1995. The number and frequency of SSOs were identified as a public health and water quality issue in the Environmental Protection Agency Report to Congress (August 2004).

On May 2, 2006, the California SWRCB adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems, focusing on the reduction of SSOs. The WDRs required that all collection systems with more than one mile of sewer pipe apply for coverage under the WDRs by November 2, 2006. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) associated with the Statewide Order was amended in July 2013 (Order No. 2013-0058).

Several Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) have existing requirements for collection systems and SSOs. The statewide WDRs supplement the existing RWQCB requirements, with the intent to gradually make requirements consistent statewide. However, RWQCBs have the authority to adopt more stringent regional requirements.

The requirements for the SSMP are closely related to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Capacity, Management, Operation, and Maintenance (CMOM) rule (published in the Federal Register in January 2001) and constitute a best management practices (BMP) approach to the regulation of collection systems. The 2020 SSMP elements are:

1. Goals
2. Organization
3. Legal Authority
4. Operation and Maintenance Program
5. Design and Performance Provisions
6. Overflow Emergency Response Plan
7. Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Control Program
8. System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan
9. Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications
10. SSMP Audits
11. Communication Plan

The SWRCB adopted a resolution in November 2004, supporting the SSMP approach to regulate collection systems. The SWRCB acted at its meeting on May 2, 2006, to require all public wastewater collection system agencies to be regulated under General WDRs. The SWRCB action mandates the development of an SSMP and the reporting of SSOs using an electronic reporting system.

1.4 Schedule

The WDRs have established an SSMP implementation schedule based on the size of the agency. SNCWD is one of the smallest in Merced County, with a population of approximately 1,500. SNCWD's implementation schedule was therefore governed by the schedule established for municipalities less than 2,500 persons.

1.5 Report Organization

This SSMP contains 12 sections. Appendices are provided to support the information provided in the text. A brief description of the sections is provided as follows:

Section 1 Introduction

This section provides a description of the need for the SSMP, a description of the report organization, and a list of abbreviations.

Section 2 Goals

This section discusses the goals of SNCWD's SSMP. These goals pertain to the operation and management of SNCWD's Sewer Collection System with respect to SSOs.

Section 3 Organization

This section identifies the responsible representative from SNCWD for the implementation of this SSMP. It also includes an organizational chart and a chain of communication for reporting SSOs.

Section 4 Legal Authority

This section serves to confirm that SNCWD has the authority, through ordinances, services agreements, or other legally binding procedures, to conform to the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003.

Section 5 Operation and Maintenance Program

This section contains a description of SNCWD's operations and maintenance program, including mapping, routine and preventative maintenance, rehabilitation, and training.

Section 6 Design and Performance Provisions

This section presents a summary of SNCWD's design and construction standards, as well as its standards for the inspection and testing of new sewers, pumps, and other appurtenances and for rehabilitation projects.

Section 7 Overflow Emergency Response Plan

This section contains a description of SNCWD's Overflow Emergency Response Plan (OERP) that serves to provide measures to protect the public health and the environment in the event of an overflow.

Section 8 FOG Control Program

This section discusses the need for a FOG control program. The purpose of such a program is to limit the amount of fats, oils, and greases that enter the collection system to the extent feasible.

Section 9 System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan

This section provides an evaluation of SNCWD's sanitary sewer system facilities, identifies deficiencies, proposes improvements and a capital improvement program (CIP) if necessary, and identifies design criteria.

Section 10 Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications

This section presents a summary of the steps to be taken by SNCWD to evaluate the effectiveness of this SSMP and update the plan should improvements be necessary or desirable.

Section 11 SSMP Program Audits

This section presents a summary of the procedures to be used by SNCWD to perform internal audits.

Section 12 Communication Program and Final Certification

This section presents a summary of the steps to be taken by SNCWD to communicate with the public on the development, implementation, and performance of the SSMP. This section also contains the final certification of this SSMP.

1.6 Abbreviations

Abbreviations have been used in this SSMP to improve readability. The abbreviations are spelled out in the text the first time abbreviation is used in each section and subsequently identified by abbreviation only. Abbreviations are also summarized in **Table 1** as a reference.

Table 1 - List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Definitions
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BMP	Best management practices
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
cfs	Cubic feet per second
CIP	Capital improvement program
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System Online SSO Database
CMOM	Capacity, Management, Operation, and Maintenance
d/D	Flow depth to pipe diameter Ratio
dia	Diameter
DIP	Ductile iron pipe
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	Fats, oil, and grease
FSE	Food service establishment
ft	Foot/feet
ft/s	Feet per second
gal	Gallons
I/I	Infiltration and inflow
in	Inch(es)
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program
OERP	Overflow Emergency Response Plan
OES	Office of Emergency Services
Order No. 2006-0003	State Water Resources Control Board Order Number 2006-0003
Order No. 2013-0058	Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements Order

Abbreviations	Definitions
	Number WQ 2013-0058-EXEC
PLSD	Private lateral sewage discharge
ppm	Parts per million
psi	Pounds per square inch
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SNCWD	Santa Nella County Water District
SSMP	Sewer System Management Plan
SSO	Sanitary sewer overflow
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USA	Underground Service Alert
VCP	Vitrified clay pipe
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements

Section 2 Goals

This section discusses the goals of SNCWD's SSMP. These goals pertain to the operation and management of SNCWD's sewer collection system with respect to SSOs.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

Order No. 2006-0003 establishes the goal of the SSMP as follows:

"The purpose of this 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."

2.2 SSMP Goals

This SSMP has been prepared to achieve the following goals:

1. Properly manage, operate, and maintain all aspects and components of the wastewater collection system.
2. Provide the wastewater collection system with adequate capacity to convey peak wastewater flows.
3. Minimize the occurrence of SSOs to the extent possible.
4. Mitigate the impacts that are associated with any SSO that may occur.
5. Meet all regulatory requirements related to the SSMP and SSO reporting system.

2.3 SSO Definitions

A SSO is defined as any overflow, release, discharge, or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. There are three categories of SSOs as established by Order No. 2013-0058:

1. Category 1: This category includes all discharges of untreated or partially untreated wastewater of any volume resulting from a failure in a sanitary sewer system that:
    a. results in a discharge to a drainage channel surface water; or
    b. discharges to a storm drain pipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.
2. Category 2: This category includes all discharges of untreated or partially untreated wastewater resulting from a failure in a sanitary sewer system that:
    a. is equal to or exceeds 1,000 gallons; or
    b. does not reach surface water, drainage channel or storm drain pipe; or
    c. is fully recovered and disposed of properly.
3. Category 3: This category includes all other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in a sanitary sewer system.
4. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges (PLSD): Sewage discharges that are caused by blockages or other problems within a privately owned lateral.

As part of Order No. 2013-0058, all agencies that own or operate sanitary systems greater than one mile in length that collect and convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility are required to report Category 1, Category 2 and Category 3 SSOs. The reporting of PLSDs is optional.

2.4 Prohibition

The WDRs prohibit any SSO that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States or that causes a "nuisance," as defined in California Water Code Section 13050(m). There is no "affirmative defense" for unforeseen or unavoidable SSOs. Instead, the WDRs include the concept of "enforcement discretion," and identify seven specific factors that must be considered in an enforcement action, such as the extent to which the discharger has complied with the provisions of the WDRs. In the event of a SSO, all feasible steps should be taken to limit the released volume and prevent untreated water from entering storm drains, creeks, etc. All SSOs must be reported through a new statewide online reporting system, the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Online SSO Database at http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/.

Section 3 Organization

This section identifies the responsible representative from the SNCWD for the implementation of this SSMP. This section also includes an organizational chart and a chain of communication for reporting SSOs.

3.1 Regulatory Requirements

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that the SSMP must identify the following:

1. The name of the responsible or authorized representative for the implementation of the SSMP.
2. The names and telephone numbers for management, administrative, and maintenance positions responsible for implementing specific measures of the SSMP program. The SSMP must identify lines of authority through and organizational chart or similar document with a narrative explanation.
3. The chain of communication for reporting SSOs, from receipt of a complaint and 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, RWQCB, and/or State Office of Emergency Services (OES)).

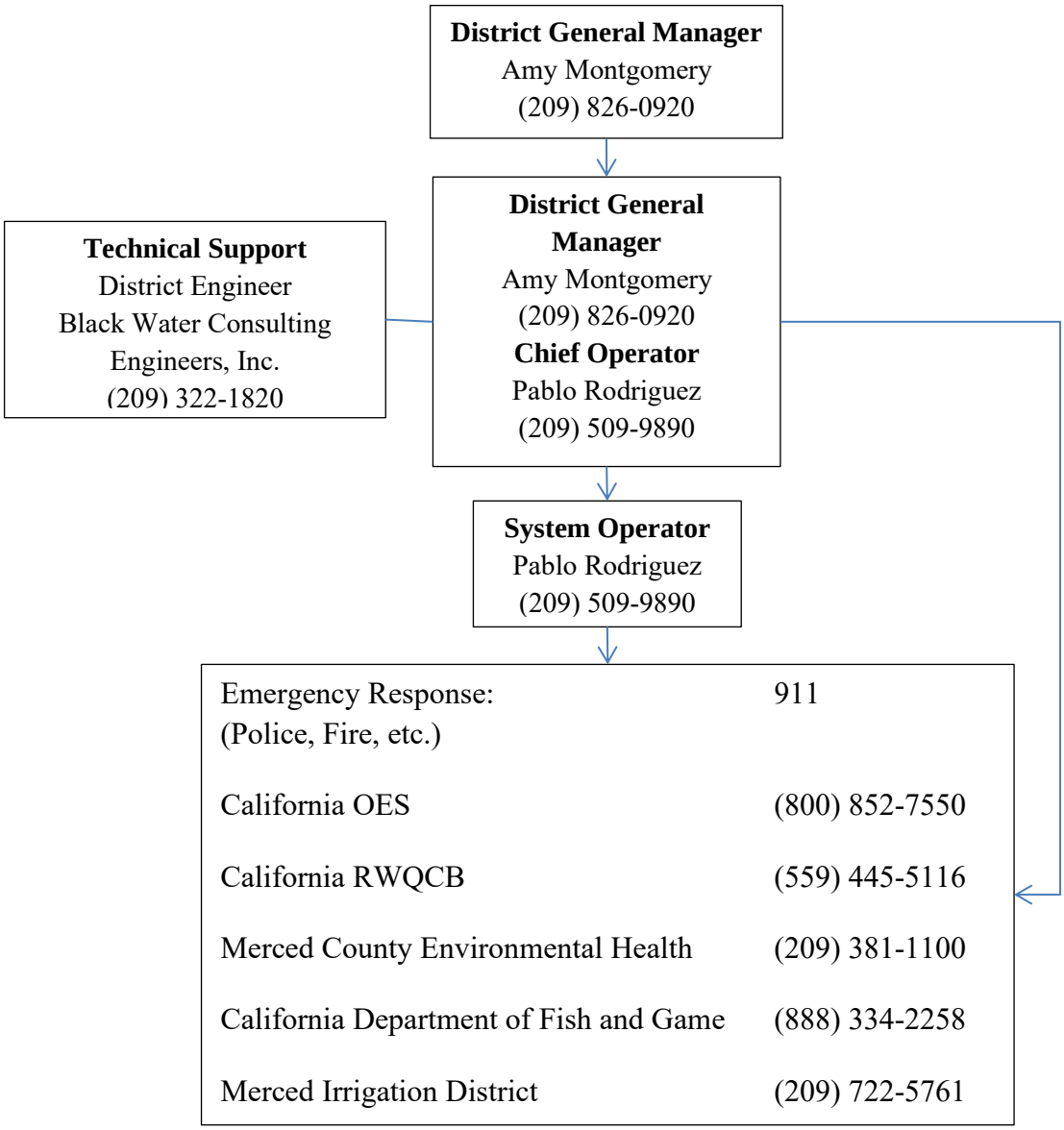
3.2 Authorized Representative

SNCWD's Chief Operator is authorized to submit electronic spill reports to the SWRCB. The Chief Operator is also authorized to report SSOs to other applicable agencies (such as County Health Officer, County Environmental Health Agency, RWQCB, and OES).

3.3 Organizational Hierarchy

The organizational hierarchy and contact information for the implementation of the measures specified in this SSMP is shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 - SNCWD Organizational Hierarchy and Contact Information



Chief Operator

The Chief Operator is responsible for assigning and supervising the work of crews engaged in construction, repair, and maintenance work of water and sewer utilities. Duties of this position are:

1. Plans, assigns, supervises, and monitors the work of crews and contractors responsible for the construction, repair, and maintenance of SNCWD buildings and grounds, water and sewer utilities.
2. Coordinates crew activities with contractors to ensure ongoing completion of projects and maintenance functions.

3. Assists with the development of maintenance contracts; oversees contract services, maintenance, and construction agreements; administers provisions and specifications of applicable contracts; responds to after hour call-outs as assigned.
4. Assigns work and monitors work activities to ensure safe work practices, work quality, and accuracy; ensures compliance with applicable rules, policies, and procedures; establishes performance goals for crews and individual employees; participates in the selection, training, and evaluation of maintenance personnel and disciplinary procedures.
5. Recommends and assists in the development and upkeep of short and long-range maintenance schedules for water, sewer, and facility maintenance; assists in the development of cost estimates for implementation of maintenance programs; oversees contract services, orders, supplies, and tools; assists with operation of maintenance programs; maintains tracking systems for all work.
6. Administers programs; serves as liaison with community organizations and other governmental agencies.
7. Prepares reports on operations as necessary; plans, assigns, directs, and inspects field construction; participates in budget preparation; prepares project cost estimates, time sheets, and work orders; secures bids and procures purchase requisitions; orders supplies, tools, and materials; participates in the equipment procurement process; monitors and controls supplies and equipment.
8. Responds to the more difficult questions and concerns from the general public; provides information as is appropriate and resolves public service or operational complaints; establishes and maintains a customer service orientation within the unit.
9. Establishes positive working relationships with representatives of community organizations, state/local agencies, SNCWD management and staff, and the public.

Systems Operator

The System Operator is the journey level class in which incumbents are expected to independently perform the full scope of operation and maintenance tasks. This classification is distinguished from the next higher classification of Chief Operator, which is responsible for performing the more complex assignments and has supervisory duties. Duties of this position are:

1. Performs maintenance, repair, construction, and installation work in streets, sewers, water, and buildings.
2. Sewers: breaks, removes, crack seals, hydropatches, and repairs surfaces; digs, shovels, hauls, loads, and unloads materials; operates jack hammers, tampers, pavement breakers, and other hand and power tools; rolls and irons asphalt; operates trucks, aerial lifts, and other construction vehicles and equipment; installs shoring and trench plates; monitors Underground Service Alert (USA) and marks when necessary; cleans storm drains and ditches; hydro flushes and rods; repairs and installs sewer collection lines.

3. Water: performs installation, maintenance, and repair of SNCWD water distribution system; digs, shovels, hauls, loads, and unloads materials; operates jackhammers, asphalt and concrete jaws, pipe threaders, concrete mixers, and other hand and power tools; inspects for and repairs leaks in meters and lines; operates pipe and leak detecting equipment; notifies customers of problems or disruptions of water service; monitors USA and marks when necessary; checks lift stations and records flows; flushes and flow tests hydrants; reads meters on an assigned route and records readings; re-reads meters as necessary and investigates unusual readings and customer complaints; identifies and replaces faulty water meters when required.
4. Buildings and grounds: performs skilled and semi-skilled work in building and facility maintenance including carpentry, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and painting; performs general cleaning of buildings, facilities, and grounds; repairs and installs electrical outlets, fixtures, switches, and wiring; performs interior and exterior painting and staining; stocks paper supplies and other supplies as needed; mows, edges, and weeds landscaped areas.
5. Performs concrete work, minor carpentry; operates trucks and other maintenance and construction equipment; inspects tools and equipment for safety and mechanical defects, assists with SNCWD sponsored functions; responds to after-hours calls as assigned.
6. Responds to questions and concerns from the general public; provides information as is appropriate and resolves public service complaints.
7. Establishes positive working relationships with representatives of community organizations, state/local agencies, SNCWD management and staff, and the public.

3.4 Chain of Communication for Reporting SSOs

The SNCWD OERP contains the procedures utilized by SNCWD to notify the primary SSO response crews. In general, a telephone operator at the SNCWD office receives calls from the public regarding potential SSOs. Such calls are then forwarded to the Chief Operator, who will then notify the necessary personnel and the appropriate response crews to coordinate their actions.

During business hours, calls from the public regarding possible SSOs are received through the SNCWD office. Depending on the time of week, either the Chief Operator or the Systems Operator receives notice from the SNCWD office that there is a problem associated with the sanitary sewer system. The Chief Operator carries a cell phone during non-business hours on weekdays and weekends.

The SSO reporting procedure is dependent upon the type and volume of spill that has occurred. The SWRCB has developed an online SSO reporting system, CIWQS. SNCWD is required to use this reporting system to submit SSO spill reports, should they occur, or no spill certification reports. All reports on CIWQS are completed and submitted electronically. The system is password protected and has been created in such a way as to facilitate the ease of use.

3.4.1 Category 1 SSO Reporting Procedures

Order No. 2013-0058 specifies certain requirements for the reporting of SSOs. SNCWD is in compliance with these requirements. Upon notification that a SSO has occurred, an initial report is prepared by the Chief Operator and submitted through CIWQS. The initial report is submitted as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after SNCWD has been made aware of the SSO.

The initial report is then expanded and updated if new information on the overflow is made available. Upon review of the updated report by the Chief Operator, the document is finalized and certified on CIWQS. This final certification is completed as soon as possible, but no later than fifteen calendar days of the conclusion of SSO response and remediation.

3.4.2 Category 2 SSO Reporting Procedures

Upon notification that a Category 2 spill has occurred, all information relating to that spill is gathered. Once all the data on the spill is available, a report is completed by SNCWD staff. The initial report is submitted as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after SNCWD has been made aware of the SSO. The report is then reviewed by the Chief Operator and submitted on CIWQS. This final certification is completed as soon as possible, but no later than fifteen calendar days of the conclusion of SSO response and remediation.

3.4.3 Category 3 SSO Reporting Procedures

The requirements for the reporting of Category 3 spills by the SWRCB are far less stringent than the Category 1 requirements. Upon notification that a Category 3 spill has occurred, all information relating to that spill is gathered. Once all the data on the spill is available, a report is completed by SNCWD staff. The report is then reviewed by the Chief Operator and submitted on CIWQS. This report is submitted as soon as possible, but no later than thirty days after the end of the calendar month in which the SSO occurs.

3.4.4 Private Lateral Sewer Discharges Reporting Procedures

The reporting of PLSDs is optional.

Section 4 Legal Authority

This section serves to confirm that the SNCWD has the authority, through ordinances, service agreements, or other legally binding procedures, to conform to the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003.

4.1 Regulatory Requirements

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies the following with respect to 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:

1. Prevent illicit discharges into its sanitary sewer system (examples may include infiltration and inflow (I/I), storm water, chemical pumping, unauthorized debris and cut roots, etc.).
2. Require that sewers and connections be properly designed and constructed.
3. Ensure access for maintenance, inspection, or repairs for portions of the lateral owned or maintained by the Public Agency.
4. Limit the discharge of fats, oils, and grease and other debris that may cause blockage.
5. Enforce any violation of its sewer ordinances.

4.2 SNCWD Sewer Ordinances

The SNCWD Sewer Ordinances (see **Appendix B**) establish the legal authority to operate and maintain the sewer system as discussed further below.

4.2.1 Prevention of Illicit Discharges

SNCWD Sewer Ordinances, Section IV, identifies the following substances that are prohibited from being discharged into SNCWD's sanitary sewer collection system:

1. Clear water: any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or uncontaminated industrial process water to any sanitary or industrial waste sewer.
2. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel, oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.
3. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gasses in sufficient quantity (either singly or interaction with other wastes) to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving area of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) as CN in wastes as discharged to the public sewer.
4. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the sewage works.

5. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works, such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, glue, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, and whole or ground paper, dishes, cups, milk containers, etc.
6. Any waters containing agricultural spray residuals or wash water from commercial spraying operations.
7. Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.
8. Any waters containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the District Engineer for such materials.
9. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the District Engineer in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

In addition, the Sewer Ordinances, Section IV, have identified materials that SNCWD may prohibit at its own discretion.

1. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150°F (65°C).
2. Any substance containing floatable and/or dispersed grease, oil, or fat of an animal, vegetable, or mineral in origin in excess of 150 parts per million (ppm) by weight.
3. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of % horsepower (HP) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the General Manager.
4. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the District Engineer as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage to meet the requirements of State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction of such discharge to the receiving area.
5. Any waters having a pH in excess of 9.5.
6. Materials which exert or cause:
    a. Unusual concentrations of suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, lime residues, and organic materials) or dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, starch, sugar, sodium chloride, and sodium sulfate).
    b. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
    c. Unusual biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
    d. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs".

7. Water or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving area.

4.2.2 Design and Construction Requirements

SNCWD's Sewer Ordinances require that new sewer facilities be designed and constructed in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code and the Merced County Improvement Standards and Specifications. As outlined in the Sewer Ordinance, Section III, a building permit is required by Merced County and a sewer connection permit issued by the General Manager prior to construction of a sewer connection or alteration of any public sewer or appurtenances.

4.2.3 Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair Access

SNCWD's Sewer Ordinances, Section VII, establishes the authority of SNCWD to inspect the facilities of any discharger to ascertain compliance with Sewer Ordinances and wastewater discharge limits. Such inspection shall be made with the consent of the owner or possessor of such facilities or, if such consent is refused, with a warrant duly issued pursuant to the procedure set forth in the California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1822.50 et seq; provided, however, that in the event of an emergency affecting the public health or safety such inspection may be made without consent or the issuance of a warrant.

To verify the wastewater flows and strength reported by dischargers or to determine compliance with the Sewer Ordinances, inspection, measurement, and sampling may be conducted from time to time by SNCWD. SNCWD shall have the right to install, maintain, and operate necessary sampling and measuring equipment on the premises of discharger.

4.2.4 Limitations on Fats, Oils, and Grease and Other Debris

SNCWD's Sewer Ordinance states any substance containing floatable and/or dispersed grease, oil, or fat of animal, vegetable, or mineral in origin in excess of 150 ppm by weight is not to be discharged into the system.

The Sewer Ordinance requires any new business or establishment where grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewer shall have a grease interceptor. Additionally, all existing businesses or establishments requiring grease interceptors shall install an interceptor if one is not already in place.

4.2.5 Policies for Enforcing Violations

SNCWD's Sewer Ordinance outlines the policies for the enforcement of violations of the Sewer Ordinances. If any person discharges industrial waste or other wastes contrary to the provisions of the Sewer Ordinance, the General Manager may issue an administrative complaint pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 54740.5. Penalties imposed on such a violation are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned California Government Code section.

Civil penalties may also be imposed, according to the provisions of the Sewer Ordinance, as follows:

1. First Violation: An amount not to exceed $100
2. Second Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $250
3. Third Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $500
4. Subsequent Violations: An amount not to exceed $1,000

Each day that a violation occurs is considered a separate violation, according to the Sewer Ordinance.

Section 5 Operation and Maintenance Program

This section contains a description of the SNCWD operations and maintenance program, including mapping, routine and preventative maintenance activities, the rehabilitation and replacement plan, staff training, and an equipment inventory. Information presented in this section is from the Preventative Maintenance Program Technical Memorandum (2012) [2].

5.1 Regulatory Requirement

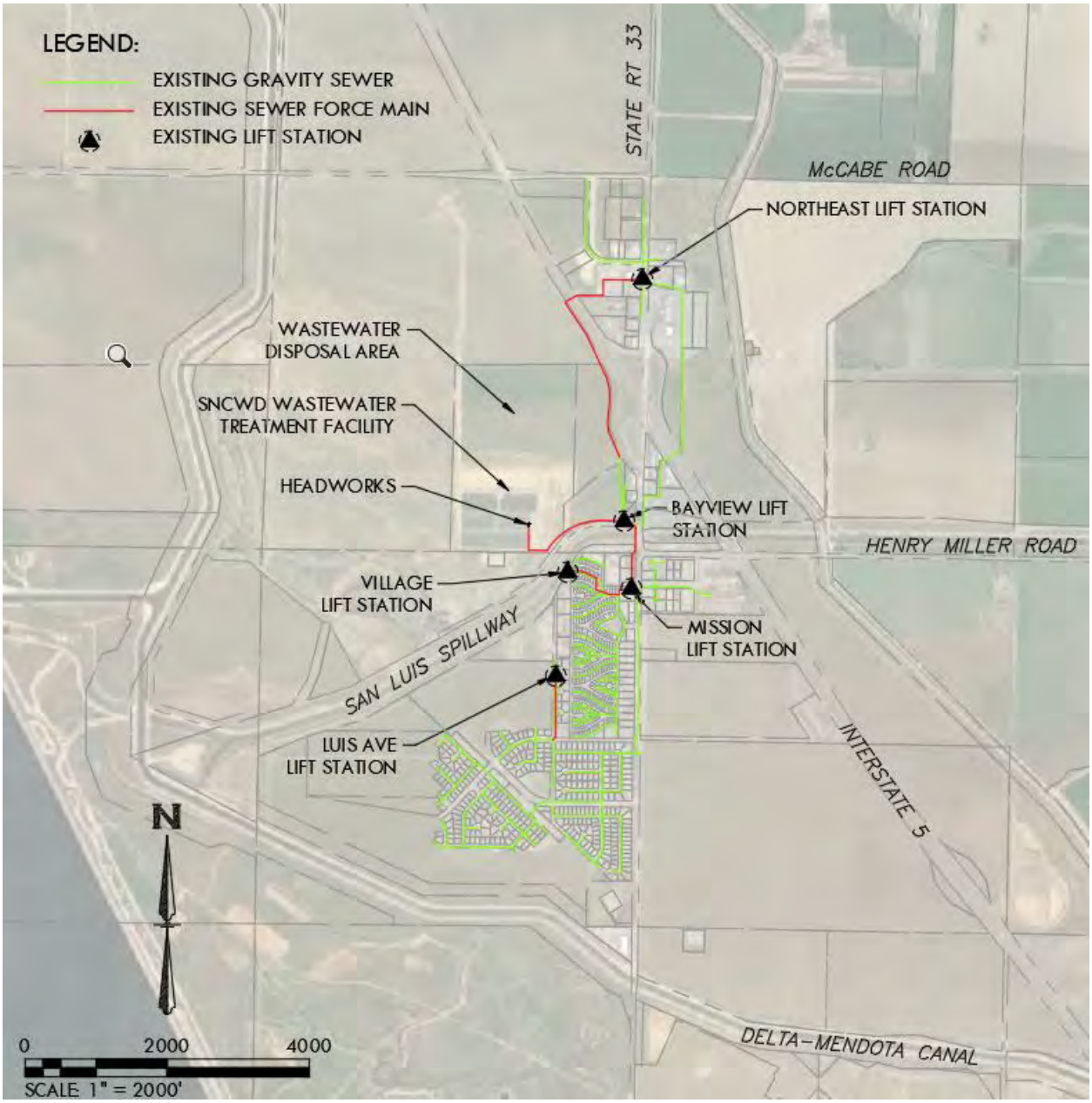
Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that an SSMP must include the following elements as appropriate to the system:

1. 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 storm water conveyance facilities.
2. Describe routine preventative 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 program should have a system to document scheduled and conducted activities, such as work orders.
3. 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 closed circuit television (CCTV) inspections of manholes and sewer pipes, a system for ranking the condition of sewer pipes, and scheduling rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and replacement should focus on sewer pipes that are at a risk of collapse or prone to more frequent blockages due to pipe defects. Finally, the rehabilitation and replacement plan should have a CIP 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 CIP.
4. Provide training on a regular basis for staff in sanitary sewer system operations and maintenance and require contractors to be appropriately trained.
5. Provide equipment and replacement part inventories, including identification of critical parts.

5.2 Collection System Map

SNCWD's existing sewer collection system consists of 8.8 miles of 6-inch to 12-inch gravity sewers, 1.7 miles of 6-inch to 12-inch force mains, and five active lift stations. SNCWD maintains a map of its sanitary sewer collection facilities. The map is included as **Figure 2** and shows the location of SNCWD sewer pipelines and lift stations. SNCWD updates the map whenever changes to the collection system are made, as this is a requirement of Order No. 2006-0003.

Figure 2 - Existing Sewer Collection System



5.3 Preventative Maintenance Program

SNCWD has developed a preventative maintenance program to more efficiently manage and operate its sanitary sewer facilities. The following subsections summarize SNCWD's existing maintenance activities in compliance with the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003.

5.3.1 Sanitary Sewer Mainline Cleaning

The preventative maintenance program is an essential element of the SSMP. Through the implementation of a regular cleaning program, SNCWD is able to reduce the frequency and extent of issues caused by clogged pipes and other maintenance issues to the greatest extent possible; thereby reducing SNCWD's susceptibility to enforcement actions should an SSO occur.

SNCWD's current maintenance program includes periodically scheduled maintenance and cleaning, as well as emergency maintenance of the collection system when a problem occurs.

Maintenance personnel currently record all cleaning and maintenance activities in daily logs and schedule activities based on operational experience. SNCWD plans to initiate a more formal tracking and logging system to enable SNCWD to maintain and optimize the performance of the system and prevent the occurrence of future SSO events. Paper-based forms will be filled out and stored in a binder; this will later be implemented into a spreadsheet or database.

SNCWD has identified several sanitary sewer "hot-spots" located throughout the system as shown in **Table 2**. Hot-spot locations are checked daily and cleaned/jetted on a weekly basis.

Table 2 - Sewer "Hot-Spots"

No.	Street Names	Location Descriptions	Pipe Dia (in)	Suspected Cause of Problem
1	West Side SR-33	Manhole near Wendy's	12	Grease, low flow at times
2	East Side SR-33	T/A Main Lateral	6	Grease and debris
3	East Comet Street	Adjacent to Village Market/Space 219	4	Grease and debris
4	West Comet Street	Adjacent to Space 271	4	Grease and debris

Manholes and pipelines are maintained and cleaned according to the following schedule:

1. Hot-spot locations are checked twice a day.
2. Hot-spot locations are cleaned and jetted every Thursday (except Wendy's).
3. All manholes in MHP are checked every Friday.
4. Manhole at Wendy's Restaurant is pumped every two weeks.
5. Manholes on East Comet and mains are flushed each quarter.
6. Manhole at Village Lift Station is cleaned and pumped quarterly for grease.
7. Manholes throughout the collection system are checked each quarter.

5.3.2 Lift Station Maintenance Program

SNCWD has five active lift stations. The Bay View Lift Station ultimately handles all of the flow and pumps directly to the WWTP, which is located near SR-33 and Bayview Drive. The lift stations are maintained and cleaned according to the following schedule:

1. Bay View Lift Station

a. Inspected twice per day
    i. Observation of pumps
    ii. Observation of check valves
    iii. Inspection for leaks
    iv. Observation of wet well
b. General cleaning of lift station accomplished weekly
c. Quarterly, or as needed, lift station is pressure washed and the grease and sediment are pumped out

2. Mission Lift Station
    a. Inspected twice per day
        i. Observation of pumps
        ii. Observation of check valves and probes
        iii. Inspection for leaks
        iv. Wastewater baskets are checked
    b. Wastewater baskets are pulled and cleaned every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
    c. General cleaning of lift stations accomplished weekly
    d. Pumps and motors are greased quarterly or as needed
    e. Annually, or as needed, lift station is pressure washed and the grease and sediment are pumped out
3. Village Lift Station
    a. Inspected twice per day
        i. Observation of pumps
        ii. Observation of check valves
        iii. Inspection for leaks
        iv. Wastewater baskets are checked
    b. General cleaning of lift station accomplished weekly.
    c. Wastewater baskets are pulled and cleaned every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
    d. Annually, or as needed, lift station is pressure washed and the grease and sediment are pumped out
4. Northeast Lift Station (Love's)
    a. Inspected twice per day
        i. Observation of pumps
        ii. Observation of check valves and probes
        iii. Inspection for leaks
        iv. Wastewater baskets are checked
    b. Wastewater baskets are pulled and cleaned every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
    c. General cleaning of lift stations accomplished weekly
    d. Pumps and motors are greased quarterly or as needed
    e. Annually, or as needed, pump station is pressure washed and the grease and sediment are pumped out

5. Luis Lift Station
    a. Inspected twice per day
        i. Observation of pumps
        ii. Observation of check valves and probes
        iii. Inspection for leaks
        iv. Wastewater baskets are checked
    b. Wastewater baskets are pulled and cleaned every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
    c. General cleaning of lift stations accomplished weekly
    d. Pumps and motors are greased quarterly or as needed
    e. Annually, or as needed, lift station is pressure washed and the grease and sediment are pumped out

The lift stations have local alarms consisting of an exterior warning light to indicate if the wastewater reaches the high water alarm level. "Call-out" alarm systems are also planned for the other lift stations and are part of SNCWD's CIP.

5.3.3 Headworks

The headworks is located at the Wastewater Treatment Facility and consists of a fine screen, washer compactor and flow meter. The headworks is maintained and cleaned according to the following schedule:

1. Headworks is inspected twice per day.
2. Gear oil boxed is checked quarterly.
3. Fine screen brushes are inspected quarterly.
4. Compactor is flushed weekly.

5.4 Rehabilitation and Replacement Plan

Repair and replacement projects are typically initiated from observed deficiencies in the operation or capacity of the sanitary sewer system. Prioritizing rehabilitation and replacement projects for sanitary sewer mains involves analyzing data from routine maintenance and CCTV inspections. A CCTV inspection program is planned for SNCWD in conjunction with the existing maintenance activities. The records from routine maintenance and CCTV inspections will be used to develop a list of priority projects for the pipeline rehabilitation and replacement program.

Further details on the rationale, rating system, scheduling of inspections, and prioritizing rehabilitation and replacement activities is provided in the Preventative Maintenance Program Technical Memorandum [2]. When problem areas are identified, SNCWD implements root cutting, treatment, and removal of sewer lines, as necessary.

SNCWD maintains a short-term and long-term CIP. The CIP includes annual pipe rehabilitation and replacement projects, CCTV inspection work, installation of lift station "call-out" alarms, a flow

monitoring study, and an improvements project for the Mobile Home Park sewer system. The sources of dollars for the CIP are the general sewer fund, developer fees, and loans/grants from funding agencies.

5.5 Staff Training

SNCWD trains its maintenance workers through a combination of official certification programs and informal training through mentoring by experienced staff. On-the-job training is provided in the use of the sewer rodder, portable pump backhoe, air compressor, jack hammer, dump truck, hand tools, operations and maintenance equipment, and safety. Licensing and certification requirements vary depending on position. **Table 3** lists these requirements for SNCWD's maintenance positions.

Table 3 - Licensing and Certification Requirements

License or Certification	Time Frame
Chief Operator	
Class C California Driver's License	Upon Appointment
Grade I Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators License	Upon Appointment
Grade II Water Distribution and Grade III Water Treatment License	Upon Appointment or Shortly Thereafter
System Operator	
Class C California Driver's License	Upon Appointment or Shortly Thereafter
Class B California Driver's License (for Certain Positions)	Upon Appointment
Grade I Wastewater Treatment License	Upon Appointment

5.6 Equipment and Replacement Part Inventories

A vehicle and equipment inventory is maintained by SNCWD for tracking purposes. The equipment types and their functions are listed in **Table 4**. SNCWD uses this equipment in the performance of routine and emergency maintenance to the sewer system.

Table 4 - Sewer System Equipment Inventory

Equipment	Function
Trailer Mounted Sewer Rodder	Pressure-Wash, and Hydro-Clean
3-inch Portable Pump on Truck	Move Liquids
Backhoe (rent)	Dig and Remove Debris
Air Compressor (rent)	-
Jack Hammer (rent)	Dig and Break up Asphalt, Concrete, Dirt, etc.
Dump Truck (rent)	Haul Debris
One Maintenance Truck	-

SNCWD has a spare parts inventory that consists of a backup supply of several couplers, elbows, and replacement pipes that are used as needed for maintenance purposes. The purpose of this inventory is to minimize downtime in the event of an emergency (such as a pump failure). Without an adequate inventory of replacement parts, the SNCWD sanitary sewer system may experience high volume or

extended overflow events in case of a breakdown or malfunction. Manufacturer's recommendations should form the basis of the process for identifying any additional critical parts, supplemented by the experience of SNCWD's maintenance staff and local availability.

Section 6 Design and Performance Provisions

This section presents a summary of the design and performance provisions for SNCWD, as well as the standards for the inspection and testing of new sewers, pumps, and other appurtenances and for rehabilitation projects.

6.1 Regulatory Requirements

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that an SSMP must include the following:

1. Design and construction standards and specifications for the installation of new sanitary sewer systems, lift stations, and other appurtenances; and for the rehabilitation and repair of existing sanitary sewer systems; and
2. Procedures and standards for inspecting and testing the installation of new sewers, pumps, and other appurtenances and for rehabilitation and repair projects.

6.2 Improvement Standards and Specifications

SNCWD currently uses the latest editions of the Uniform Plumbing Code and the Merced County Design and Construction Standards for all new sanitary sewer facilities. In addition, some design standards were developed for SNCWD in the 2010 SSMP, as summarized in this section. The design standards summarized below should be used in conjunction with the Uniform Plumbing Code and the Merced County Standards.

6.2.1 Design

SNCWD's proposed design standards from the 2010 SSMP are summarized below.

1. Minimum slopes for specified sewer pipe sizes are shown in **Table 5**. The slopes specified in **Table 5** may be modified on a project-by-project basis with approval from the District Engineer.

Table 5 - Gravity Sewer Slopes

Pipe Size (in)	Minimum Slope (ft/ft)
6	0.0040
8	0.0030
10	0.0025
12	0.0020

2. Minimum cover for sewers is generally 3 feet (ft), although sewers with cover less than 3 ft may be approved by the District Engineer. If approved, sewers with less than 3 ft of cover must be constructed of cast iron or ductile iron pipe (DIP).
3. Other design considerations that are proposed in SNCWD's design standards are summarized as follows:
    a. Sewers within 100 ft of domestic wells must be cast iron or DIP.

b. Where a sewer line crosses a water line, the sewer line must be designed in accordance with California Department of Public Health Standards, as well as SNCWD design standards and the Merced County Design and Construction Standards.
c. Sewer mains must be 5 ft from the centerline of a road as measured from the centerline to the nearest side of the pipe. Sewer mains are to be placed on the opposite side of the centerline from any water line.

6.2.2 Manholes

Standards for manholes are proposed as follows:

1. Manholes are required at all changes in vertical or horizontal alignment.
2. Manholes are required at all pipe intersections.
3. The maximum distance between manholes is 400 ft.
4. The channel through manholes is formed by laying the pipe through the manhole and removing the upper half of the pipe after the concrete is set.
5. Manholes are to be constructed of precast reinforced concrete sections which conform to ASTM C478.

6.2.3 Pipe for Sewer Mains

The requirements for sewer pipe materials are as follows:

1. Sewer pipe must be vitrified clay pipe (VCP), cast iron pipe, or DIP. VCP must be clay bell and spigot end joint pipe and must conform to the current standard specification of American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) C700 for extra strength clay pipe. No glazed pipe is permitted.
2. Compression joints must be used for all pipe and must conform to ASTM C425.
3. Cast iron pipe must conform to the current standard specifications of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A21.6, and must be bell and spigot joints. Cast iron fittings must conform to ANSI/American Water Works Association (AWWA) C110.
4. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) gravity sewer pipe (SDR 26) and fittings must meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM D3034 (SDR 26) and be installed to conform to ASTM D2321 requirements. The maximum pipe deflection for PVC pipe is five percent.

6.2.4 Laying Pipe

All pipe must be laid to conform with the prescribed lines and grades. All adjustments of pipe to the line and grade must be made by scraping away or filling in and tamping under the body of the pipe, not blocking or wedging.

All pipe must be laid with bell end upstream and must be laid upstream from structure to structure. A minimum of three grade stakes per 100 ft interval must be provided, and each stake must be used in establishing the grade and alignment for the sewer.

6.2.5 Installation and Inspection

Service Installation

The following summarizes the installation requirements for service laterals:

1. No direct connections are permitted on sewer mains of 12-inch or larger diameter without approval from the District Engineer. Upon approval by SNCWD, a service lateral may be connected to these mains by one of the following methods:
    a. A lateral (6-inch diameter minimum) may be extended from an existing manhole to the property, parallel to the main line, which must end in a terminal manhole. The building lateral must then be connected from the lateral extension to the right-of-way line.
    b. If no manhole exists immediately adjacent to the property, a manhole may be placed over the main.
    c. If manhole exists immediately adjacent to the property, the building lateral may be connected directly from the existing manhole to the right of way line.

Inspection

SNCWD (or an authorized representative) is to inspect all sewer lines prior to backfilling of trenches to verify proper installation. Prior to inspection, it is the contractor's responsibility to confirm that all sewer lines are free of dirt and debris, manholes are cleaned, broken pipe has been removed, trenches have been compacted, manhole rims are at grade, and that other deficiencies have been corrected.

Sewer mains and laterals should be tested by means of air tests. The air test consists of pressurizing a length of pipe not greater than the distance between two manholes to 3.5 pounds per square inch (psi) and holding the pressure at a minimum of 3.0 psi for at least five minutes. Air should be added if needed to keep the pressure in the pipe section above 3.0 psi. After the five-minute saturation period, the pressure in the pipe is noted and the test time period begins. If the pressure in the test section drops 0.5 psi in less time than specified in **Table 6**, then the section has failed the air test.

Table 6 - Air Test Requirements

Pipe Size (in)	Minimum Time (seconds)
6	185
8	254
10	310
12	450

Source: 2010 Sanitary Sewer Management Plan[1]

If the time for the pressure to drop 0.5 psi is 125 percent or less of the time indicated, the line is immediately re-pressurized to 3.0 psi and the test is repeated. If during the five-minute saturation period the pressure drops less than 0.5 psi after the initial pressurization and air is not added, then the

test section has passed. Otherwise, the leak must be found by the contractor and repaired to the satisfaction of SNCWD. The section must be retested after repair.

6.2.6 Lift Stations

Standards and specifications for lift station design and construction are developed on a project-by-project basis and are subject to the review of the District Engineer and approval of SNCWD.

Section 7 Overflow Emergency Response Plan

This section contains a description of SNCWD OERP that serves to provide measures to protect the public health and the environment in the event of an SSO.

7.1 Regulatory Requirement

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that an SSMP must include an OERP that includes, at a minimum, the following:

1. Proper notification procedures so that the primary responders and regulatory agencies are informed of all SSOs in a timely manner.
2. A program to ensure an appropriate response to all overflows.
3. 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 monitoring reporting program, the California Water Code other State Law, and other applicable RWQCB WDRs or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program (NPDES) permit requirements. The SSMP should identify the officials who will receive immediate notification.
4. Procedures to ensure that appropriate staff and contractor personnel are aware of and follow the Emergency Response Plan and are appropriately trained.
5. Procedures to address emergency operations, such as traffic and crowd control and other necessary response activities.
6. A program to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to contain and prevent discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States and to minimize or correct any adverse impact of 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.

7.2 Overflow Emergency Response Plan

An OERP (**Appendix C**) has been developed for SNCWD to comply with the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003. This plan is intended to be updated and modified by SNCWD as necessary to more closely reflect operating conditions and changes that may occur in overflow response procedures.

7.3 Primary Notification Procedures

SNCWD's OERP contains the procedures utilized by SNCWD to notify the primary SSO response crews. In general, the SNCWD office receives calls from the public regarding potential SSOs. Such calls are then forwarded to the Chief Operator, who will then notify the appropriate response crews and coordinate their actions.

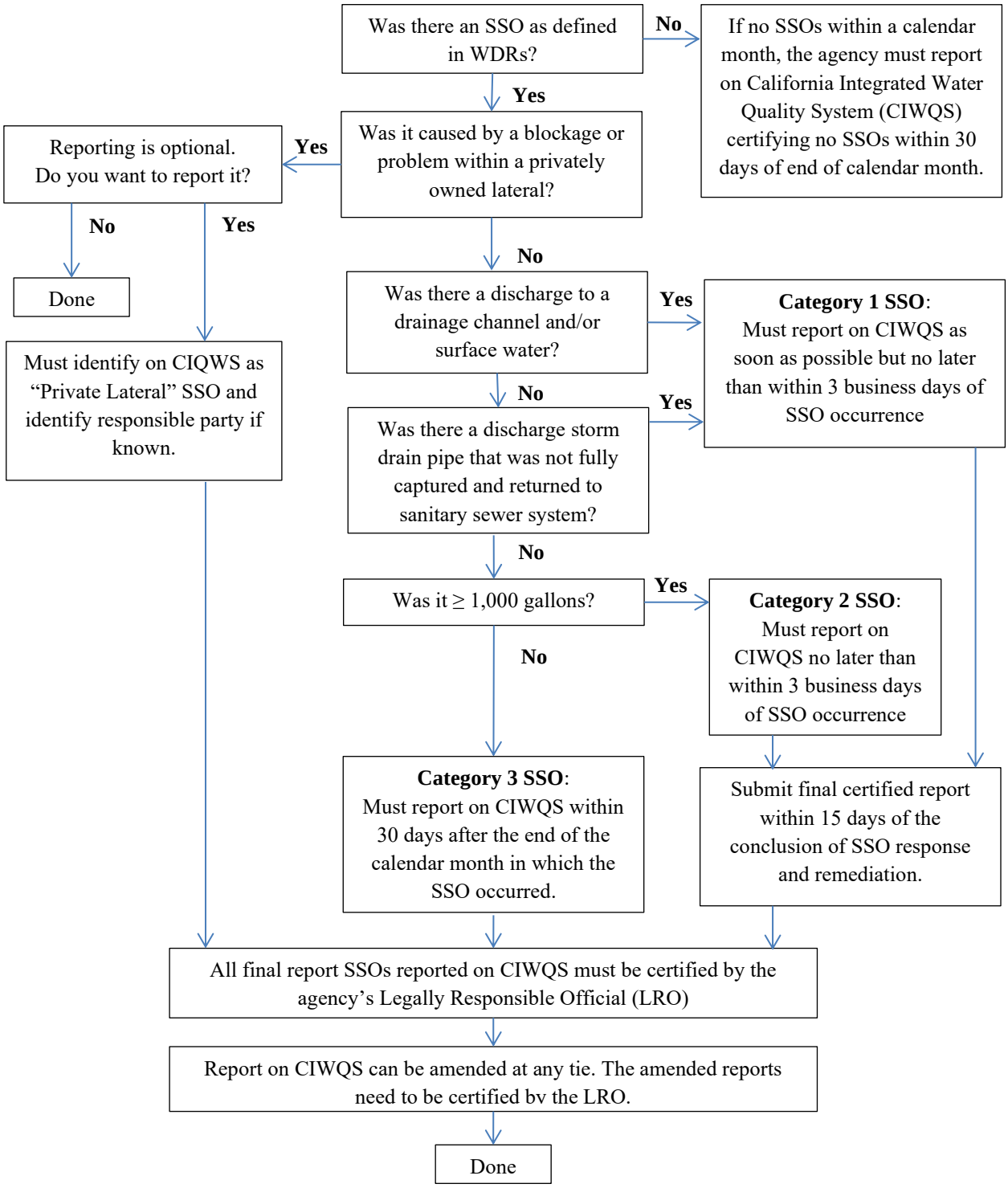
During non-business hours, calls from the public regarding possible SSOs are received through the alarm company. Depending on the time of week, either the Chief Operator or other on-call staff receives notice from the alarm company by cell phone. The Chief Operator and on-call staff carry a cell phone during non-business hours on weekdays and weekends.

Sewer overflows detected by any personnel in the course of their normal duties shall be reported immediately to the SNCWD office and the Chief Operator. Dispatching personnel should record all relevant overflow information and dispatch response crews, as needed.

7.4 SSO Response Program

SNCWD's OERP provides recommendations to promote an appropriate response to any SSO that may occur within SNCWD. **Figure 3** is a flow chart for response crews to follow while mitigating the effects of an SSO. This flow chart is also given in the OERP and provides a recommended general response procedure for SSO response teams.

Figure 3 - State WDR SSO Reporting Requirements



These 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 Quality Control Boards, or Office of Emergency Services (OES) or State law.

7.5 Notification of Regulatory Agencies

SNCWD's OERP provides a discussion of the procedures that should be followed by SNCWD in the notification of the appropriate regulatory agencies of an SSO. The major regulatory agency that has been considered by the OERP is the SWRCB. Notification of this agency will be accomplished through the CIWQS, which is the SWRCB's online SSO reporting database. The time frames and reporting requirements for the SWRCB are dependent upon the size and type of the SSO. Spills defined as Category 1 SSOs are the most serious, and hence have the most stringent reporting requirements. The specific requirements for CIWQS are provided in greater detail in Section 3.4 of this SSMP.

The OERP also stipulates that SNCWD shall notify all other appropriate regulatory agencies, based on the size and extent of spill that has occurred. The time frame of this notification is dependent upon the agency that is to be notified.

7.6 Emergency Response Plan Awareness and Training

SNCWD's OERP contains provisions to ensure that all SNCWD staff who are involved in the implementation of specific provisions of the SSMP or OERP, or are involved in any way with the response to SSOs, are very familiar with the OERP. Copies of the OERP should be made available to these key staff members. Additionally, the OERP recommends that a program to train such personnel on the provisions of this plan be considered by SNCWD.

7.7 Emergency Operations

SNCWD's OERP contains the emergency response procedures that should be followed by SSO response crews. This includes provisions for dispatching, crew instruction, requests for additional resources, assessing property damage, field supervision and inspection, hazard materials, crowd control, traffic diversion, and other emergency operations.

7.8 SSO Surface Water Impact Mitigation Program

Should an SSO result in a discharge to the waters of the United States, SNCWD shall take all feasible steps to avoid the degradation of the body of water. These steps will vary on a case by case basis and may include the use of portable aerators or other means.

7.9 Power Outage

A consumer alert may be issued to the public if a sewer system facility is experiencing power outage. SNCWD shall conduct a power assessment to determine the sewer system critical facility backup power requirements. The assessment shall provide the kilowatt, voltage, and phases(s) of any required generators. Backup generators are required to supply power to critical facilities during power outages.

Section 8 Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Control Plan

This section discusses the need for a FOG control program. The purpose of such a program is to limit the amount of FOG that enters the collection system to the extent feasible.

8.1 Regulatory Requirement

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that each SSMP must include an evaluation of the service area of the SNCWD to determine whether a FOG control program is needed. If no FOG program is needed, justification for why it is not needed must be provided. If FOG is considered to be a problem, a FOG source control program must be prepared and implemented, including the following as appropriate:

1. An implementation plan and schedule for a public education outreach program that promotes the proper disposal of FOG.
2. 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.
3. The legal authority to prohibit discharges into the system and identify measures to prevent SSOs and blockages caused by FOG.
4. 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.
5. Authority to inspect grease producing facilities, enforcement authorities, and whether the Enrollee has sufficient staff to inspect and enforce the FOG ordinance.
6. An identification of sanitary sewer system sections subject to FOG blockages and establishment of a cleaning maintenance schedule for each section.
7. Development and implementation of source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged into the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in 6 above.

8.2 FOG Control Plan

A FOG Control Plan (**Appendix D**) has been developed for SNCWD to comply with the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003. This plan is intended to be updated and modified by SNCWD as necessary to more closely reflect operating conditions and changes that may occur in FOG control procedures.

8.3 Public Educational Outreach

SNCWD has developed informational letters for public outreach based on the provisions of the FOG Control Plan. These letters will be sent to residential customers, food service establishments (FSEs), and other FOG producing establishments. The public outreach materials are attachments to the FOG Control Plan in **Appendix D**.

SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that a FOG Control Plan should include a list of acceptable disposal sites for FOG. SNCWD's FOG Control Plan has identified a company that accepts larger

quantities of FOG and cleans grease traps and disposes of the contents. The acceptable disposal site is included on the public outreach materials.

Contact information for the disposal site is as follows:

Sisk Tallow
4506 S. Commons Road, Turlock, CA 95380
Phone: (209) 667-1451

8.4 Legal Authority

SNCWD's sanitary sewer system discharge requirements and prohibitions are implemented through the SNCWD Sewer Ordinance as detailed in Section 4.2 and shown in **Appendix B**. Legal authority for the provisions of the FOG Control Plan is available through the SNCWD Sewer Ordinances.

8.5 Grease Removal Device Requirements

SNCWD's Sewer Ordinance requires that any new business or establishment where FOG, sand, or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewer shall have a grease interceptor. Additionally, all existing businesses or establishments requiring grease interceptors shall install an interceptor if one is not already in place.

8.6 Best Management Practices

SNCWD's FOG Control Plan has identified seven major BMPs that should be followed by FSEs and other FOG producers in the SNCWD service area. These BMPs are summarized below:

8.6.1 BMP 1 - Employee Training and Awareness

This BMP recommends that all SNCWD employees and FOG producing establishments be adequately trained on the steps that should be taken to reduce FOG disposal into the sanitary sewer system.

8.6.2 BMP 2 - Garbage Disposal Limitation

This BMP recommends that FOG producers limit the use of garbage disposers to the greatest extent possible, thereby reducing the amount of food particles that enter the sanitary sewer system with the potential to clog the system. Additionally, the use of drain screens is recommended by this BMP to capture food and other particles from being discharged into the sanitary sewer system. These screens should be cleaned frequently and emptied into the trash.

8.6.3 BMP 3 - Spill Clean Up

This BMP summarizes the steps that should be taken by FOG producers when cleaning up spills. The use of "dry" methods should be used to the greatest extent possible. If "dry" methods are insufficient, water used for cleanups and discharged to the sanitary sewer system should be limited as much as possible

8.6.4 BMP 4 - Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance

This BMP recommends that FOG producers limit the discharge of FOG into the sanitary sewer system to the greatest extent practicable during cleaning and maintenance of the equipment.

8.6.5 BMP 5 - Grease Handling and Disposal

This BMP requires that FOG or other oily liquids (such as salad dressing) should not be discharged in large quantities into the sanitary sewer system. These materials should be recycled, if possible.

8.6.6 BMP 6 - Grease Interceptors

This BMP recommends steps that should be taken by FOG producers for the installation and maintenance of grease interceptors.

8.6.7 BMP 7 - Residential and Private Dwellings

It is important to note that not all FOG problems are caused by FSEs. Residential FOG discharge may be a significant amount of SNCWD's FOG production. For this reason, it is recommended that residential customers also adopt the aforementioned BMPs as applicable.

8.7 Inspection and Enforcement Procedures

SNCWD's FOG Control Plan and Sewer Ordinances provide provisions for the inspection of FOG producing facilities and the enforcement actions that should be taken by SNCWD in the event of a violation of the provisions of the plan.

8.7.1 Inspection

The authority for SNCWD officials to inspect FSEs and other FOG producers for compliance with the provisions of this plan is provided in the SNCWD Sewer Ordinance.

Inspection of users is often commenced through the investigation of blockages or overflows in SNCWD's sanitary sewer system to determine the likely cause of the problem. If FOG is observed to be a major contributing factor to the blockage or SSO, then an upstream user, such as an FSE, should be identified as the likely cause and inspected to verify that the user is in compliance with the BMPs established in the FOG Control Plan. In the completion of such an investigation, grease interceptors should be checked to validate proper performance, as well as any other appropriate equipment. Annual inspection of grease interceptors is required at all food-based businesses. The pumping reports should be collected, reviewed, and monitored quarterly. All records of the inspection should be kept on file for future reference.

For a community the size of Santa Nella, it is feasible to track all FSEs and other known FOG producers within the SNCWD service area. SNCWD's FOG Control Plan and Sewer Ordinances require all FOG producers to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and cleaning reports to determine the adequacy of their grease interceptors.

8.7.2 Enforcement Actions

Violations of the provisions of the FOG Control Plan are enforced by the SNCWD Sewer Ordinance. If any person discharges FOG or other wastes contrary to the provisions of the plan, the General Manager may issue an administrative complaint pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 54740.5. Penalties imposed on such a violation are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned California Government Code section.

Civil penalties may also be imposed, according to the provisions of the SNCWD Sewer Ordinance, as described in Section 4.2 of this SSMP.

8.7.3 Informal Enforcement

SNCWD may choose to provide FSEs with informal notifications of violations of the provisions of this plan, as deemed appropriate. For example, for less serious offences, SNCWD may choose to provide "notice of violation" warnings and dates for compliance with the FOG Control Plan.

8.7.4 Grease Interceptor Maintenance and Inspection Records

SNCWD's FOG Control Plan and Sewer Ordinances require all FSEs within SNCWD's service area to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and inspection records. Information that should be presented in these records should include the date, amount of grease removed, disposal method, the name of the person who cleaned it, and other appropriate information as deemed necessary by SNCWD. Example grease interceptor maintenance and cleaning reports are included as an attachment in **Appendix D** and have been incorporated into the public outreach material for FSEs.

8.8 Service Area FOG Evaluation

SNCWD conducts investigations of problem areas in the sewer collection system on an "as-needed" basis. Major FOG problems have been identified by operator experience with known problem areas. Inspection projects have been conducted on areas of the system with suspected problems. Known "hot-spots" are identified in **Table 2** and are cleaned on a weekly basis to prevent the occurrence of SSOs.

As part of SNCWD's Preventative Maintenance Program, it is recommended that SNCWD develop a CCTV inspection program [2]. Through such a program, SNCWD would be able to identify sewer lines that may not have previously been identified as FOG problem areas. Additionally, other pipeline defects could be identified, such as leaky or broken pipes.

8.9 Source Control Measures

It is expected that SNCWD's existing discharge prohibitions, grease trap requirements, and inspection procedures, coupled with the FOG Control Plan should continue to provide substantial success in terms of FOG source control.

Section 9 System and Capacity Assurance Plan

This section provides an evaluation of the SNCWD sanitary sewer system facilities, identifies and proposes improvements for deficiencies, identifies design criteria, and discusses a CIP. This section of the SSMP has been completed using data from the Capacity Assurance Plan Technical Memorandum[3] and System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan Update[4].

9.1 Regulatory Requirement

Order No. 2006-0003 requires that the SSMP must address, at a minimum, the following:

1. Evaluation. Actions needed to evaluate those portions of sanitary sewer system that are experiencing or contributing to a sanitary sewer overflow (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.
2. Design Criteria. Where design criteria do not exist or are deficient, undertake the evaluation identified in 1 above to establish appropriate design criteria.
3. 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.
4. Schedule. The Enrollee shall develop a schedule of completion dates for all portions of the CIP developed in 1-3 above. The schedule shall be reviewed and updated consistent with the SSMP review and update requirements as described in Section D.14 (of Order 2006-0003).

9.2 System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan

The System Capacity and Assurance Evolution reviews SNCWD's management, operations and maintenance practices, existing sewer collection system, and capital programs related to the wastewater collection system and provides recommendations to comply with WDR Order No. 2006-0003. The elements that are required through Order No. 2006-0003 have been summarized in the following subsections.

9.2.1 Analysis Method

The SNCWD's existing sewer collection system was reviewed to determine the system capacity and identify deficiencies with the aid of previous studies, site visits and input from the District Engineer, General Manager, and Chief Operator.

9.2.2 Planning and Design Criteria

Several criteria were used to evaluate the performance of SNCWD's existing sewer system. This section summarizes the most important planning criteria that was used for the evaluation and should be used for future evaluations.

SNCWD's gravity sewers were analyzed in accordance with the criteria established in the following subsections.

Pipe Capacities

Pipe capacities for gravity sewers were determined through the use of the Continuity Equation and Manning's Equation for steady-state flow. The Continuity and Manning's Equation are presented as follows:

1. Continuity Equation:

$$Q = VA$$

where: Q = peak flow, cubic feet per second (cfs)
V = velocity, feet per second (ft/s)
A = cross section area of pipe, square feet (sq ft)

2. Manning's Equation:

$$V = \frac{1.486 R^{2/3} S^{1/2}}{n}$$

where: V = velocity, ft/s
n = Manning's coefficient of friction
R = hydraulic radius (area divided by wetted perimeter), ft
S = slope of pipe, ft/ft

Manning Coefficient (n)

The Manning roughness coefficient, "n", is a friction coefficient that varies with respect to pipe material, size and age of pipe, depth of flow, smoothness of joints, root intrusion and other factors. For analytical purposes, a Manning's roughness coefficient for existing pipes was assigned based on the age of the pipe. These coefficients are listed in **Table 7**.

Table 7 - Manning's Roughness Coefficient

Age of Pipe (years)	Manning's n Coefficient
0-39	0.015
40+	0.020

Slope

As-built information is not readily available for all areas of the sanitary sewer system. For the gravity sewer pipelines with missing as-built data, pipe slopes were assumed according to **Table 8**.

Table 8 - Minimum Gravity Sewer Slopes

Pipe Size (in)	Minimum Slope (ft/ft)
6	0.0040
8	0.0030
10	0.0025
12	0.0020

Flow Depth Criteria

When determining the capacity of a pipe, it is common practice to use the variable flow depth criteria for various pipe sizes. This criterion is expressed as a maximum depth of flow to pipe diameter ratio (d/D). A maximum d/D ratio of 0.75 was used in evaluating the capacity of gravity pipes within the system.

Wastewater Flows

The sewer collection system was evaluated for peak wet weather flows (PWWF) expected in the system. PWWF includes average dry weather flow (ADWF) plus an allowance for diurnal peaking and I/I following a rainfall event. The estimated ADWF per dwelling unit (gpd/DU) is shown in **Table 9**. A peaking factor of 3.0 was used to estimate PWWF.

Table 9 - Wastewater Generation Rates

Land Use	gpd/DU	gpd/ac
Low Density Residential	174	-
Medium Density Residential	120	-
High Density Residential	103	
Commercial	-	957
Light Industrial	-	131

Evaluation

The hydraulic evaluation of six back-bone gravity sewer lines revealed that the existing collection system has sufficient capacity to accommodate PWWF based on a 75 percent full criterion. There are no capacity related improvements needed for the sewer system at this time.

SNCWD will reassess the system in the future to prepare for any growth.

Capacity Enhancement Measures

The hydraulic evaluation revealed that the existing collection system has sufficient capacity to accommodate PWWF based on a 75 percent full criterion.

If SNCWD desires a more accurate estimate of PWWF, a flow monitoring program could be implemented. A flow monitoring program could also enable SNCWD to determine if there are any major I/I problems within the system.

As described in the Preventative Maintenance Program, CCTV inspections could be used to determine necessary sewer system repairs and rehabilitations [2]. Due to the lack of as-built information, the capacity analysis was completed by assuming existing pipe properties, such as pipe material and slope. By inspecting the collection system through CCTV, SNCWD could gather the missing information and a reassessment of the system could be performed to ensure adequate capacity.

Schedule

SNCWD has developed a short-term and long-term CIP for pipeline rehabilitation and repairs and other system enhancements. At this time no additional capacity within the system is needed and capacity related improvements are not part of the CIP.

Section 10 Monitoring, Measurement and Program Modifications

This section presents a summary of the steps to be taken by the SNCWD to evaluate the effectiveness of this SSMP and update it should improvements be necessary or desirable.

10.1 Regulatory Requirement

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that SNCWD shall:

1. Maintain relevant information that can be used to establish and prioritize appropriate SSMP activities.
2. Monitor the implementation and, where appropriate, measure the effectiveness of each element of the SSMP.
3. Assess the success of the preventative maintenance program.
4. Update program elements, as appropriate, based on monitoring or performance evaluations.
5. Identify and illustrate SSO trends, including frequency, location, and volume.

10.2 SSMP Information Maintenance Program

SNCWD maintains information that is appropriate to the SSMP in a way that is convenient and easily accessible to those individuals involved with the SSMP. This information is recorded in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets so that conclusions and trends related to SSOs and the performance of the SSMP can be easily tracked.

SNCWD's SSMP database tracks key performance indicators that are used to measure the progress of the SSMP implementation and the performance of SNCWD's sanitary sewer collection system. Some key performance indicators that are used for tracking by SNCWD are:

1. Number of service calls, blockages, and SSOs over a one-year period.
2. SSO events by cause.
3. Volume of SSOs and volume contained.
4. SSO events by location within SNCWD.

10.3 SSMP Implementation Monitoring

To accurately gauge the progress of the SSMP and its success or failure in preventing SSOs, SNCWD has monitored the implementation and effectiveness of the SSMP elements. SNCWD maintains all records related to SSMP programs in a common location that is known to all SNCWD staff members involved in the programs. This includes all records related to the maintenance of the system, SSO field reports, CIWQS reports, and other relevant information

SNCWD will perform interim evaluations of the effectiveness of the SSMP based on the key performance indicators established in Section 10.2 of this report. This evaluation will occur annually, and more often as necessary. The purpose of these interim evaluations will be to establish the overall trend of the key performance indicators. The conclusions of these evaluations will used for program updates and audits.

10.4 Preventative Maintenance Program Evaluation

SNCWD will assess the success of the preventative maintenance program periodically, similar to the procedure outlined in Section 10.3 of this report. SNCWD will evaluate where the preventative maintenance program can be improved to maximize the efficiency of the system. The conclusions of these evaluations will be used for program updates and audits.

10.5 SSMP Program Updates

Updates to SNCWD's SSMP programs will be performed based on the results of the interim evaluations on these programs, as well as the two-year program audits discussed in Section 11 of this report. All program updates and modifications should be approved by SNCWD's Board of Directors and incorporated into the SSMP report, when necessary. If there are major changes to the SSMP, it needs to be re-certified by SNCWD's Chief Operator on CIWQS. At a minimum, SNCWD shall update and re-certify the SSMP once every five years.

10.6 SSO Trends

To optimize the performance of SNCWD's sanitary sewer collection system, it is necessary to identify any SSO trends that may exist. SSOs that have been reported in Santa Nella are presented in **Table 10**. No SSOs have occurred since February 7, 2020.

Table 10 - Sanitary Sewer Overflows[2,3]

No.	Category	Cause	Start Date	SSO Address	Total Vol (gal)	Total Vol Recovered (gal)	% Reached Surface Water or Storm Drain
1	SSO Category 2	Other [1]	12/03/07	12367 SR-33	400	400	0
2	SSO Category 2	Plugged Sewer Main	01/15/07	E. Comet St. and Mars St.	100	100 [2]	0
3	SSO Category 2	Plugged Sewer Main	06/28/07	Pluto St.	100	100 [3]	0
4	PLSD	Other	01/13/08	37.100N -121.017W	50	50	0
5	PLSD	Pump Station Failure	11/16/07	37.086N -121.017W	1	0	0
6	SSO Category 2	Bypass Pump Failure	2/7/20	37.10186N -121.0153W	1000	1000	0

[1] Spill from containment area into storm drain ditch during sewer pipe line replacement.

[2] Mitigation activities included sewer line cleanout by Roto Rooter, spill clean-up by a local company, and area spray down with diluted 5% chlorinated water solution.

[3] Area cleaned with diluted 5% chlorinated water solution.

SNCWD will keep copies of the CIWQS SSO reports on file for identification of any future SSO trends, as these reports contain very detailed information on specific spills that is not practical to maintain on other databases.

Section 11 SSMP Program Audits

This section presents a summary of the procedures to be used by the SNCWD to perform internal audits of the SSMP.

11.1 Regulatory Requirements

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies the following in relation to audits of the SSMP:

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 kept on file. This audit shall focus on the effectiveness of the SSMP and the Enrollee's compliance with the SSMP requirements identified in this subsection, including identification of any deficiencies in the SSMP and steps to correct them.

11.2 SSMP Program Audits

In accordance with the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003, the SNCWD plans to perform periodic performance audits on its SSMP. The following subsections outline the major components of future performance audits.

11.2.1 Responsible Party for Program Audit

SNCWD will oversee the SSMP program audit and will designate Authorized Representatives that are knowledgeable in the sanitary sewer collection facilities to perform the audits based on the findings of the interim SSMP program evaluations.

11.2.2 Scope of SSMP Program Audits

The program audits will consist of a comprehensive analysis of all elements of the SSMP, including the following:

1. Goals
2. Organization
3. Legal Authority (SNCWD's Sewer Ordinances)
4. Operation and Maintenance Program
5. Design and Performance Revisions
6. Overflow Emergency Response Plan
7. FOG Control Program
8. Systems Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan
9. Monitoring, Measurement and Program Modifications
10. SSMP Program Audit
11. Communication Program

11.2.3 SSMP Program Audit Report and Schedule

The results of the audit will be summarized in an SSMP audit report. The SSMP audit report will focus on the effectiveness of the SSMP program, compliance with the WDR requirements, implementation status, and identification of any deficiencies in the SSMP. The SSMP program audit will include supporting material, such as tables and maps that support the conclusions of the report. The SSMP program audit will also identify action items for mitigating deficiencies identified in the SSMP and revisions to the SSMP that may be needed for a more effective program.

At a minimum, SNCWD's program audits must occur every two years. The last program audit was completed in November 2020 and is included in **Appendix E**. This 2020 SSMP is a result of the action items identified and implemented in the November 2020 SSMP program audit. Should SNCWD staff determine that more frequent audits are desirable, based on the results of the interim program evaluations described in Section 10, a shorter time interval, such as annually, may be chosen.

Section 12 Communication Program and Final Certification

This section presents a summary of the steps to be taken by the SNCWD to communicate with the public on the development, implementation, and performance of the SSMP. In addition, steps taken for the final certification of the SSMP are summarized in this section.

12.1 Regulatory Requirement

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies the following for the SNCWD communication program:

> The Enrollee shall communicate on a regular basis with the public on the development, implementation, and performance of the 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.

To certify the SSMP, Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that SNCWD must complete the following:

> 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 (in the previous sections) 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 Water Discharge Requirements within the time frames identified in the time schedule provided (in Section 1).
>
> The SSMP must be updated every five years and must include any significant program changes. Re-certification by the governing board of the Enrollee is required (as specified above) when significant updates to the SSMP are made. To complete this re-certification process, the Enrollee shall enter the data in the online SSO Database.

12.2 Communication Program and Adoption

In accordance with Order No. 2006-0003, SNCWD held a public hearing and adopted the 2015 SSMP on November 12, 2015. A copy of the adopting resolution for the 2015 SSMP are included in **Appendix F**. For this 2020 SSMP, SNCWD will hold a public hearing and adopt the 2020 SSMP on January 14, 2021. A copy of the adopting resolution and resolution of intent to adopt the 2020 SSMP are included in **Appendix G**.

To provide SNCWD residents with the chance to review and comment on the SSMP, SNCWD distributed a newsletter to its residents concerning the SSMP. The SNCWD has also distributed FOG educational notices to customers. Pan scrapers are available to the residents at the counter.

12.3 Final Certification

SNCWD has certified that all sections of this report are in compliance with the applicable general WDRs requirements set forth in Order No. 2006-0003. SNCWD completed the certification portion in the Online SSO Database Questionnaire on December 1, 2020. SNCWD plans to update and re-certify the SSMP when significant changes are made. At a minimum, SNCWD plans to update and re-certify this report every five years.

Section 13 References

1. SNCWD Sanitary Sewer Management Plan, Prepared by Environmental Management Services, L.C., Adopted 14 January 2010.

2. SNCWD Preventative Maintenance Program Technical Memorandum, Prepared by NV5, Inc., July 2012.

3. SNCWD Capacity Assurance Plan Technical Memorandum, Prepared by NV5, Inc., July 2012.

4. Santa Nella County Water District System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan Update, Prepared by Black Water Consulting Engineer, Inc, October 2015.

APPENDIX A

State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2006-003-DWQ and Order No. 2013-0058

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"[1] (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[2] 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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[1] Available for download at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2006/wqo/wqo2006_0003.pdf

[2] Cal OES Hazardous Materials Spill Reports available Online at:
http://w3.calema.ca.gov/operational/malhaz.nsf/$defaultview and http://w3.calema.ca.gov/operational/malhaz.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[3] 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[4] 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.

8/6/13
Date

Thomas Howard
Executive Director

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

[4] Statewide Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program information is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/sso/

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]
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: • Reach surface water and/or reach a drainage channel tributary to a surface water; or • 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).
CATEGORY 2	Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of **1,000 gallons or greater** resulting from an enrollee's sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition that **do not** 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.
CATEGORY 3	All other discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater resulting from an enrollee's sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition.
PRIVATE LATERAL SEWAGE DISCHARGE (PLSD)	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 sewer assets. PLSDs that the enrollee becomes aware of may be voluntarily reported to the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Online SSO Database.

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

ELEMENT	REQUIREMENT	METHOD
NOTIFICATION **(see section B of MRP)**	• Within two hours of becoming aware of any Category 1 SSO **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**, notify the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and obtain a notification control number.	Call Cal OES at: **(800) 852-7550**
REPORTING **(see section C of MRP)**	• 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. • 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. • Category 3 SSO: Submit certified report within 30 calendar days of the end of month in which SSO the occurred. • 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. • "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. • Collection System Questionnaire: Update and certify every 12 months.	Enter data into the CIWQS Online SSO Database (http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/), certified by enrollee's Legally Responsible Official(s).
WATER QUALITY MONITORING **(see section D of MRP)**	• Conduct water quality sampling **within 48 hours** after initial SSO notification for Category 1 SSOs in which 50,000 gallons or greater are spilled to surface waters.	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.
RECORD KEEPING **(see section E of MRP)**	• SSO event records. • Records documenting Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP) implementation and changes/updates to the SSMP. • Records to document Water Quality Monitoring for SSOs of 50,000 gallons or greater spilled to surface waters. • Collection system telemetry records if relied upon to document and/or estimate SSO Volume.	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 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, 15th 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.

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.

7/30/13
Date

Jeanine Townsend
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

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

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 ***Section G***	
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 30days 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

Song Her
Clerk to the Board

APPENDIX B

SNCWD Sewer Ordinance No. 8

ORDINANCE NO. 8

AN ORDINANCE OF THE SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT REGULATING THE INSTALLATION OF SEWERS, CONNECTIONS TO SEWERS, USE AND MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS, AND CHARGES APPLICABLE THERETO; REVISED TO EDIT SECTION IV.D.2, EDIT SECTION VIII.D.3; AND ADD SECTION IV.E

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, California, does ordain as follows:

I. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows:

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) – the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20°C expressed in milligrams per liter.

BUILDING DRAIN – that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer. The building drain ends where it connects to the building sewer five feet outside the building wall.

BUILDING SEWER – the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal including the connection to the public sewer.

BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION CODE – a classification of discharges based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget of the United States of America.

BOARD – the Board of Directors of the Santa Nella Cou8nty Water District.

DISTRICT – the Santa Nella County Water District.

COMBINED SEWER – a sewer receiving both surface runoff and waste water.

CONTAMINATION – an impairment of the quality of water by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health or safety through poisoning or through the spread of disease.

CRITIAL INDUSTRY – a discharger whose waste water requires special regulations or contains industrial wastes requiring source control or whose average waste water strength cannot be established on a business classification basis, including but not limited to all discharges whose business classification code is within the type of industries classified in Division D, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget of the United States of America.

DISCHARGERS – Any person who discharges or causes the discharge of waste water to the sewage collection system.

DWELLING UNIT – each single-family house, each mobile home, each apartment, or each living quarters having its own separate kitchen facility.

ENGINEER – that person or firm employed by the District for the purpose of rendering engineering services to the District.

GARBAGE – putrescible solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sales of produce.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE – the water-carried putrescible wastes from industrial manufacturing or industrial processing as distinct from sanitary sewage. It shall include the trade wastes produced by, but not limited to, food processing and bottling plants, food manufacturing plants, slaughtering plants, tallow works, disposal services, industrial clearing plants, fertilizer plants, car and truck washes, laundries, cleaning establishments, cooling plants, industrial plants, or factories and chemical treatment installations. It does not include sanitary sewage, such as might be discharged from residences, hotels, restaurants, or from business establishments or premises engaged solely in the sale, storage or repair of goods, wares or merchandise, nor does it include water of quality acceptable for discharge to the storm drainage system.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SEWER – a sewer receiving industrial wastes only.

MANAGER – the Manager-Secretary of the Santa Nella County Water District or his authorized agent.

MAY – is permissive.

NATURAL OUTLET – any outlet into a water course, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or ground water.

NUISANCE – a discharge of waste water in violation of District regulations or orders, or which is or could be harmful to or unreasonably affect the sewage disposal facilities of the District or which impairs or unreasonably affects the operation and maintenance of such facilities, or which violates quantity, quality or flow standards adopted by the District, and all waste water discharges which unreasonably affect the quality of the District's treatment plant effluent in such a manner that receiving water quality requirements established by law cannot be met by the District.

PERSON – any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group.

pH – the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

PREMISES – a parcel of real property, or portion thereof, including any improvements thereon, which is determined by the District to be a single unit for purposes of receiving, using, and paying for sewage disposal service. In making this determination, the District shall take into consideration such factors as whether the unit could reasonably be subdivided, number and location of side sewers, and whether the unit is being used for a single activity and, if not, what is the principal activity for sewage disposal services, but in any case the District determination shall be final.

PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE – the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with not particle greater than one half inch in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER – a sewer in a publicly-owned land or easements and controlled by the District not including that portion of the building sewer lying with publicly-owned land or easement.

SANITARY SEWAGE – the water-carried putrescible wastes from residences, motels, hotels, restaurants, eating houses, or from business establishments or premises engaged solely in the sale, storage or repair of goods, wares or merchandise, and which contains garbage, human wastes, or animal wastes.

SANITARY SEWER – a sewer which carries sanitary sewage and to which storm surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

SEWAGE – a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and storm waters as may be present.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT – any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

SEWAGE WORKS – all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

SEWER – a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

SHALL – is mandatory.

SLUG – any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen minutes more than five times the average 24-hour concentration or flow during normal operation.

STANDARD METHODS – the procedures described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", as published by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation. Elements of waste water shall be measured by Standard Methods unless otherwise expressly stated.

STORM DRAIN (sometimes termed "Storm Sewer") – a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but which excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than uncontaminated cooling water.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS – the concentration of nonfilterable residue dried at 103° to 105°C on a filter in conformance with the Standard Methods.

WATER COURSE – the channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

WASTE – sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid or gaseous, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation of whatever nature.

WASTE WATER – all sewage, industrial and other wastes and waters, whether treated or untreated, discharged into or permitted to enter the sewage works for treatment. As used in this ordinance, unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, "waste water" shall mean sewage and industrial waste discharged to the swage works by any person.

WASTE WATER STRENGTH – the quality of waste water discharged as measured by its elements, including its constituents and characteristics.

II. USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED.

A. Unsanitary Disposal of Waste Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property with the District or in any area under the jurisdiction of the District any human or animal excrement, or other objectionable wastes.

B. Disposal of Sewage to Natural Outlet Prohibited. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet any sewage or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance.

C. Septic Tanks, Etc., Prohibited. It shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage without District and Merced County approval with the sewer service area of the District.

III. BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS.

A. Permit for Sewer Connection Required. No person except District employees or contractors directly employed by the District who are authorized to do so by the Manager shall uncover, make any connection with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenances thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Manger. A copy of the Building Permit from Merced County must be submitted to the Manager prior to receiving the Permit for Sewer Connection.

B. Class of Building Sewer Permits. There shall be two classes of building sewer permits. One class shall be for residential and commercial service, and the other shall be for service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

C. Application Forms for Sewer Permits. The owner or his agent shall make application for a residential or commercial building sewer permit, or for an industrial building sewer permit. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, estimates of wastewater flow and strength, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Engineer. Approval of the application shall be contingent upon payment of connection fees to the District as derived from the Schedule of Rates and Charges. If the classification of use is such that the connection fee cannot be determined directly from the schedule, the fee shall be determined by the Engineer and shall not be subject to appeal by the person applying for the connection.

D. Owner Responsibility for Costs. All costs and expenses incident to the installation, connection and maintenance of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the District from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

E. Building Sewer Required for Each Lot. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every premise except that joint use of building sewers may be permitted at the discretion of the Manager for developments, such as condominiums, where provisions have been made for joint maintenance by all owners served.

F. Existing Building Sewers. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found on examination and test by the Engineer to meet all requirements of this ordinance.

G. Applicable Construction Codes for Building Sewers. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer and the methods to be used in excavating, placing the pipe, jointing, testing, backfilling of the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing Code and Merced County Design Standards in effect at the time of installation. Permits for building sewers which do not conform in design to the Plumbing Code may be granted if the plans have been approved by the Engineer.

H. Building Sewer Elevation. Whenever possible the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all building in which any building drain is less than thirty inches higher than the invert of the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer, or the building drain shall include a check valve maintained by the owner.

I. Surface Runoff Prohibited in Sewer. No person shall make connection of roof down spouts, exterior foundation drains, area-way drains or other sources of surface runoff or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sewer, sanitary sewer, industrial waste sewer or combined sewer.

J. Applicable Construction Codes for Sewer Connection. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing codes at the time of connection and to the Merced County Standards in effect at the time of the connection. All such connections shall be made gas-tight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Engineer before installation.

K. Inspection of Building Sewer Construction. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Manager when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made in the presence and under the inspection of the Engineer or his representative.

L. Protective Devices Required. All excavations for building sewer installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. The permittee shall agree to assume responsibility for any public liability or property damage which may result from the work. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, or other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in accordance with the Merced County Standards in effect at the time of the work. Encroachment permits as required for construction must be obtained in addition to the Building Sewer Permit.

IV. USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS.

A. Clear Water Prohibited from Sanitary Sewer. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water or uncontaminated industrial process water to any sanitary or industrial waste sewer.

B. Storm Water Disposal. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a

natural outlet. Disposal of storm water is the responsibility of the owner of the property from which the water originates.

C. Materials Prohibited in Sewers. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

1. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel, oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
2. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gasses in sufficient quantity (either singly or interaction with other wastes) to injure of interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving area of the Sewage Treatment Plant; including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of two mg/l as CN in wastes as discharged to the public sewer.
3. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment or personnel of the sewage works.
4. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works, such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, blue, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, and whole or ground paper, dishes, cups, milk containers, etc.
5. Any waters containing agricultural spray residuals or wash water from commercial spraying operations.
6. Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.
7. Any waters containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Engineer for such materials.
8. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Engineer in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

D. Materials District May Prohibit in Sewers. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into any sewer the following described substances, materials, waters or wastes, if it appears likely in the opinion of the Engineer that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment plant process or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving area, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Engineer will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the Sewage Treatment Plant, and other pertinent factors.

1. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150°F (65°C).

2. The discharge of any substance containing floatable and/or dispersed grease, oil, or fat of animal, vegetable, or mineral in origin in excess of 150 parts per million by weight is not to be discharged into the system.
3. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of 3/4 HP (0.76 HP metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the manager.
4. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Engineer as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction of such discharge to the receiving area.
5. Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.
6. Materials which exert or cause:
   a. Unusual concentrations of suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues and organic materials) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, starch, sugar, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).
   b. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
   c. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
   d. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
7. Water or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving area.

E. Fats, Oils and Greases (FOG).

1. Purpose and Policy. To aid in the prevention of sanitary sewer blockages and obstructions from contributions and accumulation of fats, oils and greases into the sanitary sewer system from industrial or commercial establishments, particularly foot preparation and service facilities.
2. Grease Removal Device Requirements. Any new business or establishment where grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewer shall have a grease interceptor. Additionally, all existing businesses or establishments requiring grease interceptors shall install an interceptor if not is not already in place.
3. Compliance Monitoring. Inspection of users' facilities is often commenced through the investigation of blockages or overflows in the District's sanitary sewer system to determine the likely cause of problem.
   a. If FOG is observed to be a major contributing factor to blockage in the District's sanitary sewer system, then and upstream user, such as an FSE, should be identified as the likely cause and inspection will be conducted.
   b. All records of inspection shall be kept on file for future reference.
   c. All FOG producers within the District service area are required to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and cleaning reports to determine the adequacy of their grease interceptors.
4. Enforcement Actions.

a. If any person discharges FOG contrary to this code, the General Manager may issue any administrative complaint pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 54740.5. Penalties imposed on such a violation are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned California Code Section.
b. Civil Penalties may also be imposed, as described in Section VIII.D.3 of this code.
c. The District also has the right to provide an informal notification of violation, as deemed appropriate.

V. DISCHARGER CLASSIFICATION AND CALCULATION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL CHARGES.

A. All discharges shall be classified for sewage disposal purposes in accordance with the principal activity conducted upon the premises, as determined by the Engineer. The purpose of classification is to facilitate the regulation of waste water dischargers based on quality, quantity, and flow, to provide an effective means of industrial waste source control, and to establish a system of sewage disposal service charges based upon flow and waste strength which will insure an equitable recovery of District capital and operating costs.

B. Calculation of User Charges. All dischargers shall pay a user charge for District sewage disposal services. The charges will reflect the quantity, quality, and flow of the waste water of the dischargers and will be based on District capital and operating costs to collect, treat, and dispose of waste water.

Flat charges and unit charges shall be established by the District from time to time and set forth in Schedule of Rates and Charges. Unit charges will be established for each element of waste water strength which incurs District costs of collection, treatment, and disposal. Commencing on the effective date of this ordinance, these elements will be biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids. Unit charges for additional elements, such as chemical oxygen demand, may be established from time to time as the District incurs additional costs for collection, treatment, and disposal. A unit charge for volume will also be established which reflects District costs of collection, treatment, and disposal of the total volume of waste water.

1. Dischargers from Residential Premises. A uniform flat monthly charge per dwelling unit for sewage disposal service will be made to dischargers of waste water in this class regardless of the source of water.

2. Dischargers from Non-residential Premises. All dischargers of waste water in this class will be assigned a business classification code depending on the principal activity conducted on the premises. All dischargers conducting the same principal activity will receive the same business classification code. The District Engineer shall determine the typical waste water strength for each business classification code, and each discharger within that classification will be assumed, for sewage disposal charge purposes, to have the same typical waste water strength.

   A classification charge shall be established by the District for each business classification code which will be based on the unit charges for the elements of waste water strength, including volume, as applied to the typical waste water strength of the particular classification.

The sewage disposal charge to a discharger in this class will be calculated by multiplying the classification charge by the volume of water used by the discharger. Any discharger in this class who is issued a waste water discharge permit will thereafter pay a sewage disposal charge as a permit discharger.

3. Permit Dischargers. Dischargers of waste water who are required to obtain a permit under the provisions of this ordinance, excluding permits issued solely for flow estimation, shall pay a sewage disposal charge which shall be the sum of the products of the following: the unit charge for each element of waste water strength multiplied by the allowable limits of each element set forth in the permit multiplied by the volume of water used; and the unit charge for volume multiplied by the volume of water used as determined herein. The sewage disposal charge for permit dischargers, including both waste water strength and water use, shall be calculated by an apportionment by the Engineer of strength and use to each building sewer at the discharger's premises.

   Dischargers requiring permits solely for flow estimation shall pay a sewage disposal charge calculated by multiplying the classification charge by the volume of water determined by the estimation.

   In addition to a sewage disposal charge, the permit discharger shall pay all applicable permit charges.

   Commencing on the effective date of this ordinance, all dischargers required to obtain a permit shall pay a sewage disposal charge in accordance with their business classification code until a permit is issued.

C. Determination of Water Used. The applicable volume of water upon which sewage disposal charges shall be based will be determined as follows:

1. Water Discharged to Sewer. For premises where no portion of the water received from any source is consumed in the principal activity of the discharger or removed from the premises by means other than sewers, the sewage disposal charge shall be applied against the total amount of water used from all sources. The amount of District water received will be determined from District records. The amount of water used from other sources will be determined by means of a meter installed at the expense of the discharger and approved by the District or by an by an estimate prepared by the District. The discharger shall report to the District the sources of all water used at his premises other than that supplied by the District and shall notify the District of any changes in such sources. The discharger shall obtain written permission to discharge waters not delivered by the District.

2. Water Not Discharged to District Sewer. For premises where a portion of the water received from any source does not flow into sewers, because of the principal activity of the discharger or removal by other means, the charge for sewage disposal service will be applied against the volume of water discharging from such premises into sewers. Written notification and proof of the diversion of water must be provided by the discharger if he is to avoid application of the sewage disposal charge against the total amount of water used from all sources.

He may be required to install a meter, of a type and at a location approved by the District and at his own expense, to determine the quantity of water flowing into sewers. However, where it is impractical to install meters and where the quantity of water diverted from the sewers amounts to more than 20 percent of the total water used, then the charge for sewage disposal service may be based upon an estimate prepared by the District, after obtaining a permit in accordance with this ordinance.

VI. WASTE WATER DISCHARGE PERMITS.

A. Permit Requirement. All dischargers, other than residential, whose waste water requires special regulation or contains industrial wastes requiring source control and all dischargers requiring an estimation of water use shall secure a waste water discharge permit.

1. Mandatory Permits. All dischargers in the following categories shall obtain a waste water discharge permit:
   a. Dischargers who are designated as critical industries and whose water use for any two consecutive months during the preceding twelve-month period has equaled or exceeded a cumulative two-month volume of 1500 hundreds of cubic feet.
   b. Dischargers whose average waste water strength cannot be established on a business classification basis, because of seasonal or other variations in operations.
   c. Dischargers whose waste water strength exceeds the normal range of waste water strength for the business classification code to which the discharger is assigned.
   d. Dischargers using an unmetered source of water.
   e. Other dischargers determined by the District to require special regulation or source control.

2. Optional Permits. The District may issue waste water discharge permits to any discharger, after application in accordance with the terms of this Section, in the following categories:
   a. A discharger who requests a District estimation of waste water flow because of the unmetered diversion of more than 20 percent of the metered water consumption not being discharged to a sewer.
   b. Any person whose discharge is less than the normal range of waste water strength for the business classification code to which he is assigned because of pretreatment, process changes, or other reasons.

B. Application. Dischargers seeking or required to have a waste water discharge permit shall complete and file with the District a completed application for, accompanied by the applicable fees. The application may require the following information: estimated waste water strength, estimated waste water flow, average and peak waste water discharge flow for each building sewer; locations of building sewers, sampling points, and pre-treatment facilities; description of activity, facilities, and plant process on the premises, including raw materials, processes and types of materials which are or could be discharged; total product produced, by type; number and type of employees; and any other information the District shall deem necessary to evaluate the permit application.

The District will evaluate the date furnished by the discharger and may require additional information. After evaluation and approval of the data furnished, the District will determine the allowable average and maximum limits on the elements of the waste water strength and

flow and shall apportion the waste water strength and flow to each building sewer at the discharger's premises. The District may issue a waste water discharge permit subject to terms and conditions as provided herein.

C. Terms and Conditions of Permit.

1. Terms. All waste water discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this ordinance and all rates and charges established by the District. All permits shall be valid for one year and must be renewed annually; provided that the District may establish renewal dates from 12 to 24 months after issuance of the initial permits issued after the effective date of this ordinance. All permits, except those issued solely for estimation of water used, shall contain the following terms:
   a. The typical waste water strength and water use for the flow in each building sewer.
   b. Average and maximum limits on the elements of the discharger's waste water strength.

2. Conditions. Waste water discharge permits may contain any or all of the following conditions:
   a. Limits on rate and time of discharge or requirements or flow regulation and equalization.
   b. Requirements for inspection and sampling facilities, including District access to such facilities as mentioned herein.
   c. Monitoring program which may include: sampling locations; frequency and method of sampling; number, types and standard of tests; and establishing a reporting schedule. The discharger assigned a monitoring program in conformance with this ordinance shall pay all applicable district charges.
   d. Submission of technical reports or discharge reports.
   e. Maintenance of plant records relating to waste water discharges, as specified by the District, and affording District access thereto.
   f. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the District to insure compliance with this ordinance or the terms and conditions of the permit.

D. Change of Permit Terms and Conditions. The District may change the terms and conditions of a waste water discharge permit, including changing the average limits on the elements of waste water strength, from time to time as circumstances may require. The District shall allow a discharger reasonable time to comply with any District required changes in the permit except that a change in average limits of waste water strength shall immediately affect calculation of the sewage disposal charge.

E. Transfer of Permit Prohibited. A waste water discharge permit shall not be assigned or transferred.

F. Termination. The District may terminate any waste water discharge permit for violation of the terms and conditions of the permit or the provisions of this ordinance. A permit shall be terminated by the District if the discharger exceeds the maximum allowable discharge limits. A discharger whose permit has been terminated shall apply for a new permit within 30 days of notice of termination.

Any discharger whose permit has been terminated shall pay sewage disposal charges based upon his former permit or on his assigned business classification code, whichever is higher, until a new permit has been applied for, approved, and issued.

VII. ADMINISTRATION.

A. Authority. The Manager is charged with the responsibility for District's waste water control program and the administration and enforcement of the provision of this ordinance.

B. Waste Water Source Control Requirements. In order to effectively administer and enforce the provisions of these regulations, the District may require any discharger to comply with any or all of the following requirements.

1. Discharge Reports. Discharge reports, including but not limited to, questionnaires, technical reports, sampling reports, and test analyses, and periodic reports of waste water discharge.

   When a report is filed pursuant to this section which is not adequate in the judgment of the Manager, he may require the Discharger to supply such additional information as the Manager deems necessary.

   The discharge report may include, but not be limited to, nature of the process, volume and rates of waste water flow, elements, constituents, and characteristics of the waste water, together with any information required in an application for waste water discharge permit.

2. Monitoring Programs. Such technical or monitoring programs, including the submission of periodic reports, as are deemed necessary, provided that the burden, including costs, of such programs and reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained therefrom. The discharger shall pay the applicable District charge for the monitoring programs, in addition to the sewage disposal and other charges established by the District.

   The monitoring program may require the discharger to conduct a sampling and analysis program of a frequency and type specified by the District to demonstrate compliance with prescribed waste water discharge limits. The discharger may either:
   a. Conduct his own sampling and analysis program provided he demonstrates to the District that he has the necessary qualifications and facilities to perform the work; or
   b. Engage a private consulting firm or laboratory, certified by the State of California Department of Public Health.

3. Inspection Facilities. Any non-residential discharger to construct, at his own expense, a sampling facility or inspection manhole together with necessary related measuring and sampling equipment. The sampling facility or inspection manhole shall be constructed on the building sewer of the discharger or other location approved by the District; provided that the District may permit the installation of such facilities on the premises of the discharger at a location which will permit District access to the facility at all times.

   Construction shall be completed within 60 days of written notification from the District, unless such time is extended by the District for good cause. The District may require the discharger to install such sampling facilities or inspection manholes on each building sewer.

4. Pretreatment Facilities. Pretreatment systems or devices to treat waste water prior to discharge to the public sewer when it is necessary to restrict or prevent the discharge to the public sewer of waste water having strength in violation of the prohibitions or exceeding the limits established by this ordinance, or to distribute waste water discharges over a period of time.

   All pretreatment systems or devices shall be approved by the District but such approval shall not relieve a discharger of the responsibility for taking all steps necessary to comply with waste water limitations established by the District. All required pretreatment equipment shall be installed and operated at the discharger's expense.

C. Trade Secrets. When requested by the person furnishing a report or permit application or questionnaire, the portions of the report, or other document, which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available to governmental agencies for use in making studies; provided, however, that such portions of a report, or other documents, shall be available for use by the District or the State or any State agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report.

D. District Inspection. The District may inspect the facilities of any discharger to ascertain whether the provisions of this ordinance are being met and the waste water discharge limits are being complied with. Such inspection shall be made with the consent of the owner or possessor of such facilities or, if such consent is refused, with a warrant duly issued pursuant to the procedure set forth in the California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1822.50 et seq; provided, however, that in the event of an emergency affecting the public health or safety such inspection may be made without consent or the issuance of a warrant.

   To verify the waste water flows and strength reported by dischargers or to determine compliance with this ordinance, inspection, measurement, and sampling may be conducted from time to time by the District. The district shall have the right to install, maintain, and operate necessary sampling and measuring equipment on the premises of discharger.

E. New Connections. Dischargers will be assigned a business classification code and informed of the applicable prohibitions, limits or conditions, and the applicable fees, rates and charges, governing sewage disposal service at the time of application for water and sewer service from the District.

   All non-residential dischargers seeking a new sewer connection to a public sewer and any new discharger requiring information prior to applying for water service shall contact the District. The District will inform the discharger of the regulations governing sewage disposal service and the applicability of requirements for inspection, sampling, or pretreatment facilities.

VIII. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

A. Enforcement. The District may adopt procedures and rules for the implementation and administration of this ordinance. The District shall enforce the provisions of this ordinance, including requirements established or permits issued hereunder, as provided herein.

   1. Requiring Discharger to Submit Schedule of Remedial or Preventive Measures. When the District finds that a discharge of waste water is taking place or threatening to take place that violates or will violate prohibitions or limits prescribed by this ordinance or waste

water source control requirements or the provisions of a waste water discharge permit, the District may require the discharger to submit for approval, with such modifications as it deems necessary, a detailed time schedule of specific actions the discharger shall take in order to correct or prevent a violation of requirements.

2. Issuance of Cease and Desist Orders. When the District finds that a discharge of waste water is taking place or threatening to take place in violation of prohibitions or limits of this ordinance or waste water source control requirements or the provisions of a waste water discharge permit, the District may issue an order to cease and desist and direct that those persons not complying with such prohibitions, limits, requirements, or provisions (1) comply forthwith, or (2) comply in accordance with a time schedule set by the District, or (3) in the event of a threatened violation, take appropriate remedial or preventative action.

B. Appeal Procedure. Any permit applicant, permit holder or other discharger affected by any decision, action, or determination, including cease and desist orders, made by the District in interpreting or implementing the provisions of this ordinance, or any permit issued hereunder, may file with the District a written request for reconsideration by the Board within 10 days of such decision, action, or determination, setting forth in detail the facts supporting the request. The decision, action, or determination shall remain in effect during such period of review by the Board.

The written request shall state all pertinent aspects of the matter, and shall be accompanied by a filing fee of $50.00. Within 45 days after the written appeal is received, the Board shall hold a hearing after due notice to the applicant. The Board may establish rules and regulations governing the hearing of such requests.

The Board may hear the request or refer the matter to a neutral hearing officer for an advisory opinion. The Board shall make a final ruling on the appeal within 10 days of the close of the hearing or receipt of the advisory opinion.

C. Criminal Penalties. Any person who intentionally discharges waste water in any manner, in violation of any order issued by the District, which results in contamination, pollution, or a nuisance, as defined in this ordinance, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

D. Civil Enforcement Remedies and Penalties. The district may pursue any of the alternative civil remedies herein against any discharger who violates the provisions of this ordinance.

1. Damage to Facilities. When the discharge of waste water causes an obstruction, damage, or other impairment to District disposal facilities, the District may assess a charge against the discharger for the work required to clean or repair the facility, and add such charge to the discharger's sewage disposal charge.

2. Six Thousand Dollar Per Day Fine. Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any order issued by the District for violation of provisions of this ordinance or regulating or prohibiting discharge of waste water which causes or threatens to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance, as defined in this ordinance, may be civilly liable in a sum not to exceed six thousand dollars ($6,000.00) for each day in which such violation occurs.

The District's Attorney, upon request of the Board, shall petition the Superior Court to impose, assess, and recover such sums.

3. Enforcement. If any person or business discharges industrial waste or other wastes contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, the General Manager may issue an administrative complaint pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 54740.5. Penalties imposed on such a violation are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned California Government Code section.

   Civil penalties may also be imposed, according to the provisions of the District's sewer ordinance, as follows:

   - First Violation: An amount not to exceed $100
   - Second Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $250
   - Third Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $500
   - Subsequent Violations: An amount not to exceed $1,000

   Each day that violation occurs should be considered a separate violation.

4. Termination of Service. The District may terminate or cause to be terminated sewage disposal or water service to any premise if a violation of any provision of this ordinance pertaining to control of waste water is found to exist or if a discharge of waste water causes or threatens to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance, as defined in this ordinance. This provision is in addition to other statutes, rules, or regulations authorizing termination of service for delinquency in payment, or for any other reason, and is in addition to the other remedies set forth herein for the violation of any provision of the ordinance.

IX. SEVERABILITY.

A. If any provision of this ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance, or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

X. SCHEDULE OF RATES AND CHARGES.

A. The schedule of Rates and Charges shall be as promulgated by resolution by the Board and shall be in effect until such time as the District modifies or changes the Schedule by the same means.

B. The charges shall be developed by the District Staff and reviewed periodically during preparation of the annual budget. The Staff shall make recommendations to the Board based on the finding resulting from the review.

XI. COLLECTION OF CHARGES.

A. All sewage disposal service charges shall be collected with charges for water service of the District, and shall be billed upon the same bill as prepared for said water service and shall be due and payable at the same time that said charges for water services are due and payable and the charges for water and sewer rental shall be paid as a unit, and shall become delinquent upon the expiration of thirty (30) days after the date of billing.

B. The Board shall have the right to require any person, liable to pay any sewer disposal service charge, to make a reasonable deposit with the Manager to insure collection of any sewer charges and shall list the Deposit Schedule in the Schedule of Rates and Charges. Said deposit, less any deduction for monies owed to the District, shall be returned to said person upon the termination of services.

C. In the event that any person shall fail to pay any charge herein provided when the same becomes due, such persons shall, in addition thereto, pay a penalty of 10% of the amount of said bill. The District may also terminate the Sewer and Water services and shall not resume the same until all delinquent charges, together with any penalty, interest and charges necessitated by resumption of such services and facilities have been paid in full.

D. When sewer services have been discontinued for the failure of payment of the bill, the person shall pay a Reinstatement Charge in accordance with the Schedule of Rates and Charges for the reinstatement of sewer service, however, that such charge shall not apply to reinstatement of sewer service when the owner of the property has paid the delinquent charge and a different person is occupying the premises than the person who permitted the charge to become delinquent.

E. All unpaid delinquent sewage disposal service charges shall be a lien of the property served and shall be collected and enforced in the same manner than unpaid District taxes on said property are collected and enforced.

XII. The Board may, by resolution, provide such rules and regulations as may deem necessary or advisable to accomplish the intent and purposes of this ordinance.

XIII. Ordinance No. 7 of the Santa Nella County Water District is hereby repealed.

XIV. Ordinance No. 8 of the Santa Nella County Water District is hereby revised June 14, 2012.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Nella County Water District, Merced County, California, at a meeting thereof duly held on the 14th day of June, 2012, by the following vote:

AYES: Hallinan, Silvas, DiConza, Imor, Landry
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

BY Thomas W. Hallinan
President of the Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Secretary-Manager

APPENDIX C

Overflow Emergency Response Plan

APPENDIX C
SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

July 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Santa Nella County Water District (SNCWD) is committed to the proper operation and management of their sanitary sewer collection system to minimize Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), and is prepared to respond quickly and effectively to mitigate SSOs that do occur. SNCWD's Overflow Emergency Response Plan (OERP) summarizes the procedures that are used by SNCWD employees to respond to, mitigate, and report SSOs to the appropriate authorities. The effective date of this plan is July 1, 2012.

1.1 Definition of Sanitary Sewer Overflow

An SSO is defined as any overflow, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. There are three categories of SSOs, as established by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order No. 2006-0003:

1. SSO Category 1: All discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the sanitary sewer system that:
    a. Equal or exceed 1,000 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. SSO Category 2: All discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the sanitary sewer system not meeting the definition of Category 1.

3. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges: Sewage discharges that are caused by blockages or other problems within a privately owned lateral.

As part of Order No. 2006-0003, all agencies that own or operate sanitary systems greater than one mile long that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility are required to report Category 1 and Category 2 SSOs. The reporting of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges is optional.

1.2 Objectives

The primary objectives of the OERP are to protect public health and the environment, meet the requirements set forth by the SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003, and minimize risk of enforcement actions against SNCWD.

Additional objectives of the OERP are as follows:

1. Provide appropriate customer service;
2. Protect wastewater treatment plant and collection system personnel;
3. Protect the collection system, wastewater treatment facilities, and all appurtenances; and
4. Protect private and public property beyond the collection and treatment facilities.

This OERP shall not supersede existing emergency plans or standard operating procedures, unless specified by SNCWD's General Manager.

1.3 Organization

The key elements of the OERP are addressed individually as follows:

Section 1 - Introduction
Section 2 - Overflow Response Procedure
Section 3 - Public Advisory Procedure
Section 4 - Regulatory Agency Notification Procedure
Section 5 - Media Notification Procedure
Section 6 - Distribution and Maintenance of OERP

1.4 SSO Tracking Procedure

A procedure to track SSO frequency and trends has been recommended as part of SNCWD's Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The key performance indicators that SNCWD should track to establish SSO trends are:

1. Number of service calls, blockages, and SSOs over a one year period;
2. SSO events by cause;
3. Volume of SSOs and volume contained;
4. SSO events by location within SNCWD.

SNCWD has developed a simple Microsoft Excel based database to store and analyze information related to SSOs. SNCWD tracks key performance indicators, as outlined in Section 10.2 of the SSMP.

2.0 OVERFLOW RESPONSE PROCEDURE

The Overflow Response Procedure presents a strategy for SNCWD to mobilize labor, materials, tools, and equipment to correct or repair any condition that may cause or contribute to an unpermitted discharge. The plan considers a wide range of potential system failures that could create an overflow to surface waters, land, or buildings, and is discussed in further detail in the sections to follow.

2.1 Receipt of Information Regarding an SSO

An overflow may be detected by SNCWD staff or by others. In general, staff at the SNCWD office receives calls from the public regarding potential SSOs. Such calls are then forwarded to the Chief Operator. The Chief Operator will then notify the appropriate response crews and coordinate their actions.

During non-business hours, calls from the public regarding possible SSOs are received through the alarm company. Depending on the time of week, either the Chief Operator or other SNCWD staff receives notice by cellular telephone for problems associated with the sanitary sewer system.

To respond to calls regarding SSOs efficiently, all relevant information regarding the SSO should be obtained from the caller. In general, the person first contacted should obtain the following information regarding the SSO:

1. Time and date call was received;
2. Specific location;
3. Description of problem;
4. Time possible overflow was noticed by the caller;
5. Caller's name and phone number;
6. Observations of the caller (e.g., odor, duration, back or front of property); and
7. Other relevant information that will enable the responding crews, if required, to quickly locate, assess and stop the overflow.

Sewer overflows detected by any personnel in the course of their normal duties shall be reported immediately to SNCWD. Dispatching personnel should record all relevant overflow information and dispatch response crews, as needed.

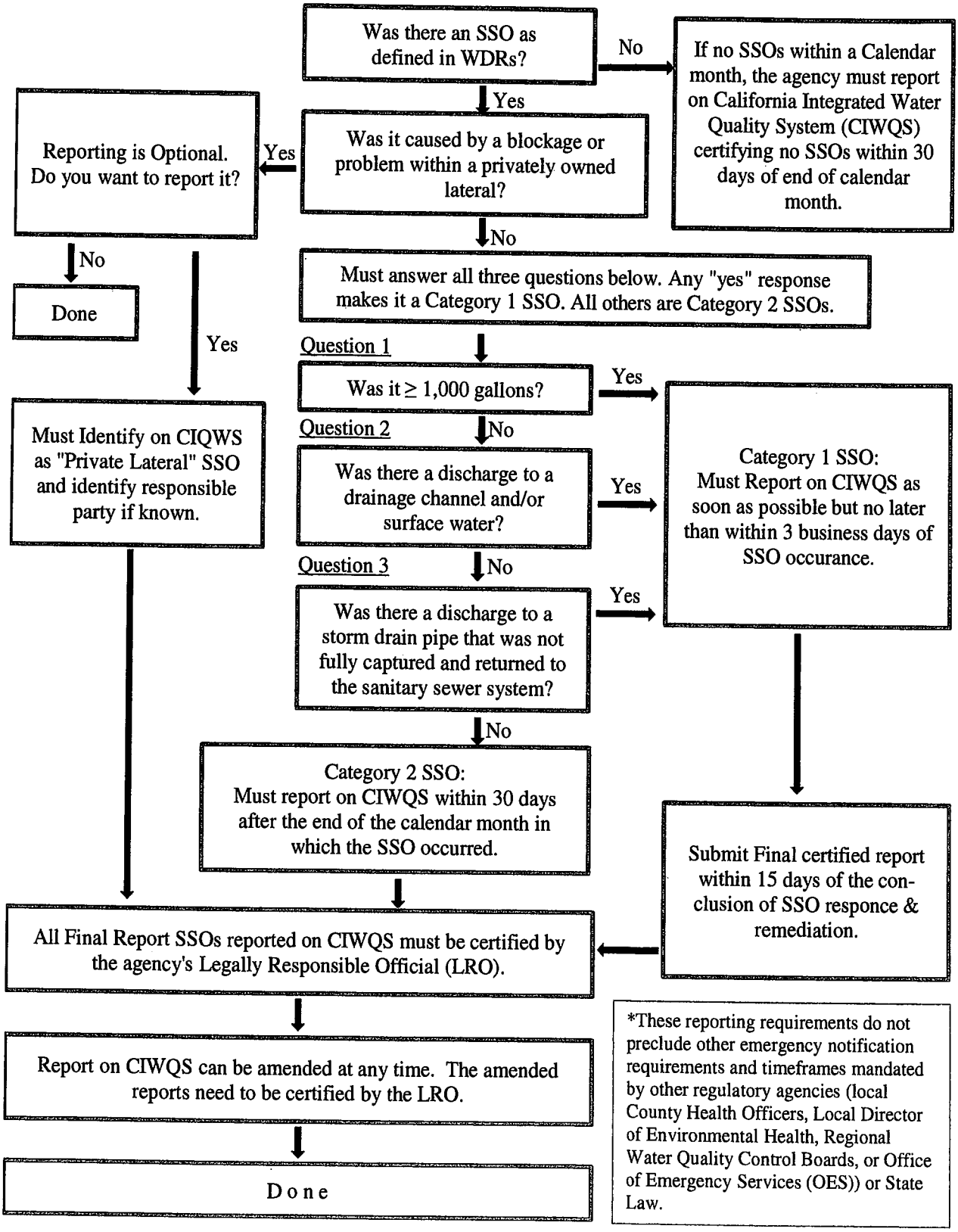
Until verified, the report of a possible spill will not be referred to as a "sanitary sewer overflow."

A Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report form should be completed by field staff and other appropriate personnel within 24-hours of the SSO's confirmation. This report will aid SNCWD in submitting an SSO report to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through its online reporting system (the California Integrated Water Quality System, or CIWQS). This report is discussed in greater detail in Section 2.4.

2.2 Dispatch of Appropriate Crews to Site of Sanitary Sewer Overflow

Failure of any component within the wastewater collection system that threatens to cause or causes an SSO will trigger an immediate response to isolate and correct the problem. Crews and equipment shall be available to respond to any SSO locations. Crews will be dispatched to any site of a reported SSO immediately. In addition, maintenance personnel shall be "on call" should extra crews be needed. Figure 1 summarizes the recommended SSO reporting requirements.

Figure 1
State Waste Discharge Requirements-WDR
SSO Reporting Requirements *



a. Dispatching Duties

Dispatchers should receive notification of SSOs as outlined in Section 2.1 and dispatch the appropriate crews and resources as required. The Chief Operator normally performs dispatching duties.

b. Crew Instruction and Work Orders

Responding crews should be dispatched through the Chief Operator and should receive instructions regarding appropriate crews, materials, supplies, and equipment needed.

All employees being dispatched to the site of an SSO shall proceed immediately to the site of the overflow. Any delays or conflicts in assignments must be immediately reported to the Chief Operator for resolution.

Response crews should report their findings, including possible damage to private and public property, to the Chief Operator immediately upon making their investigation. If findings from the field crew have not been received within a reasonable amount of time, the Chief Operator shall contact the response crew to determine the status of the investigation.

c. Additional Resources

The Chief Operator should receive and shall convey to appropriate parties requests for additional personnel, material, supplies, and equipment from crews working at the site of an SSO.

d. Preliminary Assessment of Damage to Private and Public Property

The focus of the field response is to resolve the problem. The response crews should use discretion in assisting the property owner/occupant as reasonably as they can. SNCWD should be aware that it could face increased liability for any further damages inflicted to private property during such assistance. Appropriate still photographs and video footage, if possible, should be taken of the outdoor area of the SSO and impacted area to thoroughly document the nature and extent of impacts.

e. Field Supervision and Inspection

The Chief Operator should visit the site of the overflow, if possible, to verify that the provisions of this overflow response plan and other directives are met. He is responsible for confirming that the Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report was completed and that the CIWQS online SSO Report is completed within the timeframes established in SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003. These timeframes are summarized in SNCWD's SSMP.

f. Coordination with Hazardous Material Response

Upon arrival at the scene of an SSO, should a suspicious substance (e.g., oil sheen, foamy residue) be found on the ground surface, or should a suspicious odor (e.g., gasoline) not common to the sewer system be detected, the response crew should immediately contact the Chief Operator for guidance before taking further action.

Should the Chief Operator determine the need to alert Merced County's hazardous material response team, the response crew shall await their arrival. Any vehicle engine, portable pump or open flame (e.g., cigarette lighter) can provide the ignition for an explosion or fire should flammable fluids or vapors be present. The response crew should maintain a safe distance and observe caution until assistance arrives.

Upon arrival of the County's hazardous material response team, the response crew will take direction from the person with the lead authority of that team. Only when that authority determines it is safe and appropriate for the sewer investigator and crew to proceed can they then proceed under the OERP with the containment, clean-up activities and correction.

g. Crowd Control, Traffic Diversion, and Other Emergency Operations

Should an SSO be of such a size or at such a location as to cause major disruptions to the flow of traffic at any point in SNCWD, the responding crew shall notify the Chief Operator as soon as possible. The Chief Operator will then coordinate with the County Sheriff or Highway Patrol to set up a traffic diversion to move motorists away from the SSO location.

Steps should be taken to barricade off the site of an SSO to eliminate the potential of large crowds to inhibit the response crew's ability to effectively work. If necessary, additional assistance may be required from the Merced County Sheriff Department.

2.3 Overflow Correction, Containment, and Clean-Up

SSOs of various volumes occur from time to time, in spite of concerted prevention efforts. Spills may result from blocked sewers, pipe failures, or mechanical malfunctions, among other natural or man-made causes. SNCWD is constantly on alert and should be ready to respond upon notification and confirmation of an overflow. This section describes specific actions to be performed by the crews during an SSO.

The objectives of these actions are:

1. To protect public health, environment, and property from sewage overflows and restore surrounding area back to normal as soon as possible;
2. To establish perimeters and control zones with appropriate traffic cones and barricades, vehicles or use of natural topography (e.g., hills, berms);
3. To promptly notify appropriate regulatory agencies, including the SWRCB;
4. To contain the SSO to the maximum extent possible including preventing the discharge of sewage into surface waters; and
5. To minimize SNCWD's exposure to any regulatory agency penalties and fines.

Under most circumstances, SNCWD will handle all response actions with its own maintenance forces, who have the skills and experience to respond rapidly and in the most appropriate manner. An important issue with respect to an emergency response is to ensure that the temporary actions necessary to divert flows and repair the problem do not produce a problem elsewhere in the system. For example, repair of a force main could require the temporary shutdown of the pump station and diversion of the flow at an upstream location. If the closure is not handled properly, sewage system back-ups may create other overflows.

Circumstances may arise when SNCWD could benefit from the support of private-sector construction assistance. This may be true in the case of large diameter pipes buried to depths requiring sheet piling and dewatering, should excavation be required. SNCWD may also choose to use private contractors for open excavation operations that might exceed one day to complete.

In the event of a more serious overflow event, SNCWD may consider seeking the assistance of neighboring agencies to respond to and mitigate its effects more quickly and efficiently, that would entail providing "mutual assistance" to each other in the event of more serious overflows. The means of compensation for such a program would be provided from SNCWD's sewer fund. The exact terms and compensation rates would be established as part of the agreement negotiations.

a. Responsibilities of Response Crew Upon Arrival

It is the responsibility of the first personnel who arrive at the site of an SSO to protect the health and safety of the public by mitigating the impact of the overflow to the extent possible. Should the overflow not be the responsibility of SNCWD, but there is imminent danger to public health, public or private property, or to the quality of waters of the United States, then prudent emergency action should be taken until the responsible party assumes responsibility and provides actions. Upon arrival at an SSO, the response crew should do the following:

1. Determine the cause of the overflow, e.g. sewer line blockage, pump station mechanical or electrical failure, sewer line break, etc.;
2. Identify and request, if necessary, assistance or additional resources to correct the overflow or to assist in the determination of its cause;
3. Determine if private property is impacted;
4. Take immediate steps to stop the overflow, e.g. relieve pipeline blockage, manually operate pump station controls, repair pipe, etc. Extraordinary steps may be considered where overflows from private property threaten public health and safety (e.g., an overflow running off of private property into the public right-of-way); and
5. Request additional personnel, materials, supplies, or equipment that will expedite and minimize the impact of the overflow.

b. Initial Measures for Containment

The response crew shall initiate measures to contain the overflowing sewage and recover sewage that has already been discharged. Appropriate steps should be taken to minimize the impact to public health or the environment, including the following:

1. Determine the immediate destination of the overflow, e.g. storm drain, street curb gutter, body of water, creek bed, etc.;
2. Identify and request the necessary materials and equipment to contain or isolate the overflow, if not readily available; and
3. Take immediate steps to contain the overflow, e.g., block or bag storm drains, recover through vacuum truck, divert into downstream manhole, etc.

c. Additional Measures Under Potentially Prolonged Overflow Conditions

In the event of a prolonged sewer line blockage or a sewer line collapse, a determination should be made to set up a portable by-pass pumping operation around the obstruction.

1. Appropriate measures shall be taken to determine the proper size and number of pumps required to effectively handle the sewage flow.
2. Continuous or periodic monitoring of the by-pass pumping operation shall be implemented as required.
3. Regulatory agency issues shall be addressed in conjunction with emergency repairs.

d. Cleanup

Sewer overflow sites are to be thoroughly cleaned after an overflow. No readily identified residue (e.g., sewage solids, papers, rags, plastics, rubber products) is to remain. Appropriate cleanup actions that shall be addressed, as applicable, are:

1. Where practical, the area is to be thoroughly flushed and cleaned of any sewage or wash-down water. Solids and debris are to be flushed, swept, raked, picked-up, and transported for proper disposal.
2. The overflow site is to be secured to prevent contact by members of the public until the site has been thoroughly cleaned. Posting, if required, should be undertaken pursuant to Section 3.1.
3. Where appropriate, the overflow site is to be disinfected and deodorized.
4. Where sewage has resulted in ponding, the pond should be pumped dry and the residue disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations and policies.
5. If a ponded area contains sewage, which cannot be pumped dry, it may be treated with bleach. If sewage has discharged into a body of water that may contain fish or other aquatic life, bleach or other appropriate disinfectant should not be applied and the California Department of Fish and Game should be contacted for specific instructions.
6. Use of portable aerators may be required where complete recovery of sewage is not practical and where severe oxygen depletion in existing surface water is expected.

2.4 Overflow Report

A Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report shall be completed by response crews and designated SNCWD staff. The Chief Operator shall be promptly notified when the overflow is eliminated. Information regarding the SSO should include the following:

1. Indication that the sewage overflow has reached surface waters, i.e., all overflows where sewage was observed running to surface waters, or there was obvious indication (e.g. sewage residue) that sewage flowed to surface waters; or
2. Indication that the sewage overflow has not reached surface waters. Common characteristics of an SSO that has not reached surface water include:
    a. Sewage overflows to covered storm drains (with no public access) where personnel verify, by inspection, that the entire volume is contained in a sump or impoundment and where complete clean-up occurs leaving no residue.
    b. Preplanned or emergency maintenance jobs involving bypass pumping if access by the public to a bypass channel is restricted and subsequent complete cleanup occurs leaving no residue (Any preplanned bypass under these circumstances will not be considered an overflow.); and
    c. Overflows where observation or on-site evidence clearly indicates all sewage was retained on land and did not reach surface water and where complete cleanup occurs leaving no residue.
3. Determination of the start time of the sewer overflow by one of the following methods:
    a. Date and time information received and/or reported to have begun and later substantiated by a response crew;
    b. Visual observation; or
    c. Pump station and lift station flow charts and other recorded data.
4. Determination of the stop time of the sewer overflow by one of the following methods:
    a. When the blockage is cleared or flow is controlled or contained; or
    b. The arrival time of the response crew, if the overflow stopped between the time it was reported and the time of arrival.
5. Visual observations
6. An estimation of the rate of sewer overflow in gallons per minute (gpm) by one of the following flow criteria:
    a. Direct observation of the overflow; or
    b. Measurement of actual overflow from the sewer main.
7. Determination of the volume of the sewer overflow:
    a. When the rate of overflow is known, multiply the duration of the overflow by the overflow rate; or
    b. When the rate of overflow is not known, investigate the surrounding area for evidence of ponding or other indications of overflow volume.
8. Photographs of the event, when possible.
9. Assessment of any damage to the exterior areas of public/private property.

2.5 Customer Satisfaction

SNCWD General Manager, Chief Operator, or response crew confirming the overflow should follow-up in person or by telephone with the citizen(s) reporting the overflow. The cause of the overflow and its resolution should be disclosed.

3.0 PUBLIC ADVISORY PROCEDURE

This section describes the actions SNCWD should take to limit public access to areas potentially impacted by unpermitted discharges of pollutants to surface water bodies from the wastewater collection system.

3.1 Temporary Signage

SNCWD has primary responsibility for determining when to post notices of polluted surface water bodies or ground surfaces that result from uncontrolled wastewater discharges from its facilities. The postings do not necessarily prohibit use of recreational areas, unless specified otherwise, but provide a warning of potential public health risks due to sewage contamination.

Table 1 outlines the decision process for personnel to recommend that posting of a confirmed overflow be undertaken or that there is reasonable potential for an overflow to occur (thus the need to post in advance). If posting is deemed necessary, the appropriate local health agency shall be notified.

TABLE 1
SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
SSO POSTING DECISION PROCESS

Category	Step	Event
Overflow	1	Chief Operator or response crew confirms reported SSO
	2	Provide all relevant SSO data to the Chief Operator a. Unavoidable or avoidable b. History of overflow frequency at location c. Relevant rainfall data, if weather related d. Map identifying overflow location and surrounding area e. Personnel input and posting recommendation
	3	The Chief Operator recommends whether or not to post
	4	If posting is recommended, final decision is made by the SNCWD General Manager
	5	If posting recommendation accepted, the appropriate public information office is notified
	6	Warning sign is posted by SNCWD staff
	7	The SNCWD General Manager decides when sign is removed
Potential	1	Identify reasonable potential for an SSO to occur at a particular location from: a. Overflow investigations from previous storm events b. Planned maintenance activities, which might contribute to an overflow condition
	2	Provide other relevant SSO data to the Chief Operator
	3	The Chief Operator recommends to post or not
	4	If posting recommendation accepted, the appropriate public information office is notified
	5	If posting recommendation accepted, the appropriate public information office is notified
	6	Warning sign is posted by SNCWD staff
	7	The SNCWD General Manager decides when the sign is removed

3.2 Other Public Notification

Should the posting of surface water bodies or ground surfaces subjected to a sewer overflow be deemed necessary by the SNCWD General Manager, the Manager shall also determine the need for further public notification through the use of pre-scripted notices made available to the printed or electronic news media for immediate publication or airing, or by other measures (e.g., front door hangers).

4.0 REGULATORY AGENCY NOTIFICATION PLAN

The Regulatory Agency Notification Plan establishes procedures that SNCWD shall follow to provide formal notice to the appropriate regulatory agencies as necessary in the event of SSOs.

Agency notifications will be performed in parallel with other internal notifications. The procedures for providing notification of an SSO to the media are presented in Section 5. Internal notification and mobilization of personnel are detailed in Section 2.

Using data supplied during the verification process and updates from the response crew, the appropriate SNCWD staff designee shall prepare a Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report. This report will be used to complete the SWRCB online SSO Report through CIWQS.

The Chief Operator will complete the CIWQS online SSO report using the data collected by the response crew, and the Sanitary Sewer System Overflow Report, to complete a draft SSO Report. This draft report shall comply with the time-frame requirements of the SWRCB order No. 2006-0003, as summarized in the SNCWD SSMP. These requirements depend on the type of SSO that has occurred (i.e. Category 1, Category 2).

The draft report will then be submitted to the SNCWD General Manager for review. Additional data will also be collected as necessary. Upon review of the draft SSO Report, the Chief Operator certifies the draft report through CIWQS.

4.1 Other Agency Notification

SNCWD shall notify other appropriate agencies, such as the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the California Department of Fish and Game, based on the type and extent of the SSO that has occurred. The time frame of this notification is dependent upon the agency that is to be notified.

5.0 MEDIA NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

When an overflow has been confirmed and is a threat to public health, the following actions should be taken, if necessary, to notify the media:

1. Response crew verifies overflow and reports back to the Chief Operator, who informs the SNCWD General Manager.
2. The SNCWD General Manager follows the appropriate steps for media notification as specified in the SNCWD Policies, which are ultimately controlled through the District Board.
3. Calls received by the dispatcher from the media at any time are referred to the SNCWD General Manager.
4. Only specified personnel conduct interviews with the media.

6.0 DISTRIBUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF OERP

The SSMP report recommends that the effectiveness of the SSMP be evaluated every two years to determine where improvements can be made. This OERP should be updated in conjunction with the SSMP evaluations. Updates to the OERP should be made to reflect all changes in policies and procedures as may be required to achieve its objectives.

6.1 Submittal and Availability of OERP

Copies of the OERP and any amendments should be distributed to all personnel that are heavily involved with the SSMP or OERP programs. All other personnel who may become incidentally involved in responding to overflows should be familiar with the OERP. A program to train such personnel on the provisions of this plan should also be considered by SNCWD.

6.2 Review and Update of OERP

SNCWD is responsible for keeping the OERP up to date. The OERP should be reviewed in conjunction with the SSMP for outdated material and should be updated whenever:

1. Specified by the SNCWD General Manager;
2. The SSMP program audit indicates that material needs to be revised or added;
3. Responsibilities of personnel involved in SSO response, mitigation or reporting change for various reasons; or
4. Governing laws, rules or regulations change.

APPENDIX D

FOG Control

APPENDIX D
SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
FOG CONTROL PLAN

July 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Santa Nella County Water District (SNCWD) is committed to the proper operation and management of their sanitary sewer collection system to minimize sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). SNCWD's fats, oil, and grease (FOG) Control Plan summarizes the steps that are currently taken and are recommended to be taken by the SNCWD to limit the amount of FOG that enters the sanitary sewer system. The effective date of this plan is July 1, 2012.

1.1 Background

FOG is commonly generated from residential, industrial, and commercial sources, particularly from food service establishments (FSEs). FOG is a viscous liquid when discharged into the sanitary sewer system. However, FOG often coagulates inside sewer pipelines and causes flow restrictions or blockages, which may lead to SSOs and significant public health hazards and property damage.

FOG has been identified as one of the most prevalent causes of SSOs nationwide. For this reason, many municipalities have established their own best management practices (BMPs) and control plans for the reduction of FOG.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), as part of Order No. 2006-0003, has recently established that all municipalities and districts with over one mile of sanitary sewer pipelines develop a sewer system management plan (SSMP). As part of the requirements for the completion of an SSMP, the SWRCB has required that municipalities and districts examine the extent of their FOG problem. If, during that evaluation, FOG is deemed to be a significant problem, a FOG Source Control Plan is required to be developed.

1.2 Objectives

This plan is intended to be used by SNCWD and to supplement the existing maintenance and FOG control measures. It is meant to provide recommendations for the determination of the extent of SNCWD's FOG problem, and steps to be taken to limit the amount of FOG that enters the sanitary sewer system. This plan should be updated and modified by SNCWD as necessary to more closely reflect operating conditions and changes that may occur in FOG control procedures.

Additionally, this plan has been developed to meet the requirements of SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003 and protect the public health and welfare. This plan shall not supersede existing standard operating procedures, unless specified by the SNCWD General Manager.

1.3 Organization

The key elements of the FOG Control Program are addressed individually as follows:

Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Regulatory Requirements
Section 3: Legal Authority
Section 4: Service Area FOG Evaluation
Section 5: FOG Problem Areas
Section 6: Compliance Requirements
Section 7: Best Management Practices
Section 8: Public Outreach Materials
Section 9: FOG Disposal
Section 10: Inspection and Enforcement Procedures
Section 11: Distribution and Maintenance of FOG Control Plan

2.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

This plan is intended to meet the requirements of SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003, which specifies that each SSMP must include an evaluation of the service area of the community to determine whether a FOG control program is needed. If no FOG program is needed, justification for why it is not needed must be provided. If FOG is considered to be a problem, a FOG source control program must be prepared and implemented, including the following as appropriate:

1. An implementation plan and schedule for a public education outreach program that promotes the proper disposal of FOG;
2. 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;
3. The legal authority to prohibit discharges into the system and identify measures to prevent SSOs and blockages caused by FOG;
4. 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;
5. Authority to inspect grease producing facilities, enforcement authorities, and whether the Enrollee has sufficient staff to inspect and enforce the FOG ordinance;
6. An identification of sanitary sewer system sections subject to FOG blockages and establishment of a cleaning maintenance schedule for each section; and
7. Development and implementation of source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged into the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in (6) above.

3.0 LEGAL AUTHORITY

SNCWD's sanitary sewer system discharge requirements are implemented through the Sewer Ordinances and other manuals. Legal authority for the provisions of this plan is available through the Sewer Ordinances and sewer use permits.

3.1 Discharge Prohibitions

The Sewer Ordinance limits the amount and type of FOG that may be discharged into the system. Specifically, the Sewer Ordinance states that the discharge of any substance containing floatable and/or dispersed grease, oil, or fat of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin in excess of 150 parts per million by weight is not to be discharged into the system.

Additionally, the Sewer Ordinance prohibits the discharge of any substance that tends to obstruct or injure the system, cause a nuisance or hazard, interfere with the operation or maintenance of the system, or which causes damage or imbalance to the treatment sludge disposal process.

4.0 SERVICE AREA FOG EVALUATION

SNCWD conducts investigations of problem areas in the sewer collection system on an "as-needed" basis. Major FOG problems have been identified by operator experience with known problem areas. Inspection projects have been conducted on areas of the system with suspected problems. Known "hot-spots" are identified in Table 1 and are cleaned on a weekly basis to prevent the occurrence of SSOs.

As part of SNCWD's Preventative Maintenance Program, it is recommended that SNCWD develop a video inspection program. Through such a program, SNCWD would be able to identify sewer lines that may not have previously been identified as FOG problem areas. Additionally, other pipeline defects could be identified, such as leaky or broken pipes.

5.0 FOG PROBLEM AREAS

SNCWD, through operator experience with the sanitary sewer collection system, has identified the known sanitary sewer "hot spots" within the service area. SNCWD's known FOG "hot spots" have been tabulated in Table 1.

TABLE 1
SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
FOG "HOT-SPOTS"

No.	Street Name	Location Description	Pipe Diameter (in)	Suspected Cause of Problem
1	West Side SR-33	Manhole near Wendy's	12	Grease, low flow at times
2	East Side SR-33	T/A Main Lateral	6	Grease and debris
3	East Comet Street	Adjacent to Village Market/SP219	4	Grease and debris
4	West Comet Street	Adjacent to Space 271	4	Grease and debris

6.0 COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

This section provides a summary of the requirements for dischargers that are recommended as part of this plan, and those that are currently in place.

6.1 Best Management Practices

This plan provides guidance for FSEs and other FOG producing users in SNCWD to conform to best management practices (BMPs) for FOG control. These BMPs, which are described in greater detail in Section 7.0, are practices and procedures that should be performed by FSEs and FOG producing users to reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the sanitary sewer system.

6.2 FOG Database

This plan recommends that SNCWD develop a database of FSEs and other major FOG contributors. Initially, SNCWD would need to compile a list of FSEs that discharge to the sanitary sewer system. Such a list could be created from the local health department listings, building permits, business licenses, telephone listings, or other sources.

Following compilation of FSEs within the service area limits, specific information about each discharger should be obtained. This may be accomplished through a variety of means, such as a questionnaire sent out to SNCWD's FSEs and other FOG producers. The database should include all data relevant to the production of FOG, such as the following as applicable:

1. Name of FSE, Address, Phone Number
2. Property Owner, Address, Phone number
3. Manager's Name
4. Contact Person's Name
5. Number of Employees
6. Type of Business (Including Type of Food, if FSE)
7. Hours of Operation and Peak Hours of Operation

8. Number of Meals Served per Day (if FSE)
9. Peak Customers per Hour
10. Seating Capacity
11. List of Major Equipment
12. Grease Removal Equipment (Yes/No) and Capacity (gallons)
13. FOG Disposal Method
14. Name of Grease Hauler
15. Grease Interceptor Cleaning Frequency
16. Water Use
17. Wastewater Discharge (if known)

6.3 Grease Interceptors

SNCWD's Sewer Ordinance requires that any new business or establishment where grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewer shall have a grease interceptor. Additionally, all existing businesses or businesses or establishments requiring grease interceptors shall install an interceptor if one is not already in place.

Other requirements for grease interceptors in SNCWD are summarized as follows:

1. All grease interceptors shall be of a size and design approved by SNCWD prior to installation and shall be constructed in accordance with such design.
2. All grease interceptors shall be installed and connected so that they are at all times easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and removal of intercepted grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable material.
3. All grease interceptors shall be situated on the user's premises, but SNCWD may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.
4. Any waste discharge from fixtures and equipment in the above-mentioned types of businesses or establishments, which may contain grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable materials including, but not limited to, scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashers, food waste disposals, soup kettles, and floor drains located in areas where such objectionable materials may exist, may be drained into the sanitary sewer system through the grease interceptor when approved by the SNCWD General Manager; provided, however, that toilets, urinals, wash basins, and other fixtures containing fecal material shall not flow through the grease interceptor.
5. All grease interceptors shall be maintained in efficient operating condition by periodic removal of the accumulated grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable material. The use of chemicals to dissolve grease is specifically prohibited. No such accumulated grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable material shall be introduced into any drainage piping or public or private sewer.
6. All grease interceptors shall be of substantial construction, made of impervious materials, capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature, and equipped with easily removable covers which, when bolted in place, shall be gastight and watertight.

7. All abandoned grease interceptors shall be emptied and filled as required for abandoned septic tanks (Section 1119 of the Uniform Plumbing Code).
8. All grease interceptors shall be installed in such a manner that drainage from areas outside the area intended to be served may not enter.

7.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following BMPs have been developed as a guide for the SNCWD's FSEs and FOG producers to follow. Their purpose is to limit the discharge of FOG by the FSE and FOG producing users to the extent possible. Not all BMPs may be applicable to all users; therefore the following should be used as a starting point for the development of individualized BMPs.

7.1 BMP 1 – Employee Training and Awareness

The success of any FOG reduction program is dependent mainly on the participation of the individuals involved in such a program. It is therefore crucial to the success of the BMPs that employees and individuals be appropriately trained on the provisions thereof.

Each FSE should do the following to verify adequate employee training and awareness:

1. Make sure that all employees have been trained on the provisions of the FSE's individual BMP program;
2. Require that employees follow the BMPs;
3. Instruct employees not to dispose of FOG into sinks and to use sink basket strainers;
4. Use public service materials that have been provided by SNCWD;
5. Post "No Grease" signs above sinks and other appropriate discharge points (the language on these signs is dependent upon the business).

7.2 BMP 2 – Garbage Disposal Limitation

A large volume of FOG can be eliminated from the sanitary sewer system by limiting or eliminating the discharge of food particles to the system. The use of garbage disposals is discouraged for this reason. Food particles should be discharged into the trash rather than a sink drain.

Additionally, the use of drain screens is recommended to capture food and other particles from being discharged into the sanitary sewer system. These screens should be cleaned frequently and emptied into the trash.

7.3 BMP 3 – Spill Clean Up

FSEs should develop applicable practices to limit the amount of spills that occur. These spills cause unnecessary discharge of FOG into the sanitary sewer system. Clean up of any spills that do occur should follow these guidelines:

1. Stop the spill at its source;
2. Perform a "dry" clean up if possible. Use paper towels, brooms, rubber scrapers, or other means to dispose of the spilled food particles or FOG to the trash;
3. If a "dry" cleanup is not possible, follow these guidelines:
    a. Clean up as much as possible with rags;
    b. Use granular or absorbent material (such as sand, cat litter, sawdust, etc.)
    c. Remove spilled material to the trash;
    d. Mop or wash as sparingly as possible and discharge to the sanitary sewer system.

Each FSE and other FOG producer should have a plan that will be followed in the event of a spill. This should include a step by step procedure that is known by all employees, as well as a responsible person who will monitor cleanup measures. Employee training on such a plan should be provided periodically.

7.4 BMP 4 – Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance

When cleaning and maintaining equipment, it is possible to reduce the amount of FOG that enters the sanitary sewer system. This may include emptying or removing grease from equipment prior to washing and placing in the trash. The use of other "dry" cleaning methods, such as use of paper towels rather than water rinsing, is also encouraged.

7.5 BMP 5 – Grease Handling and Disposal

Oils, grease, or other oily liquids (such as salad dressing) should not be discharged in large quantities into the sanitary sewer system. These materials should be recycled through an established, reputable recycling facility, if possible.

7.6 BMP 6 – Grease Interceptors

In order to facilitate proper performance of grease interceptors, they should be properly sized and installed in accordance with the requirements of SNCWD. They should also be located in such a way as to facilitate cleaning.

It is recommended that each FSE inspect its grease interceptor periodically, and clean as necessary to facilitate proper performance. During the inspection, it should be confirmed that all the trap's piping and baffles are working properly and not clogged. Records of each cleaning should be kept by the FSE, including date and time, amount of grease removed, disposal location, and the name of the person who cleaned it.

7.7 BMP 7 – Residential and Private Dwellings

It is important to note that not all FOG problems are caused by FSEs. Residential FOG discharge may be a significant amount of SNCWD's FOG production. For this reason, it is recommended that residential customers also adopt the aforementioned BMPs as applicable.

8.0 PUBLIC OUTREACH MATERIALS

Many agencies have developed informational brochures and doorknob hangers to distribute to FSEs and residential customers stressing the importance of limiting FOG discharge into the sewer system. As part of its public outreach program, SNCWD has developed informative letters related to FOG control that will be provided in its customer billings. Two different letters have been created, one for residential customers (Attachment D1) and one for FSEs and other FOG producing establishments (Attachment D2). Both documents are available in both English and Spanish.

9.0 FOG DISPOSAL

SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that a FOG Control Plan should include a list of acceptable disposal sites for FOG. The following company accepts larger quantities of FOG and cleans grease traps and disposes of the contents. The acceptable disposal site is included on the public outreach materials (Attachment D1 and D2). Contact information for the disposal site is as follows:

Sisk Tallow
4506 S. Commons Road
Turlock, CA 95380
Phone: (209) 667-1451

10.0 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

This section provides an overview of the provisions for the inspection and enforcement of this plan. The success of the FOG control program is dependent upon whether it is properly implemented. In order to make sure that the program has been properly implemented, inspection must be a part of the plan, as well as enforcement penalties should an FSE or other FOG producer not be in compliance with the plan.

10.1 Inspection

The authority for SNCWD officials to inspect FSEs and other FOG producers for compliance with the provisions of this plan is provided in the Sewer Ordinance.

Inspection of users is often commenced through the investigation of blockages or overflows in SNCWD's sanitary sewer system to determine the likely cause of the problem. If FOG is observed to be a major contributing factor to the blockage or SSO, then an upstream user, such as an FSE, should be identified as the likely cause and inspected to verify that the user is in compliance with the BMPs established in this plan. In the completion of such an investigation, grease interceptors should be checked to verify proper performance, as well as any other appropriate equipment. All records of the inspection should be kept on file for future reference.

For a community the size of Santa Nella, it is feasible to track FSEs and other known FOG producers within the SNCWD service area. SNCWD's Sewer Ordinances require that all FOG producers submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and cleaning reports to determine the adequacy of their grease interceptors.

10.2 Enforcement Actions

Violations of the provisions of this plan will be enforced by the requirements of SNCWD's Sewer Ordinance. If any person discharges FOG or other wastes contrary to the provisions of this plan, the SNCWD General Manager may issue an administrative complaint pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 54740.5. Penalties imposed on such a violation are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned California Government Code section.

Civil penalties may also be imposed, according to the provisions of SNCWD's Sewer Ordinance, as follows:

1. First Violation: An amount not to exceed $100
2. Second Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $250
3. Third Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $500
4. Subsequent Violations: An amount not to exceed $1,000

Each day that violation occurs should be considered a separate violation, according to the Sewer Ordinance.

10.3 Informal Enforcement

SNCWD may choose to provide FSEs with informal notifications of violations of the provisions of this plan, as deemed appropriate. For example, for less serious offences, SNCWD may choose to provide "notice of violation" warnings and dates for compliance with the plan.

10.4 Grease Interceptor Maintenance and Inspection Records

SNCWD's Sewer Ordinance currently requires all FSEs within SNCWD to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and inspection records. Information that is included in these records is the date, amount of grease removed, disposal method, the name of the person who cleaned it, and other appropriate information as deemed necessary by SNCWD. The grease interceptor maintenance form is included in Attachment D2 of this plan.

11.0 DISTRIBUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FOG CONTROL PLAN

The SSMP will be audited every two years to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and determine where improvements can be made. This FOG Control Plan should be updated in conjunction with the SSMP evaluations. Updates should be made to reflect all changes in policies and procedures as may be required to achieve the plan objectives.

11.1 Submittal and Availability of FOG Control Plan

Copies of the FOG Control Plan and any amendments should be distributed to all of the departments, divisions, and personnel that are heavily involved with the SSMP or FOG Control programs.

11.2 Review and Update of FOG Control Plan

SNCWD is responsible for keeping the FOG Control Plan up to date. The FOG Control Plan should be reviewed at a predefined time interval for outdated material and should be updated whenever:

1. Specified by the SNCWD General Manager;
2. The SSMP program audit indicates that material needs to be revised or added; or
3. Governing laws, rules or regulations change.

ATTACHMENT D1

RESIDENTIAL FOG PUBLIC OUTREACH MATERIAL

SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

FOG- Fats, Oils and Grease: Stop the Clog

The build-up of fats, oils and grease— which include cooking oils, salad dressings, sandwich spreads, meat juices, meat fat and other similar products—eventually results in sewer backups that can overflow onto streets and even into the home, damaging properties and the environment. Remember that every household plays an important role in preventing neighborhood sewer blockages.

You can do your part by properly disposing of fats, oils and grease.

- Never pour fats, oils and grease down the sink or garbage disposal.

- Before washing, scrape and wipe dry pots, pans and dishes with paper towels and dispose of materials in the trash.
- Pour fats, oils and grease after it has cooled into a container, such as an empty glass jar or coffee can. Once the container is full, secure the lid and place it in the trash.*
- Use sink strainers to catch food items, and then empty the strainer into the trash.

* For larger volumes, bring to the acceptable disposal site:

Sisk Tallow
4506 S. Commons Road
Turlock, CA 95380
Phone: (209) 667-1451

SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

PUBLIC NOTICE

STOP THE CLOG

FATS, OILS AND GREASE = FOG

The build-up of fats, oil and grease (FOG), which include cooking oils, salad dressings, sandwich spreads, meat juices, meat fat, and other similar products, eventually results in sewer backups that can overflow onto streets and even into the home. These backups can damage properties and the environment. They also result in more operational costs for the District because sewer lines, lift stations, and pumps must be constantly cleaned to remove the FOG. Every household and commercial business plays an important role in preventing neighborhood sewer blockages!

YOU CAN DO YOUR PART BY PROPERLY DISPOSING OF FOG!

- **Never pour fats, oils and/or grease down the sink or garbage disposal!**
- **Before washing, scrape and wipe pots, pans and dishes dry with paper towels and dispose of materials in the trash.**
- **Pour fats, oils and/or grease after it has cooled into a container such as an empty glass jar or coffee can. Once the container is full, secure the lid and place it in the trash.***
- **Use sink strainers to catch food items and then empty the strainer into the trash.**

*For larger volumes, bring to the acceptable disposal site:

Sisk Tallow
4506 S. Commons Road
Turlock, CA 95380
Phone: (209) 667-1451

Clogged Sewer Line From FOG!

SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

AVISO PÚBLICO

PARE EL ATASQUE

GRASAS, ACEITES Y ENGRASES = FOG

El aumento de grasas, aceites y engrase (FOG) — que incluye los aceites de la cocina, los aliños, condimentos, jugos de carne, la grasa de carne y otros productos semejantes — resultando en atasques en las alcantarillas que pueden derramarse en calles e incluso en el hogar, dañado las propiedades y el ambiente. También resultan en costos operacionales más para el distrito porque el sistema de alcantarillado debe limpiarse constantemente para eliminar el FOG. Cada hogar y negocio comercial juega un papel importante en prevenir obstrucciones sistema de alcantarillado.

USTED PUEDE HACER SU PARTE EN DESECHAR FOG ADEQUADAMENTE!

- **Nunca arroje grasas, aceites y engrases en el triturado de basura o el fregadero.**
- **Antes de lavar platos y cazuelas, raspe y remueva grasas y comida y Despoja los desperdicios en la basura.**
- **Grasas, aceites y engrases deben ser echados en un frasco con tapadera. Envases llenos deben tener una tapadera segura y coloquen el envase en la basura.***
- **Use coladores en el fregadero para atrapar alimentos y desechos, luego vacie el tamiz en la basura.**

*Para volumenes mas grandes, traiga al sitio de disposición :

Sisk Tallow
4506 S. Commons Road
Turlock, CA 95380
Teléfono: (209) 667-1451

Línea de alcantarillado está obstruido con FOG!

ATTACHMENT D2

COMMERCIAL FOG PUBLIC OUTREACH MATERIAL

SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

FOG - Fats, Oils and Grease: Stop the Clog

FOG PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The Santa Nella County Water District is the owner of the public sewer system serving your business and is required under State laws to implement a comprehensive grease control program. Fats, oil, and grease (FOG) from food service establishments (FSE) and other businesses causes sewer line blockages and spills. To comply with State regulations, the District has developed a grease control program to aid in the prevention of sanitary sewer blockages and obstructions from FOG.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)

The best defense against FOG-related sewer spills is to prevent FOG from going down the drain. All FSE employees should be regularly trained on Best Management Practices (BMPs). The District has identified BMPs that should be followed by FSEs and other FOG producers, as applicable:

- **Employee training and awareness**: Provide training to employees on steps that should be taken to reduce FOG disposal
- **Garbage disposal limitations**: Limit the use of garbage disposals and use drain screens to capture food and other particles from going into sewer system
- **Spill cleanup**: Prepare an action plan with necessary steps that should be taken to clean up a spill
- **Equipment cleaning and maintenance:** Limit the Discharge of FOG by cleaning and maintaining equipment
- **Grease handling and disposal**: Limit large quantities of FOG from being discharged into the sewer system by taking these materials to an acceptable disposal site:

  Sisk Tallow
  4506 S. Commons Road
  Turlock, CA 95380
  Phone: (209) 667-1451

GREASE INTERCEPTOR

Grease interceptors are plumbing devices used to prevent excess grease from entering the sewer system. Grease interceptors cause the flow of water to slow down, allowing grease to naturally float to the top of the tank and solids settle at the bottom of the tank for easy removal.

The Santa Nella County Water District' Sewer Ordinance requires grease interceptors for any new business or establishment where grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewer shall have a grease interceptor. Additionally, all existing businesses or establishments requiring grease interceptors shall install an interceptor if one is not already in place.

Quarterly Reporting: It has been recently adopted into the Sewer Ordinances that all FOG producers are required to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and cleaning reports to determine the adequacy of their grease interceptors. Attached is an example grease trap maintenance and inspection form.

Enforcement: The discharge of any FOG in excess of 150 parts per million by weight is not to be discharged into the system. Civil penalties may be imposed as outlined in the Sewer Ordinances if any discharge limitations are violated. The District has the authority to inspect FOG producing facilities when identified as the cause for sewer blockages or at the District's discretion.

If you witness a sewer spill or see evidence that a spill has occurred, please contact the Santa Nella County Water District at (209) 826-0920.

EXAMPLE GREASE TRAP MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION REPORT

BUSINESS NAME:_____ ADDRESS:_____

LOCATION OF GREASE TRAP:_____

Date of Cleaning or Inspection	Name of Person or Company who Inspected or Cleaned the Unit	Approximate Gallons of Grease and Other Debris Removed	How was the Waste Disposed?

MAKE ADDITIONAL COPIES AS NECESSARY

CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of law that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and/or imprisonment for violations.

_____ _____ _____

Signature of Authorized Representative Title Date

APPENDIX E

2020 SNCWD SSMP Program Audit

SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRAM AUDIT

NOVEMBER 2020

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted Statewide Sanitary Sewer Systems Waste Discharge Requirements – Water Quality Order No. 2006-003-DWQ (SSS WDRs) on May 2, 2006. The SSS WDRs require that an internal program audit be performed every two years to assess the effectiveness and identify any deficiencies in the system. This program audit documents review of the October 2015 Santa Nella County Water District (SNCWD) Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) for implementation and evaluation of the SSMP effectiveness. The goal of the SSMP is to minimize the number and impact of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) in the collection system. SNCWD has had no SSOs since February 2020, which indicates that the SSMP has been effective.

Since the 2015 SSMP, no additional improvements were made to the wastewater treatment facilities. The 2020 SSMP will be updated to include current operating facilities, wastewater flows, power outage, inspection of grease, current sanitary sewer hot-spots, and Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) education notices.

The following summarizes the SSMP program elements assessment for effectiveness and compliance with the 2015 SSMP reviewed for this audit.

2020 SSMP Program Element and Compliance Review	
Section 2.	Goals
	This section remains the same and has been met by the preparation and adoption of the SSMP.
Section 3.	Organization
	The responsible representative and organizational chart remain the same, and the requirement has been met.
Section 4	Legal Authority
	The legal authority remains the same and has been met through the adoption of ordinances, resolutions, and District policies and procedures.
Section 5.	Operation and Maintenance Program
	Changes were made to this section because the collection sewer system currently has five (5) active lift stations.
Section 6.	Design and Performance Provisions
	The provisions and procedures remain the same.
Section 7.	Overflow Emergency Response Plan
	Power outage and emergency generators information was added to the plan.
Section 8.	FOG Control Program
	The plan was reviewed and updated with the annual inspection of the grease interceptors. The District is in compliance with program and all customers with interceptors are in compliance.
Section 9.	System and Capacity Assurance Plan
	The plan was reviewed and updated with the most current wastewater flows.
Section 10.	Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications
	Additional sewer spill was reported on February 17, 2020.
Section 11.	SSMP Program Audits
	The section was reviewed and updated with the current audit completed in November 2020.
Section 12.	Communication Program and Final Certification
	The section was reviewed and updated to include FOG educational notices to customers, and to include the availability of pan scrapers at the counter.

APPENDIX F

SNCWD 2015 SSMP Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 15-05

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING UPDATED SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN 2015

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (WDRs) for all publicly-owned sanitary sewer collection systems in California with more than one mile of sewer pipeline; and

WHEREAS, the WDRs require the development of a Sewer System Management Plan to reduce the occurrence of Sanitary System Overflows; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Nella County Water District has prepared a revision to the Sewer System Management Plan 2012 in compliance with State Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, and the updated Sewer System Management Plan 2015, which consists of 12 element chapters, is in accordance with the WDRs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Directors has considered the Sewer System Management Plan 2015 at a Public Hearing held November 12, 2015, and does hereby approve and adopt the Sewer System Management Plan 2015 as presented.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Nella County Water District, at a Regular Board Meeting held on the 12th day of November, 2015, by the following votes:

AYES: Villarreal, Silvas, Landry, Ramos-Anderson, Gillmore
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

Paul Villarreal, President

ATTEST:

Amy Montgomery, Secretary-Manager

APPENDIX G

2020 SNCWD SSMP Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 21-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING UPDATED SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (WDRs) for all publicly owned sanitary sewer collection systems in California with more than one mile of sewer pipeline; and

WHEREAS, the WDRs require the development of a Sewer System Management Plan to reduce the occurrence of Sanitary System Overflows; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Nella County Water District has prepared a revision to the Sewer System Management Plan 2015 in compliance with State Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, and the updated Sewer System Management Plan 2020, which consists of 12 element chapters, is in accordance with the WDRs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Directors has considered the Sewer System Management Plan 2020 at a Public Hearing held January 14, 2021 and does hereby approve and adopt the Updated Sewer System Management Plan 2020 as presented.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Nella County Water District, at a Regular Board Meeting held on the 14th day of January 2021 by the following votes:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

_____
Paul Villarreal, President

ATTEST:

_____
Amy Montgomery, Secretary-Manager

SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
12931 S Hwy 33, Santa Nella, CA 95322

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice of Public Hearing by the Santa Nella County Water District Board of Directors
To Approve Resolution No. 21-01, A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Santa Nella County Water District Adopting Updated Santa Nella County Water District Sewer System Management Plan 2020

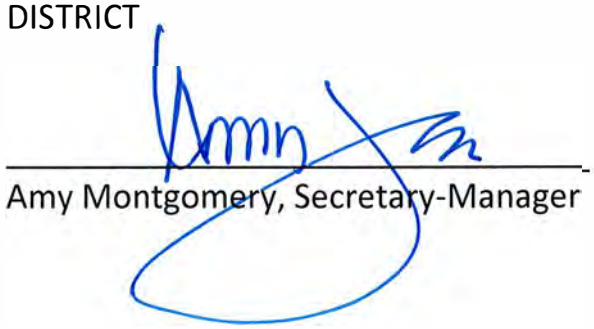
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Board of Directors of the Santa Nella County Water District that a PUBLIC HEARING will be conducted on Thursday, January 14, 2021, at 1:00 pm in the Board Room of the Santa Nella County Water District, at which time the Board of Directors shall consider approval of:

Resolution No. 20-01, A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Santa Nella County Water District Adopting Updated Santa Nella County Water District Sewer System Management Plan 2020

If the action of the Board of Directors is challenged in a court of law, it may be limited to only those issues raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Board of Directors at, or prior to, the public hearing.

Beginning December 2, 2020 at 8:15 am, the plan may be viewed at the District office at 12931 S Hwy 33, Santa Nella, CA. Copies of the plan may be requested at a cost of .50 cents per page. For additional information, please contact the District office at (209) 826-0920.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT



Amy Montgomery, Secretary-Manager