Spill Response Plan for Hazardous/Non-Hazardous Materials and Wastes

June 9, 2014

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The framework for this document was provided by the City of Stockton's *Spill Response Procedures for Non-Hazardous Materials and Wastes*, dated June 2010.

SPILL RESPONSE PLAN FOR HAZARDOUS/NON-HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES CITY OF HUGHSON

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hughson (City) has prepared this *Spill Response Plan for Hazardous/Non-Hazardous Materials and Wastes* (Plan) to provide guidelines for the control and mitigation of non-storm water spills that enter the City's storm water conveyance system. The three categories of spills include:

- Sewage spills;
- Hazardous materials and wastes spills; and
- Non-hazardous materials and wastes spills.[1]

This Plan focuses on processes and procedures for responding to non-storm water spills involving hazardous/non-hazardous materials and wastes. Flow charts outlining the key steps and responsibilities for the response process that should be followed for specific types of spills are provided in **Figures 1 through 3**.

This Plan includes the following attachments:

- Spill Response Contacts List and Sample Spill Report Form (Attachment A),
- City of Hughson *Investigative Guidance Manual for Illicit Discharge Detection and Eliminations (IDDE)* (Attachment B [upon development]),
    - In compliance with Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ[2], the City is in the process of developing an *Investigative Guidance Manual for IDDE* for the City's IDDE Program to be implemented during the 2014/2015[3] Permit term.
- City of Hughson Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP[4]) (Attachment C), and
- City of Hughson Municipal Codes (Chapters 13.04 and 8.30).

2.0 OVERVIEW OF SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

When responding to a spill of any type, the key elements illustrated in **Figure 1** comprise the general response procedures. These elements are outlined in Section III of the City's Storm Water Management Program, dated August 2004, and will be described in detail within the City's Investigative Guidance Manual for IDDEs (currently under development).

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[1] Non-hazardous materials and wastes spills are those spills that involve materials such as water-based paint, pet waste, dyes, etc.

[2] Water Quality Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ General Storm Water Permit No. CAS000004; California General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)

[3] July 1 through June 30

[4] Sewage spills are addressed using the process and procedures that are outlined within the City of Hughson's Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP), dated July 31, 2007.

When responding to a spill of any type, the key elements illustrated in **Figure 1** comprise the general response procedures. An overview of the City staff responsibilities and response steps to address spills is illustrated in **Figures 2 and 3**. The flow charts provide a summary of the response steps necessary to respond to all spill types (**Figure 2**), as well as a summary of the response steps necessary to respond specifically to spills of non-hazardous materials and wastes (**Figure 3**). Additional information on the key steps indicated in **Figure 3** is provided below.

2.1 COMPLAINT NOTIFICATION

The City's Public Works Department is typically the first to receive a complaint or notification of a spill involving non-hazardous materials and wastes. The public may notify the City of spills via the following options:

- **The public should immediately call 911 in the event of a spill involving a hazardous substance.**
- On January 24, 2013, the City implemented the SeeClickFix Program which allows the public to notify the City of non-emergency quality of life concerns (such as spills, sanitary sewer overflows [SSOs], and illicit connections). Residents can report an issue via the City's website[5] or by downloading an iPhone/Android app[6].
- The 24-Hour Hotline number (209) 505-3049).
- The 24-Hour Pager number (209) 554-4785.

2.2 EMERGENCY CONTACT TELPHONE NUMBERS

City personnel shall contact either the Primary or the Secondary Spill Response Coordinator identified in Section 2.2.1 when a spill occurs. The Primary or Secondary Spill Response Coordinator will designate the agency contacts listed in Section 2.2.2 that must be contacted when a spill occurs. The Primary or Secondary Spill Response Coordinator will authorize a Spill Cleanup Contractor listed in Section 2.2.3 to be mobilized when a spill requires cleanup by a listed Spill Cleanup Contractor.

2.2.1 Spill Response Contact(s) TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)

Primary Spill Response Coordinator

[Sam Rush [Superintendent of Public Works]: .....Office: (209) 883-4054
Mobile: (209) 505-3049
Pager: (209) 554-4785

Secondary Spill Response Coordinator

Dominique Spinale [Management Analyst / Deputy City Clerk]: .....Office: (209) 883-4054
Mobile: (925) 864-7475

[Include Additional Spill Response Coordinators/Personnel as Appropriate]

Ron Greenfield [Office of Public Works - Senior]: ..... Office: 209) 883-4054
Mobile: (209) 505-3047

[5] http://hughson.org/for-residents/seeclickfix1/
[6] http://www.seeclickfix.com/apps

2.2.2 EMERGENCY AND AGENCY CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Emergency Response Agencies: 911
National Response Center[7] (Oil Spills Only): ..... (800) 424-8802
California Office of Emergency Services: ..... (800) 852-7550
City of Hughson Public Works Department (Sanitary Sewer and Storm Water Systems): .. (209) 883-4054
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department (Hughson Police Services): ..... (209) 883-4052
Hughson Fire Protection District: ..... (209) 883-2863
Stanislaus County Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)[8] ..... (209) 525-6500
Cal/OSHA (Central Valley Office): ..... (559) 454-1295
Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services: ..... (209) 552-3601
California Regional Water Quality Control Board, (Rancho Cordova, CA Office): …… (916) 464-3291
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Central Region): ..... (559) 243-4005

2.2.3 SPILL CLEANUP CONTRACTOR(S)

Boulders Unlimited: ..... (209) 388-1234
Safety-Kleen Systems: ..... (209) 545-1011

2.3 RESPONSE

Response activities for spills involving hazardous and non-hazardous materials and wastes include on-scene assessment, containment, and agency notifications (as needed). Upon receiving a complaint of an Illicit Discharge or Illegal Connection (ID/IC), the City is required by its municipal storm water permit[9] to respond within 72 hours of discovery or a report of suspected illicit discharge, with activities to abate, contain, and clean up all illicit discharges, including hazardous substances. The City's Public Works Department has primary responsibility for conducting an on-scene assessment and containing non-hazardous spills.

An emergency event is considered to be a severe, natural or manmade disaster within the City, including any of the following:

- Earthquakes;
- Floods;
- Severe storm events;
- Major power outages;
- Major fires;
- Radiological accidents/attacks;
- Chemical accidents/attacks;
- Biological accidents/attacks; and
- Terrorist attacks.

[7] Federal law states that a release of 42 gallons of petroleum or more in each of two discharges over a 12-month period or a single discharge of more than 1,000 gallons into the navigable waters or shorelines of the United States requires notification. State law requires notification of any "significant release or threatened release of a hazardous material."
[8] The designated CUPA for Stanislaus County is Stanislaus County Environmental Resources, Environmental Health. The listed phone number will direct calls to the Stanislaus County Environmental Resources, Environmental Health.
[9] Water Quality Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ Provision E.9.d

In the case of an emergency event, issues related to human health and safety will be prioritized. Once these issues have been addressed, the City's Public Works Department will notify and coordinate with the Stanislaus Department of Environmental Resources (CUPA[10]) to address any spills or runoff that are related to the emergency event and ensure the protection of water quality.

2.4 INVESTIGATION

Investigation of a spill includes determining the responsible party, assessing and assigning damages, and collecting and documenting evidence in a defensible manner. Each complaint or spill should be investigated as soon as possible to ensure that valuable information is not lost and to minimize any potential human health and environmental impacts. The Investigative Guidance Manual for the IDDE Program will identify and describe the appropriate techniques to use during investigations.

In the event of a spill, a properly trained employee should:

- Assess the area for any immediate dangers to health or safety. If any dangers are present, move away from the area, call 911.
- Notify the Primary and/or Secondary Spill Response Coordinator contact from the list above and then continue your spill response. The primary contact should assess additional notification requirements.
- Assess the size of the spill and any immediate threat of the spill reaching storm drains or permeable surfaces.
- Once the spill has been contained and any immediate threat to storm drains or permeable surfaces has been minimized, contact the spill cleanup contractor as authorized by the Primary and/or Secondary Spill Response Coordinator and dispatch them to commence and complete spill cleanup procedures.

2.5 CLEAN-UP

The City has a primary clean-up contractor, but they are not guaranteed to respond. In the case of hazardous and non-hazardous spills, the City can use any local licensed clean-up company. The City may also use City staff and equipment to perform non-hazardous clean-ups. The City's Public Works Department may oversee the clean-up to ensure it is done correctly and to protect the Responsible Party (RP) from excessive and/or unnecessary charges. After the clean-up is completed, a follow-up inspection is conducted to ensure that the clean-up was adequate.

[10] CUPA = Certified Unified Program Agencies. The designated CUPA for Stanislaus County is Stanislaus County Environmental Resources, Environmental Health. The listed phone number will direct calls to the Stanislaus County Environmental Resources, Environmental Health.

3.0 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

Information must be documented on an ongoing basis throughout the entire incident to provide for an accurate and defensible investigation. The documentation should identify all actions taken and information obtained as a result of the response and investigation. Information from a spill must be documented in order to:

- Provide accurate information for any personnel involved in the incident;
- Allow the data to be analyzed in order to determine if there are repeat offenders, problematic areas, problematic types of businesses, etc.;
- Ensure that the required regulatory notification and/or reports are completed;
- Provide the required information for any enforcement actions and/or cost recovery;
- Assist with annual reporting and program effectiveness evaluations; and
- Allow for better decision making for program improvements.

4.0 ENFORCEMENT AND COST RECOVERY

Relevant portions of the Hughson Municipal Code (see Attachment D of this report) that provide the City with the authority to enforce against responsible parties and recover costs include those under:

- The Urban Water Quality Control Municipal Code (Chapter 8.30), and
- The Water Use Municipal Code (Chapter 13.04).

FIGURES

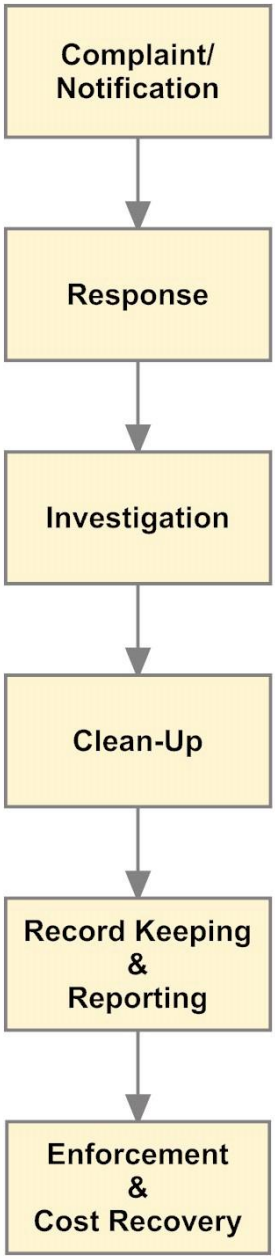

Figure 1. General Response Procedures for All Spill Types

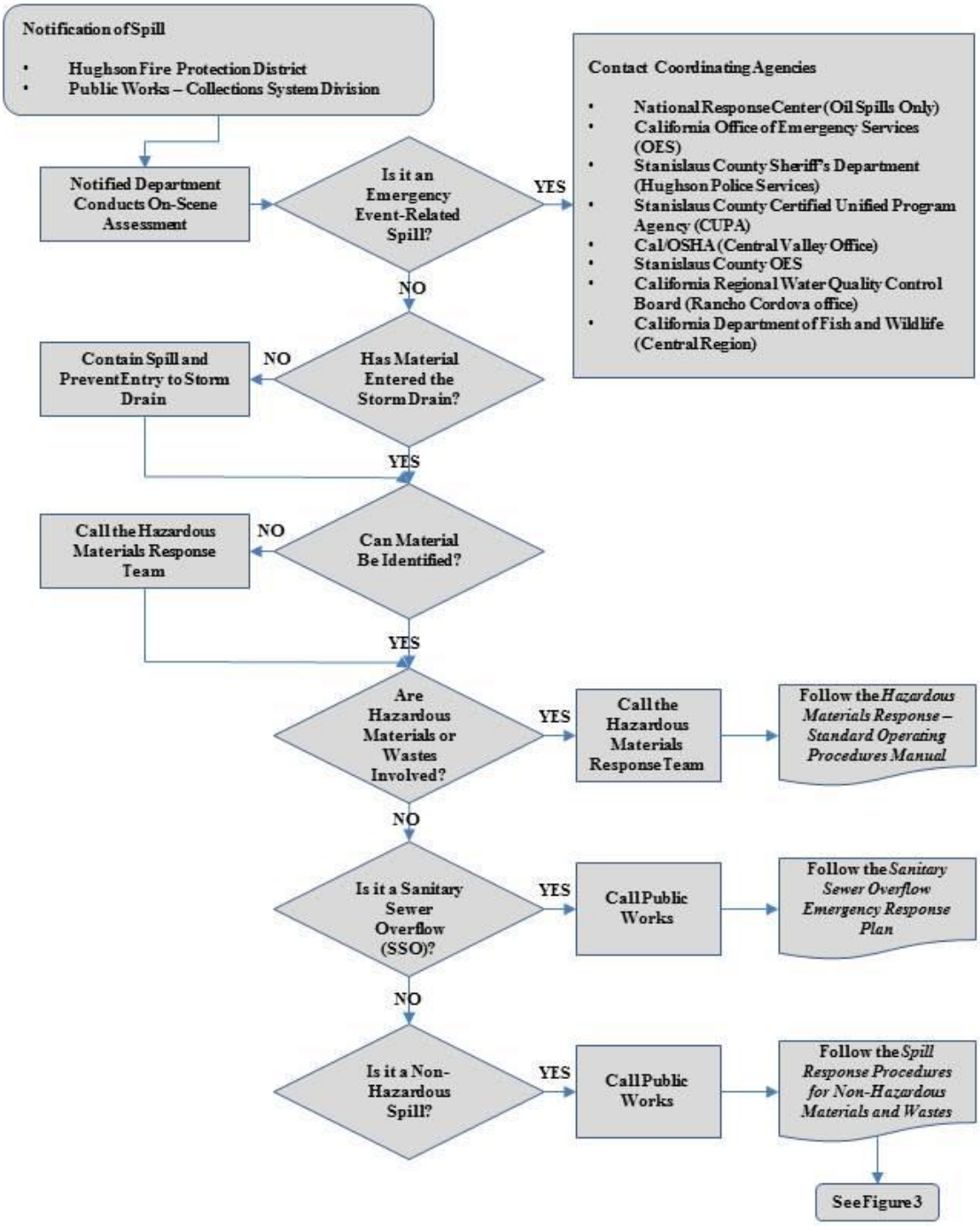

Figure 2. Spill Response Procedures for All Spill Types

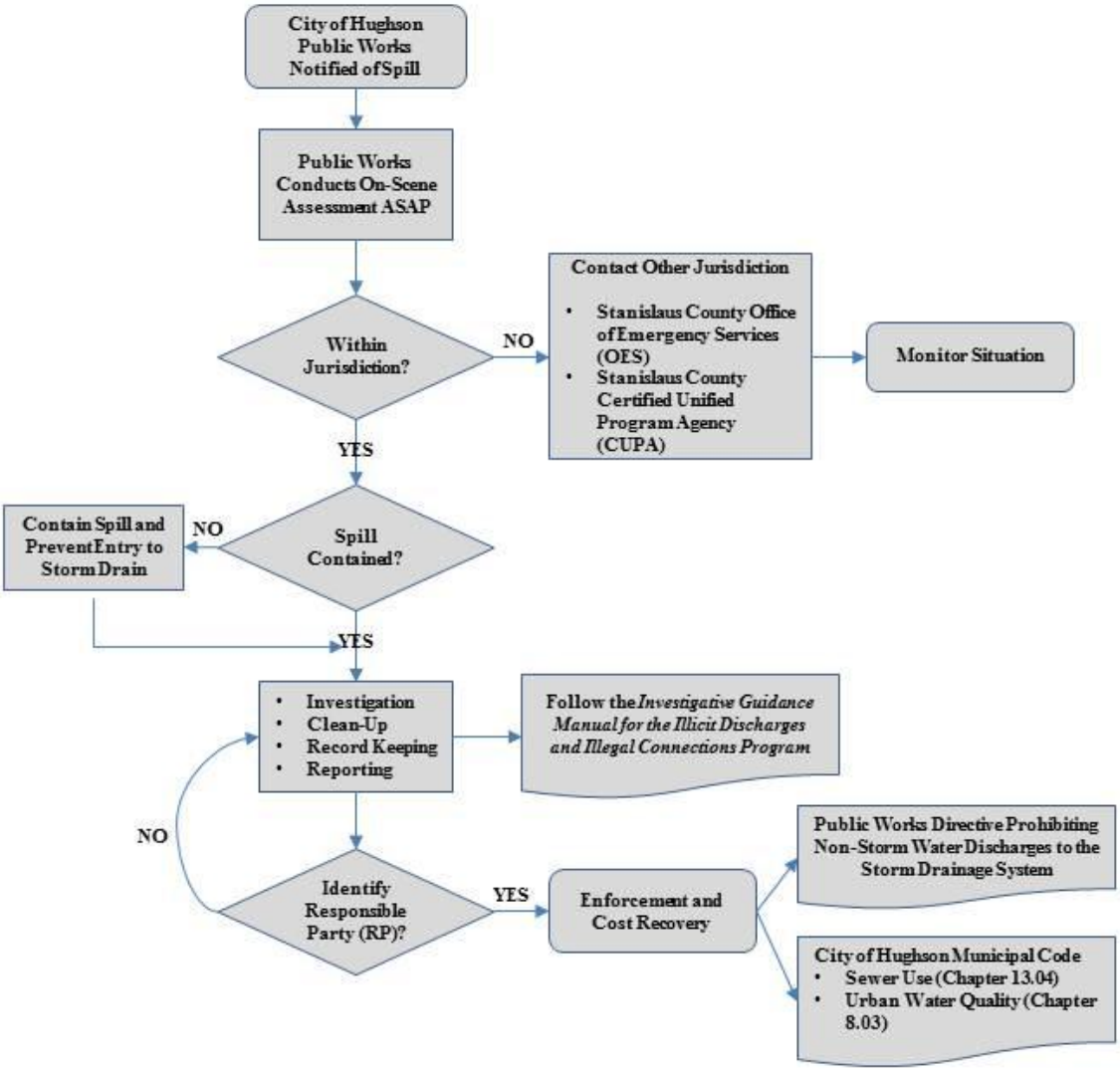

Figure 3. Spill Response Procedures for Non-Hazardous Materials and Wastes

Attachment A

Spill Response Contacts List
and
Spill Reporting Form

SPILL RESPONSE CONTACT(S) TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)

Primary Spill Response Coordinator

[Sam Rush [Superintendent of Public Works]: .....Office: (209) 883-4054
Mobile: (209) 505-3049
Pager: (209) 554-4785

Secondary Spill Response Coordinator

Dominique Spinale [Management Analyst / Deputy City Clerk]: .....Office: (209) 883-4054
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Ron Greenfield [Office of Public Works - Senior]: .....Office: 209) 883-4054
Mobile: (209) 505-3047

Emergency and Agency Contact Telephone Numbers

Emergency Response Agencies: 911
National Response Center[11] (Oil & Hazardous Materials Spills Only): ..... (800) 424-8802
California Office of Emergency Services: ..... (800) 852-7550
City of Hughson Public Works Department [Sanitary Sewer and Storm Water Systems]: .. (209) 883-4054
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department (Hughson Police Services): ..... (209) 883-4052
Hughson Fire Protection District: ..... (209) 883-2863
Stanislaus County Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)[12] ..... (209) 525-6500
Cal/OSHA (Central Valley Office): ..... (559) 454-1295
Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services: ..... (209) 552-3601
California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Rancho Cordova, CA Office): ..... (916) 464-3291
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Central Region): ..... (559) 243-4005

Spill Response Contractor(s)

Boulders Unlimited: ..... (209) 388-1234
Safety-Kleen Systems: ..... (209) 545-1011

[11] Federal law states that a release of 42 gallons of petroleum or more in each of two discharges over a 12-month period or a single discharge of more than 1,000 gallons into the navigable waters or shorelines of the United States requires notification. State law requires notification of any "significant release or threatened release of a hazardous material."

[12] The designated CUPA for Stanislaus County is Stanislaus County Environmental Resources, Environmental Health. The listed phone number will direct calls to the Stanislaus County Environmental Resources, Environmental Health.

SPILL REPORTING FORM
CITY OF HUGHSON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
7018 PINE STREET, HUGHSON, CALIFORNIA 95326

Material Released: _____

Quantity of Material Released: _____

Location of Release: _____

Date and Time of Release: _____

Nature of Release: _____

Who was Notified of Release: _____

Was Spill Stopped and Contained?		( ) Yes	( ) No
Did the Spill Reach:	Storm Water System	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Adjacent Properties	( ) Yes	( ) No

What Response was taken to Mitigate the Spill: _____

What Measures have been Implemented to Prevent Future Spills/Releases: _____

Attachment B

Investigative Guidance Manual
for Illicit Discharge Detection and Eliminations

INSERT
IDDE INVESTIGATIVE GUIDANCE MANUAL
UPON COMPLETION

Attachment C

City of Hughson
Sewer System Management Plan

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
ROBERT B. GILLETTE
No. C25218
Exp. 12/31/07
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

7/31/07

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
WIERSEMA
No. 66123
Exp. 6/30/08
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

7/31/07

carollo engineers

City of Hughson

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

July 2007

carollo
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7580 NORTH INGRAM AVENUE • SUITE 112 • FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93711 • (559) 436-6616 • FAX (559) 436-1191

Engineers...Working Wonders With Water™

July 31, 2007
7554B00

City of Hughson
7018 Pine Street
Hughson, California 95326

Attention: Mr. David Chase, Director of Public Works

Subject: City of Hughson, Sewer System Management Plan

Dear Mr. Chase:

We are pleased to submit the City of Hughson (City) Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The SSMP has been prepared by Carollo Engineers, P.C. (Carollo) for the City in order to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2006-0003 (WDR), adopted May 2, 2006.

The purpose 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 sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), as well as mitigate any SSOs that do occur.

We would like to extend our thanks to you, Mr. Jared Steeley, and other City staff whose courtesy and cooperation were valuable components in completing this plan and producing this report.

Sincerely,

CAROLLO ENGINEERS, P.C.

Robert Gillette, P.E.
Partner

Inge Wiersema, P.E.
Project Manager

RAG/IWP:dlo

Enclosures: Sewer System Management Plan

7580 N. Ingram Avenue, Suite 112, Fresno, California 93711
P. 559.436.6616 F. 559.436.1191
carollo.com

City of Hughson

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

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CHAPTER 11 – SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

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INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 PURPOSE

This SSMP has been prepared by Carollo Engineers, P.C. (Carollo) for the City of Hughson (City) in order to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order No. 2006-0003 (Order No. 2006-0003), adopted May 2, 2006. A copy of Order No. 2006-0003 is included in Appendix A.

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 sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), as well as mitigate any SSOs that do occur.

1.2 STUDY AREA

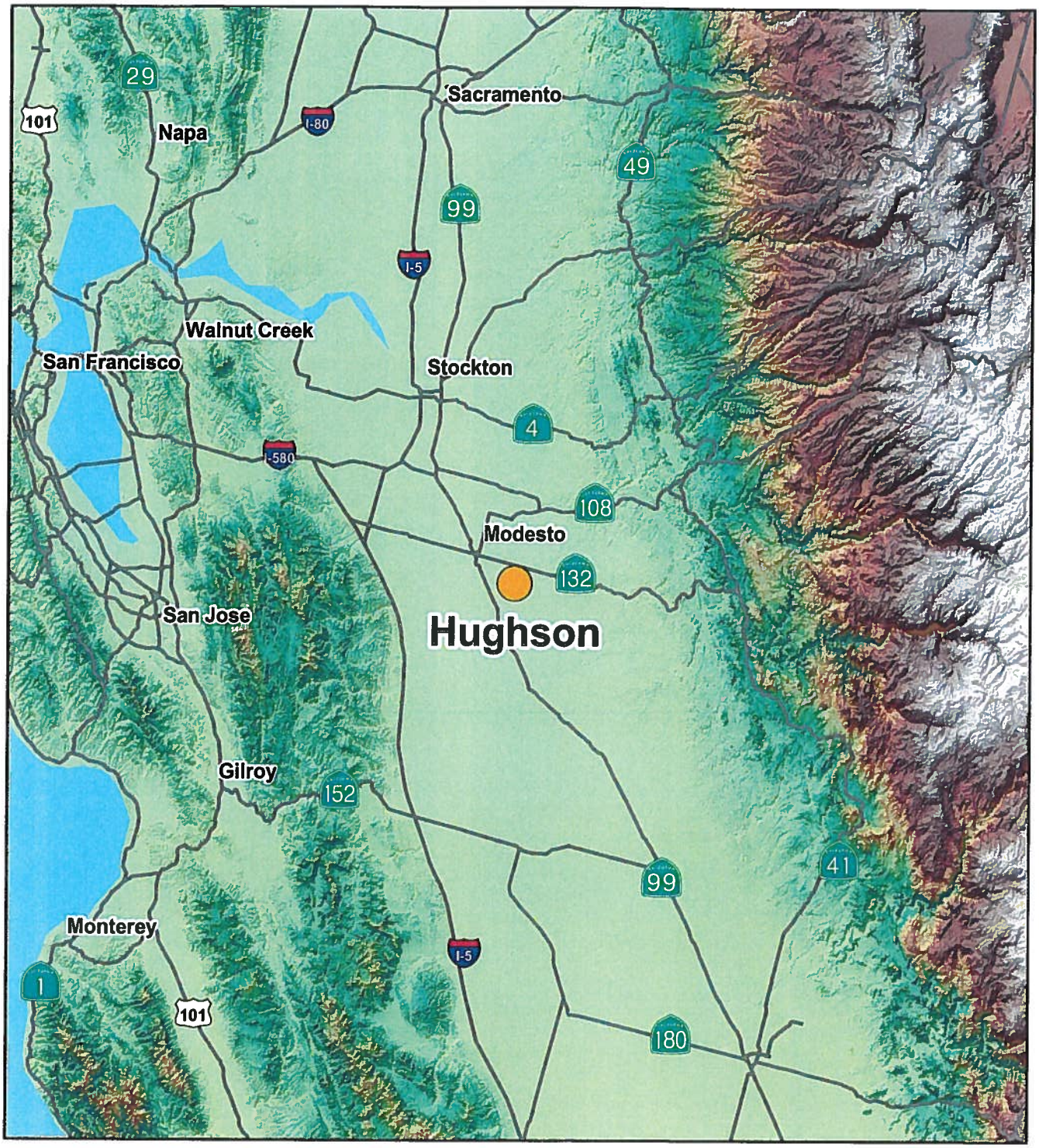
The City is located in Stanislaus County within California's Central Valley, approximately 10 miles southeast of the City of Modesto and 90 miles south of the City of Sacramento (Figure 1.1). The City's nearest neighbors are the City of Ceres, which is located immediately west of the City of Hughson and the City of Modesto, which is northwest of the City. There are no major highways that run through or adjacent to the City. The nearest highway is State Highway 99, which runs in a north-south direction approximately five miles west of the City of Hughson.

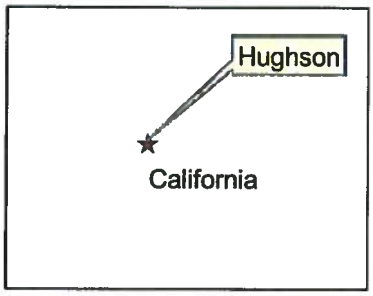
The Township of Hughson was founded in 1907 because of the growing importance of the surrounding agricultural lands and the arrival of the railroad to the community. It was incorporated in 1972. Agriculture and the railroad continue to play an important role in the community.

1.3 BACKGROUND

Nationally, SSOs have been in the regulatory spotlight since 1995. The number and frequency of SSOs was 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.





Elevation

High: 12,000 Feet

Low: Sea Level

Major Roads

Miles

0 7.5 15 30

Figure 1.1
Location Map

Sewer System Management Plan

City of Hughson

carollo
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Several Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) 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 SSMPs are closely related to the Environmental Protection Agency's Capacity, Management, Operation, and Maintenance (CMOM) rule (published in the Federal Register in January 2001) and they constitute a best management practices approach to the regulation of collection systems. The SSMP elements are:

- Goals
- Organization
- Overflow Emergency Response Plan
- Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Control Program
- Legal Authority
- Operation and Maintenance Program
- Design and Performance Provisions
- System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan
- Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications
- SSMP Audits
- 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 municipality. The City is the smallest city in Stanislaus County, with a population of 5,942 (as of January 1, 2005). The City's implementation schedule is therefore governed by the schedule established for municipalities ranging in size from 2,500 to 10,000 persons. Table 1.1 contains the implementation schedule that must be followed by the City in the development of this SSMP.

Table 1.1	SSMP Implementation Schedule Sewer System Management Plan City of Hughson
Task	**Required Certification Date[1]**
Plan and Schedule	02/01/08
Goals and Organization	05/01/08
Overflow Emergency Response Plan Legal Authority O&M Plan FOG Plan	11/01/09
Design and Performance Standards System Capacity Assurance Plan Final SSMP and Certification	05/01/10

Note:
1. Required Certification Date based on Order No. 2006-0003 for Population 2,500 to 10,000.

1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION

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

Chapter 1 - Introduction. This chapter provides a brief description of the need for the SSMP, a description of the report organization, and a list of abbreviations.

Chapter 2 - Goals. This chapter discusses the goals of the City's SSMP. These goals pertain to the operation and management of the City's Sewer Collection System with respect to SSOs.

Chapter 3 - Organization. This chapter identifies the responsible representative from the City for the implementation of this SSMP. It also includes an organizational chart and a chain of communication for reporting SSOs.

Chapter 4 - Legal Authority. This chapter serves to confirm that the City has the authority, through ordinances, services agreements, or other legally binding procedures, to conform to the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003.

Chapter 5 - Operation and Maintenance Program. This chapter contains a description of the City's operations and maintenance program, including mapping, routine and preventative maintenance, rehabilitation, and training.

Chapter 6 - Design and Performance Provisions. This chapter presents a summary of the City'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.

Chapter 7 - Overflow Emergency Response Plan. This chapter contains a description of the City's overflow emergency response plan that serves to provide measures to protect the public health and the environment in the event of an overflow.

Chapter 8 - FOG Control Program. This chapter 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.

Chapter 9 - System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan. This chapter provides an evaluation of the City's sanitary sewer system facilities, identifies and proposes improvements for deficiencies, identifies design criteria, and provides a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and schedule for improvements.

Chapter 10 - Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications. This chapter presents a summary of the steps to be taken by the City to evaluate the effectiveness of this SSMP, and update it should improvements be necessary or desirable.

Chapter 11 - SSMP Program Audits. This chapter presents a summary of the procedures to be used by the City to perform internal audits.

Chapter 12 - Communication Program and Final Certification. This chapter presents a summary of the steps to be taken by the City to communicate with the public on the development, implementation, and performance of the SSMP. This chapter also contains the final certification of this SSMP.

1.6 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations have been used in this report to improve readability. The abbreviations are spelled out in the text the first time it is used in each chapter and subsequently identified by abbreviation only. They are also summarized in Table 1.2 as a reference.

Table 1.2 Abbreviations
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

Abbreviation	Definition
2007 Master Plan	City of Hughson 2007 Sewer System Master Plan
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association

Table 1.2 Abbreviations
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

Abbreviation	Definition
BMPs	Best Management Practices
Carollo	Carollo Engineers, P.C.
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
City	City of Hughson
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CMOM	Capacity, Management, Operation, and Maintenance
d/D	Flow depth to pipe diameter ratio
DFA	Dairy Farmers of America
DIP	Ductile iron pipe
FOG	Fats, oil, and grease
FSE	Food Service Establishment
ft/s	Feet per second
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpad	Gallons per Acre per Day
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OERP	Overflow Emergency Response Plan
OES	State Office of Emergency Services
Order No. 2006-0003	State Water Resources Control Board Order Number 2006-0003
PM	Preventative Maintenance
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SSMP	Sewer System Management Plan
SSOs	Sanitary Sewer Overflows
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
USA	Underground Service Alert
VCP	Vitrified Clay Pipe
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements

GOALS

This chapter discusses the goals of the City of Hughson's (City) Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). These goals pertain to the operation and management of the City's Sewer Collection System with respect to sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).

2.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

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 in order to achieve the following goals:

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

2.3 DEFINITIONS

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 Order No. 2006-0003:

- **Category 1**: This category includes all discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the City's 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 stormdrain pipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.
- **Category 2**: This category includes all other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the City's sanitary sewer system.

- **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 in length 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.

2.4 PROHIBITION

The Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (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 an 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).

ORGANIZATION

This chapter identifies the responsible representative from the City of Hughson (City) for the implementation of this Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). It also includes an organizational chart and a chain of communication for reporting sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).

3.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

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

a. The name of the responsible or authorized representative for the implementation of the SSMP;

b. 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 an organizational chart or similar document with a narrative explanation; and

c. 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, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or State Office of Emergency Services (OES)).

3.2 AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

The City's authorized representative for the implementation of the provisions set forth in this SSMP is the Director of Public Works. The Director of Public Works is authorized to submit electronic spill reports to the State Water Regional Control Board (SWRCB). He is also authorized to report SSOs to other applicable agencies (such as County Health Officer, County Environmental Health Agency, Regional Water Board, and/or State OES).

The Director of Public Works will authorize a responsible representative, (Superintendent of Public Works) to serve as the data entry designee.

3.3 ORGANIZATIONAL HIERARCHY

The organizational hierarchy and contact information for the implementation of the measures specified in this SSMP is provided in Appendix B and shown in Figure 3.1. A description of those positions, as supplied by City Staff, is provided in this section.

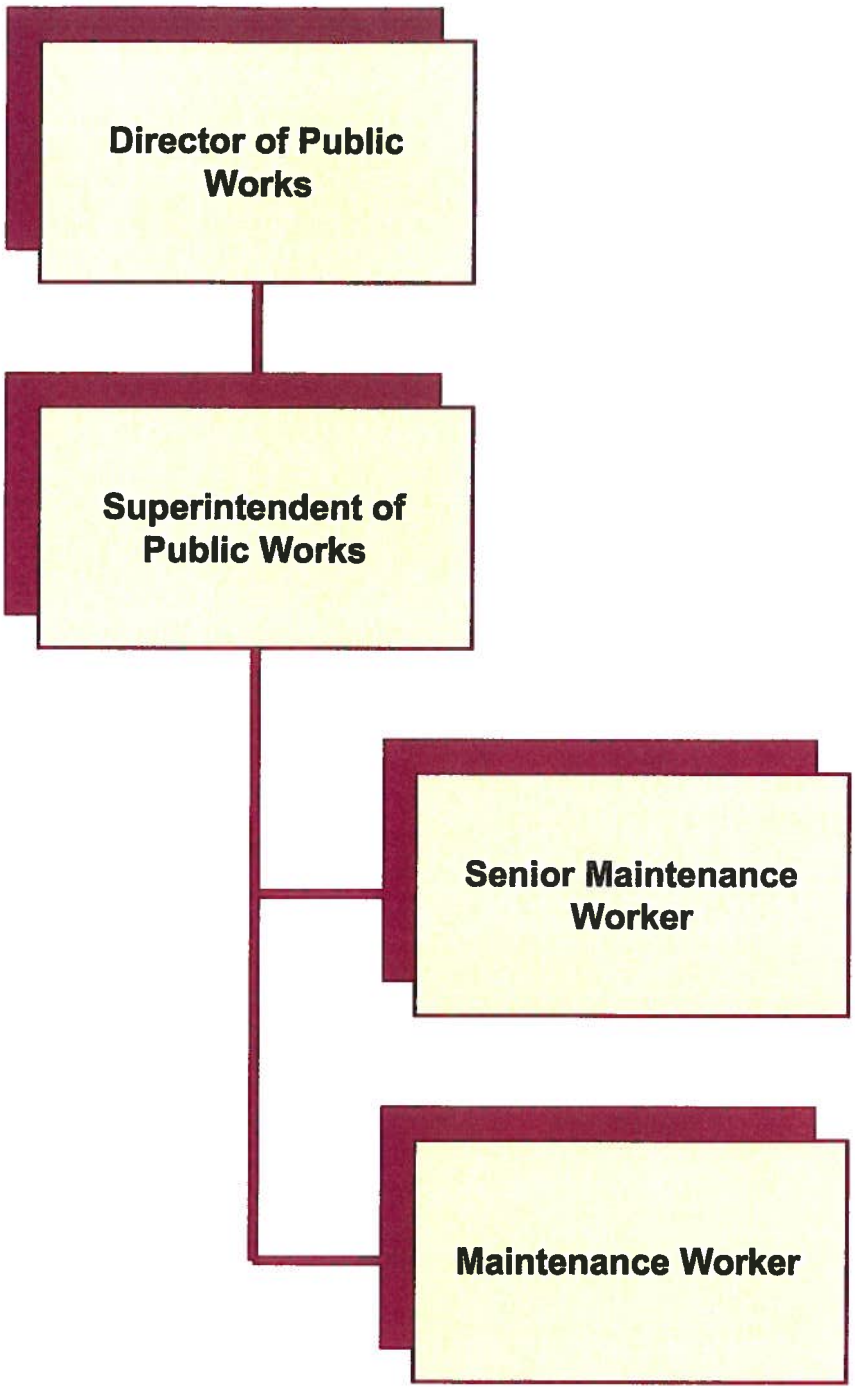

Figure 3.1
Organizational Chart
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

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H:\Client\Hughson_FNO\MasterPlans\SSMP\Data\Org Chart with new logo 7-24-07 10:50am ROrgIII XREFS: Carollo Logo Color;

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Engineers.. Working Wonders With Water™

- **Superintendent of Public Works**. The Public Works Superintendent is responsible for assigning and supervising the work of crews engaged in construction, repair, and maintenance work of streets, storm drains, street lights, traffic signals, sidewalks, trees, and landscape, parks, buildings, grounds, water and sewer utilities. This classification is distinguished from the next higher classification of the Director of Public Works in that the latter is responsible for the overall management and supervision of the Public Works Department. Duties of this position are:
  - Plans, assigns, supervises, and monitors the work of crews and contractors responsible for the construction, repair, and maintenance of City streets, graffiti removal, parks, trees, storm drains, street lights and signals, sidewalks, streetscapes, vehicle maintenance, buildings and grounds, water and sewer utilities.
  - Coordinates crew activities with contractors to ensure ongoing completion of projects and maintenance functions.
  - Assists with the development of maintenance contracts; oversees contract services, maintenance, and construction agreements; administers provisions and specifications of applicable contracts; responds to after hours call-outs as assigned.
  - Assigns work to streets, parks, and public utility crews; 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.
  - Recommends and assists in the development and upkeep of short and long-range maintenance schedules for streets, parks, landscape, water, and 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.
  - Administers programs; coordinates the conduct of special events with public works maintenance staff; serves as liaison with sports organizations and other governmental agencies.
  - 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.
  - 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.

- Establishes positive working relationships with representatives of community organizations, state/local agencies, City management and staff, and the public.

- **Utility Maintenance Worker II**. The Maintenance Worker II is the journey level class in the Maintenance Worker series, in which incumbents are expected to independently perform the full scope of maintenance and construction tasks. This classification is distinguished from the next higher classification of Public Works Supervisor, which is responsible for performing the more complex maintenance assignments and has supervisory duties. Duties of this position are:
  - Performs maintenance, repair, construction, and installation work in streets and sewers, landscapes, parks, water, and building maintenance.
  - Streets and 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; assists in the installation and maintenance of City signs, road markings, striping, and delineators; paints street lines and crosswalks; performs concrete sidewalk, curb, gutter, and ramp installation and repair; Installs bricks and pavers; installs, maintains, and repairs street lights; installs shoring and trench plates; monitors Underground service alert (USA's) and marks when necessary; sweeps streets and sidewalks; cleans stormdrains and ditches; hydro flushes and rods; repairs and installs sewer collection lines; mows roadsides.
  - Water: Performs installation, maintenance and repair of the City's water distribution system; digs, shovels, hauls, loads, and unloads materials, operates jackhammers, asphalt and concrete jaws, pipe threaders, cement mixers, and other hand and power tools; inspects for and repairs airs leaks in meters and lines; operates pipe and leak detecting equipment; notifies customers of problems or disruptions of water service; monitors underground service alert (USA's) and marks when necessary; checks pump 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.
  - Buildings, Grounds and Parks: 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: plants trees, flowers, and shrubs: assists in the installation of new park areas;

maintains and upgrades all City parks, pathways, and landscape areas, repairs and installs landscape irrigation systems; assists in the application of herbicides and pesticides; inspects facilities, grounds, and park play equipment for conditions needing repair and maintenance.

- Performs cement work, installation of bricks and pavers, minor carpentry, tree trimming, and traffic control; operates trucks and other maintenance and construction equipment; inspects tools and equipment for safety and mechanical defects, assists with City sponsored functions; responds to after hours call-outs as assigned.
- Responds to questions and concerns from the general public; provides information as is appropriate and resolves public service complaints.
- Establishes positive working relationships with representatives of community organizations, state/local agencies, City management and staff, and the public.

- **Utility Maintenance Worker I**. The Maintenance Worker I is the entry level class in the Public Works Maintenance series that allows the incumbent to develop journey level knowledge and abilities. Initially, under immediate supervision, incumbents perform the more routine and less complex assignments within an established procedural framework where there are minimal consequences of error, including a wide variety of maintenance and construction tasks. This classification is alternatively staffed with Maintenance Worker II and incumbents may advance to the higher level after gaining experience and demonstrating a level of proficiency that meets the qualifications of the higher level class. Duties of this position are similar to that of the Utilities Maintenance Worker II.

3.4 CHAIN OF COMMUNICATION FOR REPORTING SSOS

The City's Overflow Emergency Response Plan (OERP) contains the procedures utilized by the City to notify the primary SSO response crews. In general, a telephone operator at City Hall receives calls from the public regarding potential SSOs. Such calls are then forwarded to Superintendent of Public Works, who will then notify the Senior Maintenance Worker. The Senior Maintenance Worker 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 City Hall. Depending on the time of week, either the Superintendent of Public Works or the Senior Maintenance Worker receives notice from the emergency pager that has been designated for problems associated with the sanitary sewer system. The Superintendent of Public Works carries the emergency pager during non-business hours on weekdays, whereas the emergency pager is rotated between City personnel who work in the Public Works Department during non-business hours on weekends.

The SSO reporting procedure is dependant upon the type and volume of spill that has occurred. The SWRCB has developed an online SSO reporting system, called the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), which is available at http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.jsp. The City is required to use this reporting system to submit SSO spill reports, should they occur, or no spill certification reports.

Appendix C contains screen captures from the CIWQS. 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.

Figure 3.2 is a flow chart that outlines the reporting procedure that the City will follow should an SSO occur. A description of the Category 1 and Category 2 SSO reporting procedure is also provided in Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2, respectively. It is not anticipated that the City will report SSOs caused by blockages or problems within a privately owned lateral, although the City may choose to do so.

3.4.1 Category 1 SSO Reporting Procedure

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies certain requirements for the reporting of SSOs. The City intends to comply with these requirements. Upon notification that an SSO has occurred, an initial report is prepared by the Director of Public Work's established data entry designee and submitted through CIWQS. This initial report will be submitted as soon as is practicable, but no later than three business days after the City 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 Director of Public Works, it is finalized and certified on CIWQS. This final certification will be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 15 calendar days of the conclusion of SSO response and remediation.

3.4.2 Category 2 SSO Reporting Procedure

The requirements for the reporting of Category 2 spills by the SWRCB are far less stringent than the Category 1 requirements. 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 the Director of Public Work's established data entry designee. The report is then reviewed by the Director of Public Works and submitted on CIWQS. This report will be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar month in which the SSO occurs.

Source: Adapted from Flow Chart created by the California Water Environment Association

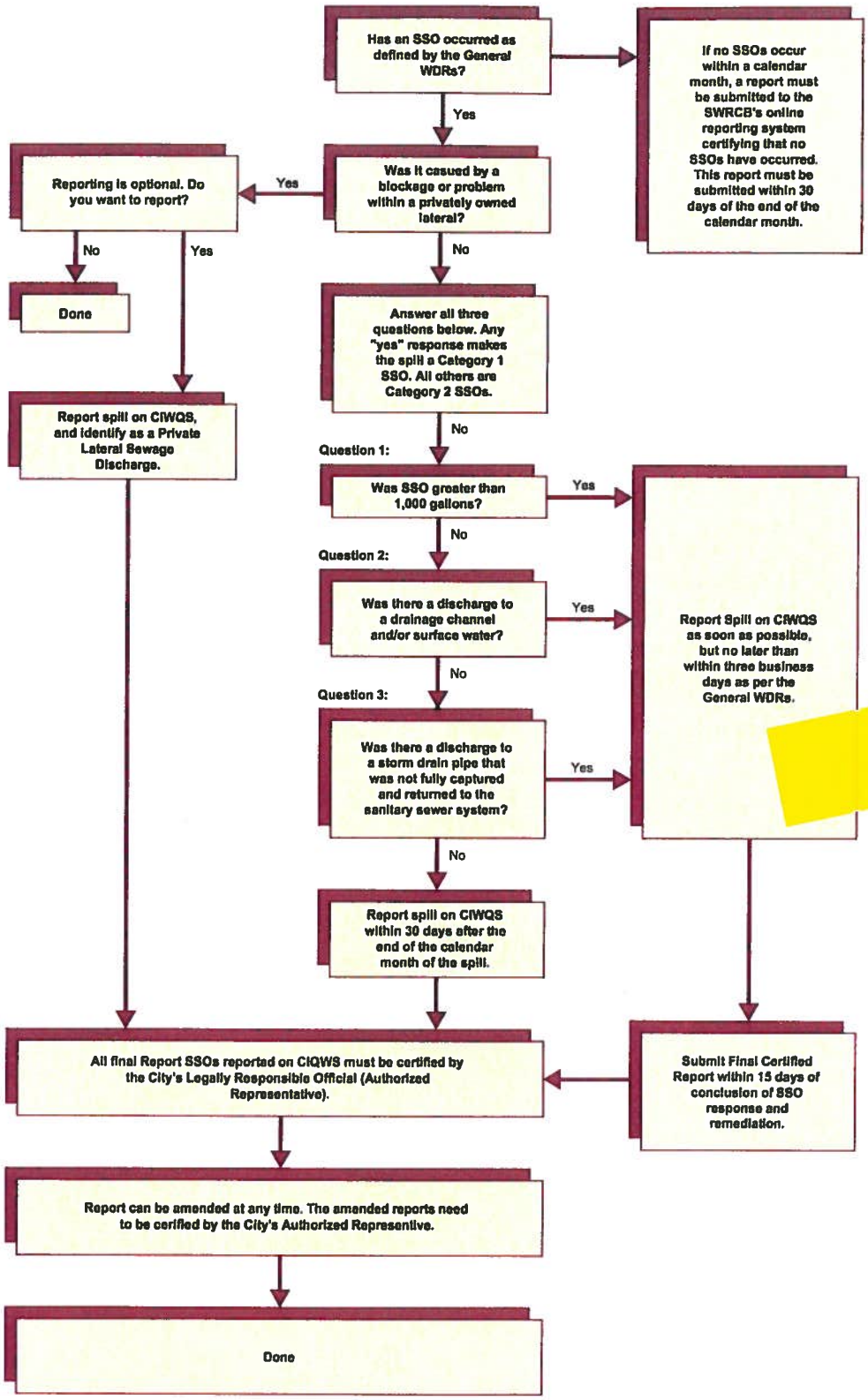

Figure 3.2
SSO Reporting Requirements Flow Chart
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

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LEGAL AUTHORITY

This chapter serves to confirm that the City of Hughson (City) has the authority, through ordinances, services agreements, or other legally binding procedures, to conform to the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003.

4.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

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:

a. Prevent illicit discharges into its sanitary sewer system (examples may include infiltration and inflow (I/I), stormwater, chemical pumping, 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 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.

4.2 CITY OF HUGHSON MUNICIPAL CODE

Chapter 13.04 of the City of Hughson's Municipal Code contains ordinances related to the City's sewer system. A copy of this chapter is available in Appendix D of this report.

4.2.1 Illicit Discharges

Sections 13.04.250 through 13.04.430 of the City's Municipal Code identify substances that may not be discharged into the City's sanitary sewer collection system. This section provides a summary of these ordinances (for the complete text of the ordinances, see Appendix D).

4.2.1.1 Storm and Other Waters

Section 13.04.250 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system of storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or any other water that is acceptable into the City's storm drainage collection system.

4.2.1.2 Cooling and Unpolluted Water

Section 13.04.260 prohibits the discharge of unpolluted cooling water or unpolluted industrial process water into the City's sanitary sewer system.

4.2.1.3 Obstructing or Injurious Substances

Section 13.04.270 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system 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.

4.2.1.4 Flammable or Explosive Substances

Section 13.04.280 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system of any gasoline, benzene, naptha, fuel oil, or any other flammable substance.

4.2.1.5 Hot Substances

Section 13.04.290 prohibits the discharge of any substance that has or develops a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit or more. Also prohibited in this section is any substance that may cause the temperature of wastewater at the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

4.2.1.6 Solid or Viscous Material

Section 13.04.310 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system of any ashes, cinders, dead animals, offal, pulp, paper, sand, cement, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, asphalt, resins, plastics, wood, whole blood, paunch manure, bones, hair, fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, paper cups, milk containers, other similar paper products, or any heavy, solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in the sanitary sewer system.

4.2.1.7 Corrosive Matter

Section 13.04.320 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system of any substance with a pH lower than 5.0 or higher than 10.5, or having a corrosive property capable of causing damage to the system.

Also prohibited in this section of the Municipal code is any substance that would cause the pH of the wastewater flow at the wastewater treatment facility to be less than 6.5 or greater than 8.0.

4.2.1.8 Interfering Substances

Section 13.04.330 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system of any toxic or poisonous substances or pollutants in such a quantity as to interfere with or cause damage to the treatment process, or constitute a hazard to humans or animals. This section also provides numerical maximum allowable concentrations of certain substances that may be discharged into the system. These values can be found in Appendix D.

4.2.1.9 Electroplating Industry - Interfering Substances

Section 13.04.340 specifies specific numerical maximum allowable concentrations of certain pollutants for electroplating points source category dischargers. These values can be found in Appendix D.

4.2.1.10 Suspended Solids - Dissolved Matter

Section 13.04.360 prohibits the discharge of substances that contain suspended solids concentrations or dissolved matter of such character and quantity that unusual expense or attention is required to handle, process, and treat the substance at the wastewater treatment facility.

4.2.1.11 Noxious or Malodorous Matter

Section 13.04.370 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system of any substance that would cause a public nuisance or hazard. For clarification purposes, a public nuisance is defined in section 13.04.220 of the City's Municipal Code (Appendix D).

4.2.1.12 Radioactive Matter

Section 13.04.380 prohibits the discharge of any radioactive matter into the City's sanitary sewer system.

4.2.1.13 Colored Matter

Section 13.04.390 prohibits the discharge of any substance with objectionable color that cannot be removed by the treatment process such, but not limited to, dye wastes, and vegetable tanning solutions.

4.2.1.14 Garbage

Section 13.04.400 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system of any garbage, fruit, vegetable, animal or other solid material from any food processing plant, industrial plant, or retail grocery store. The aforementioned items may be discharged into the system if they are a result of the preparation of food or drinks in any dwelling, restaurant, or eating establishment, and have first been passed through a mechanical grinder in conformance with appropriate City codes.

4.2.1.15 Septic Tank Sludge or Effluent

Section 13.04.410 prohibits the discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system of any septic tank sludge or effluent.

4.2.2 Design and Construction Requirements

Chapter 13.04 of the City's Municipal Code requires that new sewer facilities be designed and constructed in accordance with the City's Improvement Standards and Specifications.

A description of these documents is presented in Chapter 6 of this report, while a copy of the sewage system improvement standards are included in Appendix E.

4.2.3 Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair Access

The City's Improvement Standards and specifications set the requirements for the construction of new sewer lines. These standards have been formulated in such a way as to facilitate maintenance, inspection and repair. Additionally, the City reserves the right, through Municipal Code Section 13.04.550, to enter the premise of any user for:

- Determination of the size, depth, location, and condition of any sewer or storm drain connection;
- Determination of the location of discharge connections of roof and surface drains and plumbing fixtures;
- Inspection, observation, measuring, sampling, and testing of the quality, consistency, and characteristics of sewage being discharged into any public sewer or natural outlet;
- Inspection and copying of any records relating to quantity and quality of wastewater discharges, including, but not limited to:
  - Water usage and effluent discharged,
  - Chemical usage, and
  - Hazardous waste records; and
  - Ascertaining any other matter related to the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

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

Section 13.04.300 of the City's Municipal Code limits the amount and type of fats, oils, and grease that may be discharged into the system. Specifically, this section 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. The limitations on the discharge of other debris have been summarized in Section 4.2.1.6 of this report.

4.2.5 Policies for Enforcing Violations

Section 13.04.985 of the City's Municipal Code outlines the City's policies for the enforcement of violations of the City's sewer system ordinances. If any person discharges industrial waste or other wastes contrary to the provisions of Chapter 13.04 of the City's Municipal Code, the City 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 section 13.04.985 of the City's Municipal Code, as follows:

- First Violation: An amount not to exceed $500
- Second Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $1,000
- Third Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $2,000
- Subsequent Violations: An amount not to exceed $2,000

Each day that violation occurs is considered a separate violation, according to Section 13.04.985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

This chapter contains a description of the City of Hughson's (City) operations and maintenance program, including mapping, routine and preventative maintenance, rehabilitation, and training.

5.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that a City's Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) must include the following elements as appropriate to the 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 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 (PM) program should have a system to document scheduled and conducted activities, such as work orders;

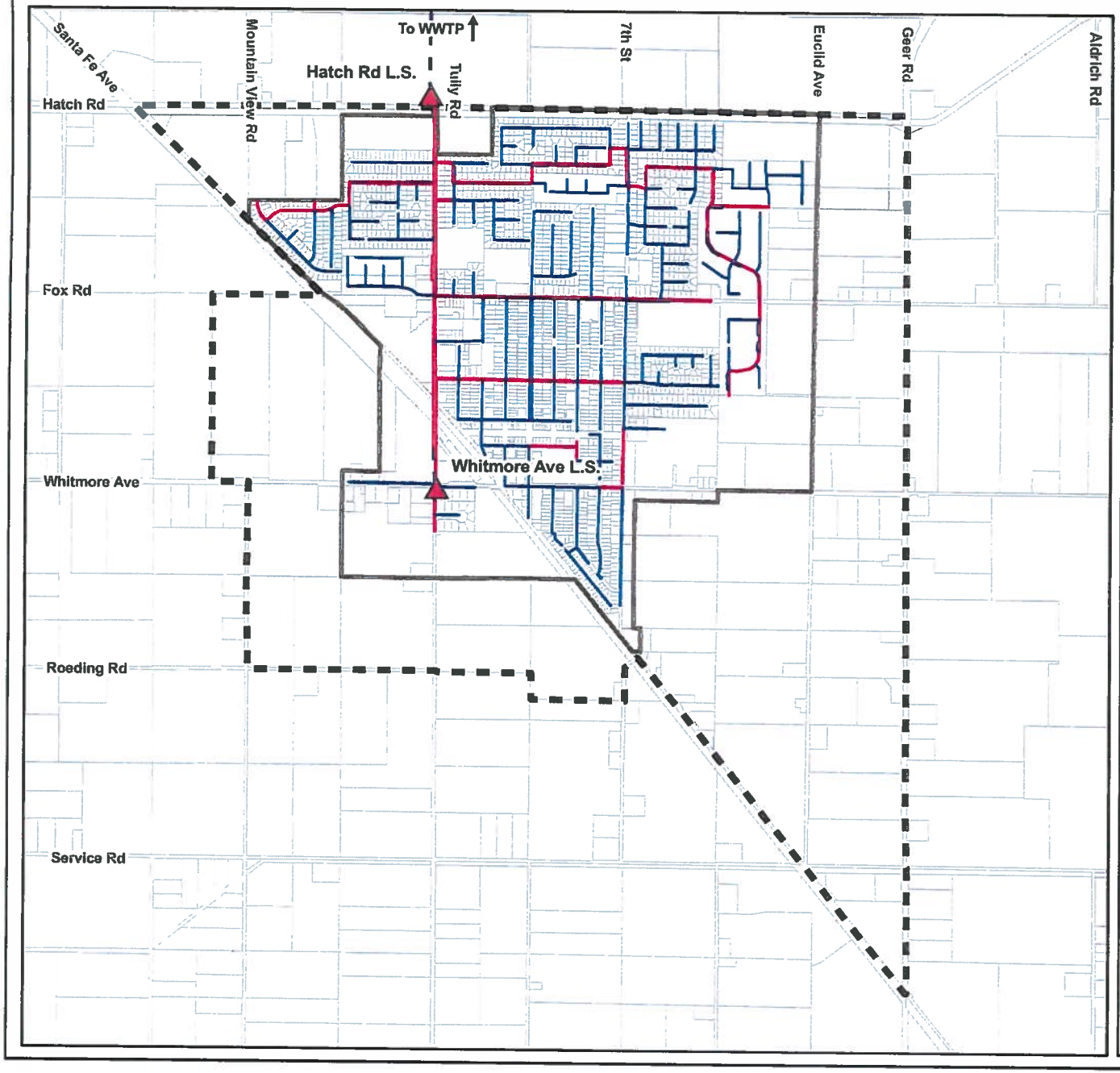
c. Develop a rehabilitation and replacement plan to identify and prioritize system deficiencies and implement short-term and long-term rehabilitation actions to address each deficiency. The program should include regular visual and TV inspections of manholes and sewer pipes, and a system for ranking the condition of sewer pipes and scheduling rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and replacement should focus on sewer pipes that are at a risk of collapse or prone to more frequent blockages due to pipe defects. Finally, the rehabilitation and replacement plan should have 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 parts.

5.2 COLLECTION SYSTEM MAP

The City maintains a comprehensive map of its sanitary sewer collection facilities in a Geographic Information System (GIS) format. This map, which is shown in Figure 5.1, was created in the completion of the City's 2007 Sewer System Master Plan (2007 Master Plan), and shows the location of the City's pipelines and pump stations. The City should update this map whenever changes to the collection system are made, as this is a requirement of Order No. 2006-0003.



Legend

- Existing Lift Station (L.S.)

Existing Sewer System

Diameter

- 8" and Smaller
- 10" and Larger
- Force Main
- City Limits
- Sphere of Influence
- Parcels

N

0 1,500 3,000 Feet

Figure 5.1
Sewer System Map

Sewer System
Management Plan

City of Hughson

5.3 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The City's sewer collection system consists of approximately 21 miles of 4-inch through 36-inch diameter sewers, and includes two sewage lift stations and associated force mains. The "backbone" of the system consists of the trunk sewers, that are typically 10-inches in diameter and larger. The trunk sewers convey the collected wastewater flows to the City's wastewater treatment plant. Figure 5.2 shows the City's trunk sewers and existing sewer basins, as identified in the 2007 Master Plan.

5.3.1 Residential Collection System

A network of 4-inch to 10-inch diameter gravity pipes conveys flows from residential customers to the City's residential trunk lines. The Tully Road Trunk sewer services the majority of the City, and consists of an 18-inch diameter segment that runs along Tully Road from Locust Street to Fox Road, as well as a 24-inch diameter segment that runs along Tully Road from Fox Road to Narcisco Way. At Narcisco Way, the trunk increases in size to 36-inches and conveys flow to the Hatch Road Lift Station.

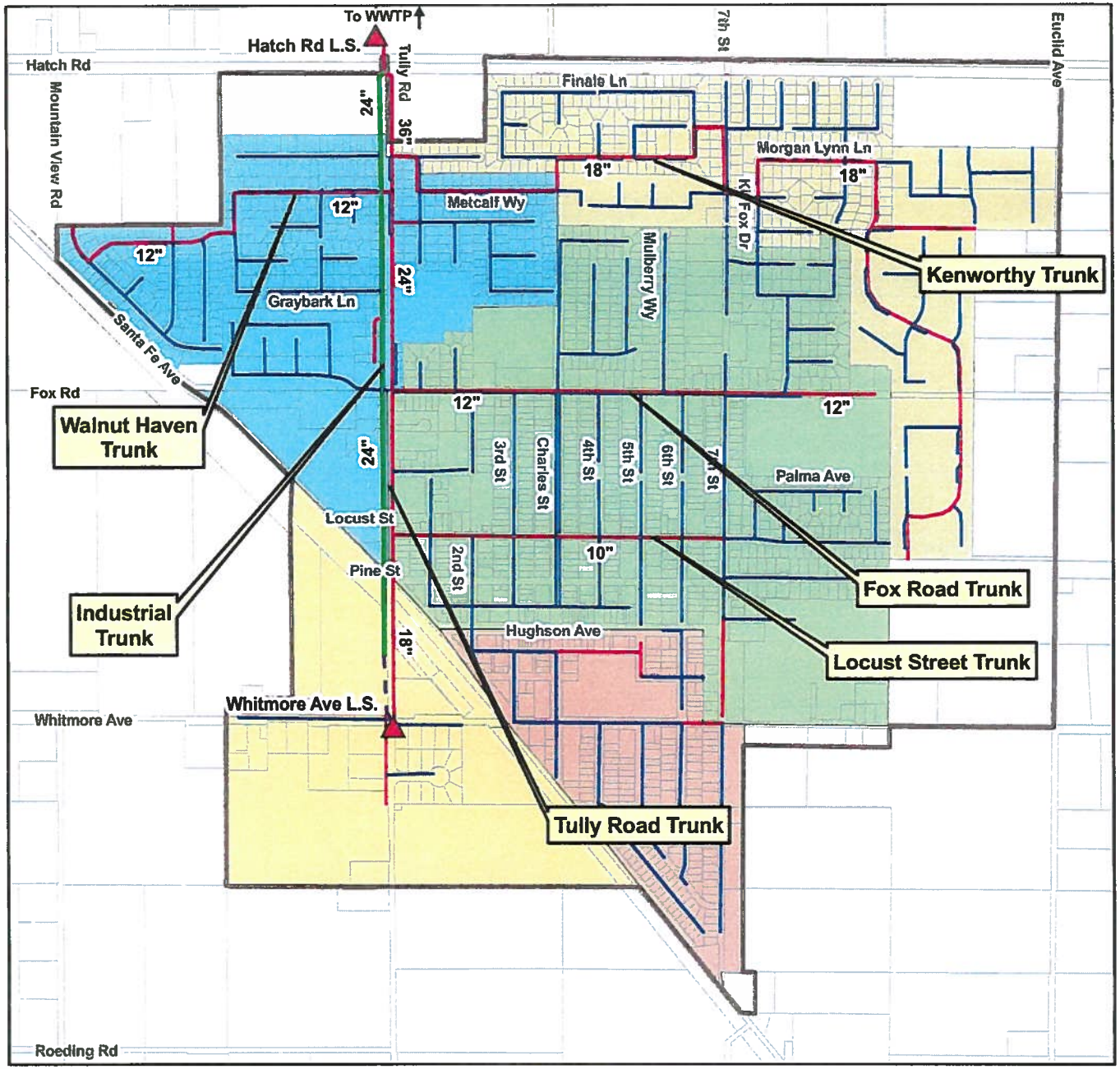
5.3.1.1 Basin 1 - Kenworthy Court Trunk

Basin 1 services low-density residential, medium density residential, and general commercial land use designations. It is serviced by the Kenworthy Court Trunk and its subtrunks (Figure 5.2). The 18-inch diameter trunk sewer runs south from the intersection of Kenworthy Street and Burlwood Street to the intersection of Metcalf Way and Burlwood Street, where it then runs east to Charles Street and then north to Prelude Lane. From there, the 18-inch diameter trunk runs east to Symphony Lane, north to Rhapsody Lane, east to 7th Street, south to Deforest Court, north to Morgan Lane, east to Thomas Taylor Drive, and then south to a temporary easement. Laterals 6-inches in diameter to 8-inches in diameter collect and convey flow into the Kenworthy Court Trunk, which then flows to the 36-inch diameter Tully Road Trunk that continues to the Hatch Road Lift Station.

5.3.1.2 Basin 1A - Walnut Haven Trunk

Basin 1A services low-density residential land use areas northeast of the intersection of Fox Road and Tully Road. It is serviced by the Walnut Haven Trunk and its subtrunks. The 12-inch diameter trunk sewer runs west along Walnut Haven Drive from it's connection to the 24 inch-diameter Tully Road Trunk, and continues west until Heartnut Way. The trunk sewer then runs south along Heartnut Way, and then east on Leaflet Lane to the intersection of Leaflet Lane and Flora Vista Drive.

A 10-inch diameter pipeline collects flow along Flora Vista Drive, while 6-inch to 8-inch diameter laterals branch off the Walnut Haven Trunk to collect flows from areas south of the trunk. Sewer flow from this trunk is conveyed to the Tully Road Trunk, and then to the Hatch Road Lift Station.



Legend

- Lift Station (L.S.)

Existing Sewer System

Diameter

- 8" and Smaller
- 10" and Larger
- Force Main
- Industrial Trunk

Drianage Basins

- Basin 1
- Basin 1A
- Basin 2
- Basin 3
- Basin 4
- City Limits
- Parcels

N

0 750 1,500 Feet

Figure 5.2
Trunk Sewer System and Sewer Basins

Sewer System Management Plan

City of Hughson

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5.3.1.3 Basin 2 - Fox Road Trunk

Basin 2 is serviced by the Fox Road Trunk and its subtrunks. The 12-inch diameter trunk runs east from its connection to the 24-inch diameter Tully Road Trunk (Figure 5.2). Areas south of the 12-inch diameter trunk, from 2nd Street to 7th Street, are serviced by 6-inch laterals that branch off the 12-inch diameter trunk.

The areas north of Fox Road are serviced by 6-inch to 8-inch diameter laterals that branch off the 12-inch diameter trunk sewer.

5.3.1.4 Basin 3 - Locust Street Trunk

Basin 3 services low-density residential, medium-density residential, high-density residential, and downtown-commercial land use designations. Basin 3 is serviced by the Locust Trunk and it's subtrunks. The 10-inch diameter trunk line runs east along Locust Street from it's connection to the 18-inch diameter trunk line in Tully Road, and continues east to 2nd Street. The trunk then branches off into two directions; East to 7th Street and south along 2nd Street. The branch flowing east continues as a 10-inch diameter sewer until 7th Street. The branch running south becomes an 8-inch diameter sewer. The 8-inch diameter sewer runs south from the intersection of Locust Street and 2nd Street to an alley south of Hughson Avenue. The trunk then runs east to 5th Street, south to Elm Street, and then east past 6th Street.

The areas south of East Whitmore Avenue are serviced by two 8-inch diameter sewers that convey flow to the single 8-inch diameter sewer in Second Street. The single 8-inch diameter sewer conveys flow to the Locust Street Trunk.

5.3.2 Industrial Collection System

Flow from the City's industrial customers is conveyed by a 24-inch diameter gravity trunk that runs along the west side of Tully Road. The trunk line originates south of the Santa Fe Railroad and runs north, where it is diverted into the 36-inch diameter pipe that connects to the Hatch Road Lift Station.

5.3.2.1 Basin 4

Basin 4 services industrial land use areas. A 12-inch diameter trunk sewer that conveys flow to the Whitmore Avenue Lift Station, begins just south of Ruddy Industrial Park in Tully Road. Another 12-inch diameter trunk sewer runs south from a location just north of East Whitmore Avenue to the Whitmore Avenue Lift Station, collecting flow from areas north of East Whitmore Avenue. The Whitmore Avenue Lift Station discharges to the Industrial Trunk, which then conveys flow to the Hatch Road Lift Station.

5.4 HUGHSON'S PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The following subsections summarize the City's existing maintenance activities and provide recommendations for the City to comply with the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003.

5.4.1 Sanitary Sewer Main Line Cleaning

The City has developed a preventative maintenance program in order to more efficiently manage and operate its sanitary sewer facilities. The City initiated this program by cleaning the sewer mains on the south side of the City and proceeding north. Through this program, the City plans to clean approximately 15 to 25-percent of its sanitary sewer mains per year.

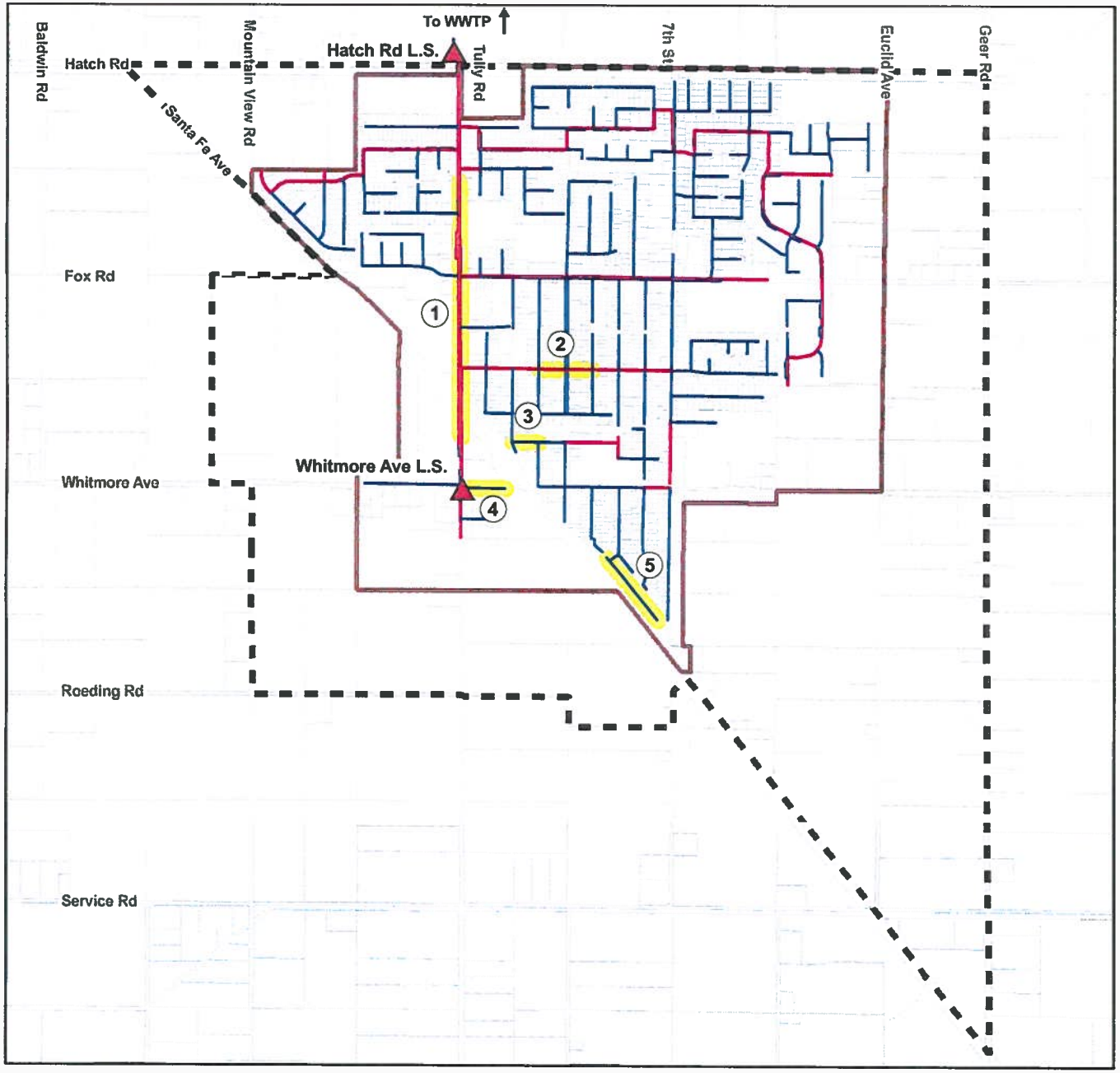
In order to track the progress of this program, the City has developed a tracking system, which includes the use of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (Appendix F), as well as mapping techniques.

The City has identified several sanitary sewer "hot spots" located throughout the City (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.3). These lines, and any others later established by the City as known "hot spots," are scheduled for more frequent cleaning as deemed necessary by the City.

Table 5.1 Sanitary Sewer "Hot Spots"
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

No.	Street Name	Location Description	Pipeline Diameter	Suspected Cause of Problem
1	Tully Road (DFA Line)	s/o Santa Fe Ave. to n/o Graybark Lane	24-inches	Grease, Bellies in Line
2	Locust Street	3rd Street to 4th Street	10-inches	Roots
3	Alley s/o Hughson Avenue	2nd Street to 3rd Street	8-inches	Roots
4	East Whitmore Avenue	w/o Santa Fe Avenue to Tully Road	6-inches	Three "Bellies" in Sewer Line
5	Between Santa Fe Avenue and 5th Street	e/o 4th Street to w/o 7th Street	8-inches	FOG, Shallow Line, Insufficient Grade

Source: Data provided by City Staff.



Legend

- Lift Station (L.S.)
- Sanitary Sewer Problem Areas

Existing Sewer System

Diameter

- 8" and Smaller
- 10" and Larger
- Force Main
- Sphere of Influence
- City Limits
- Parcels

N

0 1,500 3,000 Feet

Figure 5.3
Sanitary Sewer "Hot Spots"

Sewer System Management Plan

City of Hughson

carollo

The problems associated with Hot Spot Number 1 (Table 5.1) are expected to be mitigated through the implementation of Improvement Numbers TI-1 through TI-5 and WAP-1 of the City's capital improvement program (CIP), which was developed as part of the 2007 Master Plan, and is discussed in Chapter 9 of this report. The existing pipeline is known to have several "bellies," and experiences grease buildup.

Chapter 6 of the City's 2007 Master Plan recommends that the problems associated with Hot Spot Numbers 2 through 5 (Table 5.1) be addressed and funded as part of the ongoing preventative maintenance program described in that chapter, as well as this report. The preventative maintenance program is an essential element of the SSMP. Through the implementation of a regular cleaning program, the City should be able to reduce the frequency and extent of SSOs caused by clogged pipes and other maintenance issues to the greatest extent possible, thereby reducing the City's susceptibility to enforcement actions should an SSO occur.

5.4.2 Pump Station Maintenance Program

The City has two lift stations. One lift station is located near the intersection of Whitmore Avenue and Tully Road, and the other lift station is located near the intersection of Hatch Road and Tully Road. Currently, each pump is physically inspected for problems at least one time per week, and more often as necessary (the lift stations are typically inspected and maintained daily).

The City currently does not utilize Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) to monitor its lift stations. In order to operate its sanitary sewer facilities in a more efficient manner, it is recommended that the City utilize SCADA at its pump stations. The 2007 Master Plan recommends the replacement of the existing lift station near the intersection of Whitmore Avenue and Tully Road, as well as the installation of a new lift station on Euclid Avenue to serve future growth. SCADA should therefore be added to these pump stations during construction of the recommended improvements. Additionally, the City's CIP includes the cost of installing SCADA at the Hatch Road Lift Station, which may be abandoned upon the installation of a 36-inch gravity line that is planned as part of the City's wastewater treatment plant expansion project.

5.4.3 Pipeline Replacement Schedule

As part of the master planning effort, the City provided maps that show the approximate development years for different parts of the City. The maps and as-built drawings were used to prepare a table of the pipe installation year and pipe length. Based on a typical 70-year useful lifetime of pipelines, a preliminary replacement schedule was prepared. This schedule is presented in Table 5.2. Figure 5.4 shows the general installation period for pipelines within City limits. Before replacement, a condition assessment including video inspection should determine if each individual pipe should be replaced.

Table 5.2	**Pipeline Replacement Schedule** Sewer System Management Plan City of Hughson			
	Pipe Installation Period			
Description	**1900-1939**	**1940-1959**	**1960-1979**	**1980-2006**
Pipeline Length (ft)	21,800	16,690	11,900	56,500
Pipeline Length (mi)	4.0	2.6	2.7	13.9
Replacements Due[1]	1970-2009	2010-2029	2030-2049	2050-2076
Proposed Replacement Period	2008-2012	2012-2030	Post 2030	Post 2030
Replacement Period (years)	2	2	n/a	n/a
Replacement Length (mi/year)	**2.0**	**1.3**	**n/a**	**n/a**

Note:
1. Based on a standard useful lifetime of 70 years.

The costs for replacement of all sewers 70-years and older for 4-inch diameter, 6-inch diameter, and 8-inch diameter sewers are presented in the 2007 Master Plan CIP.

5.5 HUGHSON'S REHABILITATION AND REPLACEMENT PLAN

The City has developed a system for the identification and prioritization of needed rehabilitation projects, through the 2007 Master Plan, which identifies rehabilitation projects (as well as other capital improvement projects) and the time for which they are scheduled to be completed.

The City's rehabilitation and replacement projects are identified and prioritized through the City's CIP. Additionally, the City has conducted limited video inspection projects on areas of the system where it is suspected that a problem may be present.

The City is currently in the process of implementing a citywide video inspection program. Through such a program, the City should be able to identify potential problem sewer lines that the City may not have previously identified as "hot spots." This project has been included in the City's CIP as part of the master planning effort.

5.6 STAFF TRAINING

The City trains its maintenance workers through a combination of official certification programs and informal training through mentoring by relatively experienced staff. Licensing and certification requirements vary depending on position. Table 5.3 lists these requirements for the City's maintenance positions.

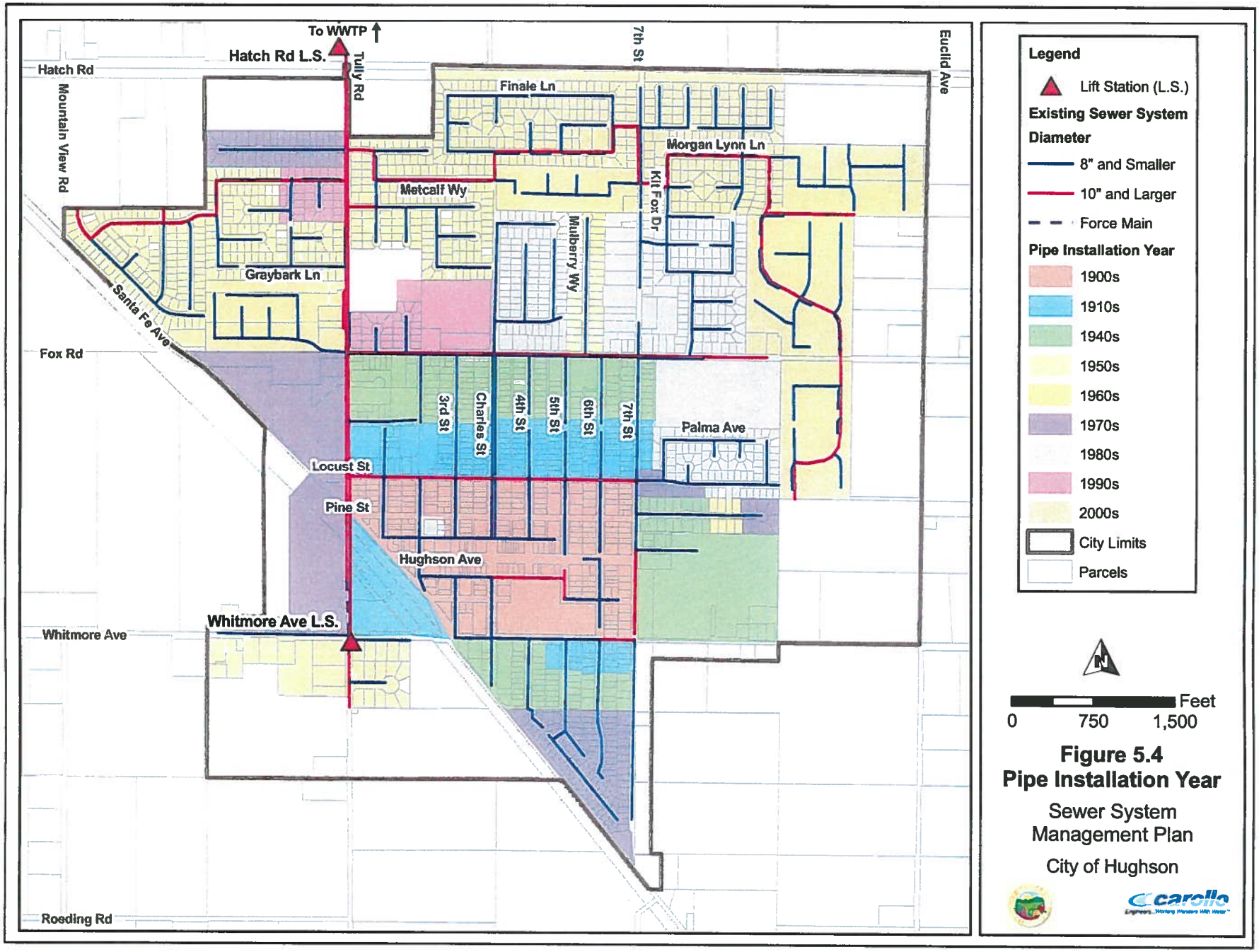


Figure 5.4
Pipe Installation Year

Sewer System Management Plan

City of Hughson

Table 5.3	**Licensing and Certification Requirements** Sewer System Management Plan City of Hughson
License or Certification	**Time Frame**
Superintendent of Public Works	
Class C California Driver's License	Upon Appointment or Shortly Thereafter
Grade II Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator's License	Desirable but not Required
Grade II Water Distribution License	Desirable but not Required
Maintenance Worker II	
Class C California Driver's License	Upon Appointment or Shortly Thereafter
Class B California Driver's License (for Certain Positions)	Upon Appointment
Maintenance Worker	
Class C California Driver's License	Upon Appointment or Shortly Thereafter
Class B California Driver's License (for Certain Positions)	Upon Appointment
Source: Data provided by City Staff	

The City has a two level Maintenance Worker Structure, which facilitates staff training. In this system, the higher level maintenance workers (Maintenance Worker II and Senior Maintenance Worker) are responsible for training the lower level maintenance workers on work practices and procedures. Lower level maintenance workers thereby gain valuable experience by working under and learning from the more experienced workers.

5.7 EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENT PART INVENTORIES

A vehicle and equipment inventory is maintained by the City for tracking purposes. The equipment types and their functions are listed in Table 5.4. The City uses this equipment in the performance of routine and emergency maintenance to the City's sewer system.

The City 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 City's 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 the City's maintenance staff and local availability.

Table 5.4 Sewer System Equipment Inventory
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

Equipment	Function
2006 Vactor Truck	Suck, Pressure-Wash, and Hydro-Clean
3-inch Portable Pump on Truck	Move Liquids
Backhoe	Dig and Remove Debris
Air Compressor	--
Jack Hammer	Dig and Break Up Asphalt, Concrete, Dirt, Etc.
Dump Truck	Haul Debris
Three Maintenance Trucks	--
Pipe Line Camera System	Inspect the City's Sewer Mains

Source: Data provided by City Staff

DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

This chapter presents a summary of the City of Hughson's (City) 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.

6.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) must include the following:

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.

6.2 IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Section 6 of the City's Improvement Standards and Specifications (Appendix E) contains information regarding the design and construction of sanitary sewer facilities. This document also contains the City's standard sewer details. The sanitary sewer improvement standards are summarized in this chapter.

6.2.1 Design

The City's design standards are summarized below.

6.2.1.1 Minimum Slopes

The City's design standards specify certain minimum slopes for specified sewer pipe sizes, which are shown in Table 6.1. The slopes specified in this table may be modified only with the written approval of the City.

6.2.1.2 Minimum Cover

Minimum cover for sewers is generally 3 feet, although sewers with cover less than 3 feet may be approved by the City. If approved, sewers with less than 3 feet of cover must be constructed of cast iron or ductile iron.

Table 6.1	**Minimum Pipe Slopes** Sewer System Management Plan City of Hughson	
	Pipe Diameter (inches)	**Minimum Slope (ft/ft)**
	6	0.0040
	8	0.0030
	10	0.0025
	12	0.0020

Note:
1. Source: City of Hughson Improvement Plans and Specifications

6.2.1.3 Miscellaneous Considerations

Other design considerations that are addressed in Section 6 of the City's improvement standards are summarized as follows:

- Sewers within 100 feet of domestic wells must be cast iron or ductile iron;
- Where a sewer line crosses a water line, the sewer line must be designed in accordance with State Health Department Standards, as well as the City's improvement standards;
- Sewer mains must be 5 feet 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

The City's standards for manholes are as follows:

- Manholes are required at all changes in vertical or horizontal alignment;
- Manholes are required at all pipe intersections;
- The maximum distance between manholes is 400 feet;
- Elevation differentials between the inlet and outlet of the manholes must conform to the improvement plans. 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;
- 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:

- Sewer pipe must be Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP), Cast Iron Pipe, or Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP). VCP must be clay bell and spigot end joint pipe and must conform to the current standard specification of ASTM C-700-71T for Extra Strength Clay Pipe. No glazed pipe is permitted;
- Compression joints must be used for all pipe and must conform to ASTM C425-77;
- Cast Iron Pipe must conform to the current standard specifications of ANSI A21.6, and must be bell and spigot joints. Cast iron fittings must conform to ANSI/AWWA C110-77.
- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Gravity Sewer Pipe (SDR 35) and fittings must meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM 3034 (SDR 35), and be installed to conform to ASTM D2321 requirements. The maximum pipe deflection for PVC pipe is five percent.

6.2.4 Laying Pipe

According the improvement standards, 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 pipes must be laid with bell end upstream and must be laid upstream from structure to structure. A minimum of three grade stakes per 100 foot 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

Section 6 of the of the City's improvement standards specifies the requirements for the installation and inspection of sewer facilities. These requirements are summarized below.

6.2.5.1 Services Installation

The following summarizes the installation requirements for service laterals:

- No direct connections are permitted on sewer mains of 12-inch or larger diameter without approval from the City. A service lateral may be connected to these mains by one of the following methods, upon approval by the City:
  - 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;
  - If no manhole exists immediately adjacent to the property, a manhole may be placed over the main;
  - 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.

6.2.5.2 Inspection

The City (or an authorized representative of the City) inspects all sewer lines prior to backfilling of trenches to verify that they have been properly installed. New sewer mains are inspected by means of television and videotaped at the expense of the contractor.

Prior to inspection, it is the contractor's responsibility to confirm that all 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 are 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 a pressure of 3.0 psi for at least 5 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 6.2, then the section has failed the air test.

Table 6.2 Air Test Requirements
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Minimum Time (seconds)
6	185
8	254
10	310
12	450

Note:
1. Source: City of Hughson Improvement Plans and Specifications.

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 5-minute saturation period, the pressure drops less than 0.5 psi after the initial pressurization 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 the City. The section must be retested after repair.

6.2.6 Standard Drawings

The City's standard drawings for sanitary sewer are included in Section 6 of the City's Improvement Standards and Specifications. These drawings can be found in Appendix E of this report. These drawings provide the contractor with the requirements for the installation of manholes, lampholes, service laterals, and other appropriate facilities.

6.2.7 Lift Stations

The City's Improvement Standards and Specifications do not include provisions for lift station design, construction, and inspection. The City is currently in the process of updating this document to include such provisions.

OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

This chapter contains a description of the City of Hughson's (City) overflow emergency response plan that serves to provide measures to protect the public health and the environment in the event of an overflow.

7.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) must include an Overflow Emergency Response Program that includes, at a minimum, the following:

a. Proper notification procedures so that the primary responders and regulatory agencies are informed of all sanitary sewer overflows (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 monitoring reporting program (MRP), the California Water Code, other State Law, and other applicable Regional Water Board waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program (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 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 Overflow Emergency Response Plan (OERP) has been developed for the City in order to comply with the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003 (Appendix G). This plan is intended to be updated and modified by the City as necessary to more closely reflect operating conditions and changes that may occur in overflow response procedures.

7.3 PRIMARY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

The City's OERP contains the procedures utilized by the City to notify the primary SSO response crews. In general, a telephone operator at City Hall receives calls from the public regarding potential SSOs. Such calls are then forwarded to Superintendent of Public Works, who will then notify the Senior Maintenance Worker. The Senior Maintenance Worker 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 City Hall. Depending on the time of week, either the Superintendent of Public Works or the Senior Maintenance Worker receives notice from the emergency pager that has been designated for problems associated with the sanitary sewer system. The Superintendent of Public Works carries the emergency pager during non-business hours on weekdays, whereas the emergency pager is rotated between City personnel who work in the Public Works Department during non-business hours on weekends.

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

7.4 SSO RESPONSE PROGRAM

The City's OERP provides recommendations to the City to promote an appropriate response to any SSO that may occur within the City. Figure 7.1 is a flow chart for response crews to follow while mitigating the effects of an SSO. This flow chart is given in the OERP, and provides a recommended general response procedure for SSO response teams.

7.5 NOTIFICATION OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

Section 4 of the City's OERP provides a discussion of the procedures that should be followed by the City in the notification of the appropriate regulatory agencies of an SSO. The major regulatory agency that has been considered by the OERP is the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Notification of this agency will be accomplished through the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), which is the SWRCB's online SSO reporting database. The time frames and reporting requirements for the SWRCB are dependant 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 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 of this report.

The OERP also stipulates that the City 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 dependant upon the agency that is to be notified.

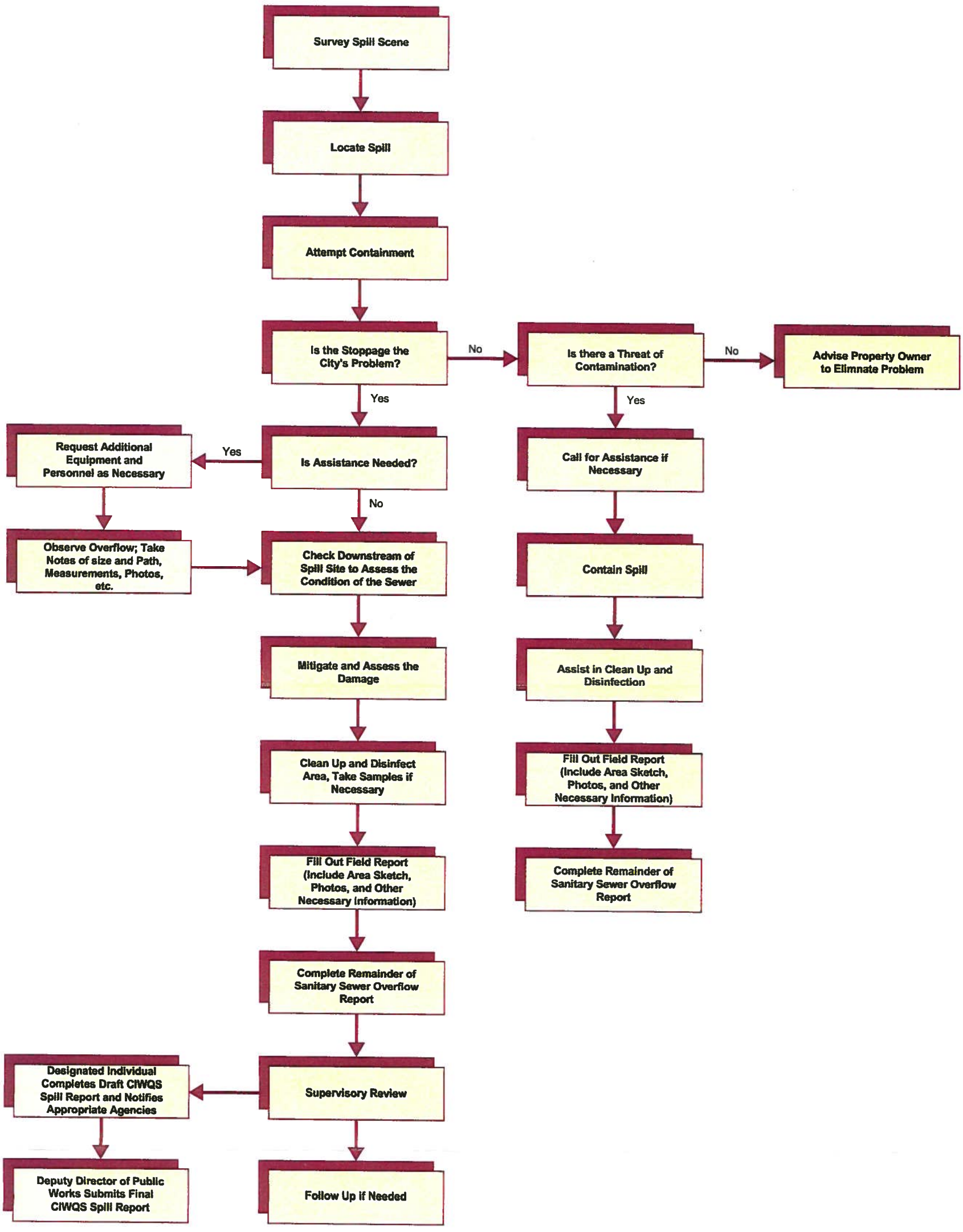


Figure 7.1
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Action Flow Chart
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

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7.6 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Section 6 of the City's OERP contains provisions to make sure that all City 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 City Staff members. Additionally, Section 6 of the OERP recommends that a program to train such personnel on the provisions of this plan be considered by the City.

7.7 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Section 2.2 of the City'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, and 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, the City shall take all feasible steps to avoid the degradation of this body of water. These steps will vary on a case by case basis, and may include the use of portable aerators or other means.

FAT, OIL AND GREASE (FOG) CONTROL PLAN

This chapter discusses the need for a Fat, Oil, and Grease (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.

8.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Order No 2006-0003 specifies that each Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) must include an evaluation of the service area of the City of Hughson (City) 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:

a. An implementation plan and schedule for a public education outreach program that promotes the 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 into the system and identify measures to prevent sanitary sewer overflows (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, Best Management Practice (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 into the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in (f) above.

8.2 FOG CONTROL PLAN

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

8.3 PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Many municipalities have developed informational brochures and doorknob hangers to distribute to food service establishments (FSEs) and other FOG producers stressing the importance of limiting FOG discharge into the sewer system. Some examples of public outreach materials that have been developed by other municipalities have been included in Appendix C of the City's FOG Control Plan as a guide for the City in the development of its public outreach program. The City has developed its own public outreach materials based on the provisions of the FOG Control Plan, including informational brochures, explanatory letters, and "No Grease" signs (Appendix D of the FOG Control Plan). Additionally, the City has posted information related to FOG control and the SSMP on the City's website.

8.4 FOG DISPOSAL

SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that a FOG Control Plan should include a list of acceptable disposal sites for grease. The City's FOG Control Plan has identified the following companies as those who clean grease traps and dispose of the contents:

Clark Septic Service
852 Charles Road
Hughson, CA 95326
Phone: (209) 537-6624

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

8.5 LEGAL AUTHORITY

The City's sanitary sewer system discharge requirements are implemented through the Municipal Code and other manuals. Legal Authority for the provisions of the FOG Control Plan would likely be available through the City's Municipal Code and sewer use permits. Some effort may be required by the City to ensure that the provisions of this plan contain a sound legal basis.

8.6 GREASE REMOVAL DEVICE REQUIREMENTS

Section 13.04.430 of the City's Municipal code 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 establishments requiring grease interceptors shall install an interceptor if one is not already in place. The City's standard grease interceptor detail has been included in Appendix B of the FOG Control Plan.

Other requirements for grease interceptors in the City are summarized in Section 6.3 of the FOG Control Plan (Appendix H).

8.7 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The City's FOG Control Program has identified seven major BMPs that should be followed by FSEs and other FOG producers in the City. These BMPs are described in Appendix F, and summarized below:

- **BMP 1 - Employee Training and Awareness**: This BMP is meant to recommend that all employees and FOG producing establishments be adequately trained on the steps that should be taken to reduce FOG disposal into the sanitary sewer system.
- **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.
- **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 use and discharge to the sanitary sewer system should be limited as much as possible.
- **BMP 4 - Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance**: This BMP recommends that FOG producers should limit the discharge of FOG into the sanitary sewer system to the greatest extent practicable in the cleaning and maintenance of equipment.
- **BMP 5 - Grease Handling and Disposal**: This BMP requires that 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, if possible.
- **BMP 6 - Grease Interceptors**: This BMP recommends steps that should be taken by FOG producers for the installation and maintenance of grease interceptors.
- **BMP 7 - Residential and Private Dwellings**: It is important to note that not all FOG problems are caused by FSEs. In some cities, residential FOG discharge may be a significant amount of the City's FOG production. For this reason, it is recommended that residential customers also adopt the aforementioned BMPs as applicable.

8.8 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

The City's FOG Control Plan provides provisions for the inspection of FOG producing facilities and the enforcement actions that should be taken by the City in the event of a violation of the provisions of the plan.

8.8.1 Inspection

The authority for City officials to inspect FSEs and other FOG producers for compliance with the provisions of this plan is provided in Section 13.04.550 of the City Municipal Code. It is not expected that any modification of this section is required for the City to have adequate legal authority to inspect its FSEs.

In many municipalities, inspection of users is often commenced through the investigation of blockages or overflows in the City'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. All records of the inspection should be kept on file for future reference.

For a city the size of Hughson, it is feasible to track all FSEs and other known FOG producers within City limits. The FOG Control Plan therefore specifies that the City require all FOG producers to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and cleaning reports to determine the adequacy of their grease interceptors, and to verify that the BMPs established in the FOG Control Plan are adhered to.

8.8.2 Enforcement Actions

A violation of the provisions of the FOG Control Plan should be enforced by the requirements of the City's Municipal Code. If any person discharges FOG or other wastes contrary to the provisions of the plan, the City 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 Section 13.04.985 of the City's Municipal Code, as described in Section 4.2.5 of this report:

8.8.3 Informal Enforcement

The City 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, the City may choose to provide "notice of violation" warnings and dates for compliance with the FOG Control Plan.

8.8.4 Grease Interceptor Maintenance and Inspection Records

The FOG Control Plan recommends that the City require all FSEs within City limits to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and inspection records. Information that should be presented in these records should include date and time, amount of grease

removed, disposal location, the name of the person who cleaned it, and other appropriate information as deemed necessary by the City. An example of this type of form is included in Appendix D of the FOG Control Plan.

8.9 SERVICE AREA FOG EVALUATION

In the past, the City conducted investigations of problem areas of the sewer collection system on an "as-needed" basis. Major FOG problems have been identified by operator experience with known problem areas. Limited video inspection projects were then conducted on areas of the system where it was suspected that a problem may be present. Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1 show the City's existing known FOG problem areas.

Table 8.1 **FOG "Hot Spots"**
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

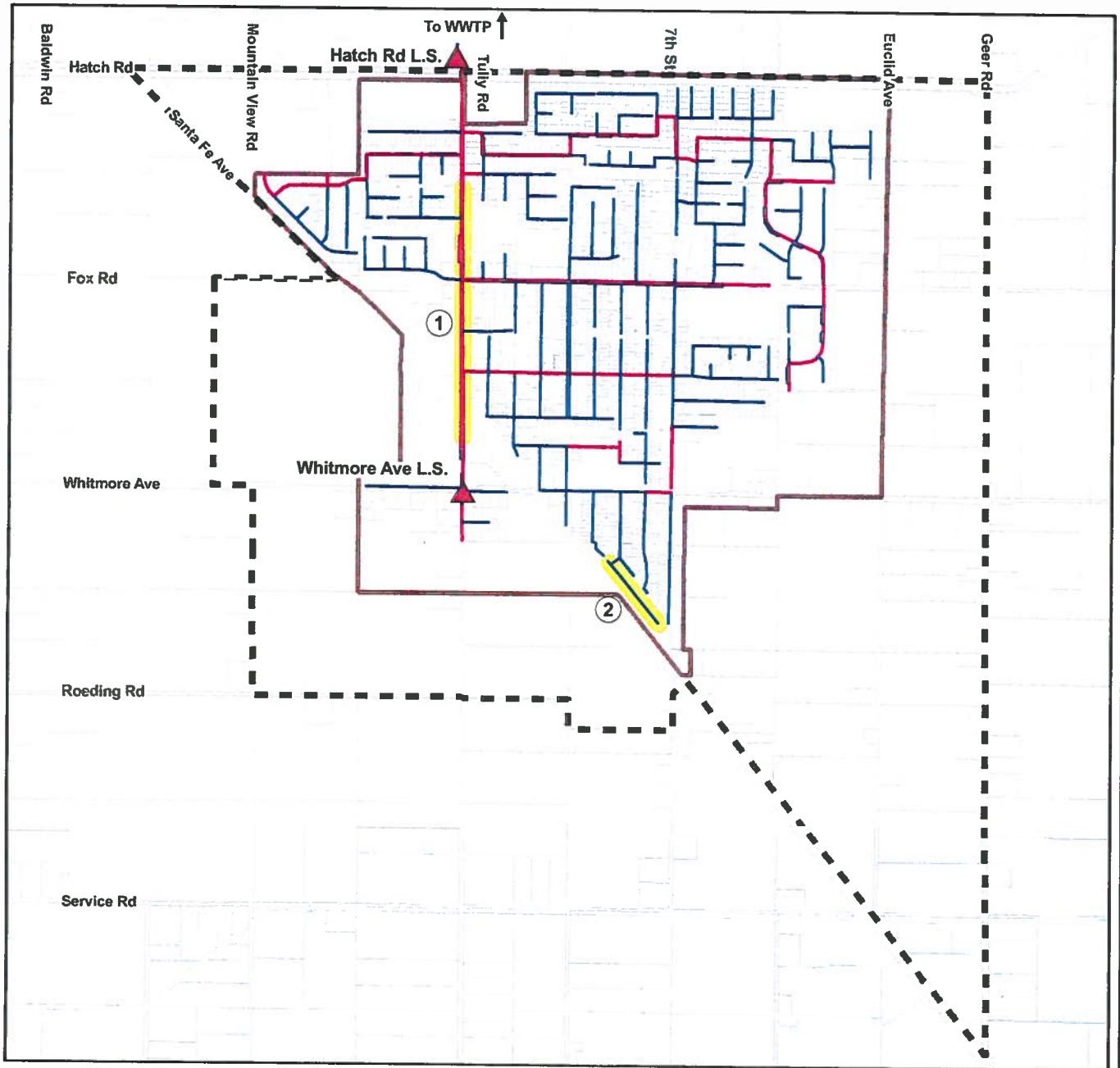
No.	Street Name	Description	Size of Line	Suspected Cause of Problem
1	Tully Road (DFA Line)	s/o Santa Fe Ave. to n/o Graybark Lane	24-inches	Grease, Bellies in Line
2	Between Santa Fe Avenue and 5th Street	e/o 4th Street to w/o 7th Street	8-inches	FOG, Shallow Line, Insufficient Grade

Note:
1. Source: Data provided by City Staff.

As part of the City's preventative maintenance program, the City is currently in the process of implementing a citywide video inspection program. Through such a program, the City should 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. This project is included in the City's CIP as part of the master planning effort.

8.10 SOURCE CONTROL MEASURES

It is expected that the City's existing discharge prohibitions, grease trap requirements, and inspection procedures, coupled with the FOG Control Plan should provide substantial success in terms of FOG source control. If, upon implementation of the FOG Control Plan and SSMP, it is determined that more stringent source control measures are needed, they may be implemented at the discretion of the City.



Legend

- Lift Station (L.S.)
- FOG Problem Areas

Existing Sewer System Diameter

- 8" and Smaller
- 10" and Larger
- Force Main
- Sphere of Influence
- City Limits
- Parcels

N

Feet
0 1,500 3,000

Figure 8.1
FOG "Hot Spots"

Sewer System Management Plan

City of Hughson

carollo

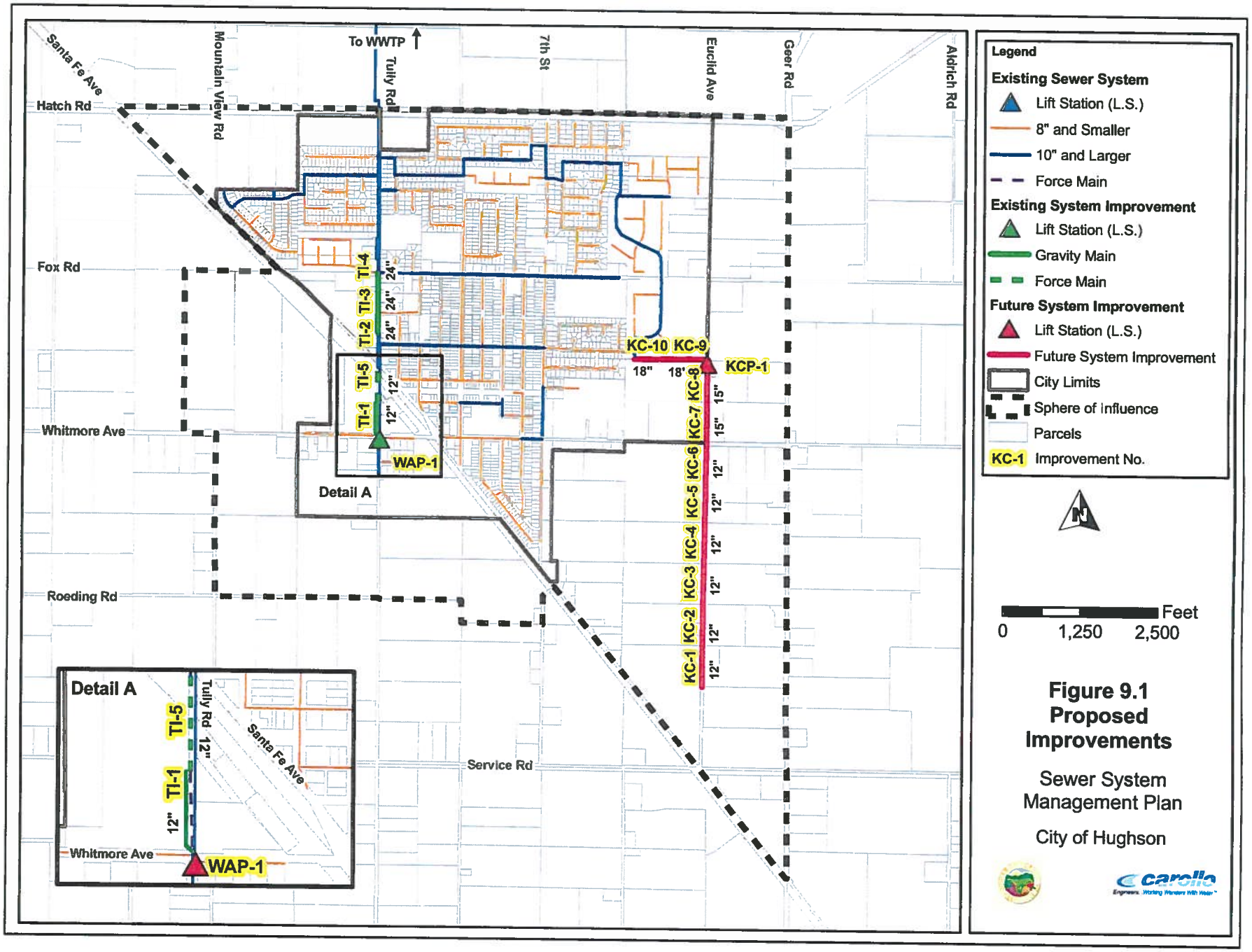


Figure 9.1
Proposed Improvements

Sewer System Management Plan

City of Hughson

SYSTEM EVALUATION AND CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN

This chapter provides an evaluation of the City of Hughson's (City) sanitary sewer system facilities, identifies and proposes improvements for deficiencies, identifies design criteria, and provides a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and schedule for improvements.

9.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Order No. 2006-0003 requires that the City prepare and implement a CIP that will provide hydraulic capacity for peak dry weather flows as well as the appropriate design storm or wet weather event. The Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) must address, at a minimum, the following:

a. **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;

b. **Design Criteria**. Where design criteria do not exist or are deficient, undertake the evaluation identified in (a) above to establish appropriate design criteria;

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, infiltration and inflow (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; and

d. **Schedule**. The Enrollee shall develop a schedule of completion dates for all portions of the capital improvement program developed in (a) - (c) 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 City contracted Carollo Engineers, P.C. (Carollo) to complete a comprehensive master planning project, which included a water system master plan, sewer system master plan, and storm drainage system master plan. The City's 2007 Sewer System Master Plan, (2007 Master Plan) contains the following seven chapters:

- Chapter 1 - Introduction
- Chapter 2 - Planning Area Characteristics
- Chapter 3 - Planning and Design Criteria

- Chapter 4 - Existing System and Hydraulic Model
- Chapter 5 - Evaluation and Proposed Improvements
- Chapter 6 - General System Evaluation
- Chapter 7 - Capital Improvement Program

This SSMP has been completed in conjunction with the 2007 Master Plan. The elements of the 2007 Master Plan that are required through Order No. 2006-0003 have been summarized in the following subsections. The executive summary of the 2007 Master Plan is included in Appendix I. A full copy of the 2007 Master Plan is available for review through the City.

9.2.1 Analysis Method

The City's sewer collection system was analyzed as part of the 2007 Master Plan with the aid of computer hydraulic modeling software. There are several sewer analysis software packages available in the market today. Ultimately, it was agreed that the City's hydraulic model would be assembled using H_2OMAP Sewer, by MWH Soft. H_2OMAP Sewer consists of multiple products that work together to bring a graphical approach to the analysis and design of sanitary sewer collection systems. The program includes seamless integration with the City's GIS data, which was developed as part of the master planning effort.

9.2.2 Planning and Design Criteria

The 2007 Master Plan established several criteria to model and evaluate the City's sewer system performance. This section summarizes the most important planning criteria that were used in the 2007 Master Plan.

9.2.2.1 Gravity Sewers

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

9.2.2.1.1 *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:

Continuity Equation:

$$Q = VA$$

where: Q = peak flow, cfs
V = velocity, ft/s
A = cross sectional area of pipe, sq. ft.

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

9.2.2.1.2 *Manning Coefficient (n)*

The Manning coefficient 'n' is a friction coefficient and varies with respect to pipe material, size of pipe, depth of flow, smoothness of joints, root intrusion, and other factors. A value of 0.013 was used for gravity sewers in the master planning effort.

9.2.2.1.3 *Flow Depth Criteria (d/D)*

When sizing sewer pipelines, it is common practice to adopt variable flow depth criteria for various pipe sizes. This criteria is expressed as a maximum depth of flow to pipe diameter ratio (d/D). Design d/D ratios typically range from 0.5 to 1.0, with the lower values typically used for smaller pipes, which may experience flow peaks greater than planned or blockages from debris, paper, or rags. A design d/D ratio of 0.75 was used in the master planning effort for the design of new gravity sewer pipes in the City.

Utilizing a d/D ratio of 0.75 for analysis of existing sewer pipes may lead to their premature or unnecessary replacement. Therefore, a d/D ratio of 0.92 was utilized to evaluate Hughson's existing trunk system, while a d/D ratio of 0.75 was used for sizing the future trunk system.

9.2.2.1.4 *Changes in Pipe Size*

When a smaller sewer joins a large one, the invert of the larger sewer should be lowered sufficiently to maintain the same energy gradient. An approximate method for securing these results is to place the 0.8 depth point (80 percent of pipe diameter) of both sewers at the same elevation. For the master planning effort, and in the absence of field data, sewer crowns were matched at the manholes.

9.2.2.1.5 *Design Velocities*

To minimize the settlement of sewage solids, it is standard practice in the design of gravity sewers to specify that a minimum velocity of 2 feet per second (ft/s) be maintained when the pipeline is half-full. At this velocity, the sewer flow will typically provide self-cleaning for the pipe. Due to hydraulics of a circular conduit, velocity of half-full flow in pipes approaches the velocity of nearly full flow in pipes.

Table 9.1 lists the minimum slopes that were used for the sizing of new gravity mains. The table also lists preferred slopes for maintaining self-cleaning velocities when the pipe is flowing full.

Table 9.1 Minimum Slopes for New Circular Pipes
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

Pipe Size (in)	d/D = 0.50, Flowing half-full			d/D = 0.75, Flowing 3/4 Full		
	Preferred Slope[1] (ft/ft)	Pipe Capacity (mgd)	Pipe Capacity (cfs)	Minimum Slope[2] (ft/ft)	Pipe Capacity (mgd)	Pipe Capacity (cfs)
6	0.0049	0.13	0.20	0.0040	0.21	0.32
8	0.0033	0.22	0.35	0.0030	0.39	0.60
10	0.0025	0.35	0.55	0.0025	0.65	1.00
12	0.0020	0.51	0.80	0.0020	0.94	1.45
15	0.0015	0.81	1.25	0.0011	1.28	1.98
18	0.0011	1.13	1.74	0.0009	1.78	2.75
21	0.0009	1.54	2.38	0.0007	2.43	3.76
24	0.0008	2.07	3.20	0.0006	3.27	5.05
27	0.0007	2.65	4.10	0.0005	4.18	6.47
30	0.0006	3.25	5.02	0.0004	5.13	7.94
33	0.0005	3.82	5.91	0.0004	6.04	9.34
36	0.0005	4.82	7.46	0.0003	7.61	11.78
42	0.0004	6.50	10.06	0.0003	10.27	15.90

Notes:
1. Preferred slopes are desired for maintaining self-cleaning velocities of 2 ft/s, when the pipe is half-full.
2. Minimum slopes are calculated based on maintaining velocities of 2 ft/s when pipes are 3/4 full.
3. Approval by the City Engineer is required if: a) Designed slopes are flatter than Minimum slopes; or b) designed slopes are flatter than the practical slope of 0.0008.
4. Minimum slope values, for 6 to 12-inch diameter pipes, were specified in the City of Hughson's Improvement Standards; pipe capacity was then calculated.
5. Preferred slope value was calculated to be less than the City's improvement standards specify. Therefore, the preferred slope was set as the minimum slope and the pipe capacity was calculated.
6. Source: City of Hughson 2007 Sewer System Master Plan.

9.2.2.2 Pump Stations and Force Mains

As part of the master planning effort, pump stations were evaluated and sized for peak flow with one standby pump having a capacity equal to the largest operating unit. For the design of force mains, the minimum and maximum recommended velocities are 2.0 and 6.5 ft/s, respectively. The Hazen-Williams formula is commonly used for the sizing of force mains. The Velocity Equation is:

$$V = 1.32\ C\ R^{0.63}\ S^{0.54}$$

where: V = mean velocity, ft/s
C = roughness coefficient
R = hydraulic radius, ft
S = slope of the energy grade line, ft/ft

The value of the Hazen-Williams 'C' varies with the type of pipe material and is influenced by the type of construction and age of the pipe. A 'C' value of 120 was used as part of the master planning effort.

9.2.2.3 Flow Coefficients

The 2007 Master Plan established flow coefficients, expressed in gallons per day per acre (gpda), to determine the average flow for the City. The flow coefficients were based on land use designations within the City and, when applied to the City's land use acreages, yielded average wastewater flow. The flow coefficients used in the 2007 Master Plan are summarized in Table 9.2.

9.2.3 Evaluation

To identify existing and future system deficiencies, the City's hydraulic model was developed using H_2OMAP Sewer. In order to accomplish this, the physical properties of the system were laid out using geographic information system (GIS) software. Physical components, such as pipes and lift stations, were drawn into GIS, and the physical data associated with each component was linked to it (such as pipe size, invert elevations, ground elevation, pump curves, etc.). The GIS data was then imported into H_2OMAP.

Flow loading polygons were then developed to apply baseline wastewater flows at manholes throughout the City. The flows developed from these polygons are derived from the tributary area of each manhole (in acres) multiplied by the wastewater flow coefficients that are summarized in Section 9.2.2.3 of this report.

Based on the results of the wet weather flow monitoring program performed as part of the master planning effort, diurnal patterns were developed to be applied to the base wastewater flow at manholes in the City. The model was then calibrated to confirm that the modeled flow closely represents the actual flows recorded during the flow monitoring program.

Table 9.2	**Master Plan Flow Coefficients** Sewer System Management Plan City of Hughson
Land Use Designation	**Average Wastewater Flow Coefficient (gpda)**
Residential	
Low Density/Estate Residential	1,200
Medium Density Residential	1,400
High Density Residential	1,800
Commercial	
Downtown Commercial	500
Neighborhood Commercial	500
General Commercial	500
Service Commercial	500
Industrial	
Industrial	500
DFA Flow[2]	11,700
Other	
Parks/Open Space	0
Public Facility	500
Urban Reserve[3]	1,178
Roads/Right of Way	0

Notes:
1. Source: City of Hughson Draft Sewer System Master Plan, May 2007.
2. Dairy Farmers of America (DFA) is a major wastewater contributor in the City, and has therefore been given its own flow coefficient. See the 2007 Master Plan for more information on how the DFA flows were projected.
3. Coefficients for Urban Reserve were developed by taking a weighted average of residential, commercial, public facility, and industrial wastewater flow coefficients.

Following calibration, the existing collection system was evaluated according to the planning and design criteria summarized in this chapter. Deficient facilities were identified and improvement projects were recommended to address the identified deficiencies.

Following the evaluation of the existing system, the City's system was evaluated for future conditions. Future deficiencies were then identified and improvement projects were recommended such that the City's collection system is capable of conveying wastewater flows through build out of the General Plan.

9.2.4 Capacity Enhancement Measures

The 2007 Master Plan recommended improvements to mitigate existing and serve future customers. For a detailed description of the recommended improvements, see the City's 2007 Master Plan. The proposed improvements from the 2007 Master Plan are shown in Figure 9.1.

9.2.5 Schedule

As part of the 2007 Master Plan, a CIP and schedule was developed with a planning horizon of 2025. Table 9.3 lists the CIP and schedule for improvements that were included in the 2007 Master Plan. As shown in Table 9.3, the total sewer system CIP is estimated to be approximately $14.90 million dollars. The prioritization of improvement projects is based on the severity and timing of the deficiency. More details on the sewer system CIP can be found in the 2007 Master Plan.

Table 9.3 Capital Improvement Program
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

No.	Coded No.	Type of Improv.	Description/ Street	Description / Limits	Ex. Size/ Diam. (in)	New Size/ Diam. (in)	Parallel/ Replace	Length (ft)	Unit Cost ($)	Pipe Cost ($)	Other Infrastr. Costs ($)	Baseline Constr. Cost ($)	Planning: Eng. Planning[2] ($)	Design: Eng. Design[3] ($)	Design: Design, Legal & Administr.[5] ($)	Construction: Estim. Constr. Cost[1] ($)	Construction: Eng. Services & Constr.[4] ($)	Construction: Constr. Mgmt Legal & Administr.[6] ($)	Capital Improv. Cost[7] ($)	Capital Improvement Program: Phase I 2008 ($)	Phase I 2009 ($)	Phase I 2010 ($)	Phase I 2011 ($)	Phase I 2012 ($)	Phase II 2012-15 ($)	Phase III 2015-20 ($)	Phase IV 2020-25 ($)	Financing: Future Users Benefit[10] (%)	Total Capital Cost ($)	Future Users Cost ($)	Existing Users Cost ($)
					Itemized Cost Estimate								Planning	Design		Construction				Capital Improvement Program								Financing			
Existing System Improvements (Pipes)																															
1	TI-1	Pipe	Tully Road	nw/o intersection of Tully Road and E. Whitmore Avenue	24	24	Replace	500	$320	$160,000		$160,000	$2,100	$14,600	$10,400	$208,000	$14,600	$10,400	$260,000	$2,100	$25,000	$233,000						83%	$260,000	$215,800	$44,200
2	TI-2	Pipe	Tully Road	200' n/o Locust Avenue to 400' n/o Locust Avenue	24	24	Replace	200	$320	$64,000		$64,000	$800	$5,800	$4,200	$83,200	$5,800	$4,200	$104,000	$800	$10,000	$93,200						83%	$104,000	$86,320	$17,680
3	TI-3	Pipe	Tully Road	400' n/o Locust Avenue to 700' n/o Locust Avenue	24	24	Replace	300	$320	$96,000		$96,000	$1,200	$8,700	$6,200	$124,800	$8,700	$6,200	$156,000	$1,200	$14,900	$139,700						83%	$156,000	$129,480	$26,520
4	TI-4	Pipe	Tully Road	700' n/o Locust Avenue to Fox Road	24	24	Replace	500	$320	$160,000		$160,000	$2,100	$14,600	$10,400	$208,000	$14,600	$10,400	$260,000	$2,100	$25,000	$233,000						83%	$260,000	$215,800	$44,200
5	TI-5	Force Main	Tully Road	Whitmore Avenue Lift Station to 100' s/o Santa Fe Avenue	12	12	Replace	600	$136	$81,600		$81,600	$1,100	$7,400	$5,300	$106,080	$7,400	$5,300	$133,000	$1,100	$12,700	$118,780						83%	$133,000	$110,390	$22,610
Existing System Improvements (Lift Stations)																															
6	WAP-1	Lift Station	E. Whitmore Avenue	Intersection of Tully Road and E. Whitmore Avenue		350 gpm[8]	(2 HP)				$458,000	$458,000	$6,000	$41,700	$29,800	$595,400	$41,700	$29,800	$744,000	$6,000	$71,500	$666,900						83%	$744,000	$617,520	$126,480
												Subtotal	$13,300	$92,800	$66,300	$1,325,480	$92,800	$66,300	$1,657,000	$13,300	$159,100	$1,484,580							$1,657,000	$1,375,310	$281,690
Proposed System Improvements (Pipes)																															
7	KC-1	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	1350' n/o E. Service Road to 2050' n/o E. Service Road	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000								$229,000	100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
8	KC-2	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	2050' n/o E. Service Road to 2750' n/o E. Service Road	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000								$229,000	100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
9	KC-3	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	2750' n/o E. Service Road to 2000' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000								$229,000	100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
10	KC-4	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	2000' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue to 1300' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000								$229,000	100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
11	KC-5	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	1300' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue to 600' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000							$229,000		100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
12	KC-6	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	600' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue to E. Whitmore Avenue	-	12	New	600	$201	$120,600		$120,600	$1,600	$11,000	$7,800	$156,780	$11,000	$7,800	$196,000							$196,000		100%	$196,000	$196,000	$0
13	KC-7	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	E. Whitmore Avenue to 700' n/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	15	New	700	$223	$156,100		$156,100	$2,000	$14,200	$10,100	$202,930	$14,200	$10,100	$254,000							$254,000		100%	$254,000	$254,000	$0
14	KC-8	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	700' n/o E. Whitmore Avenue to 1400 n/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	15	New	700	$223	$156,100		$156,100	$2,000	$14,200	$10,100	$202,930	$14,200	$10,100	$254,000							$254,000		100%	$254,000	$254,000	$0
15	KC-9	Pipe	Locust Street	Euclid Avenue to 700' w/o Euclid Avenue	-	18	New	700	$242	$169,400		$169,400	$2,200	$15,400	$11,000	$220,220	$15,400	$11,000	$275,000						$275,000			100%	$275,000	$275,000	$0
16	KC-10	Pipe	Locust Street	700' w/o Euclid Avenue to 1200' w/o Euclid Avenue	-	18	New	500	$242	$121,000		$121,000	$1,600	$11,000	$7,900	$157,300	$11,000	$7,900	$197,000						$197,000			100%	$197,000	$197,000	$0
Proposed System Improvements (Lift Stations)																															
17	KCP-1	Lift Station	Locust Street	Near intersection of Euclid Avenue and Locust Street		650 gpm[8]	(4 HP)				$656,000	$656,000	$8,500	$59,700	$42,600	$852,800	$59,700	$42,600	$1,066,000						$1,066,000			100%	$1,066,000	$1,066,000	$0
												Subtotal	$26,900	$189,500	$135,000	$2,707,510	$189,500	$135,000	$3,387,000						$1,538,000	$933,000	$916,000		$3,387,000	$3,387,000	
Miscellaneous Improvements																															
18	-	CCTV	Various	CCTV sewers in collection system 20 years or older							$211,200	$211,200	$2,700	$19,200	$13,700	$274,560	$19,200	$13,700	$343,000	68,600	68,600	68,600	68,600	68,600				0%	$343,000	$0	$343,000
19	-	SCADA	Hatch Road Lift Station	SCADA for Hatch Road Lift Station							$45,000	$45,000	$600	$4,100	$2,900	$58,500	$4,100	$2,900	$73,000	24,333	24,333	24,333						0%	$73,000	$0	$73,000
												Subtotal	$3,300	$23,300	$16,600	$333,060	$23,300	$16,600	$416,000	$92,933	$92,933	$92,933	$68,600	$68,600					$416,000		$416,000
Replacement Program																															
1900 Era Pipelines																															
20	RP-1900	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	10		Replace	3,600	$196	$705,600		$705,600	$9,200	$64,200	$45,900	$917,280	$64,200	$45,900	$1,147,000	$9,200	$110,100	$1,027,380						0%	$1,147,000	$0	$1,147,000
21	RP-1900	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	8		Replace	6,100	$165	$1,006,500		$1,006,500	$13,100	$91,600	$65,400	$1,308,450	$91,600	$65,400	$1,636,000	$13,100	$157,000	$1,465,450						0%	$1,636,000	$0	$1,636,000
22	RP-1900	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	6		Replace	5,100	$150	$765,000		$765,000	$9,900	$69,600	$49,700	$994,500	$69,600	$49,700	$1,243,000	$9,900	$119,300	$1,113,800						0%	$1,243,000	$0	$1,243,000
1910 Era Pipelines																															
23	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	18		Replace	1,400	$242	$338,800		$338,800	$4,400	$30,800	$22,000	$440,440	$30,800	$22,000	$550,000			$4,400	$52,800	$493,240				0%	$550,000	$0	$550,000
24	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	12		Replace	600	$201	$120,600		$120,600	$1,600	$11,000	$7,800	$156,780	$11,000	$7,800	$196,000			$1,600	$18,800	$175,580				0%	$196,000	$0	$196,000
25	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	10		Replace	300	$196	$58,800		$58,800	$800	$5,400	$3,800	$76,440	$5,400	$3,800	$96,000			$800	$9,200	$85,640				0%	$96,000	$0	$96,000
26	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	8		Replace	1,500	$165	$247,500		$247,500	$3,200	$22,500	$16,100	$321,750	$22,500	$16,100	$402,000		$3,200	$38,600	$360,350					0%	$402,000	$0	$402,000
27	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	6		Replace	2,600	$150	$390,000		$390,000	$5,100	$35,500	$25,400	$507,000	$35,500	$25,400	$634,000		$5,100	$60,900	$567,900					0%	$634,000	$0	$634,000
1940 Era Pipelines																															
28	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	18		Replace	600	$242	$145,200		$145,200	$1,900	$13,200	$9,400	$188,760	$13,200	$9,400	$236,000						$236,000			0%	$236,000	$0	$236,000
29	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	10		Replace	800	$196	$156,800		$156,800	$2,000	$14,300	$10,200	$203,840	$14,300	$10,200	$255,000							$255,000		0%	$255,000	$0	$255,000
30	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	8		Replace	2,300	$165	$379,500		$379,500	$4,900	$34,500	$24,700	$493,350	$34,500	$24,700	$617,000							$617,000		0%	$617,000	$0	$617,000
31	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	6		Replace	8,900	$150	$1,335,000		$1,335,000	$17,400	$121,500	$86,800	$1,735,500	$121,500	$86,800	$2,170,000								$2,170,000	0%	$2,170,000	$0	$2,170,000
32	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	4		Replace	300	$137	$41,100		$41,100	$500	$3,700	$2,700	$53,430	$3,700	$2,700	$67,000						$67,000			0%	$67,000	$0	$67,000
1950 Era Pipelines																															
33	RP-1950	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	6		Replace	800	$150	$120,000		$120,000	$1,600	$10,900	$7,800	$156,000	$10,900	$7,800	$195,000							$195,000		0%	$195,000	$0	$195,000
												Subtotal	$75,600	$528,700	$377,700	$7,553,520	$528,700	$377,700	$9,444,000	$32,200	$394,700	$3,712,930	$1,009,050	$754,460	$303,000	$1,067,000	$2,170,000		$9,444,000		$9,444,000
												CIP Totals	$119,100	$834,300	$595,600	$11,919,570	$834,300	$595,600	$14,904,000	$138,433	$646,733	$5,290,443	$1,077,650	$823,060	$1,841,000	$2,000,000	$3,086,000		$14,904,000	$4,762,310	$10,141,690

Notes:

1. Estimated Construction Cost is the Baseline Construction Cost + 30% Contingency
2. Engineering Planning Costs are assumed to be 1% of the Estimated Construction Costs
3. Design Costs are assumed to be 7% of the Estimated Construction Costs
4. Construction Management and Engineering Services during construction are assumed to be 7% of the Estimated Construction Costs.
5. Design Legal and Administrative Costs are assumed to be 5% of the Estimated Construction Costs
6. Construction Management Legal and Administrative Costs are assumed to be 5% of the Estimated Construction Costs.
7. Total Capital Cost is the sum of costs listed in Notes 1 through 6.
8. Lift Station capacity is given as capacity with largest pump out of service (Firm Capacity)
9. Before replacement, a condition assessment including CCTV should determine if each individual line should be replaced
10. Future user benefit was determined based on flow percentage.
11. For costs listed in Notes 2 through 6, it is assumed that multiple short pipeline segment projects will be grouped together during design and construction
12. Source: City of Hughson Final Draft Sewer System Master Plan, June 2007

MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, AND PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

This chapter presents a summary of the steps to be taken by the City of Hughson (City) to evaluate the effectiveness of this Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) and update it should improvements be necessary or desirable.

10.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that the City 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.

10.2 SSMP INFORMATION MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The City needs to maintain 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 should be recorded or stored in the appropriate format so that conclusions and trends related to sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and the performance of the SSMP can be easily tracked.

The City has developed a database to store and analyze information related to the SSMP, which is accomplished through the use of simple Microsoft Excel based spreadsheets (Appendix J).

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

- Number of Service Calls, blockages, and SSOs over a one year period;
- SSO events by cause;
- Volume of SSOs and volume contained;
- SSO events by location within the City.

The City's SSO tracking table is provided in Appendix J.

10.3 SSMP IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

To accurately gauge the progress of the SSMP and its successes or failures in preventing SSOs, the City should monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the SSMP elements. The City will maintain all records related to SSMP programs in a common location that is known to all City staff members that are involved in these programs. This will include all records related to the maintenance of the system, SSO field reports, California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) reports, and other relevant information.

The City will assign a key staff member, or a group of staff members to 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 at some predetermined interval, such as bi-annually or 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 be kept on record and used for program updates and audits.

10.4 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM EVALUATION

The City will assess the success of the preventative maintenance (PM) program periodically similar to the procedure outlined in Section 10.3 of this report. Appropriate staff members will be designated to perform an evaluation of the City's PM program at some predetermined interval. The City's designees should evaluate where the City's PM program can be improved in order to maximize the efficiency of the system. The conclusions of these evaluations will be kept on record and used for program updates and audits.

10.5 SSMP PROGRAM UPDATES

Updates to the City'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 Chapter 11 of this report. All program updates and modifications should be approved by the City's Authorized Representative and incorporated into the SSMP report, when necessary. If there are major changes to the SSMP, it needs to be re-certified by City's Authorized Representative on CIWQS. At a minimum, the City shall update and re-certify the SSMP once every five years.

10.6 SSO TRENDS

To optimize the performance of the City's sanitary sewer collection system, it is necessary to identify any SSO trends that may exist. Through the identification of such trends, the City may find capacity deficiencies, areas of the system in need of increased maintenance, or SSO or fats, oil, and grease (FOG) "Hot Spots."

In addition, the City will keep copies of the CIWQS SSO reports on file for use by the City in the identification of SSO trends, as these reports contain very detailed information on specific spills that is not practical to maintain on other databases.

SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

This chapter presents a summary of the procedures to be used by the City of Hughson (City) to perform internal audits of the City's Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP).

11.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

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 sanitary sewer overflows (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 (D.13), including identification of any deficiencies in the SSMP and steps to correct them.

11.2 HUGHSON'S SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

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

11.2.1 Responsible Party for Program Audit

The City's Authorized Representative will oversee the performance of the SSMP program audit. He will designate certain key City staff that are knowledgeable in the City's 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 City's program audits will consist of a comprehensive analysis of all elements of the SSMP, including the following:

- Goals
- Organization
- Legal Authority (the City's sewer system ordinances)
- Design and Performance Provisions (the City's design and construction standards)
- Overflow Emergency Response Plan
- FOG Control Plan
- System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan (the City's Sewer Master Plan)

- Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications
- SSMP Program Audits
- Communication Program

11.2.3 SSMP Program Audit Report

A report will be prepared by the City and kept on file that highlights the results of the SSMP program audit. This report should include supporting material, such as tables, figures and maps that support the conclusions of the report. It should also include the following elements, as well as other information that may be useful in the evaluation of the SSMP:

- An evaluation of each element of the SSMP report, including the City's sewer ordinances, design standards, O&M program, overflow emergency response plan, FOG control plan, system evaluation and capacity assurance plan, and communication program;
- Progress made on the development of SSMP elements. Justification should be provided if progress has not been made on the development of certain elements of this SSMP;
- A description of the new SSMP program elements since the last program audit;
- The effectiveness of implementing SSMP elements;
- A description of the additions and improvements to the sanitary sewer collection system facilities since the previous program audit;
- A description of the additions and improvements to the sanitary sewer collection system facilities planned for the next two years.

11.2.4 Schedule for Program Audits

At a minimum, the City's program audits must occur every two years. Therefore, the City will perform its initial program audit within two years of the adoption of this SSMP report, and every two years subsequently. Should City Staff determine, based on the results of the interim program evaluations described in Chapter 10, that more frequent audits are desirable, a shorter time interval, such as annually, may be chosen.

COMMUNICATION PROGRAM AND FINAL CERTIFICATION

This chapter presents a summary of the steps to be taken by the City of Hughson (City) to communicate with the public on the development, implementation, and performance of the Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). In addition, steps taken for the final certification of the SSMP are summarized in this chapter.

12.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Order No. 2006-0003 specifies the following for the City's 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 the City 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 (WDRs) within the time frames identified in the time schedule provided (in Chapter 1).

In order to complete the certification, the Enrollee's authorized representative must complete the certification portion in the Online Sanitary Sewer Overflow (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 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 and mail the form to the Sate Water Board, as described above.

12.2 HUGHSON'S COMMUNICATION PROGRAM AND ADOPTION

In accordance with Order No. 2006-0003, the City held a public hearing and adopted the SSMP on _____. A copy of the adopting resolution and resolution of intent to adopt the Sewer System Management Plan are included in Appendix K. A notice of the public hearing was published two successive weeks prior to adoption in the local newspaper, which notified interested parties that the draft SSMP was available for review (Appendix L).

To provide the City's residents with the chance to review and comment on the SSMP, a copy of the SSMP has been posted on the City's website. Additionally, the City has distributed a newsletter to its residents concerning the SSMP.

12.3 FINAL CERTIFICATION

The City has certified that all sections of this report are in compliance with the applicable general WDRs and the requirements set forth in Order No. 2006-0003. The City's authorized representative, Mr. David Chase, has completed the certification portion in the Online SSO Database Questionnaire and sent the appropriate signed form to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). A copy of the SWRCB certification form, sent out on _____, is included in Appendix M of this report.

The City plans to update and re-certify the SSMP when significant changes are made. At a minimum, the City plans to update and re-certify this report every five years.

APPENDIX A – SWRCB ORDER NO. 2006-0003

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
ORDER NO. 2006-0003

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**, 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 – ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Organizational Chart Contact Information

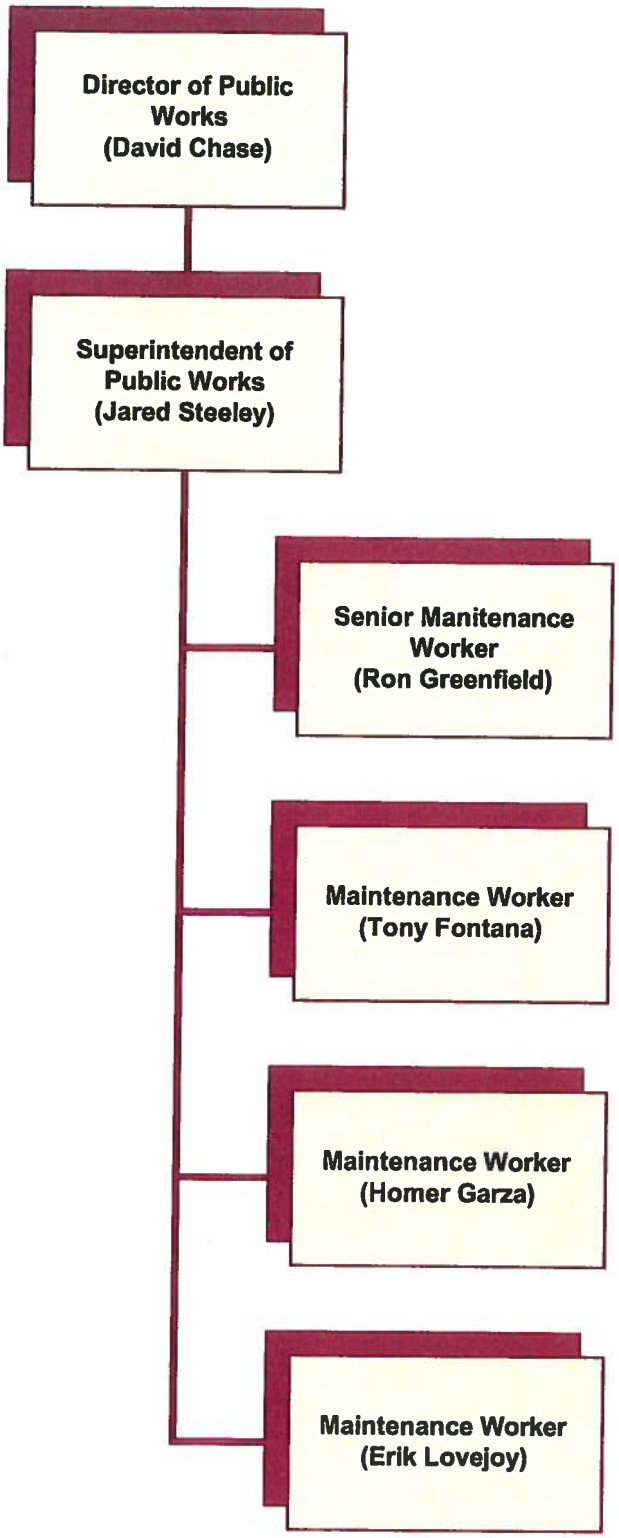
Sewer System Management Plan

City of Hughson

Position	Name	Phone	E-Mail
Director of Public Works	David Chase	(209) 883-4055	dchase@hughson.org
Superintendent of Public Works	Jared Steeley	(209) 883-0153	jsteelely@hughson.org
Senior Maintenance Worker	Ron Greenfield	(209) 505-3048	--
Maintenance Worker	Tony Fontana	(209) 505-3048	--
Maintenance Worker	Homer Garza	(209) 277-5955	--
Maintenance Worker	Erik Lovejoy	--	--

Note:

1. Source: Data provided by City Staff



Organizational Chart
Sewer System Management Plan
City of Hughson

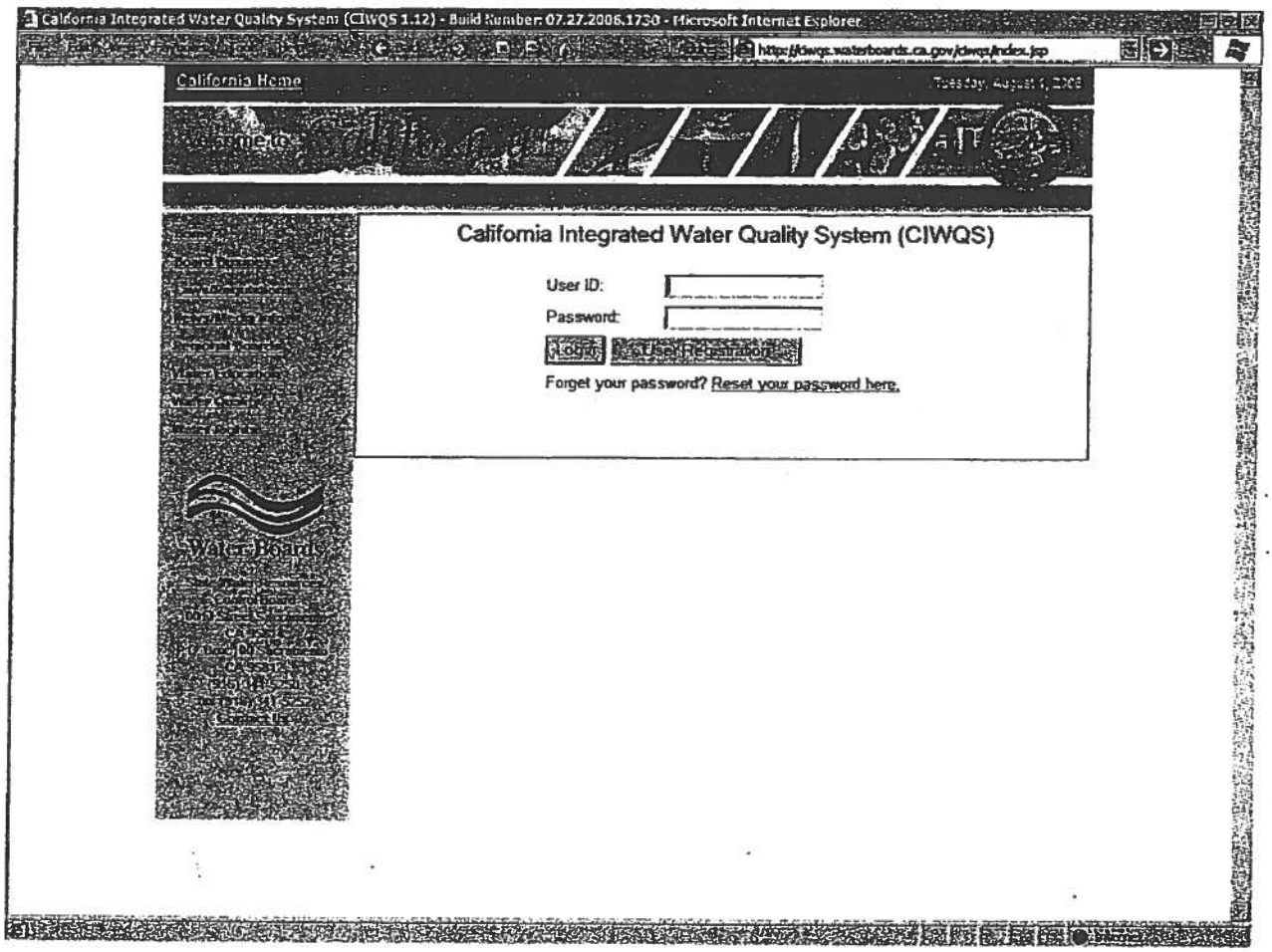
Last Saved By: RFO 7-24-07 10:48am

H:\Client\Hughson_FNO\MasterPlans\SSMP\Data\Org Chart with new logo 7-24-07 10:50am ROrgill XREFS: Carollo Logo Color;

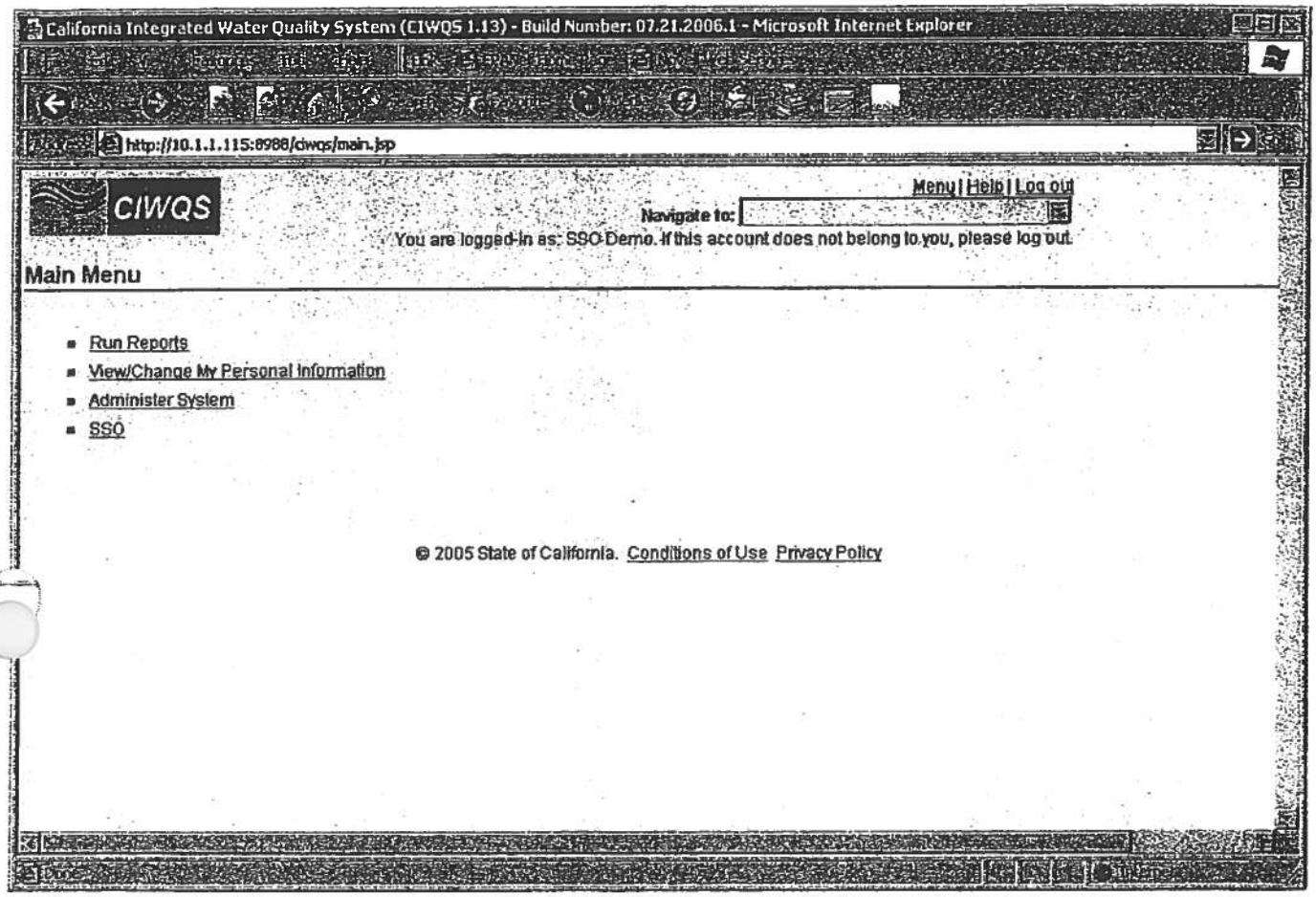
carollo
Engineers..Working Wonders With Water™

APPENDIX C – CIWQS SCREEN CAPTURES

CIWQS Login screen:



CIWQS main menu:



California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoSanitarySewerSystem.jsp

CIWQS

Menu | Help | Log out

Navigate to:

You are logged-in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please log out.

SSO - Sanitary Sewer Systems

Select sanitary sewer system:

Continue

- Folsom North
- Folsom South
- Folsom Central

SSO database menu:

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/sso.jsp

CIWQS

Menu | Help | Log out

Navigate to:

You are logged-in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please log out.

SSO - Menu

Regional Water Board:

Agency:

Sanitary Sewer System:

- Collection System Questionnaire
  Pertinent information regarding your collection system.
- Reporting New SSO
  Report new SSO.
- Modifying Existing SSO
  View/Modify existing SSO Report.
- Modify Collection System Questionnaire
  View/Modify pertinent information regarding your collection system.
- Modify Agency Contact Information
  View/Modify list of users associated with your collection system.
- Generate No Spill Certification
  Certify that no spills occurred within a certain time period.

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoQuestionnaire.jsp?module=15&partyID=137769

CIWQS

Menu | Help | Log out

Navigate to:

You are logged in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please log out.

SSO Questionnaire SSO Menu

Regional Water Board:

Agency:

Sanitary Sewer System:

Collection System Questionnaire

Save *Note: All questions are required to be answered.*

Collection System Questionnaire

1) What is the population served by your agency's sanitary sewer system?

2) What is your current annual operation and maintenance budget for sanitary sewer system facilities?

3) What is your current annual capital expenditure budget for sanitary sewer system facilities?

Please identify the total number of employees (technical and mechanical) for your agency's sanitary sewer system (including pump station operations) working within the different classifications listed below.

General Classifications

4) Entry Level (Less than 2 years experience)

Number of agency employees?

Number of certified (CWEA Grade I) agency employees?

5) Journey Level (Greater than or equal 2 years experience)

Number of agency employees?

Number of Certified (CWEA Grade II) agency employees?

6) Supervisory Level

Number of agency employees?

Number of Certified (CWEA Grade III) agency employees?

7) Managerial Level

Number of agency employees?

Done

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/dwqs/ssoQuestionnaire.jsp?module=15&partyID=137769

7) Managerial Level

Number of agency employees?

Number of Certified (CWEA Grade IV) agency employees?

8) How many miles of forced mains and other pressure systems?

9) How many miles of gravity sewers? miles

10) Estimated total miles of laterals (upper and lower)?

11) Which portion of laterals is your agency responsible for? None

12) Estimated total miles of laterals your agency is responsible for?

13) Number of service lateral connections?

14) Approximately, what percentage of your sanitary sewer system was constructed between the years of: (note: total must sum to 100%)

%, 2000 - Present

%, 1980 - 1999

%, 1960 - 1979

%, 1940 - 1959

%, 1920 - 1939

%, 1900 - 1919

%, Before 1900

15) Estimated total miles of your sanitary sewer system not accessible by vehicle?

16) What is your total gravity sewer system cleaning production in miles/year? /year

17) What is your total gravity sewer system condition inspection (e.g., CCTV) production in miles/year? /year

Save

Note: All questions are required to be answered.

Done

Determine spill type (Category 1 or 2) for a SSO report:

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?module=15

CIWQS

Menu | Help |

Navigate to:

You are logged-in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please

SSO - General Information SSO Menu

SSO Event ID: New

Spill Location Name:

Regional Water Boar

Agency:

Sanitary Sewer Syste

General Info | Spill Related Parties | Attachments

Note: Questions with "" are required to be answered.*

Determine Spill Type:

* **Estimated spill volume?** gallon

* **Did the spill discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water?**

* **Did the spill discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system?**

* **Private Lateral Spill?** No

Name of responsible party (for private lateral spill only, if known):

Calculate

Category 1 Spill Report:

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

CIWQS

Menu | Help | Log out

Navigate to:

You are logged in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please log out.

SSO - General Information

SSO Menu

SSO Event ID: New

Spill Location Name:

Regional Water Board:

Agency:

Sanitary Sewer System:

General Info | Spill Related Parties | Attachments

Save Work in Progress | Submit Draft | Return for Edits

Note: Questions with "" are required to be answered.*

SSO Type: Category 1

Physical Location Details

Spill location name:

* **Latitude of spill location:** deg. min. sec. OR decimal degrees

* **Longitude of spill location:** deg. min. sec. OR decimal degrees

Street number: **Street direction:**

Street name: **Street type:** **Suite/Apt:**

Cross street:

City: **State:** CA **Zip:**

Done

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

City: State: CA Zip:

* County:

Spill location dscription:

* Regional Water Quality Control Board:

Spill Details

* Spill appearance point:

Spill appearance point explanation:
(Required if spill appearance point is "Other")

* Did the spill discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water? No

* Did the spill discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system? No

* Private lateral spill? No

Name of responsible party (for private lateral spill only, if known):

* Final spill destination:
(Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers from the list)
Building Structure
Captured in Storm Drain
Dry Dirt Channel

Explanation of final spill destination:
(Required if final spill destination is "Other")

Done

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

Explanation of final spill destination: (Required if final spill destination is "Other")	
* Estimated spill volume:	199999 gallons
* Estimated volume of spill recovered:	gallons
* Estimated volume of spill that reached surface water, drainage channel, or not recovered from a storm drain:	gallons
Estimated current spill rate (if applicable):	gallons per minute
Estimated spill start date/time:	08/01/2006 08 : 00 Date Format: M
* Date and time sanitary sewer system agency was notified of or discovered spill:	12 : 00 Date Format: M
* Estimated Operator arrival date/time:	12 : 00 Date Format: M
* Estimated spill end date/time:	12 : 00 Date Fo
* Spill cause:	
Spill cause explanation: (Required if spill Cause is "Other")	
If spill caused by wet weather, choose size of storm:	
Diameter of sewer pipe at the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable):	inches
Material of sewer pipe at the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable):	
Estimated age of sewer pipe at the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable):	

Done

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

Estimated age of sewer pipe at the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable):

Description of terrain surrounding the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable):

* **Spill response activities:**
(Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers from the list)

Cleaned up (mitigated effects of spill)
Contained all or portion of spill
Inspected sewer using CCTV to determie cause

Explanation of spill response activities:
(Required if spill response activities is "Other")

* **Spill response completion date:**

12 : 00 Date Format

Visual inspection results from impacted receiving water:

* **Health warnings posted?**

* **Name of impacted beach(es) (enter NA if not applicable):**

* **Name of impacted surface water(s) (enter NA if not applicable):**

* **Is there an ongoing investigation?**

* **Water quality samples analyzed for:**
(Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers from the list)

Enterococcus
None
Other

Explanation of water quality samples analyzed for:
(Required if water quality samples analyzed for is "Other chemical indicator(s)", "Biological indicator(s)", or "Other")

Done

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

Explanation of water quality samples analyzed for:
(Required if water quality samples analyzed for is "Other chemical indicator(s)", "Biological indicator(s)", or "Other")

* **Water quality sample results reported To:**
(Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers)
County Health
Discharger
N/A

Explanation of water quality sample results reported to:
(Required if water quality sample results reported to is "Other")

* **Spill corrective action taken:**
(Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers from the list)
Adjustment of PM Schedule/Method
Containments
Disinfection

Explanation of spill corective action taken:
(Required if spill corrective action is "Other")

Overall Spill Description:

Notification Details

OES Control Number (Required for **Category 1** spill report if estimated spill volume >= 1000 Gals):

OES Called Date/Time (Required for **Category 1** spill report if estimated spill volume >= 1000 Gals): 12 : 00 Date Format MM/D

* **County health agency notified:** No

County health agency notified date/time:
(required if County health agency notified is "Yes") 12 : 00 Date Format MM/D

Regional Water Quality Control Board notified date/time: 12 : 00 Date Format MM/D

Other Agency Notified:

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

County health agency notified date/time:
(required if County health agency notified is "Yes")

Regional Water Quality Control Board notified date/time:

Other Agency Notified:

Was any of this spill report information submitted via fax to the Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Date and time spill report information was submitted via fax to the Regional Water quality Control Board:
(required if spill report information submitted via fax to Regional Water Board is "Yes")

Date Format: **MM/DD**

Date Format: **MM/DD**

No

Date Format: **MM/DD**

Save Work in Progress | Submit Draft | Cancel Draft Entry

Note: Questions with "" are required to be answered.*

Category 2 Spill:

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

CIWQS

Menu | Help | Log out

Navigate to:

You are logged-in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please log out.

SSO - General Information

SSO Menu

SSO Event ID: New

Spill Location Name:

Regional Water Board:

Agency:

Sanitary Sewer System:

General Info | Spill Related Parties | Attachments

Save Work In Progress | Submit Draft | Ready to Certify

Note: Questions with "" are required to be answered.*

SSO Type: Category 2

Physical Location Details

Spill location name:

* **Latitude of spill location:** deg. min. sec. OR decimal degrees

* **Longitude of spill location:** deg. min. sec. OR decimal degrees

Street number: **Street direction:**

Street name: **Street type:** **Suite/Apt:**

Cross street:

City: **State:** CA **Zip:**

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

City: State: CA Zip:

* County:

Spill location dscription:

* Regional Water Quality Control Board:

Spill Details

* Spill appearance point:

Spill appearance point explanation:
(Required if spill appearance point is "Other")

* Did the spill discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water? No

* Did the spill discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system? No

* Private lateral spill? No

Name of responsible party (for private lateral spill only, if known):

* Final spill destination:
(Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers from the list)
Building Structure
Captured In Storm Drain
Dry Ditt Channel

Explanation of final spill destination:
(Required if final spill destination is "Other")

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

Explanation of final spill destination:
(Required if final spill destination is "Other")

* Estimated spill volume: 120 gallons

Estimated current spill rate (if applicable): gallons per minute

Estimated spill start date/time: 08/01/2006 08 : 00 Date Format MM/DD

* Date and time sanitary sewer system agency was notified of or discovered spill: 12 : 00 Date Format MM/DD

* Estimated Operator arrival date/time: 12 : 00 Date Format MM/DD

* Estimated spill end date/time: 12 : 00 Date Format MM/DD

* Spill cause:

Spill cause explanation:
(Required if spill Cause is "Other")

If spill caused by wet weather, choose size of storm:

Diameter of sewer pipe at the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable): inches

Material of sewer pipe at the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable):

Estimated age of sewer pipe at the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable):

Description of terrain surrounding the point of blockage or spill cause (if applicable):

* Spill response activities:
(Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers from the list)

Cleaned-up (mitigated effects of spill)
Contained all or portion of spill
Inspected sewer using CCTV to determie cause

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=begin

Spill response activities:
(Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers from the list)*

Contained all or portion of spill
Inspected sewer using CCTV to determine cause

Explanation of spill response activities:
(Required if spill response activities is "Other")

Visual inspection results from impacted receiving water:

Overall Spill Description:

Notification Details

OES Control Number (Required for **Category 1** spill report if estimated spill volume >= 1000 Gals):

OES Called Date/Time (Required for **Category 1** spill report if estimated spill volume >= 1000 Gals): 12 : 00 Date Format: **MM/DD**

Regional Water Quality Control Board notified date/time: 12 : 00 Date Format: **MM/DD**

Other Agency Notified:

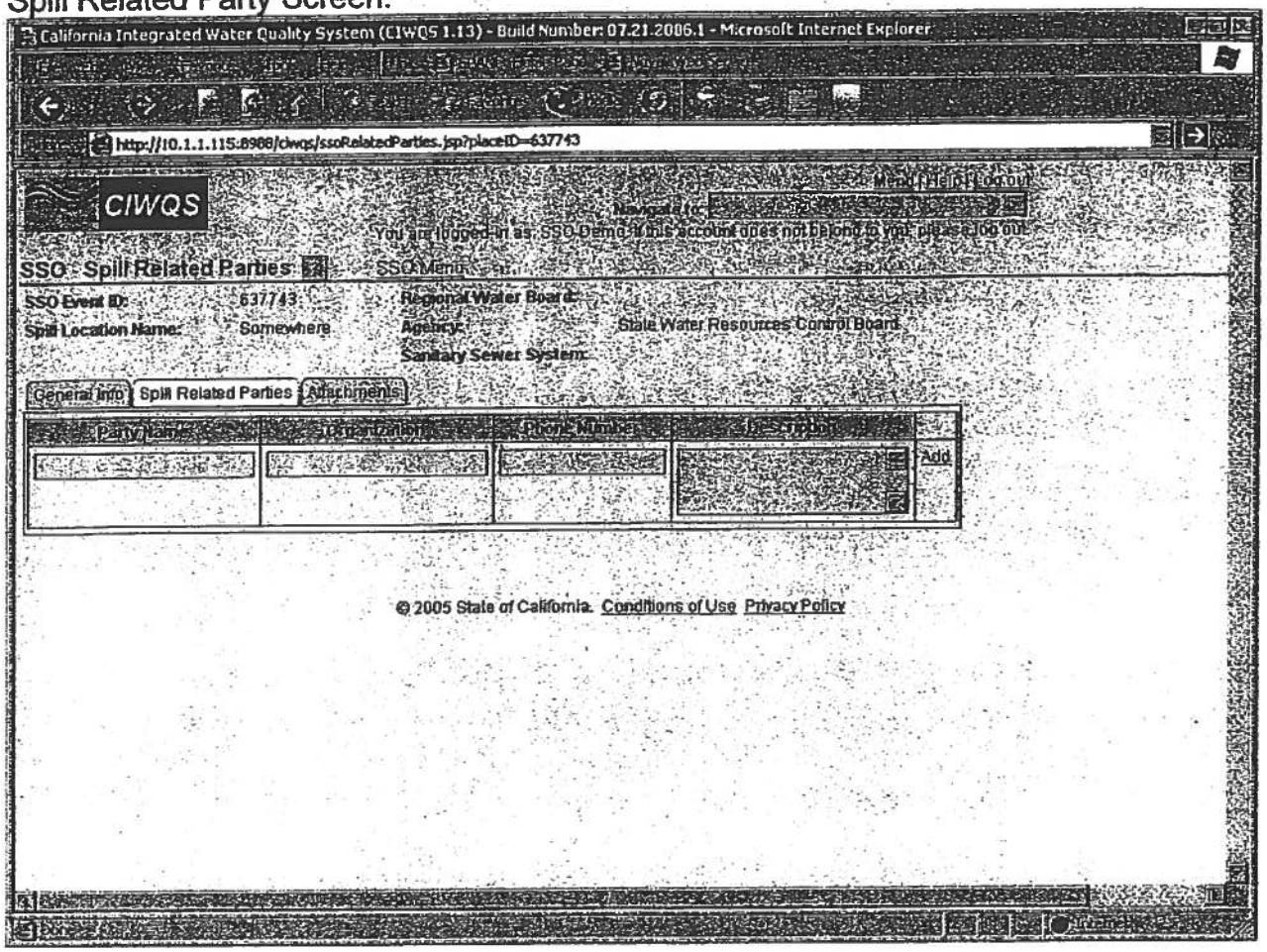
Was any of this spill report information submitted via fax to the Regional Water Quality Control Board? No

Date and time spill report information was submitted via fax to the Regional Water quality Control Board: 12 : 00 Date Format: **MM/DD**
(required if spill report information submitted via fax to Regional Water Board is "Yes")

Save Work in Progress | Submit Spill | Return to Spills

Note: Questions with "" are required to be answered.*

Spill Related Party Screen:



Attachment Screen:

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoAttachments.jsp?placeID=637743

CIWQS

Menu | Help | Logout

Navigate to:

You are logged in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please log out.

SSO - Attachments | Edit | SSO Menu

SSO Event ID: 637743 Regional Water Board:

Spill Location Name: Somewhere Agency: State Water Resources Control Board

Sanitary Sewer System:

General Info | Spill Related Parties | Attachments

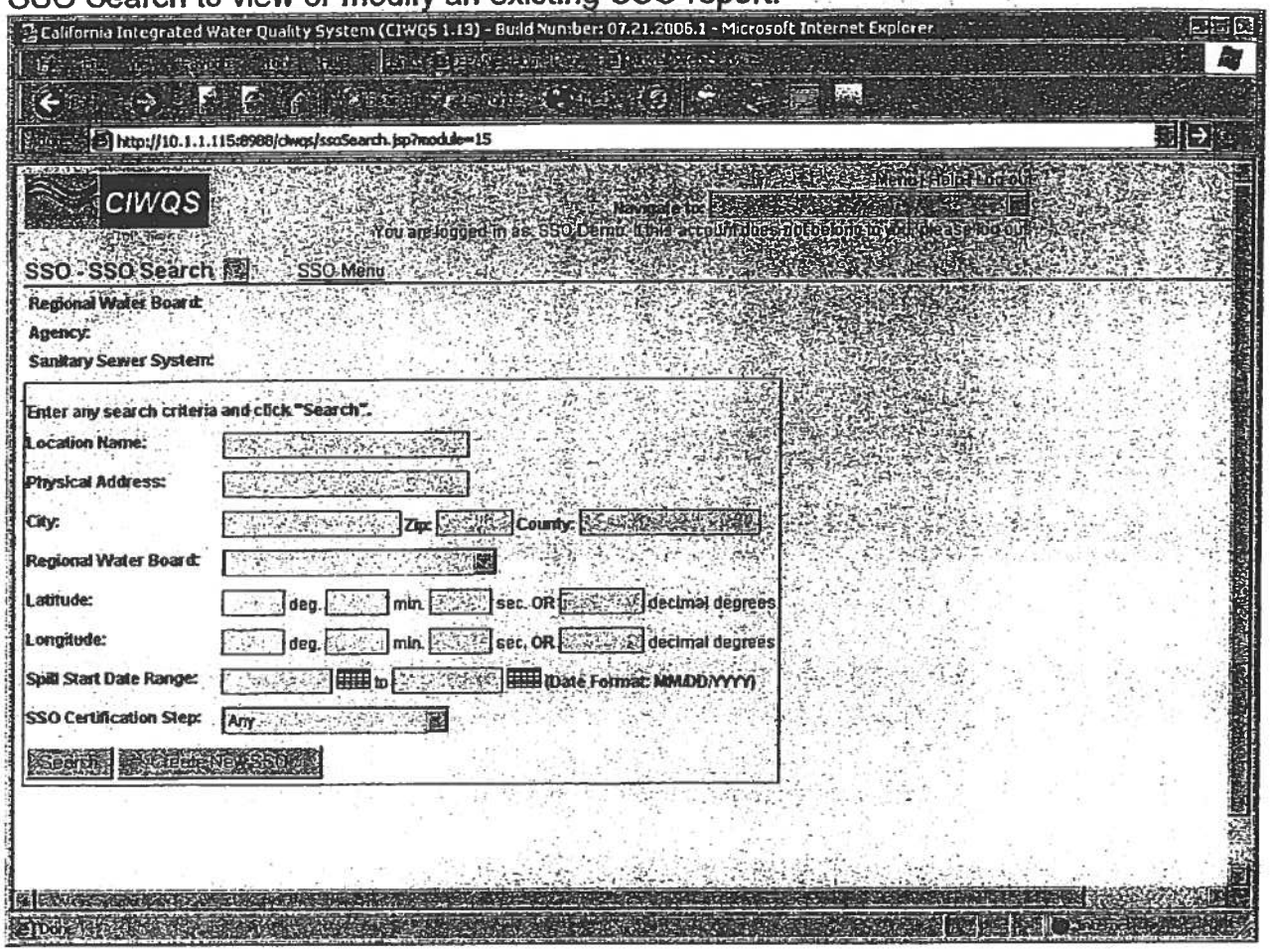
To add a document select the file and click Upload.

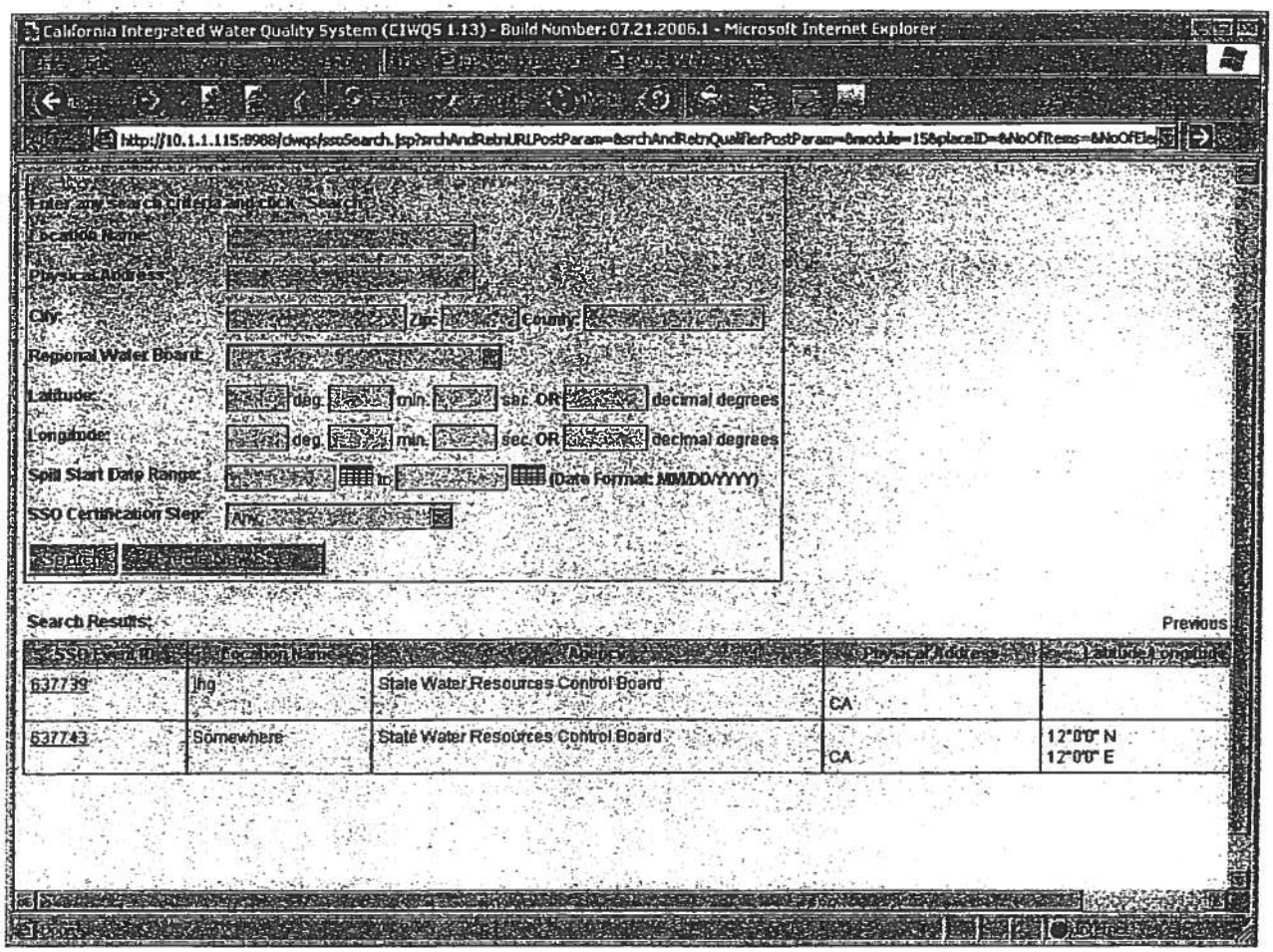
Note: the upload process may take a few minutes depending on the speed of your internet connection and the size of the file. Do not attempt to click the "Refresh" or "Submit" buttons during the upload process.

File	File Description	
Browse...		Upload File

File Name	File Description	Date/Time Uploaded	Status

SSO Search to view or modify an existing SSO report:





Select any SSO by clicking the event ID link. The SSO detail page appears (same as report page with data filled). Few fields have "View History" link:

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/dwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=amend&placeID=637743

Did the spill discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water?*	No (View History)
Did the spill discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system?*	No (View History)
Private lateral spill?*	No (View History)
Name of responsible party (for private lateral spill only, if known):	
Final spill destination:* (Hold Ctrl key to Select Multiple answers from the list)	Building Structure Captured in Storm Drain Dry Dirt Channel (View History)
Explanation of final spill destination: (Required if final spill destination is "Other")	
Estimated spill volume:*	1000 gallons (View History)
Estimated volume of spill recovered:*	120 gallons (View History)
Estimated volume of spill that reached surface water, drainage channel, or not recovered from a storm drain:*	900 gallons (View History)
Estimated current spill rate (if applicable):	gallons per minute
Estimated spill start date/time:	07/31/2006 08 : 00 Date Format MM/DD/YYYY
Date and time sanitary sewer system agency was notified of or discovered spill:*	12 : 00 Date Format MM/DD/YYYY
Estimated Operator arrival date/time:*	08/01/2006 12 : 00 Date Format MM/DD/YYYY
Estimated spill end date/time:*	08/02/2006 12 : 00 Date Format MM/DD/YYYY
Spill cause:*	Contractor/Construction

Click any link to view the history of value changed for this field:

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.1) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Inte...

Close Window

SSO Event ID	Version	Recovered Spill Amount	Date Entered	User Info
637743	2	120	07/31/2006	SSO Demo (SSO Demo)
637743	1	100	07/31/2006	SSO Demo (SSO Demo)

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8908/ciwqs/ssoNoSpillCertification.jsp?moduleID=15

CIWQS

Home | Help | Log Out

Modules

You are logged in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please log out.

SSO: No Spill Certification

SSO Menu

Regional Water Board:

Agency:

Sanitary Sewer System:

No Spill Certification

No Spill Certification:

I certify under penalty of law that no spills occurred for the month specified below. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of a fine or imprisonment, for knowing violations. Clicking the "Certify" button below indicates my certification of this report and my understanding of the above conditions.

Month/Year Without Spills:* January 2005

Certify

Previously Submitted Months with No Spill Certification

No Records.

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8980/ciwqs/ssoNoSpillCertification.jsp?action=certify

CIWQS

Menu | Help | Logout

Navigate to:

You are logged in as SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you please log out.

SSO - No Spill Certification

SSO Menu

Regional Water Board:

Agency:

Sanitary Sewer System:

No Spill Certification

Certification Complete:

Certification that no spills have occurred for the month beginning with date 02/01/2005 has been completed. Your Certification Confirmation Number is 420429.

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8980/ciwqs/ssoAgencyContactInfo.jsp?module=15&partyID=137769

CIWQS

You are logged in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please log out.

SSO - Modify Agency Contact Info. SSO Menu

Agency Name: State Water Resources Control Board
Type: Organization
Status: Active
System ID: 137769

Agency Contact Info

Person Name	Role	Contact Info	Start Date	End Date	Unlink
SSO Data	Data Submitter		06/27/2006		Unlink
SSO Data	Data Submitter		06/27/2006		Unlink
SSO Data	Data Submitter		06/27/2006		Unlink
SSO Demo	Legally Responsible Official		06/27/2006		

lp page displayed when the help link for "SSO – General Information" is selected on e "SSO – General Information" screen (submitting/modifying a SSO report):

SSO Report Main Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/help/sso/sso_report_r

CIWQS **User Guide**

Home

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)

SSO Report Page

SSO Report Page

How to certify a SSO report ?

How to modify a certified SSO report ?

SSO Report Page (General Information tab page, Spill Related Parties tab page, and Attachment tab page)

General Information

- fill in all the required fields and complete the report in as much detail as possible.
- press the Save Work in Progress button to save the report and the tabs of Spill Related Parties and Attachments will be enabled.
- press the Save Work in Progress button to save all the changes.

SSO Event ID: New
Location Name:
General Info
Save Work in Progress | Submit Draft | Ready to Certify
SSO Event ID: New
SSO Type: Major
Physical Location Details
Location Name:
Street Number: Street Direction:
Street Name: Street Type:

SSO Report Main Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/help/sso/sso_report

Location Name:

Street Number: Street Direction:

Street Name: Street Type:

Spill Related Parties

- the Spill Related Parties tab will be enabled after the General Information page is saved.
- select the Spill Related Parties tab to access the page.
- to add a new party, we need to fill in the party name, organization, and phone number into the text boxes, and click on the Add on the right side of the line to add the record.
- to delete a party, we just need to click on the Delete next to the party record.
- to update a party, we need to add the party again with the correct information and delete the old one.

Spill Related Parties

John Doe	Chemical Free Co	916.445.1111	Delete
			Add

Spill Attachments

- the Attachment tab will be enabled after the General Information page is saved.
- select the Attachments tab and add documents that are related to this spill.
- the time of the upload depends on the size of the file, the speed of your internet connection, and the internet traffic. * Do not attempt to press the 'Refresh' or 'Submit' buttons during the upload process.
- to add an attachment, we need to press the 'Browse' button to select the file to upload.
- press the 'Upload File' button to upload your selected file.
- once the upload is completed, the status of the uploaded file will be displayed.
- to delete an attachment, we need to click on the Delete next to the file we need to delete.

File Attachment: Browse... File Description: Upload File

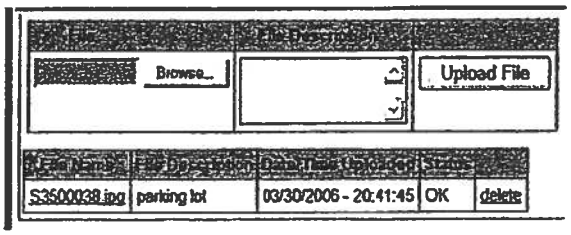
Done

SSO Report Main Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/help/sso/sso_report_

- press the 'Upload File' button to upload your selected file.
- once the upload is completed, the status of the uploaded file will be displayed.

- to delete an attachment, we need to click on the Delete next to the file we need to delete.



Questions & Answers

How to enable the Spill Related Parties tab ?	Once you enter all the data on the Gereral Info page, press the 'Save Work in Progress' button to save the changes. Now both the Spill Related Parties and the Attachments tabs are enabled.
How to certify the SSO report ?	When you have entered all the data related to the spill, and are ready to have the report certified, you can press the 'Ready for Certify' button to commit. DS — If your role is the data submitter (DS), you have done your part of the reporting, and the report you prepared is now ready for the legally responsible (LR) person to certify LR — If you role is the legally responsible (LR) person, the 'Certify' button will appear on the top right side of the form. Click here for more detail on certifying the report.
How to amend a certified report ?	When you want to modify a certified report, you just need to locate the report, and press the 'Amend' button. A new SSO Event ID will be assigned to this amended report. Press the 'Save Work in Progress' button to save your changes.

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=show&placeID=637743

CIWQS

Menu | Help |

Navigate to:

You are logged-in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please

SSO - General Information

SSO Menu

SSO Event ID: 637743 **Regional Water Board:**

Spill Location Name: Somewhere **Agency:** State Water Resources Control Board

Sanitary Sewer System:

General Info | Spill Related Parties | Attachments

Certified by john (boss) on 08/02/2006 at ff
(Certification ID 131556)

Amend

Note: Questions with "" are required to be answered.*

SSO Type: Category 1

Version: 3

Physical Location Details

Spill location name: Somewhere

* **Latitude of spill location:** deg. min. sec. OR 12 decimal degrees

* **Longitude of spill location:** deg. min. sec. OR 12 decimal degrees

Street number: **Street direction:**

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS 1.13) - Build Number: 07.21.2006.1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://10.1.1.115:8988/ciwqs/ssoGeneralInformation.jsp?action=show&placeID=637743

CIWQS

Menu | Help |

Navigate to:

You are logged in as: SSO Demo. If this account does not belong to you, please

SSO - General Information

SSO Menu

SSO Event ID: 637743

Spill Location Name: Somewhere

Regional Water Board:

Agency: State Water Resources Control Board

Sanitary Sewer System:

General Info | Spill Related Parties | Attachments

Certified by john (boss) on 08/02/2006 at ff
(Certification ID 131556)

Amend

Note: Questions with "" are required to be answered.*

SSO Type: Category 1

Version: 3

Physical Location Details

Spill location name: Somewhere

*** Latitude of spill location:** deg. min. sec. OR 12 decimal degrees

*** Longitude of spill location:** deg. min. sec. OR 12 decimal degrees

Street number: **Street direction:**

APPENDIX D – CITY OF HUGHSON SEWER SYSTEM ORDINANCES

Chapter 13.04
SEWER USE

Sections:

Article I. General Provisions

13.04.010 Citation.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "sewer use ordinance" of the city. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.020 Purposes.

The purposes of this chapter are to:

A. Provide for and regulate the disposal of sanitary sewage into the sanitary sewage system in such manner and to such extent as is reasonably necessary to maintain and increase the ability of the system to handle and dispose of sanitary sewage;

B. Provide for and regulate the disposal of industrial waste into the sanitary sewage system in such manner and to such extent as may be reasonably necessary to maintain and increase the ability of the system to handle and dispose of industrial waste without decreasing the ability of the system to handle and dispose of all sanitary sewage;

C. Improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim treated effluent and wastewater sludge;

D. Protect the physical structures of the sanitary sewer system and the efficient functioning of its component parts;

E. Protect the city and its personnel, and preserve and protect the public health, safety, and comfort;

F. Comply with all applicable and compatible state and federal laws, rules, regulations, and orders; and

G. Provide for the charging and collection of various charges reasonably necessary for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of the sanitary sewer system. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.030 All users to comply.

All users of the sanitary sewer system within and without the boundaries of the city shall comply with the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.040 City manager to enforce.

The city manager and his designated representatives shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and for such purposes shall have the powers of peace officers. Such powers shall not limit or otherwise affect the powers or duties of any other city official. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.050 Rules and regulations.

The city manager may establish such rules and regulations as are necessary for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. The city manager may also delegate and appoint members of the city administration to act on his behalf. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.060 City nonliability.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to relieve or lessen the responsibility of any person for damages to life or property in the discharge of industrial waste, nor shall the city, or any agent thereof, be held to have assumed any liability by reason of performance of duties pursuant to this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article II. Definitions

13.04.100 Definitions.

Certain words and phrases are defined in this section to clarify their use in this chapter. Where a definition is not given, or where a question of interpretation arises, the definition that shall control is the normal meaning of the word within the context of its use.

1. "Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 United States Code, Section 1251, et seq.
2. "Approval authority" means the State Water Resources Control Board acting through the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Central Valley Region.
3. "Biochemical oxygen demand" or "BOD" means the quantity of oxygen expressed in parts per million by weight utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory conditions for five days at a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius as described in "Standard Methods."
4. "Building" means a structure built, erected, and framed of component structural parts designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure, or support of persons, animals, or property of any kind.
5. "Building drain" means that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of a building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning two feet outside the building wall.
6. "Building permit" means a permit issued by the building official of the city pursuant to HMC Title 15.
7. "Building sewer" means that part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system which extends from the end of the building drain to the public sewer and which receives the discharge of the building drain and conveys it to the public sewer.
8. "CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.
9. "City manager" means and includes the city manager of the city and his authorized representatives.
10. "Cleanout" means the cast iron or approved plastic riser fitted with an approved cleanout plug installed at the point where the building sewer connects to the public sewer.
11. "Domestic waste" means sanitary sewage.

12. "Drainage system" means and includes all the piping within public or private premises which conveys sewage or other liquid wastes to the public sewer, but does not include the public sewer.

13. "Effluent" means the liquid outflow of any facilities designed to treat, convey, or retain wastewater.

14. "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Where appropriate the term may also be used to designate the administrator or other duly authorized official of that agency.

15. "Garbage" means solid wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of foods, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

16. "Grease" means grease, oil, fat, or other ether-soluble matter, and includes each of the following two types:

    a. Dispersed grease, which means grease which is not floatable grease;

    b. Floatable grease, which means grease which floats on the surface of quiescent sewage water or other liquid or which floats upon dilution of the liquid with water.

17. "Industrial user" means:

    a. Any nongovernmental, nonresidential user of the sanitary sewer system which discharges more than the equivalent of 25,000 gallons per day of sanitary sewage and which is identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented under one of the following divisions:

        i. Division A, agriculture, forestry, and fishing;

        ii. Division B, mining;

        iii. Division D, manufacturing;

        iv. Division E, transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services;

        v. Division I, services.

    A user in the divisions listed may be excluded if it is determined that the user will introduce primarily segregated sanitary sewage from sanitary conveniences.

    b. Any nongovernmental user of the sanitary sewer system which discharges wastewater into the system which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to contaminate the sludge of the system, or to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, or which constitutes a hazard to humans or animals, creates a public nuisance, or creates any hazard in or has an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the system;

    c. Any source of indirect discharge into the sanitary sewer system which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act.

Article III. Sewer Use Regulations

13.04.200 Limitations on point of discharge.

No person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in a public sewer other than through a city-approved sewer connection. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.210 Discharge into storm drain prohibited.

It is unlawful to discharge any sanitary sewage, industrial waste, or other polluted waters into any storm drain, natural outlet, or channel without a valid NPDES permit. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.220 Public nuisance.

The discharge of unscreened garbage, fruit, vegetable, animal, or other solid industrial waste into any part of the sanitary sewer system in violation of any provision of this chapter is declared to be a public nuisance. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.230 Protection from accidental discharge.

Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes regulated by this chapter into either the storm drainage or sanitary sewer systems. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the user's expense. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.240 Accidental discharge – Notice of discharge.

All industrial users shall provide immediate notice to the city manager of any accidental discharge into the sanitary sewer system of wastes of reportable quantities as determined in 40 CFR 117 so that the city may take countermeasures to minimize damage to the system, the treatment process, and the receiving waters. Immediate notice shall be followed, within 15 days of the date of occurrence, by a detailed written statement describing the causes of the accidental discharge and the measures being taken to prevent future occurrences. Immediate notice shall not relieve industrial users of liability for any expense, loss, or damage to the sanitary sewer system, the treatment process, or the receiving waters, or for any fines imposed on the city on account thereof under applicable provisions of state or federal law. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.250 Storm and other waters.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, or subsurface drainage, or any water acceptable into the storm drainage system according to standards maintained by the state. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.260 Cooling and unpolluted water.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any unpolluted cooling water or unpolluted industrial process water. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.270 Obstructing or injurious substances.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged, thrown, or deposited into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, or into any plumbing fixture or private sewer or drain connected either directly or indirectly to the sanitary sewer system, any substance of any kind whatsoever tending to obstruct or injure the sanitary sewer system, or to cause a nuisance or hazard, or which will in any manner interfere with the proper operation or maintenance of the

sanitary sewer system, or which will cause damage or imbalance to any portion of the treatment sludge disposal process. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.280 Flammable or explosive substances or the like.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or any flammable or explosive liquid, solid, vapor, gas, or thing. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.290 Hot substances.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid, solid, vapor, gas, or thing having or developing a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit or more, or which may cause the temperature of wastewater at the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.300 Grease, oils, fats.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid or other waste containing floatable and/or dispersed grease, oil, or fat of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin in excess of 150 parts per million by weight. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.310 Solid or viscous matter.

No person shall discharge, deposit, or throw, or cause to be discharged, deposited, or thrown into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any ashes, cinders, dead animals, offal, pulp, paper, sand, cement, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, asphalt, resins, plastics, wood, whole blood, paunch manure, bones, hair, fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, paper cups, milk containers, or other similar paper products, either whole or ground, or any heavy, solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, or which would interfere with the proper operation of the wastewater treatment plant or the treatment of sanitary sewage or industrial waste. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.320 Corrosive matter.

A. No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid, solid, vapor, gas, or thing having a pH lower than 5.0 or more than 10.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, or to any personnel operating, maintaining, repairing, or constructing the system, or working in or about the system.

B. No person shall discharge or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid, solid, vapor, gas, or thing which shall cause the pH of the total wastewater flow at the wastewater treatment plant to be less than 6.5 or more than 8.0. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.330 Interfering substances.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any toxic or poisonous substances or any other pollutant, including BOD, in sufficient quantity to injure or cause an interference with the sewage treatment process, or in sufficient quantity to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or in sufficient quantity to create a hazard for humans, animals, or fish in any waters receiving effluent from the system, or which may create a hazard in the use or disposal of sewage sludge. No person shall discharge,

or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any industrial waste containing any of the following toxic substances exceeding the concentration set forth in this section:

Toxic Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration
Aldehyde	5.0 mg/L
Antimony	5.0 mg/L
Arsenic	1.0 mg/L
Barium	5.0 mg/L
Beryllium	1.0 mg/L
Boron	1.0 mg/L
Cadmium	0.7 mg/L
Chlorinated hydrocarbons, including, but not limited to, pesticides, herbicides, algicides	trace
Chromium, total	1.0 mg/L
Copper	2.7 mg/L
Cyanides	1.0 mg/L
Fluorides	10.0 mg/L
Formaldehydes	5.0 mg/L
Lead	0.4 mg/L
Manganese	0.5 mg/L
Mercury	0.01 mg/L
Methyl ethyl ketone and other water insoluble ketones	5.0 mg/L
Nickel	2.6 mg/L
Phenol and derivatives	30.0 mg/L
Selenium	2.0 mg/L
Silver	0.7 mg/L
Sulfides	1.0 mg/L
Toluene	5.0 mg/L
Xylene	5.0 mg/L
Zinc	2.6 mg/L

In no event shall any person discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any industrial waste having a 96-hour median tolerance limits (TLm), as determined in accordance with "Standard Methods," of less than 50 percent. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.340 Electroplating industry – Interfering substances.

The following discharge requirements shall apply to the electroplating point source category, as defined by the "Effluent Guidelines and Standards; Electroplating Point Source Category" of the EPA, found at 40 CFR 413, and these requirements supersede requirements for pollutants as set forth in HMC 13.04.330 as follows:

Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Concentration (in milligrams per liter)
Cadmium (Cd)	0.7
Chromium (Cr)	1.0
Copper (Cu)	2.7
Cyanide, total (CN-T)	1.0
Lead (Pb)	0.4
Nickel (Ni)	2.6
Silver (Ag)	0.7
Zinc (Zn)	2.6
Total metals (copper + nickel + zinc + chromium)	6.8

In no event shall any person discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any industrial waste having a 96-hour median tolerance limit (TLm), as determined in accordance with "Standard Methods," of less than 50 percent. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.350 Prohibition on use of diluting waters.

The use of diluting waters to meet the standards for discharge of wastes is prohibited. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.360 Suspended solids – Dissolved matter.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid containing suspended solids or dissolved matter of such character and quantity that unusual attention or expense is required to handle, process, or treat such matter at the wastewater treatment plant. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.370 Noxious or malodorous matter.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any solid, liquid, vapor, gas, or thing which is so malodorous or noxious that its discharge into the system would cause a public nuisance or hazard. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.380 Radioactive matter.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any radioactive matter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.390 Colored matter.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.400 Garbage.

A. No person shall discharge, deposit, or throw, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged, deposited, or thrown into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any garbage, or any fruit, vegetable, animal, or other solid material from any food processing plant or other industrial plant or retail grocery store, irrespective of whether or not the same has first passed through a mechanical grinder, and no person shall install, operate, use, or maintain upon the premises of any food processing plant or any other industrial plant or retail grocery store, any mechanical grinder or waste grinder that is connected directly or indirectly to the system.

B. No person shall discharge, deposit, or throw, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged, deposited, or thrown into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any garbage, or any fruit, vegetable, animal or other solid kitchen waste material resulting from the preparation of any food or drinks, in any dwelling, restaurant, or eating establishment unless the same shall have first been passed through a mechanical garbage or waste grinder in conformance with the provisions of the plumbing and electrical code of the city. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.410 Septic tank sludge or effluent.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any septic tank sludge or effluent. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.420 Substances causing violation of state or federal conditions or standards.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any substance which will cause the sanitary sewer system to violate any state or federal disposal system conditions or receiving water quality standards. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.430 Grease, oil and sand traps.

A. Any type of business or establishment where grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewer shall have a grease trap. All existing businesses or establishments requiring grease traps shall install a trap if one is not already in place within 120 days from the effective date of this chapter.

B. All grease traps shall be of a size and design approved by the city manager prior to installation and shall be constructed in accordance with such design.

C. All grease traps 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.

D. All grease traps shall be situated on the user's premises, but the city 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.

E. 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 trap when approved by the city manager; provided, however, that toilets, urinals, wash basins, and other fixtures containing fecal material shall not flow through the grease trap.

F. All grease traps 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.

G. All grease traps 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.

H. All abandoned grease traps shall be emptied and filled as required for abandoned septic tanks (Section 1119 of the Uniform Plumbing Code).

I. All grease traps shall be installed in such a manner that drainage from areas outside the area intended to be served may not enter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.440 Connection to sanitary sewer system required.

A. All premises within the city on which sewage is produced shall be connected to the sanitary sewer system except as provided in subsection B of this section.

B. When a public sewer is not available for a premises to connect to the sanitary sewer system, the premises shall be connected to an approved private sewage disposal system, provided that at such time as a public sewer becomes available to such premises the premises shall immediately connect to the sanitary sewer system. A public sewer shall be considered as not being available to a premises when the closest public sewer or any building or any exterior drainage facility connected thereto is located more than 200 feet from any existing or proposed building or exterior drainage facility on the premises.

C. There shall be a separate connection to the sanitary sewer system for each premises served except when otherwise authorized by the city manager.

D. It is unlawful for any person to connect any premises to the sanitary sewer system except as provided in this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.450 Responsibility for building sewers and cleanouts.

The owner of any premises shall be responsible at his own expense for the installation, maintenance, repair, and cleaning out of the building sewer and cleanout, including the connection to the public sewer, for the premises owned by him. Each owner shall install building sewers and cleanouts in accordance with the standards prescribed in HMC Title 15. Each owner shall be liable for any damages which may result from his failure to properly install, maintain, repair, or cleanout the building sewer or cleanout for the premises owned by him. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article IV. Administration

13.04.500 Sewer connection permits.

A. Any person proposing to connect any premises to the sanitary sewer system shall obtain a sewer connection permit before connecting the premises to the system.

B. Any person seeking a sewer connection permit shall complete and file an application with the city on the form provided, accompanied by plans and specifications for the connection, the applicable sewer connection charge, and such application fee as may be established by the city council from time to time by resolution.

C. Sewer connection permits shall be issued by the city manager upon a determination that the application complies with the provisions of this chapter and other applicable provisions of this code. Every sewer connection permit issued by the city manager pursuant to this section shall expire by limitation and become null and void if actual construction on the building for which sewer service is applied for is not commenced within 180 days from the date of issuance of the permit, or if construction on the building for which sewer service is applied for is suspended or abandoned at any time after actual construction is commenced for a period of 180 days. In order to renew action on a sewer connection permit after expiration, a new application, including all charges and fees, shall be required. Any permittee holding an unexpired sewer connection permit may apply for an extension of the permit when he is unable to commence actual construction within the time required by this section for good and satisfactory reasons. The city manager may extend the time for action by the permittee for a period not exceeding 180 days upon written request by the permittee showing that circumstances beyond his control have prevented action from being taken. No sewer connection permit shall be extended more than once. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.510 Wastewater discharge permits.

A. All industrial users proposing to connect to or to discharge into the sanitary sewer system shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit before connecting to or discharging into the system. All existing industrial users connected to or discharging into the sanitary sewer system shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit within 90 days of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

B. Any industrial user seeking a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file an application with the city in the form provided, accompanied by such application fee as may be established by the city council from time to time by resolution. Proposed new industrial users shall apply for a wastewater discharge permit not less than 90 days prior to actual connection to the sanitary sewer system.

C. Wastewater discharge permits shall be issued by the city manager for a specified time period, not to exceed two years. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued for a period less than two years and may be stated to expire on a specific date. A

permittee shall apply for the reissuance of a wastewater discharge permit a minimum of 60 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit. The terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit may be subject to modification by the city during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements are identified or other just cause exists. A permittee shall be informed of any proposed changes in his wastewater discharge permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes to, or new conditions on, a wastewater discharge permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance. If a permittee wishes to change the quality or quantity of his discharge, he must apply for a new wastewater discharge permit.

D. Wastewater discharge permits are issued to specific industrial users for specific operations. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned, transferred, or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval of the city manager. Any succeeding owner or user shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing wastewater discharge permit until a new permit is issued.

E. Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this chapter and all other regulations, fees, charges, and discharge limitations, established by the city. Wastewater discharge permits shall also be subject to such other terms and conditions as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. Such other terms and conditions may include, but shall not be limited to, mandatory pretreatment of waters and wastes, restrictions on peak flow discharges, designation or relocation of point of discharge, prohibition of certain types of discharge, restrictions on hours of discharge, and payment of additional charges to defray increased costs created by a particular type of discharge. The terms and conditions of wastewater discharge permits shall be uniformly enforced by the city manager in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and applicable state and federal laws. Wastewater discharge permits may contain timetables for compliance approved by the city manager. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.520 Pretreatment.

Whenever deemed necessary by the city manager, users shall provide such pretreatment or take such other measures as shall be required to reduce objectionable characteristics, contents, or rate of discharge of waters or wastes being deposited into the sanitary sewer system so that the same may be received therein without any damage to the system or any undue interference with its operation and without any hazard of any kind to humans or animals. Facilities required to pretreat wastes and wastewater to a level acceptable to the city shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the city manager for review and approval before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the city under the provisions of this chapter. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the city manager prior to the user's initiation of the changes. The quality of the discharge required by this chapter shall be maintained at all times. Standby facilities may be required to attain this quality. All records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to officials of the EPA upon request. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.530 Monitoring.

The city manager may require any industrial user to construct, at the industrial user's expense and at an approved location, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow

measurement of the industrial user's building sewer or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facilities, sampling, and measurement equipment, and access thereto shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the industrial user's expense. Any monitoring facilities required shall be specified in the industrial user's wastewater discharge permit. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.540 Discharge reports.

The city manager may require any person discharging wastewater into the sanitary sewer system to file periodic discharge reports. The discharge report may include, but need not be limited to, nature of process, volume, rates of flow, mass emission rate, hours of operation, number of employees, or other information relating to the generation of waste, including the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the wastewater discharges. Such reports may also include the chemical constituents and quantity of chemicals stored on-site, even though they may not normally be discharged. In addition to discharge reports, the city manager may require information in the form of wastewater discharge permit applications and self-monitoring reports. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.550 Inspection.

The city manager and other duly authorized employees and agents of the city bearing credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter upon any premises at all reasonable times for the purposes of:

A. Determining the size, depth, location, and condition of any sewer or storm drain connection;

B. Determining the location of discharge connections of roof and surface drains and plumbing fixtures;

C. Inspecting, observing, measuring, sampling, and testing the quality, consistency, and characteristics of sewage being discharged into any public sewer or natural outlet;

D. Inspecting and copying any records relating to quantity and quality of wastewater discharges, including, but not limited to:

1. Water usage and effluent discharged,

2. Chemical usage, and

3. Hazardous waste records; and

E. Ascertaining any other matter related to the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

The city shall have the right to set up on any premises such devices as are necessary to conduct inspection, sampling, compliance monitoring, and/or metering operations. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article V. Monitoring Sewage Treatment Demands of Land Development and Suspension of Building Permits Under Certain Conditions

13.04.600 Intent and purpose.

It is the intent and purpose of this article to provide for the suspension of building permits and further land development within the city when the volume or strength of sewage generated by such development will cause the loadings at the wastewater treatment plant to meet or exceed the plant's operational capacity. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.610 Conditional approvals.

After the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, all land development approvals and applications for such approvals in the city shall provide notice to the applicant for or recipient of such approval that no vested right to a building permit shall accrue as the result of the granting of such approval when and if the city manager makes a determination that the cumulative sewage treatment demand on the wastewater treatment plant represented by approved land uses within the city will cause the total sewage treatment demand to meet or exceed the plant's capacity to treat such sewage adequately and within the discharge standards imposed on the city by the approval authority. Conditions designed to reduce the sewage associated with any land use approval may be imposed by the approval authority. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.620 Standard condition.

All land development approvals and applications therefor shall be accompanied by the following language:

> The land development approval which is the subject of File No. _____ is subject to the operation of Part 5 of Chapter 13.04 of Title 13 of the Hughson Municipal Code. The applicant for or recipient of such land use approval hereby acknowledges receipt of notice that the issuance of a building permit to implement such land development approval may be suspended, conditioned, or denied where the city manager has determined that such action is necessary to remain within the operational capacity of the sanitary sewer system or to meet the discharge standards of the system imposed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Central Valley Region.
>
> (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.630 Growth management system.

The city manager may suspend, condition, or deny any or all building permits as follows:

A. The city manager shall develop land use/effluent coefficients for calculating the sewage effluent of general plan uses. The land use/effluent coefficient for each general plan use shall be the city manager's best estimate of the volume of sewage which will be generated by that use at the time of occupancy. Such coefficient may be revised by the city manager from time to time and shall be assigned in the city manager's discretion. The decision of the city manager with respect to land use/effluent coefficients to be assigned to specific general plan uses shall be final. For purposes of this part, and using such land use/effluent coefficients or an estimate based on an actual land use represented by a specific proposal, the city manager shall assign to each application for a land development approval or a building permit an estimate of the sewage effluent which will be generated by such application. The city manager shall also assign an estimated time of occupancy for the land use contemplated by such application for a land development approval or building permit.

B. Calculations of estimated effluent and date of occupancy shall be updated by the city manager from time to time as more reliable data becomes available.

C. Whenever the sewage treatment demand represented by approved building permits reaches the operational capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, the city manager shall direct the building official of the city to suspend the issuance of building permits except as hereinafter provided.

D. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the city manager has determined that additional treatment capacity is available by virtue of either recalculated data which is determined to be more reliable than previous data or the completion of additional

capital facilities at the wastewater treatment plant which adds treatment capacity to the plant.

E. During the period of suspension, the building official shall continue to receive applications for building permits, which applications shall be logged in chronological order.

F. When additional capacity is determined to be available as hereinabove specified, the city manager shall direct the building official to proceed to issue building permits until the sewage estimated to be generated by such building permits reaches the operational capacity of the wastewater treatment plant. The building official shall proceed to approve building permits in chronological fashion, approving the oldest applications first, unless the city council adopts another method of assigning priority to the issuance of building permits after suspension.

G. Any suspension of building permits pursuant to this part shall not apply to any building permit for the replacement, remodeling, or renovation of existing structures (or structures existing within six months of the application for a building permit), where the estimated sewage effluent for such proposed land use will not increase beyond the prior use of the land on which the construction represented by such building permit is proposed to be established. No replacement, remodeling, or renovation shall be approved pursuant to this exemption where the land use represented by such building permit will have the effect of discharging sewage in excess of the sewage generated by the number of living units or living unit equivalents existing on the property immediately prior to such replacement, remodeling, or renovation, or within six months of the date of application for such building permit. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article VI. Connection and Service Charges

13.04.700 Authority for charges.

The charges established in this article are authorized by Article 4 (commencing with Section 5470) of Chapter 6 of Part 3 of Division 5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The amounts fixed by the city council from time to time for such charges shall comply with the provisions of Part 35 of 40 CFR and shall be based on the proportional contribution of each user class to the total sanitary sewer system loading. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.710 Purpose of charges.

The purpose of the charges established in this article is to derive revenue which shall be used only for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of the sanitary sewer system, to repay principal and interest on any bonds heretofore or hereafter issued for the construction or reconstruction of the system, and to repay any federal or state loans or advances heretofore or hereafter made to the city for the construction or reconstruction of the system; provided, however, no such revenues or moneys shall be used for the acquisition or construction of new local street sewers or laterals as distinguished from main trunk, interceptor, and outfall sewers. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.720 Classification of users.

All users shall be classified by assigning each one to a user class on the basis of the principal activity conducted on the user's premises and the typical wastewater constituents and characteristics for that type of user. The city council shall establish the user classes for the city from time to time by ordinance adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the council. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.730 Sewer connection charges.

All users shall pay a sewer connection charge according to their user class at the time they make application for connection to the sanitary sewer system. The amount of the sewer connection charge for each user class shall be fixed by the city council from time to time by ordinance adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the council. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.740 Sewer service charges.

All users shall pay a sewer service charge according to their user class. The amount of the sewer service charge for each user class shall be fixed by the city council from time to time by ordinance adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the council. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.750 Method of billing for sewer service charges.

All users shall be billed for sewer service monthly or bimonthly, at the option of the city. Sewer service charges may be collected with the rates, tolls, and charges for other utility services furnished by the city and all such charges may be billed on the same bill. Each user shall be notified, at least annually, in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate of his sewer service charge and the portion of that charge which is attributable to wastewater treatment services. (Ord. 02-06 § 1, 2002; Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.755 Establishment of credit.

Each applicant for sewer service will be required to establish credit before receiving such service. Credit will be deemed established if the applicant meets any one of the following conditions:

A. If the applicant makes a cash deposit in the amount of twice the estimated average periodic bill for sewer service. Such estimate shall be made by the city manager, based on average bill for similar services in the last 12 months;

B. If the applicant furnishes a guarantor satisfactory to the city to secure payment of bills;

C. If the applicant has been a user of the city sewer system or of any other California city as demonstrated by submission of bills for 12 consecutive months of service by the city and during such time has paid all bills without discontinuance of service for nonpayment thereof. (Ord. 96-07 § 1, 1996)

13.04.760 Sewer use charges as lien.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, sewer service charges shall constitute a lien against the premises against which the charge was imposed, if the account user is the owner of the property and if the charge remains delinquent for a period of 60 days. Each bill for sewer service shall include a statement notifying the owner of the lien provided by this section. The lien provided by this section shall have no force or effect until recorded with the county recorder and when so recorded shall have the force, effect, and priority of a judgment lien and continue for three years from the time of recording unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. (Ord. 96-05 § 2, 1996; Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.770 Maintenance of records.

The city manager shall maintain adequate records of bills tendered, payments received, delinquencies recorded, charges incurred, and such other information as may be necessary. The city manager shall maintain all required records in accordance with sound accounting principles. Original records to support each payment made shall be retained for six months after which they may be destroyed provided a microfilm record is substituted. If a microfilm record is

not maintained, original records of receipts and disbursements shall be retained for three years. Microfilm records shall be retained for two and one-half years. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.780 Delinquency date for sewer service charges – Penalty for delinquency.

Sewer service charges shall be delinquent if not paid in full on or before the thirtieth day immediately following the date upon which such charge becomes due and payable. Whenever any sewer service charge becomes delinquent, there shall be imposed a penalty equal to 10 percent of the delinquent payment. In addition, an amount equal to one and one-half percent per month of the delinquent payment and penalty shall be added to the delinquent payment for each month during which the delinquent payment remains unpaid after the delinquency date and the account remains in an open status. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.800 Disputed bills – Closed accounts.

A. If any user or owner disputes the amount of the sewer service charge for any premises controlled or owned by him in any bill or invoice, he shall, within 30 days immediately following the date upon which such charge becomes due and payable, file a claim with the city manager accompanied by detailed supporting factual data in support of the claim. It shall be the duty of each user or owner to prove to the city manager that such charge is in error and the correct amount thereof. If the city manager determines that the charge was in error, the city manager shall correct the bill or invoice. Failure to dispute the amount of any charge in accordance with this section shall be deemed acceptance of the correctness of the charge.

B. The city manager shall refund any amounts due a user or owner on a closed account; provided, however, refunds on closed accounts of $5.00 or less shall not be made unless a specific request is made by the party to whom the refund is owed. The city manager may cancel all closed accounts having a balance of $10.00 or less. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article VII. Enforcement

13.04.900 Revocation or suspension of wastewater discharge permits.

A. A wastewater discharge permit may be suspended or revoked upon written notice to the permittee for any violation of the terms and conditions of the permit, the provisions of this chapter, or applicable state and federal regulations, or for any of the following:

1. Failure of the permittee to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the permittee's discharge;
2. Failure of the permittee to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
3. Failure of the permittee to correct objectionable conditions listed in a cease and desist order within the time stipulated in such order;
4. Refusal by the permittee to permit reasonable access to the permittee's premises for the purpose of inspecting or monitoring, or verification of records; or
5. Failure or refusal by the permittee to pay sewer service charges or other charges when due.

B. Any permittee whose wastewater discharge permit has been suspended or revoked shall, immediately upon receipt of notice thereof, discontinue the deposit or discharge

of industrial waste, sanitary sewage, or effluent into the sanitary sewer system until his permit has been reinstated or a new permit has been issued.

C. Notice of suspension or revocation of a wastewater discharge permit shall be in writing and set forth the reasons for the suspension or revocation. Such notice shall be sent to the permittee by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address shown on the permit or as known to the city manager. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.910 Refusal, discontinuance or termination of sanitary sewer service.

A. Sewer service may be refused, discontinued, or terminated to any premises upon written notice to the user and to the owner, if different, for any violation of the provisions of this chapter or applicable state and federal regulations. If any such violation creates an imminent danger to the public health or safety, or to public or private property, then the city manager may act immediately to refuse, discontinue, or terminate sewer service after notice thereof.

B. Notice of refusal, discontinuance, or termination of sewer service shall be in writing and shall set forth the reasons for the refusal, discontinuance, or termination of service. Such notice shall be sent to the user and to the owner of the premises, if different, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address shown on the bill for sewer service or as known to the city manager. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.920 Enforcement of payment of delinquent sewer service charges.

In the event any user fails to pay, when due, any sewer service charge applicable to premises controlled or owned by him, the city may enforce payment of such delinquent charges in any of the following manners:

A. The city may have the premises disconnected from the sanitary sewer system pursuant to HMC 13.04.910. In the event such disconnection should create a public hazard or nuisance, the city manager or his designated representative may enter upon the premises for the purpose of doing such things as may be reasonably necessary to alleviate or remove such hazard or menace. The user of the premises shall have a duty to reimburse the city for all expenses incurred by the city in disconnecting the premises, or in doing other things authorized by this section, and no reconnection shall be made until all such charges are paid.

B. The city may institute action in any court of competent jurisdiction to collect any charges which may be due and payable in the same manner as any other debts owing to the city may be collected.

C. The city may perfect the lien provided for in HMC 13.04.780 to collect any and all delinquent payments.

D. The city may place any and all delinquent payments on the tax roll, for collection with its general taxes, as provided in HMC 13.04.930.

E. The city may take such other action as may be authorized by law and by the city council. (Ord. 96-05 § 4, 1996; Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.930 Collection of delinquent sewer service charges on tax roll.

A. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 5470) of Chapter 6 of Part 3 of Division 5 of the California Health and Safety Code, the city elects as a procedure for the collection of delinquent sewer service charges, for property for which the owner is the user, to have all such charges for each fiscal year collected on

the tax roll in the same manner, by the same persons, and at the same time as, together with and not separately from, its general taxes.

B. The city manager shall prepare and file with the city clerk, on or before the fifth day of July of each year, or such other date or dates as the city council may specify by resolution, a written report containing a description of each and every parcel of real property upon which a delinquent charge is pending for receiving sewer service and the amount of the delinquent charge and penalties for each parcel computed in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

C. The city clerk shall cause notice of the filing of said report and of the time and place of the hearing thereon to be published, prior to the date set for the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the city, if there is one, and if not, then in such paper printed and published in Stanislaus County. The publication of said notice shall be once a week for two consecutive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or more often, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates, not counting such publication dates, shall be sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth, including therein the first day.

D. Before the city may have delinquent sewer service charges collected on the tax roll for the first time, the city clerk shall cause a notice, in writing, of the filing of said report and of the time and place of the hearing thereon, to be mailed to each person to whom any parcel or parcels of real property described in said report is assessed in the last equalized assessment roll available on the date said report is prepared, at the address shown on said assessment roll or as known to the city clerk. If the city council adopts said report, then the requirements for notice in writing to the persons to whom parcels of real property are assessed shall not apply to hearings on reports prepared in subsequent fiscal years but notice by publication as provided hereinabove shall be adequate.

E. At the time stated in the notice, the city council shall hear and consider all objections or protests, if any, to said report referred to in said notice, and may continue the hearing from time to time. If the city council finds that protest is made by owners of a majority of separate parcels of property described in said report, then said report shall not be adopted and the charges shall be collected separately from the tax roll in any of the manners provided in HMC 13.04.920. In such event the charges shall not constitute a lien against any parcel or parcels of land except as provided in HMC 13.04.780.

F. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the city council may adopt, revise, change, reduce, or modify any charge or overrule any or all objections and shall make its determination upon each charge as described in said report, which determination shall be final.

G. On or before the thirty-first day of August of each year following the final determination upon each charge, the city clerk shall file with the city manager a copy of said report with a statement endorsed thereon over his or her signature that it has been finally adopted by the city council. The city manager shall thereupon cause said charges to be placed on the property tax roll and collected by the county of Stanislaus for the city, as hereinafter provided. The county's tax collector shall enter the amounts of the charges against the respective lots or parcels of land as they appear on the current assessment roll. Where any such parcels are outside the boundaries of the

city they shall be added to the assessment roll of the city for the purpose of collecting such charges. If the property is not described on the roll, the county's tax collector may enter the description thereon, together with the amounts of the charges as shown in that report.

H. The amount of the charges shall constitute a lien against the lot or parcel of land against which the charge has been imposed as of noon on the first Monday in March immediately preceding the date of the levy.

I. The tax collector shall include the amount of the charges on the bills for taxes levied against the respective lots or parcels of land. Thereafter, the amount of the charges shall be collected at the same time, in the same manner, by the same persons as, together with and not separately from, the general taxes for the city, and shall be delinquent at the same time and thereafter be subject to the same delinquency penalties.

J. All law applicable to the levy, collection, and enforcement of general taxes of the city including, but not limited to, those pertaining to matters of delinquency, correction, cancellation, refund, and redemption, are applicable to such charges except that if any real property to which such charges relate has been transferred or conveyed to a bona fide purchase for value, or if a lien of a bona fide encumbrancer for value has been created and attaches thereon, prior to the date on which the first installment of such taxes would become delinquent, then the lien which would otherwise be imposed by this section shall not attach to such real property and the charges relating to such property shall be transferred to the unsecured roll of collections.

K. The tax collector may, in his discretion, issue separate bills for such charges and separate receipts for collection on account of such charges. The county shall be compensated for services rendered in connection with the levy, collection, and enforcement of such charges in an amount to be fixed by agreement between the board of supervisors of Stanislaus County and the city council.

L. If any premises are omitted from the said report or said tax roll, either because the charge therefor shall not have yet been ascertained by the city as of the date of said report, or for any other reason, then the delinquent charge for the premises shall be collected in any of the manners provided in HMC 13.04.920.

M. This section shall remain in effect until July 1, 1998, unless sooner repealed. (Ord. 96-05 § 5, 1996; Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.940 Cease and desist orders – Emergency orders.

A. The city manager may issue a cease and desist order to any premises found to be in violation of the provisions of this chapter or applicable state and federal regulations. The city manager may include a time schedule for compliance with any cease and desist order. The city manager may issue a cease and desist order in the event of a threatened violation.

B. The city manager may order the abatement of any discharge or any waste associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin from any source when it is determined that the discharge causes or threatens to cause a condition which is immediately detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare. Any such situation shall be abated by service of a notice upon the person responsible for the discharge or the owner of the premises and if not abated within 24 hours after serving the notice

the city may perform such work or cause to be performed such work as shall be necessary to obtain proper abatement.

It is unlawful for any person to fail to obey or correct such conditions within 24 hours after being ordered to do so. Any cost incidental to such work shall be an assessment upon the premises affected and shall be collected on the tax roll in the same manner, by the same persons, and at the same time as, together with and not separately from, the general taxes. The city manager shall follow the procedures set forth in HMC 13.04.930 for having such charges collected with the general taxes. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.950 Falsification of information.

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly make any false statement, representation, record, report, plant, or other document or to knowingly tamper with or render inaccurate any monitoring device or equipment installed or operated pursuant to this chapter or of any wastewater discharge permit issued hereunder. In addition to any punishment or remedy provided by law, any such falsification or tampering shall be grounds for revocation of any wastewater discharge permit issued hereunder. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.960 Malicious damage to sanitary sewer system.

Any unauthorized entering, breaking, damaging, destroying, uncovering, defacing, or tampering with any structure, equipment, or appurtenance which is part of the sanitary sewer system or required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be a violation of this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.970 Correction of violations – Collection of costs – Injunctions.

In order to enforce the provisions of this chapter, the city may correct any violation hereof. The cost of such correction may be added to the sewer service charge of the person violating the chapter or the owner of the premises upon which the violation occurred, and the city shall have such remedies for the collection of such costs as it has for the collection of sewer service charges. The city may also petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction, or other, as may be appropriate, restraining any person from the continued violation of this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.980 Appeals.

A. Any user, permit applicant, permittee, or owner affected by a decision, action, or determination, including suspension, revocation, refusal, discontinuance, termination, cease and desist order, or emergency order issued by the city manager interpreting, implementing, or enforcing the provisions of this chapter or any wastewater discharge permit issued hereunder, may appeal such decision, action, or determination to the city council pursuant to this section.

B. Any such appeal to the city council shall be made by filing a petition with the city clerk no later than 10 working days from date of the decision, action, or determination of the city manager. The petition shall set forth the grounds for the appeal and the reasons why such appeal should be granted. Upon receipt of said petition, the city clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the petition to the city manager and within 10 working days following the filing of the appeal the petition shall be placed on the agenda of the city council.

C. In considering and ruling on an appeal of a decision, action, or determination of the city manager, the city council may reverse or affirm the city manager, wholly or in

part, or impose such conditions as the facts warrant. The decision of the city council shall be final. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.985 Violation – Administrative complaint and penalties.

A. If any person discharges industrial waste or other wastes into the sanitary sewer system contrary to the provisions of this chapter or applicable state and federal regulations or in violation of any permit or order issued or made pursuant to this chapter, the city manager may issue an administrative complaint pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 54740.5. Administrative penalties may be imposed on the discharger consistent with the requirements and provisions of Government Code Section 54740.5.

B. Civil penalties may be imposed by the city pursuant to this section as follows: (1) in an amount which shall not exceed $500.00 for the first such violation; (2) in an amount which shall not exceed $1,000 for the second violation that occurs within 30 days of the first such violation; and (3) in an amount which shall not exceed $2,000 for the third violation and any further violations occurring within 30 days of the first such violation. Each day constitutes a separate violation.

C. For purposes of proceedings pursuant to this section the city manager is designated as the hearing officer or in the event the city manager is disqualified, the hearing officer shall be designated by the city council.

D. The city council finds that the provisions of this chapter and any permit or order issued or made pursuant to this chapter, are necessary in order for the city to meet standards established by the federal or state or other regulatory agencies, are necessary to protect the city sanitary sewer system and to protect the proper and efficient operation thereof, and to protect the health or safety of its employees or the environment. (Ord. 01-05 § 1, 2001)

13.04.990 Violation – Penalty.

Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, or who violates or fails to comply with any permit or order issued or made pursuant to this chapter shall be guilty of an infraction for the first such violation and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for the second and any further violations within 24 months of the first violation. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations within a reasonable time, and when not otherwise specified in any citation or notice of violation, each day, or portion thereof, that such violations continue shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.1000 Legal action and civil penalties.

A. If any person discharges sanitary sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes into the sanitary sewer system contrary to the provisions of this chapter or applicable state and federal regulations, the city may commence an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief.

B. Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any provision of this chapter or any wastewater discharge permit issued hereunder, or who intentionally or negligently discharges waste or wastewater which causes pollution, or violates any effluent limitation, national standard of performance, or national pretreatment or toxicity standard, shall be civilly liable to the city and the city may petition a court of competition jurisdiction to impose, assess, and collect civil penalties therefor to the maximum extent permitted by law. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

APPENDIX E – CITY OF HUGHSON IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Improvement Standards

&

Specifications

December 2004

With Revisions effective May 10, 2006

SECTION 6

SEWERS

6.1 GENERAL

Sewers shall be installed by a Contractor holding the appropriate license far such work under the provisions of the State of California Business and Professions Code.

6.2 DESIGN

Six inch sewers shall have a grade of not less than 0.40%, eight inch sewers not less than 0.30%, ten inch sewers not less than 0.25%, twelve inch sewers not less than 0.20%.

The minimum sewer grades set forth above may be modified only with the written approval of the City.

Normal practice is that sewers shall have a minimum cover of 3 feet from the top of the pipe to finished paving grade. Sewer with less than the minimum cover, if approved, shall he cast iron or ductile iron and shall require special written approval by the City.

Sewers within 100 feet of domestic wells shall be cast iron or ductile iron.

Where a sewer line crosses a water line, the sewer line shall be designed in accordance with these Improvement Standards and State Health Department Standards.

Sewer mains shall be 5' from centerline as measured from centerline to the nearest side of the pipe. Sewer mains shall be on the opposite side of the centerline from the water line.

6.3 MANHOLES

Manholes as shown in Drawings No. SS.1 and SS.2 shall be constructed at all changes in vertical or horizontal alignment and at all pipe intersections. The maximum distance between manholes shall be 400 feet. A terminal manhole as shown in Drawing No. SS.3 shall be constructed at all dead ends.

When a line is to be extended at a future date, a temporary lamphole as shown in Drawing No. SS.4 may be installed when approved by the City.

Elevation differentials of manhole inlets and outlets must conform to the improvement plans. The channel through the manhole shall be formed by laying the pipe through the manhole and removing the upper half of the pipe after the concrete is set. Special care shall be taken in the finishing of the interior of all manholes to obtain the best hydraulic characteristics. All rough edges shall be chipped away and plastered to leave a smooth

surface. Where called for on the plans, stubs shall be installed and plugged in a manner approved by the City.

Manholes shall be constructed of precast reinforced concrete sections which conform to A.S.T.M. specifications C478.

The frame and cover shall conform to the elevation of the adjacent ground or pavement as shown in Drawing No. ST.7.

6.4 PIPE FOR SEWER MAINS

Sewer pipe shall be Vitrified Clay Pipe, Cast Iron Pipe, or Ductile Iron Pipe. Vitrified Clay Pipe shall be clay bell and spigot end joint pipe and shall conform to the current standard specification of the A.S.T.M. - C-700-71T for Extra Strength Clay Pipe; except that no glazed pipe will be permitted.

Compression joints shall be used for all pipe and shall conform to the current standard specifications of the A.S.T.M. - C425-77.

Cast Iron Pipe shall conform to the current standard, specifications of the American National Standards Institute (A.N.S.I.) - A21.6, and shall be Class 150, with bell and spigot joints. Cast Iron fittings shall conform to A.N.S.I./A.W.W.A. - C110-77.

Ductile Iron Pipe shall be Class 50 and shall conform to the current standard specifications of the American National Standards Institute (A.N.S.I.) A21.51. All fittings shall conform to A.N.S.I./A.W.W.A. - C110-77.

Polyvinyl Chloride Gravity Sewer Pipe (SDR 35) and fittings shall meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM D 3034 (SDR 35). The installation of all PVC pipe shall conform to ASTM D2321. The maximum deflection shall not exceed 5% of the inside diameter of the pipe. If deflection exceeds 5% the pipe shall be removed and replaced by the Developer or City Contractor at his/her expense.

6.5 STAKING OF SEWER MAINS AND SERVICES

The sewer mains and services shall be staked by the Developer's engineer on projects installed by the Developer.

6.6 EXCAVATION

Excavation shall include the removal of all materials encountered. All trenches shall be excavated in open cut following neat parallel lines distant from the pipe centerline as shown in Drawing No. ST.7.

Maximum width of the trench at the level of the top of pipe shall not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe barrel plus 24 inches.

At no time shall there be more than 300 feet of trench open per trenching machine, including the section opened ahead for pipe laying and the section behind which is not completely backfilled, unless otherwise specified by the City.

Excavation shall be made at least 4 inches below the grade of the bottom of the pipe in areas where the material is too hard to permit proper bedding. This over-excavation shall be brought to grade with approved material compacted in place. Said material shall be a Sand Equivalent value of not less than 20 and shall conform to the following grading:

Sieve Sizes	Percentage Passing
3"	100
No. 4	35-100
No. 30	20-100

Pipeline bedding and backfill to 12" over the pipe shall conform to the manufacturer's requirement limiting the pH value of such materials, to minimize potential for corrosion.

Excess and/or rejected material shall be disposed of by the Developer or City Contractor at their expense.

No tunneling or jacking will be permitted without written permission from the City.

6.7 SHORING, BRACING AND SHEETING

The Contractor shall furnish, install and maintain such shoring, bracing and sheeting as required in these Improvement Standards, and by the State of California, Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

After the pipeline has been installed and sufficiently backfilled to protect the pipe, all shoring, bracing and sheeting shall be removed. All voids left by the removal of such bracing shall be carefully filled with suitable material compacted in place.

6.8 SEEPAGE, STORM WATER OR SEWAGE

The Developer or City Contractor shall remove from the trench any seepage, storm water, or sewage that may have accumulated during the progress of the work, and shall furnish all pumps and other equipment necessary. The Developer or City Contractor shall also keep his completed work reasonably free from accumulation of water and sewage and shall free it entirely at such times as may be required by the City for the purpose of inspection. The removed material shall not be discharged into the sewer.

6.9 LAYING PIPE

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

Manufacturer's recommendations on proper procedure for laying pipe shall be followed.

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

6.10 SEWER SERVICE MATERIALS

A. Each individual property shall have separate sewer service(s) complete from the sewer main to the property. The minimum size sewer service lateral is 4 inch. Sewer services are not permitted in easements without prior written approval of the Engineer. This approval will be given only when insufficient grade makes it impossible to service the property directly from a sewer main in the right of way.

For non-typical single family residential, the Design Engineer shall take into account the anticipated sewer use, and service lateral length to size and grade the lateral.

If abnormal or unusual conditions occur, the City may allow alternative pipe materials.

All service connections shall be installed with wye fittings.

All sewer services, including risers, wyes, tees, tee saddles and wye saddles, shall be installed in accordance with City of Hughson Standard Drawings No. SS.5 and SS.5a.

B. Vitrified Clay Pipe (V.C.P.)

All Vitrified Clay Pipe shall conform to the current standard specifications of the American Society for Testing & Materials (A.S.T.M.) C-700-75 for Extra Strength Clay Pipe, except that no glazed pipe will be permitted.

All pipe having compression joints shall conform to the current standard specifications of the A.S.T.M. - C425-77. Plain end pipe may be used on 4 inch building laterals.

1. Connections

For 6 inch and 8 inch V.C.P. mains, a cut-in clay wye or tee shall be used with plain ends along the "run" of the pipe, and a bell branch end. For 4 inch building laterals, a plain branch end may be used.

For 10 inch or larger V.C.P. mains, a tap-in clay wye saddle with a collar or tee saddle with a collar shall be used having a bell branch end.

When joining the cut ends of the existing main to the wye or tee, a "BAND SEAL" type sewer repair coupling or approved equal, shall be used. Calder couplings will not be permitted on the "run" of the pipe.

When connecting a sewer lateral directly from the manhole to the right-of-way line, Vitrified Clay Pipe shall be used from the manhole out to 1 foot from the manhole housing. The V.C.P. shall then be cut and joined to the remaining sections of the service lateral with a calder coupling having sheer bands, or approved equal.

C. Cast Iron Pipe (C.I.P.)

All Cast Iron Pipe shall conform to the current standard specifications of the American National Standards Institute (A.N.S.I.) - A21.6 and shall be Class 150, with bell and spigot joints.

1. Connections

Only Cast Iron wyes and tees shall be used for connections to Cast Iron Sewer Mains, and shall conform to the current standard specifications of the A.N.S.I. - C110-77.

Only Class 50 Cast Iron straight pipe, elbows and fittings shall be used from the sewer main to the right of way line. Cast Iron Pipe shall be furnished with "Tyton Joints", "Ty-Seal Joints", or approved equal. Cast Iron transition couplings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications for each pipe size.

When connecting a sewer lateral directly from the manhole to the right of way line, Cast Iron Pipe shall be inserted into the manhole and brought to the right of way line.

D. Ductile Iron Pipe (D.I.P.)

All Ductile Iron Pipe shall be Class 50 and shall conform to the current standard specifications of the American National Standards Institute (A.N.S.I.) - A21.51 - 19756.

All Ductile Iron Pipe shall have a polyethylene encasement which shall conform to the current standard specifications of the A.N.S.I. - A21.5 (A.W.W.A. C1O5-72).

1. Connections

Connections to Ductile Iron Pipe sewer mains shall be at manholes only.

Only Cast Iron straight pipe, elbows and fittings shall be used from the sewer main to the right of way line. Cast Iron pipe shall be furnished with "Tyton Joints", "Ty-Seal Joints", or approved equal. Cast Iron transition couplings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

When connecting a sewer lateral directly from the manhole to the right of way line. Cast Iron Pipe shall be inserted into the manhole and brought to the right of way line.

6.11 MATERIALS TO BE FURNISHED AND INSTALLED BY DEVELOPER

The Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, equipment and appliances required to complete the sewer mains and sewer services specified.

6.12 SERVICES INSTALLATION

The services shall be installed as per Standard Drawings No. SS.5 and SS.5a.

No direct connections are permitted on 12 inch or larger sewer mains without prior approval by the City. A service lateral may be connected to these mains, upon approval of the Engineer, when using one of the following methods:

1. A lateral (Min. 6 inch), may be extended from an existing manhole to the property, parallel to the main line.

   The lateral extension shall end in a terminal manhole.

   The building lateral shall be connected from the lateral extension to the right of way line.

   Construction plans of the lateral shall be prepared by a registered civil engineer licensed in the State of California and shall be submitted to the City for approval.

2. If no manhole exists immediately adjacent to the property, a manhole may be placed over the main.

3. 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.

6.13 BACKFILL

After the sewers and appurtenances have been properly constructed and inspected, (see Section 6.14 Inspection), the trench be backfilled and compacted as shown on Drawing No. E-1 and shall conform to Section 19-3.06 of the State Standards. The pipe shall be backfilled by hand shovel method to 1 foot over the pipe where clods exist in the spoil pile which may damage the pipe. (See note limiting pH in backfill, Section 6.6.) Above this hand placed backfill, all clods of any kind shall be removed which are larger than 4 inches in diameter.

Compaction tests on City contracts will be performed by the City. Compaction tests on

other contracts shall be performed by a testing laboratory retained at the Developer's expense.

6.14 INSPECTION

All sewer lines shall be inspected for proper installation by the Engineer prior to backfilling of trenches.

All new sewer mains are to be inspected by television and videotaped at the contractor's expense.

The Contractor shall clean all lines of dirt and other debris, clean manholes, remove broken pipe, compact trench, raise manhole rims to grade, and correct all visible infiltration, leaks and deficiencies prior to inspection. Areas adjacent to manholes shall be leveled and made accessible to the television trailer. All inspection, including repeat work because the lines have not been cleaned, will be charged to the Developer on subdivision projects based on the time required of the crew and equipment.

All sewer mains and laterals shall be air tested as per the following paragraph.

Air tests shall be applied to length between adjacent manholes, and procedure shall be as follows:

> Pressurize the test section to 3.5 psi and hold above 3.0 psi, for not less than 5 minutes. Add air if necessary to keep the pressure above 3.0 psi. At the end of this 5 minute saturation period, note the pressure (must be 3.0 psi min.) and begin the time period. If the pressure drops 0.5 psi in less than the time given in the following table that section of pipe shall not have passed the test.

Size	Minimum Time in Seconds
6"	185
8"	254
10"	310
12"	450

If the time for the pressure to drop 0.5 psi is 125% or less of the time indicated, the line shall immediately be re-pressurized to 3.0 psi and the test repeated. If, during the 5 minute saturation period, the pressure drops less than 0.5 psi after the initial pressurization and air is not added, the section undergoing the test shall have passed.

If the test is not passed, the leak shall be found and repaired to the satisfaction of the City, and the section retested.

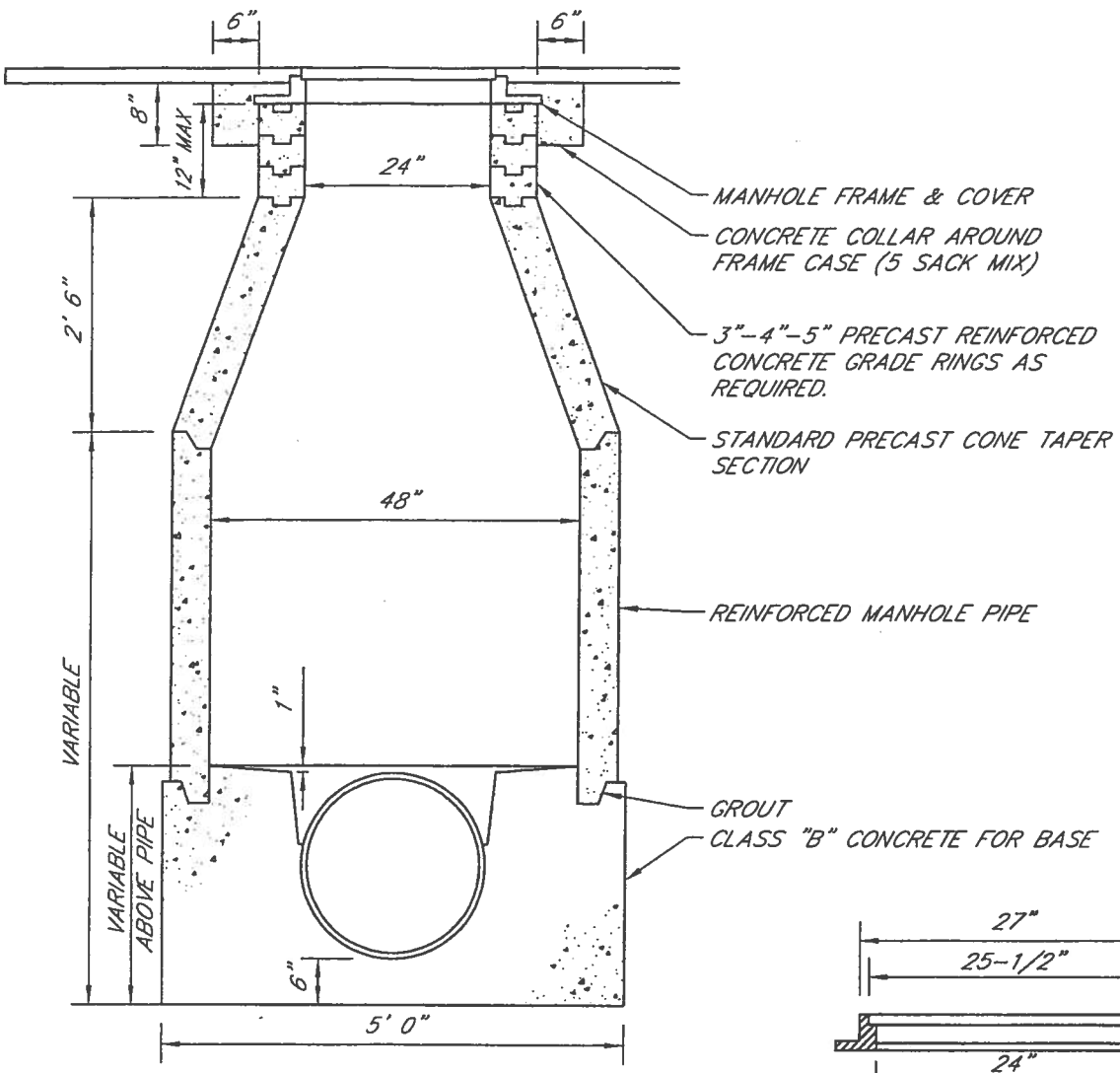
6.15 GREASE TRAPS

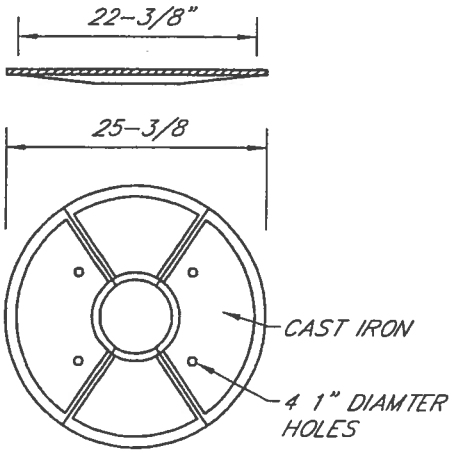
Grease traps and interceptors shall be constructed by the Developer on private property

on the sewer service lateral for any facility whose operation will result in oil, grease, sand or other solids being discharged into the City's sanitary sewer system.

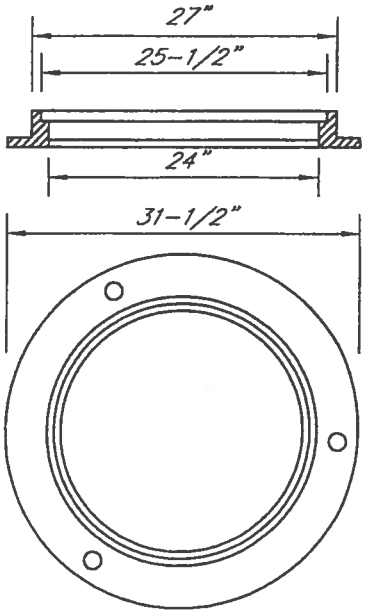
The traps or interceptor shall conform to Section 708 and 711 of the Uniform Plumbing Code, 1995 Edition, and it shall be constructed where it can be easily inspected for proper operation by the City.

For additional information regarding specific requirements for grease traps, contact the Building Official. A typical detail is shown herein as Detail SS.6.





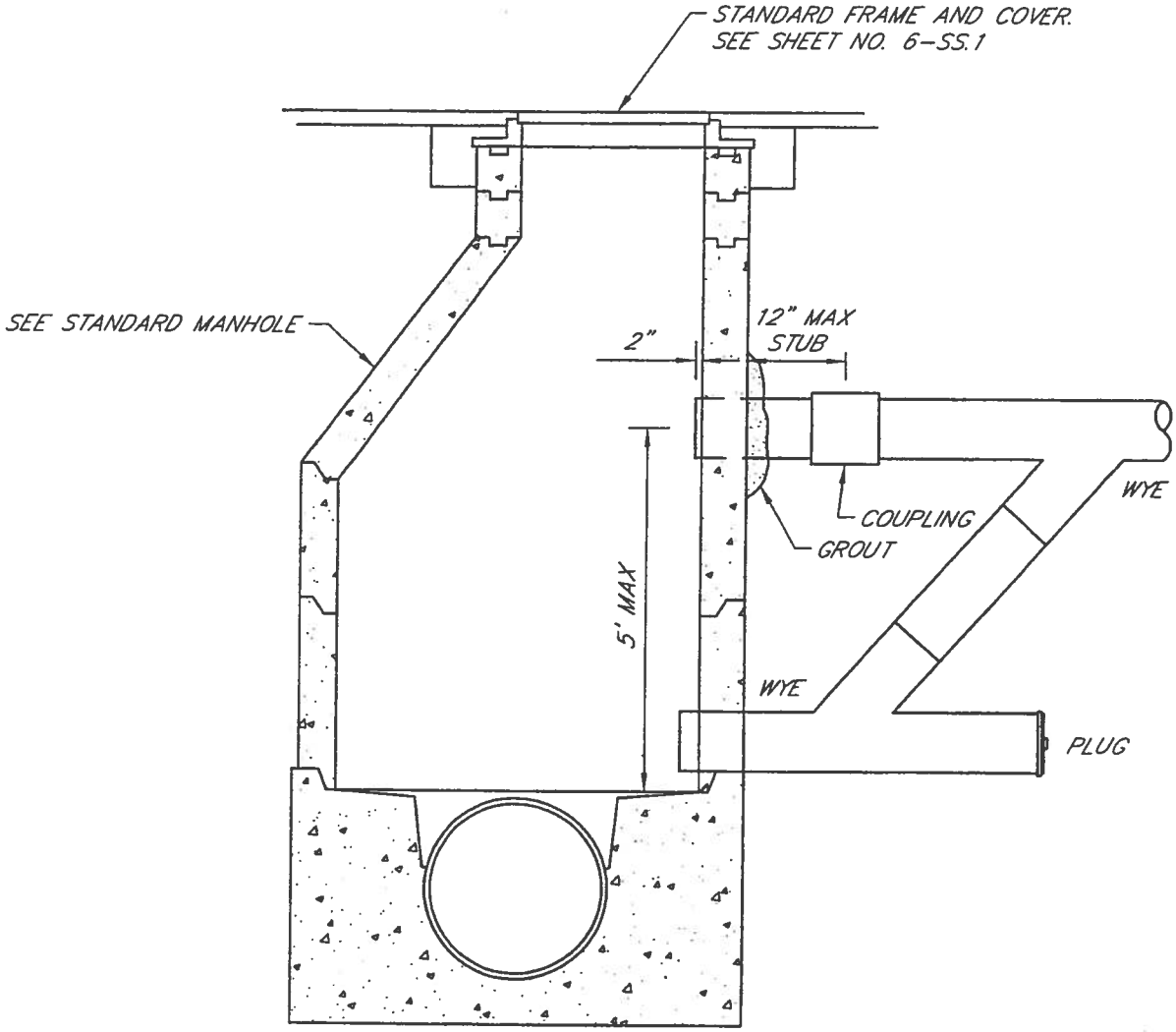
COVER



FRAME

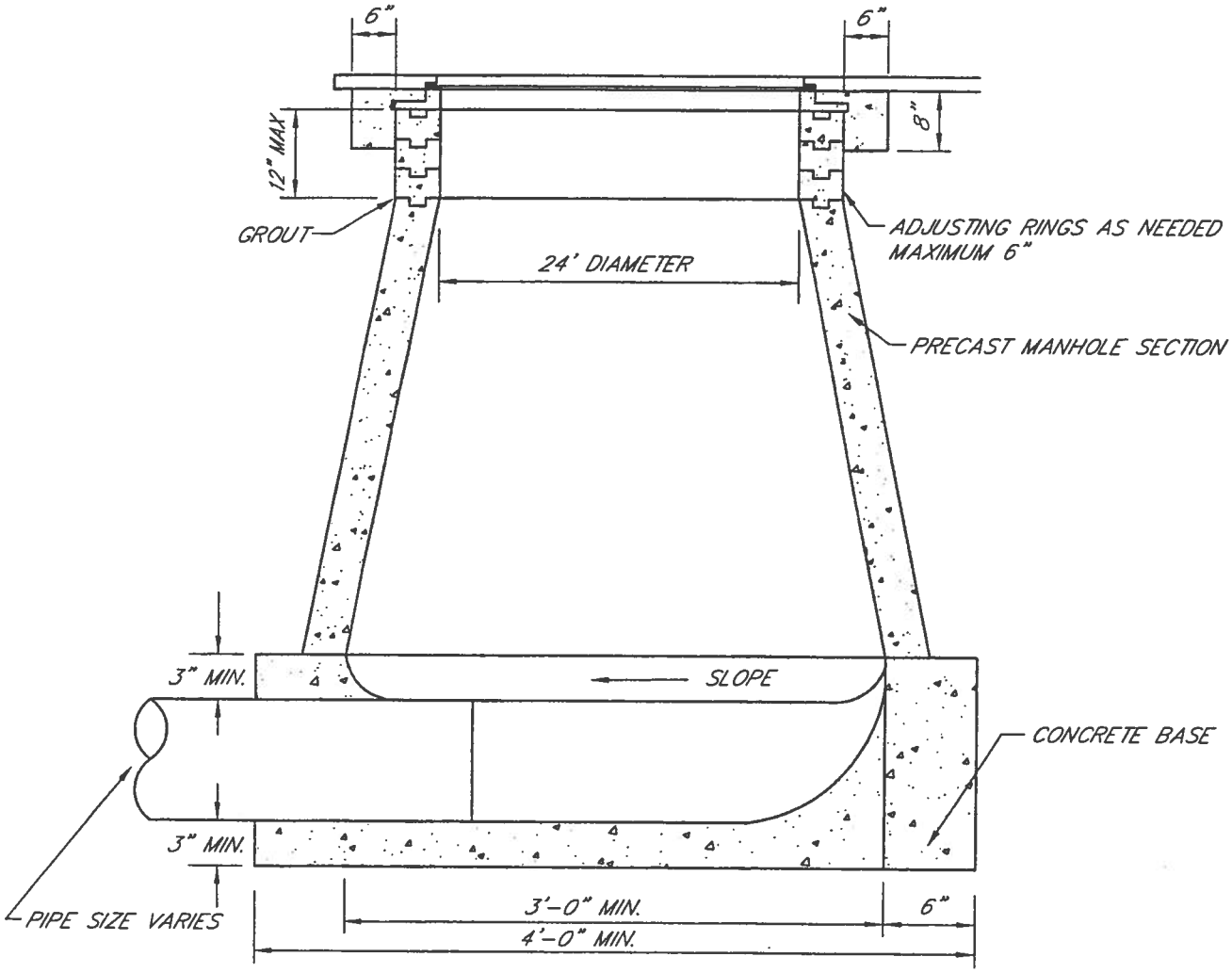
SOUTH BAY FOUNDARY NO. A-25
OR APPROVED EQUAL, LABELED SEWER

CITY OF Hughson	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: _____ DATE APPROVED: _____	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.1

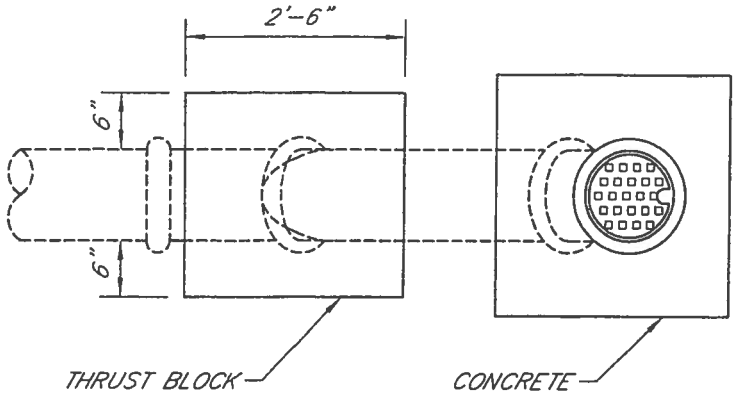


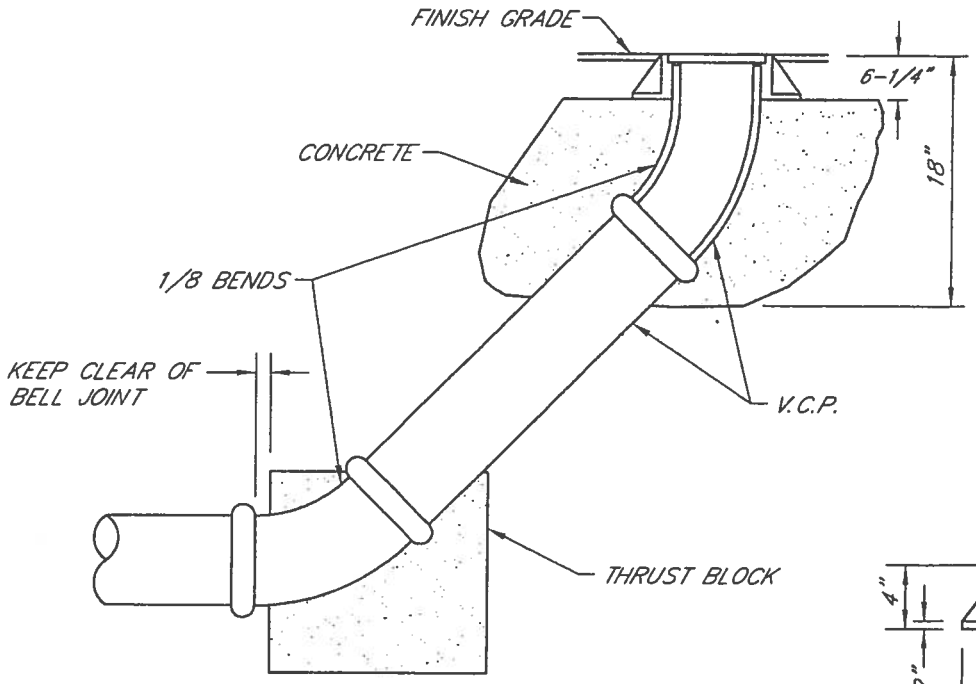
NOTE:
THIS TYPE MANHOLE SHALL BE USED WHERE DIFFERENCE IN INVERT ELEVATIONS AT MANHOLE EXCEED 24".

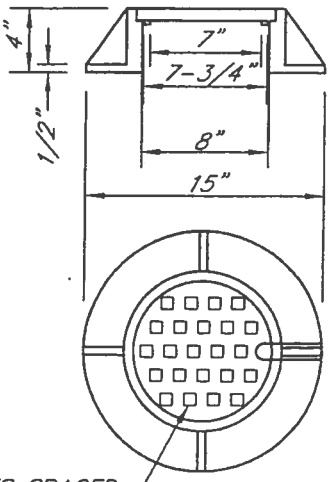
City of Hughson	SANITARY DROP MANHOLE	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE APPROVED: 5/11/04	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.2



City of Hughson	SANITARY TERMINAL MANHOLE	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE APPROVED: 5/1/04	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.3



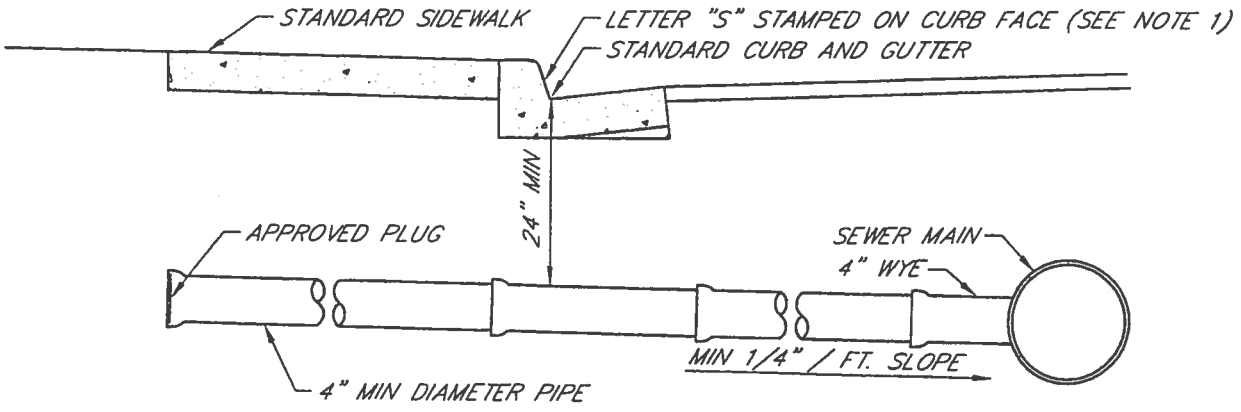




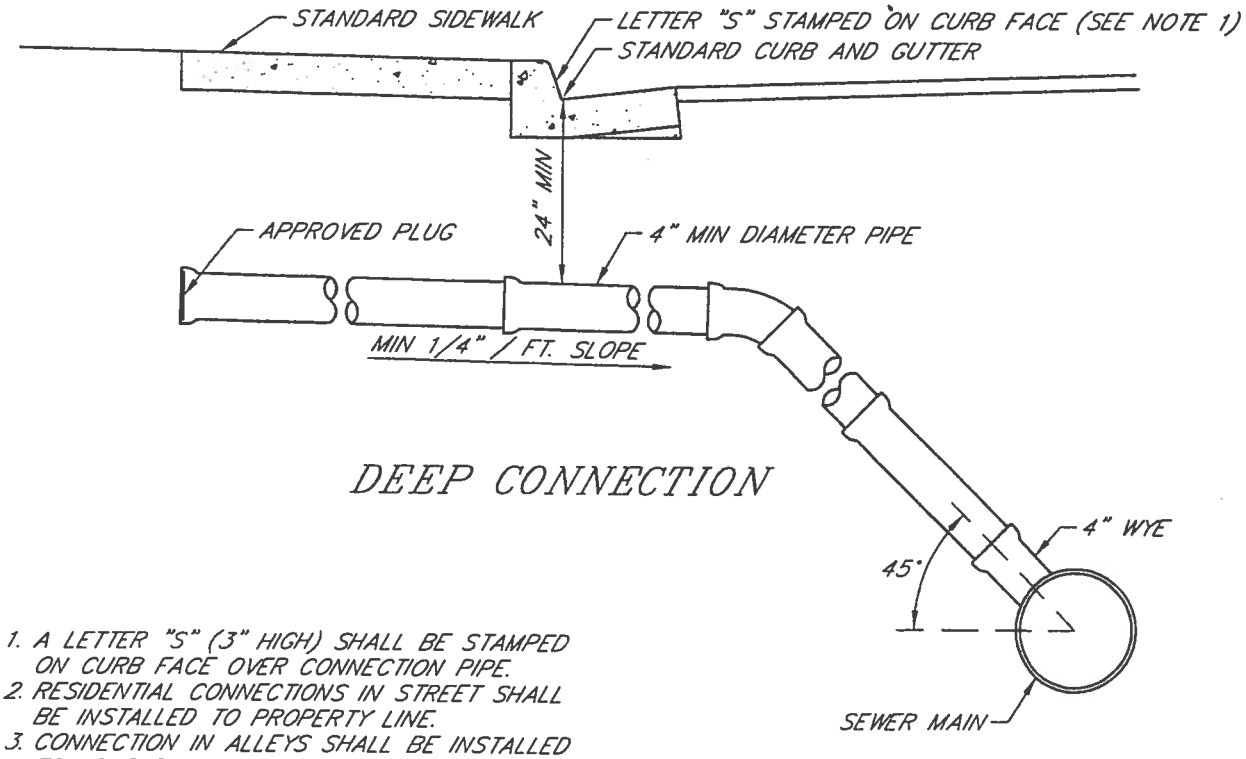
3/4" SQUARES SPACED
3/4" AS INDICATED
HT. 1/8"

PINKERTON FOUNDRY
OR APPROVED EQUAL

CITY OF Hughson	SANITARY SEWER LAMPHOLE	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: _____ DATE APPROVED: _____	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.4



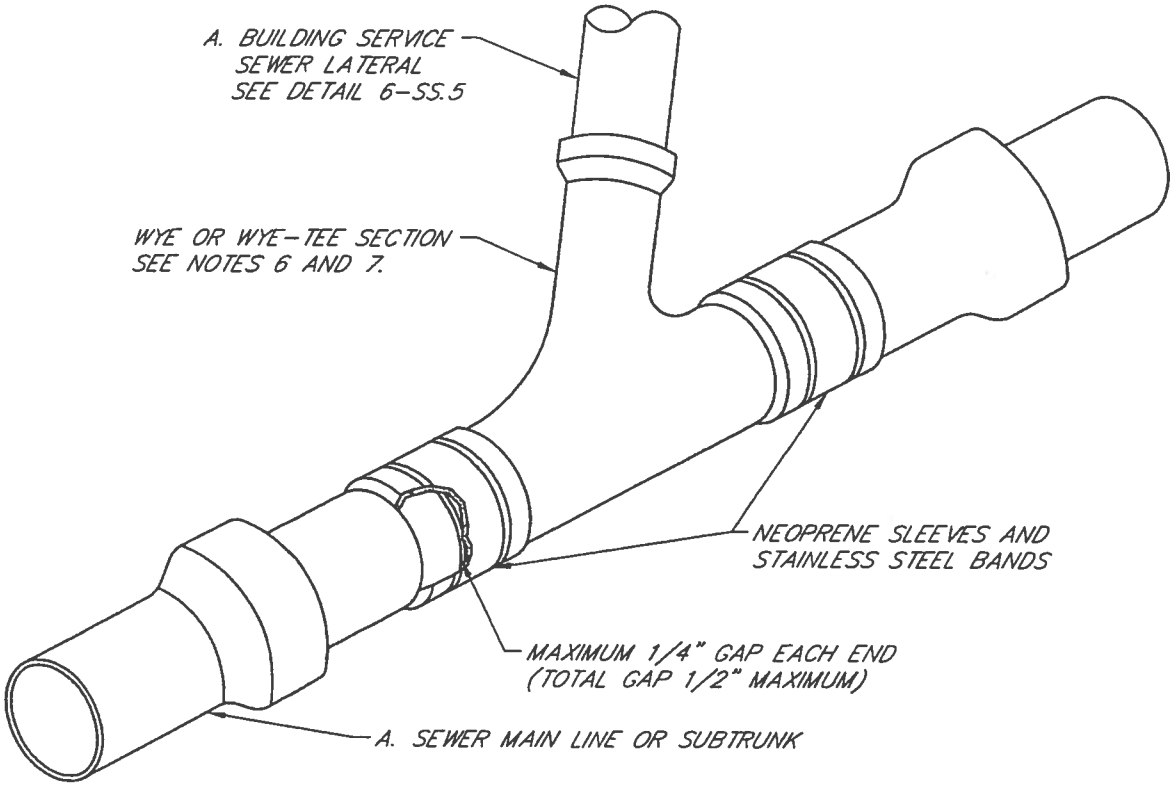
STANDARD CONNECTION



DEEP CONNECTION

1. A LETTER "S" (3" HIGH) SHALL BE STAMPED ON CURB FACE OVER CONNECTION PIPE.
2. RESIDENTIAL CONNECTIONS IN STREET SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PROPERTY LINE.
3. CONNECTION IN ALLEYS SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PROPERTY LINE.

CITY OF Hughson	HOUSE SERVICE LATERAL	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE APPROVED: 5/14/04	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.5

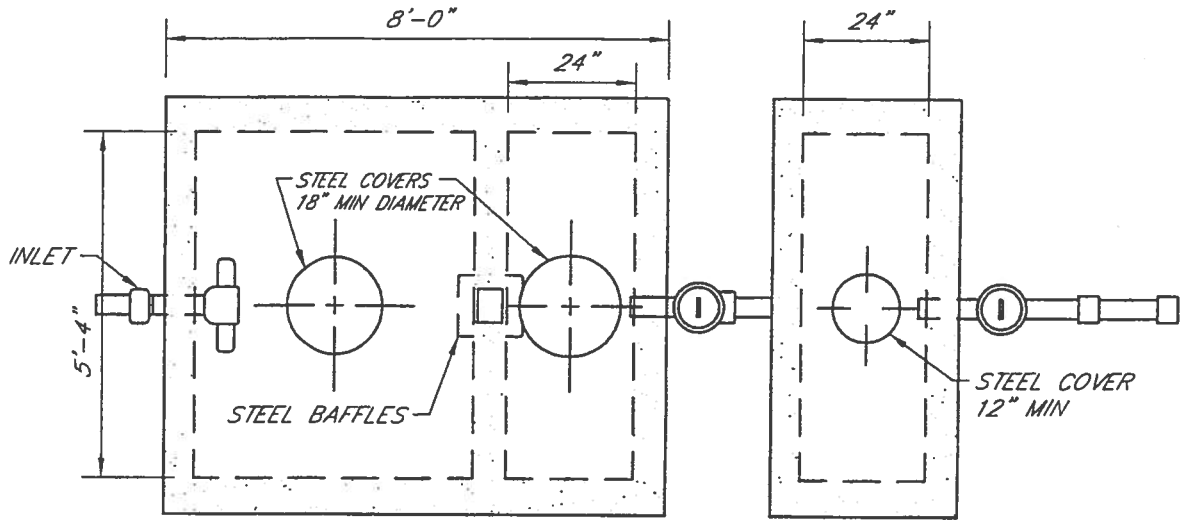


CASE A. - BUILDING SERVICE TO SEWER LATERAL CONNECTION
CASE B. - SEWER LATERAL TO SEWER MAIN CONNECTION

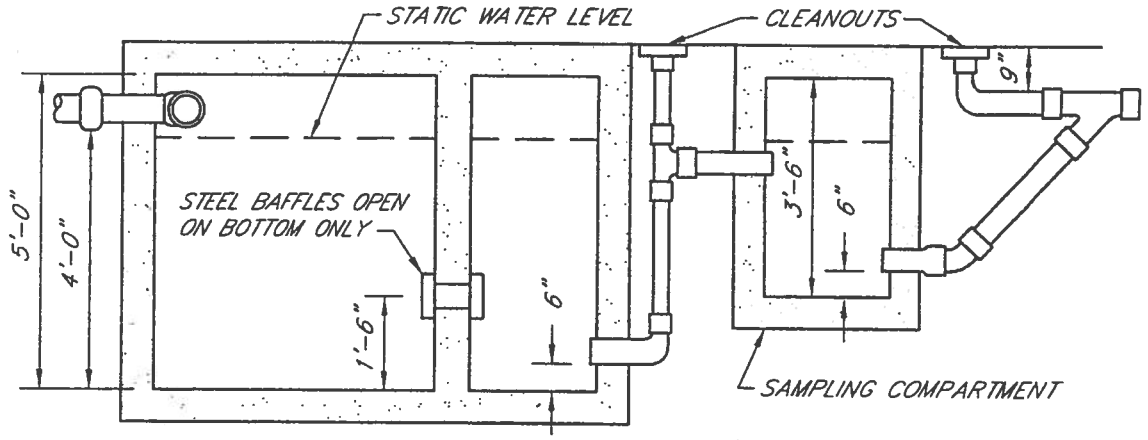
NOTES:

1. A SYNTHETIC RUBBER WEDGED INSERTED TEE, "TOP-TITE", MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE ABOVE PROCEDURE.
2. CUTS ARE TO BE MADE WITH A PIPE CUTTING TOOL.
3. THERE SHALL BE NO MORE THAN TWO BANDS IN FIVE FEET LENGTH OF SUB TRUNK RUN.
4. THERE SHALL BE NO MORE THAN TWO BANDS IN FIVE FEET LENGTH OF SEWER MAIN.
5. A MANHOLE SHALL BE REQUIRED TO CONNECT A SEWER LATERAL LARGER THAN 4" DIAMETER TO A SEWER MAIN, UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE CITY.
6. WYES SHALL BE INSTALLED WHEN CONNECTING TO 10" DIAMETER LINES OR SMALLER.
7. WYE-TEES CAN BE USED WHEN CONNECTING TO SEWER MAINS 5' OR DEEPER.

CITY OF Hughson	SEWER WYE CUT-IN DETAIL	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE APPROVED: 5/11/04	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.5A



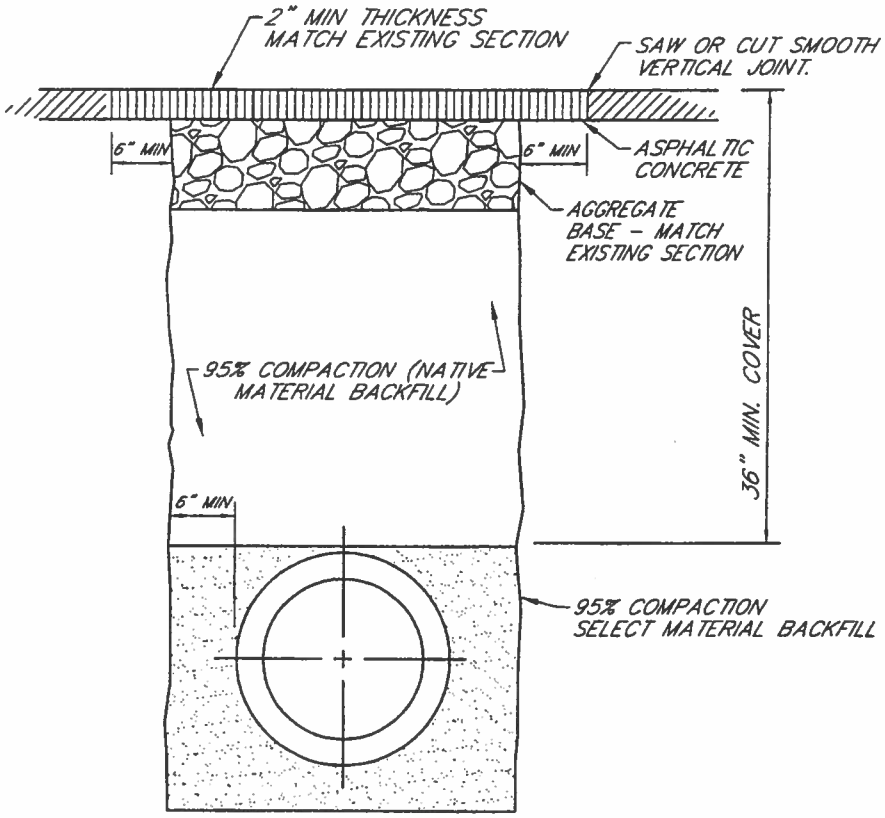
PLAN



SECTION

1. SUGGESTED DETAIL. EACH UNIT SHALL BE DESIGNED BY A REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER AND APPROVED BY THE CITY.
2. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE FOR A MINIMUM SIZE (750 GALLON) TRAP.
3. CONCRETE SHALL BE MINIMUM 3000 PSI AT 28 DAYS.
4. ON 750 OR 800 GALLON TRAPS, SAMPLE BOX MAY BE ELIMINATED.
5. COVERS SHALL BE STEEL AND SHALL BE GAS TIGHT.
6. ALL WASTE SHALL ENTER TRAP THROUGH THE INLET PIPE ONLY.
7. REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE ADEQUATE FOR TRAFFIC CONDITIONS IN AREA WHERE TRAP IS LOCATED.

CITY OF Hughson	GREASE & SAND INTERCEPTOR	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE APPROVED: 5/1/04	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.6



CITY OF Hughson	BACKFILL AND STREET EXCAVATION	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE APPROVED: 5/11/04	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.7

APPENDIX F – PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM TRACKING SPREADSHEET

City of Hughson
Preventative Maintenance Program Tracking Spreadsheet

Pipe Number	Approximate Length of Pipe (Lineal Feet)	Date Cleaned	Cleaned By	Problems Encountered	Improvements	Notes or Comments

APPENDIX G – OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

City of Hughson

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

July 2007

carollo

Engineers...Working Wonders With Water™

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City of Hughson

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hughson (City) 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. The City's Overflow Emergency Response Plan (OERP) summarizes the procedures that are used by City employees to respond to, mitigate, and report SSOs to the appropriate authorities. The effective date of this plan is _____.

1.1 Definition of a 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:

- **Category 1**: This category includes all discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the City's 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.
- **Category 2**: This category includes all other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the City's sanitary sewer system.
- **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 the City.

Additional objectives of the OERP are as follows:

- Provide appropriate customer service;

- Protect wastewater treatment plant and collection system personnel;
- Protect the collection system, wastewater treatment facilities, and all appurtenances; and
- Protect private and public property beyond the collection and treatment facilities.

This plan shall not supersede existing emergency plans or standard operating procedures (SOPs), unless specified by the Director of Public Works.

1.3 Organization of the OERP

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 the City's Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The key performance indicators that the City should track in order to establish SSO trends are:

- Number of Service Calls, blockages, and SSOs over a one year period;
- SSO events by cause;
- Volume of SSOs and volume contained;
- SSO events by location within the City.

The City has developed a simple Microsoft Excel based database to store and analyze information related to SSOs. The City chose to track a few key performance indicators, as outlined in Section 10.2 of the SSMP. The City's SSO tracking table is provided in Appendix J of the SSMP.

2.0 OVERFLOW RESPONSE PROCEDURE

The Overflow Response Procedure presents a strategy for the City 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.

2.1 Receipt of Information Regarding an SSO

An overflow may be detected by City Staff or by others. The Public Works Department is primarily responsible for coordinating the appropriate response to an SSO.

In general, a telephone operator at City Hall receives calls from the public regarding potential SSOs. Such calls are then forwarded to Superintendent of Public Works who will then notify the Senior Maintenance Worker. The Senior Maintenance Worker 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 City Hall. Depending on the time of week, either the Superintendent of Public Works or the Senior Maintenance Worker receives notice from the emergency pager that has been designated for problems associated with the sanitary sewer system. The Superintendent of Public Works carries the emergency pager during non-business hours on weekdays, whereas the emergency pager is rotated between City personnel who work in the Public Works Department during non-business hours on weekends.

In order to respond to calls regarding SSOs efficiently, all relevant information regarding the SSO should be obtained from the caller. In general, the telephone operator should obtain the following information regarding the SSO:

a. Time and date call was received;

b. Specific location;

c. Description of problem;

d. Time possible overflow was noticed by the caller;

e. Caller's name and phone number;

f. Observations of the caller (e.g., odor, duration, back or front of property); and

g. 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 the Public Works Department. Dispatching personnel should record all relevant overflow information and dispatch response crews, as needed.

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

A Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report form (Appendix A) should be completed by field staff and other appropriate personnel within 24-hours of the SSO's confirmation. This report will aid the City 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 element 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 2.1 summarizes the recommended Sanitary Sewer Overflow Action Plan.

2.2.1 Dispatching Duties

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

2.2.2 Crew Instructions and Work Orders

Responding crews should be dispatched through the Senior Maintenance Worker, and should receive instructions regarding appropriate crews, materials, supplies, and equipment needed.

Dispatchers shall verify that the entire message has been received and acknowledged by the crews who were dispatched. All standard communications procedures should be followed. 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 Senior Maintenance Worker for resolution.

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

The Senior Maintenance Worker shall refer all pertinent information to the next shift, including any details of the problems described by customers.

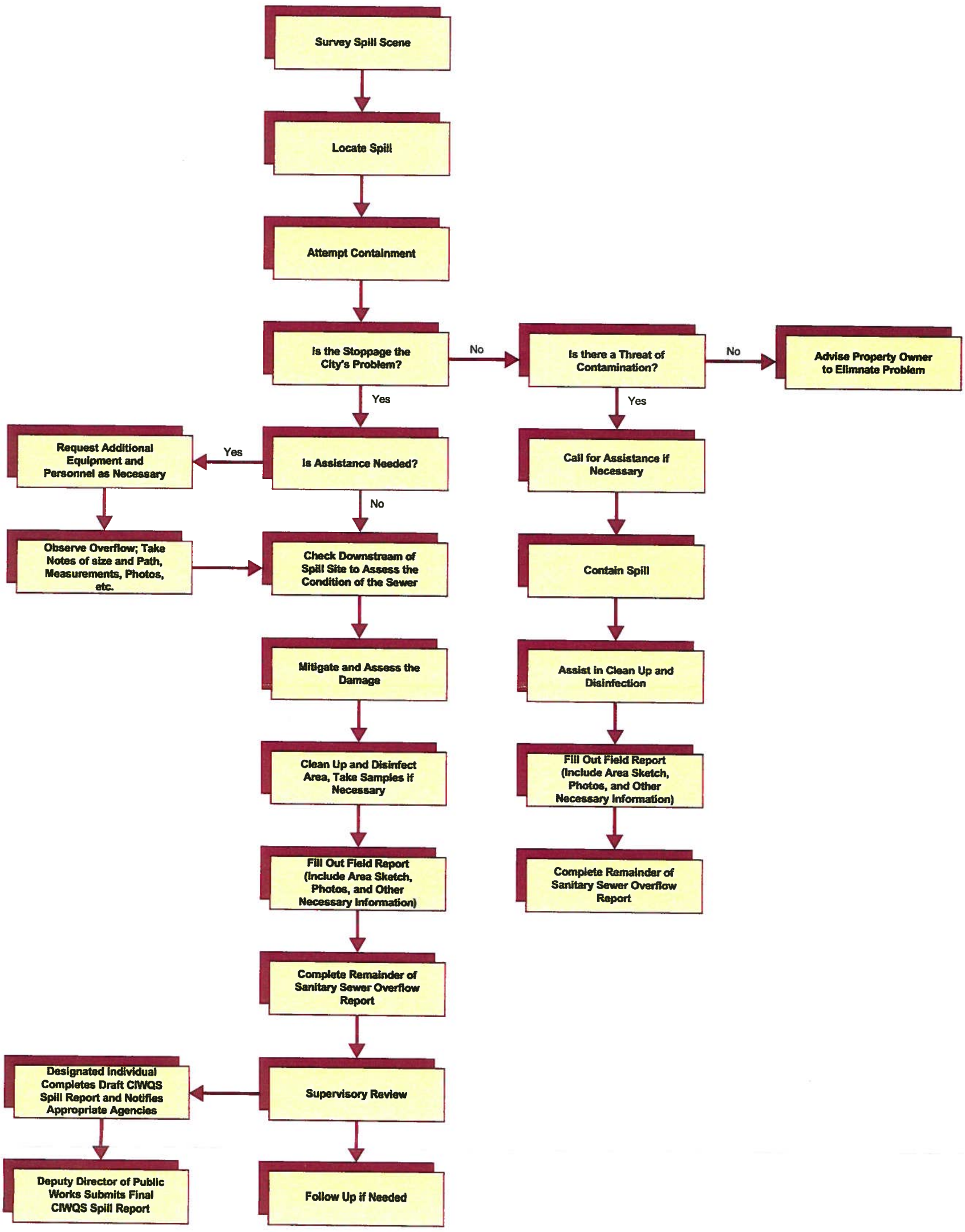

Figure 2.1
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Action Flow Chart
SSMP - Overflow Emergency Response Plan
City of Hughson

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H:\Client\Hughson_FNO\MasterPlans\SSMP\Data\Org Chart with new logo 7-24-07 10:51am ROrgill XREFS: Carollo Logo Color;

carollo
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2.2.3 Additional Resources

The Senior Maintenance Worker 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.

2.2.4 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. The City 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 in order to thoroughly document the nature and extent of impacts. Available photographs are to be forwarded to the Public Works Department for filing with the Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report.

2.2.5 Field Supervision and Inspection

The Senior Maintenance Worker or the Superintendent of Public Works 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 the City's SSMP.

2.2.6 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 Senior Maintenance Worker for guidance before taking further action.

Should the Senior Maintenance Worker determine the need to alert the City'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 City'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.

2.2.7 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 the City, the responding crew shall notify the Senior Maintenance Worker as soon as possible. The Senior Maintenance Worker will then coordinate with the appropriate City Staff 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 County Sheriff's Department, who provides contract police services, or other City departments).

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. The City 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:

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

Under most circumstances, the City 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 make sure 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 the City 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. The City 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, the City may consider seeking the assistance of neighboring cities to respond to and mitigate its effects more quickly and efficiently. The City may seek to form an agreement with neighboring cities, such as the City of Ceres and the City of Waterford, 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 the City's sewer fund. The exact terms and compensation rates would be established as part of the agreement negotiations.

2.3.1 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 the City, 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:

- Determine the cause of the overflow, e.g. sewer line blockage, pump station mechanical or electrical failure, sewer line break, etc.;
- Identify and request, if necessary, assistance or additional resources to correct the overflow or to assist in the determination of its cause;
- Determine if private property is impacted;
- 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
- Request additional personnel, materials, supplies, or equipment that will expedite and minimize the impact of the overflow.

2.3.2 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:

- Determine the immediate destination of the overflow, e.g. storm drain, street curb gutter, body of water, creek bed, etc.;
- Identify and request the necessary materials and equipment to contain or isolate the overflow, if not readily available; and

- Take immediate steps to contain the overflow, e.g., block or bag storm drains, recover through vacuum truck, divert into downstream manhole, etc.

2.3.3 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.

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

2.3.4 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- Where appropriate, the overflow site is to be disinfected and deodorized.
- Where sewage has resulted in ponding, the pond should be pumped dry and the residue disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations and policies.
- 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.
- 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 (Appendix A) shall be completed by response crews and designated City Staff. The Senior Maintenance Worker shall be promptly notified when the overflow is eliminated. Information regarding the SSO should include the following:

- 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
- 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 clean-up 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.
- 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;
- 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;
- Visual observations;
- An estimation of the rate of sewer overflow in gallons per minute (GPM) by one of the following criteria:

    a. Direct observations of the overflow; or

    b. Measurement of actual overflow from the sewer main;
- Determination of the volume of the sewer overflow (Appendix B contains guidance for the estimation of SSO volumes and flow rates):

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.

- Photographs of the event, when possible.
- Assessment of any damage to the exterior areas of public/private property.

2.5 Customer Satisfaction

The Senior Maintenance Worker, Superintendent of Public Works, 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 the City 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

The City 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 posted otherwise, but provide a warning of potential public health risks due to sewage contamination. An example warning posting is provided in Appendix C.

Table 3.1 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.

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 Director of Public Works, he 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).

Table 3.1	SSO Posting Decision Process SSMP - Overflow Emergency Response Plan City of Hughson	
Category	**Step**	**Event**
Overflow	1	Senior Maintenance Worker or Response Crew confirms reported SSO
	2	Provide all relevant SSO data to the Senior Maintenance Worker. • Unavoidable or avoidable (Appendix D provides criteria for this determination) • History of overflow frequency at location • Relevant rainfall data, if weather related • Map identifying overflow location and surrounding area • Personnel input and posting recommendation
	3	The Senior Maintenance Worker recommends whether or not to post
	4	If posting is recommended, final decision is made by Superintendent of Public Works or the Director of Public Works
	5	If posting recommendation accepted, the appropriate public information office is notified
	6	Warning sign is posted by Public Works Department
	7	The Superintendent of Public Works or the Director of Public Works decides when sign is removed
Potential	1	Identify reasonable potential for an SSO to occur at a particular location from: • Overflow investigations from previous storm events • Planned maintenance activities, which might contribute to an overflow condition
	2	Provide other relevant SSO data to the Senior Maintenance Worker
	3	The Senior Maintenance Worker recommends to post or not
	4	If posting is recommended, final decision is made by Superintendent of Public Works or the Deputy Director of Public Works
	5	If posting recommendation accepted, the appropriate public information office is notified
	6	Warning sign is posted by Public Works Department
	7	The Superintendent of Public Works or the Director of Public Works decides when sign is removed

4.0 REGULATORY AGENCY NOTIFICATION PLAN

The Regulatory Agency Notification Plan establishes procedures that the City 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 City Staff designee shall prepare a Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report (Appendix A). This report will be used to complete the SWRCB online SSO Report through CIWQS.

The City's authorized representative, the Director of Public Works, will establish a data entry designee for the completion of the CIWQS online SSO reports. This designee (most likely the Superintendent of Public Works) will use 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 City's 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 Director of Public Works for review. Additional data will also be collected as necessary. Upon review of the draft SSO Report, the Director of Public Works certifies the draft report through CIWQS.

4.1 Other Agency Notification

The City 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 dependant 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:

- Response crew verifies overflow and reports back to the Senior Maintenance Worker, who informs the Superintendent of Public Works.
- The Superintendent of Public Works confirms with his superiors and follows the appropriate steps for media notification as specified in the City's Personnel Manual, which is ultimately controlled through the City Manager.

- Calls received by the dispatcher from the media at any time are referred to the appropriate City department as specified by the City's Personnel Manual.
- Only specified personnel conduct interviews with the media.

6.0 DISTRIBUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF OERP

The SSMP report recommends that the SSMP be reviewed at some pre-determined interval, such as annually, 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 of the departments, divisions, and 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 the City.

6.2 Review and Update of OERP

The City is responsible for keeping the OERP up to date. The OERP should be reviewed at a predefined time interval, such as annually, for outdated material and should be updated whenever:

- Specified by the Director of Public Works;
- The SSMP plan audit indicates that material needs to be revised or added;
- Responsibilities of personnel involved in SSO response, mitigation or reporting change for various reasons; or
- Governing laws, rules or regulations change.

APPENDIX A - SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REPORT FORM

City of Hughson
Public Works Department
SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REPORT

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

DATE: _____ CALL RECEIVED: _____ AM/PM

RECEIVED BY: _____ CALLER'S NAME: _____

CALLER'S PHONE NUMBER: _____

CALLER'S ADDRESS: _____

LOCATION OF OVERFLOW: _____ CROSS ST: _____

TIME & NAMES OF CREW MEMBERS DISPATCHED: _____

DESCRIPTION OF COMPLAINT: _____

FIELD REPORT (FOR RESPONSE CREW USE):

TIME ARRIVED AT SITE: _____ CREW: _____

TIME OVERFLOW STARTED: _____ TIME OVERFLOW STOPPED: _____

OVERFLOW DURATION: _____ MIN. OVERFLOW FLOW: _____ GAL/MIN

UPSTREAM MH#: _____ DOWNSTREAM MH#: _____

SIZE OF LINE: _____ LENGTH OF LINE: _____

FINDINGS: _____

COMPLETE REMAINDER OF FORM IF AN OVERFLOW HAS OCCURRED:

DESCRIBE CAUSE OF OVERFLOW:

_____

_____

DESCRIBE CLEANUP METHOD AND HOW OVERFLOW VOLUME WAS DETERMINED:

_____

_____

RECEIVING WATERS: YES ☐ NO ☐ LOCATION: _____

TYPE OF PROBLEM: _____

PICTURES TAKEN: YES ☐ NO ☐

SAMPLES TAKEN BY: _____ LOCATION OF SAMPLES: _____

_____

DESCRIBE PROPERTY DAMAGE AND AFFECTED AREA: _____

SIGN POSTED: YES ☐ NO ☐ BARRICADED: YES ☐ NO ☐

NEIGHBORS NOTIFIED: YES ☐ NO ☐

REGULATORY AGENCIES NOTIFIED:

OES	YES ☐	NO ☐	DATE/TIME _____	SPILL # _____
RWQCB	YES ☐	NO ☐	DATE/TIME _____	
COUNTY HEALTH	YES ☐	NO ☐	DATE/TIME _____	
OTHER _____	YES ☐	NO ☐	DATE/TIME _____	

CONTACTS/DETAILS: _____

FOLLOWUP MEASURES:

_____

_____

WORK ORDER NO: _____

FREQUENCY OF EXISTING PM PROGRAM: _____

LAST DATE PM WAS PERFORMED: _____

RECCOMENDATIONS ON HOW TO PREVENT FUTURE PROBLEMS:

_____

_____

REPORT COMPLETED BY: _____ DATE: _____

SKETCH OF AREA: (Include manholes, intersections, location of stoppage, etc.)

APPENDIX B - CALCULATING SSO FLOW RATES AND VOLUMES

METHODS FOR ESTIMATING SPILL VOLUME

A variety of approaches exist for estimating the volume of a sanitary sewer spill. This appendix documents the three methods that are most often employed. The person preparing the estimate should use the method most appropriate to the sewer overflow in question and use the best information available.

Method 1: Eyeball Estimate

The volume of small spills can be estimated using an "eyeball estimate". To use this method imagine the amount of water that would spill from a bucket or a barrel. A bucket contains 5 gallons and a barrel contains 50 gallons. If the spill is larger than 50 gallons, try to break the standing water into barrels and then multiply by 50 gallons. This method is useful for contained spills up to approximately 200 gallons.

Method 2: Measured Volume

The volume of most small spills that have been contained can be estimated using this method. The shape, dimensions, and the depth of the contained wastewater are needed. The shape and dimensions are used to calculate the area of the spills and the depth is used to calculate the volume.

Step 1 Sketch the shape of the contained sewage (see Figure 1).

Step 2 Measure or pace off the dimensions.

Step 3 Measure the depth at several locations and select an average.

Step 4 Convert the dimensions, including depth, to feet.

Step 5 Calculate the area in square feet using the following formulas:

Rectangle:Area = length (feet) x width (feet)

Circle:Area = diameter (feet) x diameter (feet) x 3.14

Triangle:Area = base (feet) x height (feet) x 0.5

Step 6 Multiply the area (square feet) times the depth (in feet) to obtain the volume in cubic feet.

Step 7 Multiply the volume in cubic feet by 7.5 to convert it to gallons

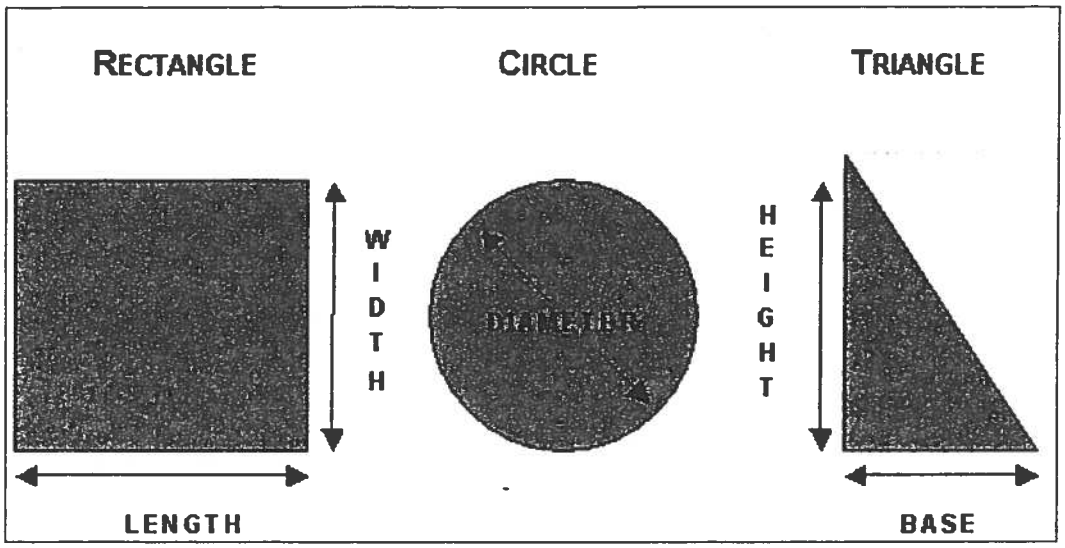


Figure 1: Common Shapes and Dimensions

Method 3: Duration and Flowrate

Calculating the volume of larger spills, where it is difficult or impossible to measure the area and depth, requires a different approach. In this method, the separate estimates are made of the duration of the spill and the flowrate. The methods of estimating duration and flowrate are:

Duration: The duration is the elapsed time from the time the spill started to the time that the flow was restored.

Start time: The start time is sometimes difficult to establish. Here are some approaches:

- Local residents can be used to establish start time. Inquire as to their observations. Spills that occur in rights-of-way are usually observed and reported promptly. Spills that occur out of the public view can go on longer. Sometimes observations like odors or sounds (e.g. water running in a normally dry creek bed) can be used to estimate the start time.

- Changes in flow on a downstream flowmeter can be used to establish the start time. Typically, the daily flow peaks are "cut off" or flattened by the loss of flow. This can be identified by comparing hourly flow data during the spill event with flow data from prior days.

- Conditions at the spill site change over time. Initially there will be limited deposits of toilet paper and other sewage solids. After a few days to a week, the sewage solids form a light-colored residue. After a few weeks to a month, the sewage solids turn dark. The quantity of toilet paper and other materials of sewage origin increase over time. These observations can be used to estimate the start time in

the absence of other information. Taking photographs to document the observations can be helpful if questions arise later in the process.

- It is important to remember that spills may not be continuous. Blockages are not usually complete (some flow continues). In this case, the spill would occur during the peak flow periods (typically 10:00 to 12:00 and 13:00 to 16:00 each day). Spills that occur due to peak flows in excess of capacity will occur only during, and for a short period after, heavy rainfall.

End time: The end time is usually much easier to establish. Field crews on-site observe the "blow down" that occurs when the blockage has been removed. The "blow down" can also be observed in downstream flowmeters.

Flow Rate: The flowrate is the average flow that left the sewer system during the time of the spill. There are three common ways to estimate the flowrate:

- The San Diego Manhole Flowrate Chart: This chart, included as Appendix VII-G, shows sewage flowing from manhole covers at a variety of flowrates. The observations of the field crew can be used to select the appropriate flowrate from the chart. If possible, photographs are useful in documenting basis for the flowrate estimate.

- Flowmeter: Changes in flows in downstream flowmeters can be used to estimate the flowrate during the spill.

- Counting Connections: Once the location of the spill is known, the number of upstream connections can be determined from the sewer maps. Multiply the number of connections by 200 to 250 gallons per day per connection or 8 to 10 gallons per hour per connection.

  For example: 22 upstream connections x 9 gallons per hour per connection

  = 198 gallons per hour / 60 minutes per hour

  = 3.3 gallons per minute

Spill Volume: Once duration and flowrate have been estimated, the volume of the spill is the product of the duration in hours or days and the flowrate in gallons per hour or gallons per day.

For example:

Spill start time = 11:00

Spill end time = 14:00

Spill duration = 3 hours

3.3 gallons per minute X 3 hours X 60 minutes per hour

= 594 gallons

City of San Diego
Metropolitan Wastewater Department

Reference Sheet for Estimating Sewer Spills from Overflowing Sewer Manholes

All estimates are calculated in gallons per minute (gpm)

Wastewater Collection Division
(619) 654-4160

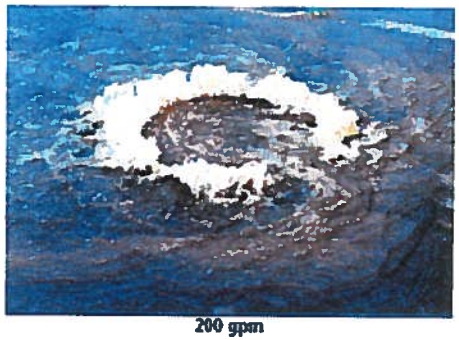
5 gpm

25 gpm

50 gpm

100 gpm

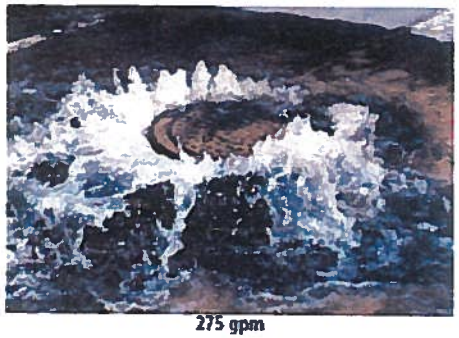
150 gpm



200 gpm

225 gpm

250 gpm



275 gpm

All photos were taken during a demonstration using metered water from a hydrant in cooperation with the City of San Diego's Water Department.

rev. 4/99

APPENDIX C - EXAMPLE SURFACE WATER WARNING SIGN

WARNING

RAW SEWAGE SPILL
AREA CLOSED
NO ENTRY

Contaminated Water

DO NOT ingest, wade, swim,
fish or come into contact.

Keep children and pets
out of the area.

For More Information Contact

City of Hughson
(209)-883-4055

APPENDIX D - SUGGESTED CRITERIA FOR DEMONSTRATING THAT A SANITARY SEWER OVERLFOW WAS UNAVOIDABLE

Suggested Criteria for Demonstrating that an SSO Was Unavoidable

SSOs can be demonstrated as unavoidable by showing the discharge meets each of the following criteria:

- The discharge resulted from a temporary, exceptional incident that was either:
  - a) Necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; or
  - b) Beyond the reasonable control of the operator. Incidents beyond the reasonable control of the operator include:
    - i. Exceptional acts of nature;
    - ii. Third party actions that could not be reasonably prevented, including vandalism that could not be avoided by reasonable measures;
    - iii. Blockages that could not be prevented by reasonable measures; and
    - iv. Unforeseeable sudden structural, mechanical, or electrical failure that could not be avoided by reasonable measures.
- The discharge had no feasible alternative;
- The discharge was not caused by any of the following:
  - a) Operational error;
  - b) Improperly designed or constructed collection facilities;
  - c) Inadequate collection system facilities or components;
  - d) The lack of appropriate preventative maintenance; or
  - e) Careless or improper oversight;
- Steps to stop the discharge, address the source of the problem, and mitigate potential impacts from the discharge were taken as soon as possible after becoming aware of the release.

APPENDIX H – FOG CONTROL PLAN

City of Hughson

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOG CONTROL PLAN

July 2007

carollo

Engineers. Working Wonders With Water.

7580 NORTH INGRAM AVENUE, SUITE 112 • FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93711 • (559) 436-6616 • FAX (559) 436-1191

City of Hughson

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOG CONTROL PLAN

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hughson (City) is committed to the proper operation and management of their sanitary sewer collection system to minimize sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). The City's fats, oil, and grease (FOG) Control Plan summarizes the steps that are currently taken and are recommended to be taken by the City to limit the amount of FOG that enters the sanitary sewer system. The effective date of this plan is _____.

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 a starting point for the City to develop a formal FOG control program and supplement the City's existing maintenance and FOG control measures. It is meant to provide recommendations for the determination of the extent of the City'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 the City 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 Director of Public Works.

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 City 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:

a. An implementation plan and schedule for a public education outreach program that promotes the 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 into 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 into the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in (f) above.

3.0 LEGAL AUTHORITY

The City's sanitary sewer system discharge requirements are implemented through the Municipal Code and other manuals. Legal Authority for the provisions of this plan would likely be available through the City's Municipal Code and sewer use permits. Some effort may be required by the City to verify that the provisions of this plan contain a sound legal basis.

3.1 Discharge Prohibitions

Section 13.04.300 of the City's Municipal Code (Appendix A) limits the amount and type of fats, oils and grease that may be discharged into the system. Specifically, this section 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, Section 13.04.270 of the City's Municipal Code 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. This provision can be interpreted to limit the discharge of FOG to the City's collection system.

4.0 SERVICE AREA FOG EVALUATION

In the past, the City conducted investigations of problem areas of the sewer collection system on an "as-needed" basis. Major FOG problems have been identified by operator experience with known problem areas. Limited video inspection projects were then conducted on areas of the system where it was suspected that a problem may be present.

As part of the City's preventative maintenance program, the City is currently in the process of implementing a citywide video inspection program. Through such a program, the City should 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. This project is included in the City's CIP as part of the master planning effort.

5.0 FOG PROBLEM AREAS

The City, through operator experience with the sanitary sewer collection system, has identified the known sanitary sewer "hot spots" within the City. Of these areas, two have been identified by the City to have originated, at least in part, from FOG. The City's known FOG "hot spots" have been tabulated in Table 5.1 and shown in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1 FOG "Hot Spots"
SSMP - FOG Control Plan
City of Hughson

No	Street Name	Location Description	Pipeline Diameter	Suspected Cause of Problem
1	Tully Road (DFA Line)	s/o Santa Fe Ave. to n/o Graybark Lane	Varies	Grease, Bellies in Line
2	Between Santa Fe Ave. and 5th Street	e/o 4th Street to w/o 7th Street	8-inches	FOG, Shallow Line, Insufficient Grade

Note:
1. Source: Data provided by City Staff.

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 the City to conform to best management practices for FOG control. These BMPs, which are described in greater detail in Section 7.0 of this report, are practices and procedures that should be performed by FSEs to reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the sanitary sewer system. It is recommended that the City require FSEs and other FOG producing facilities to conform to these BMPs.

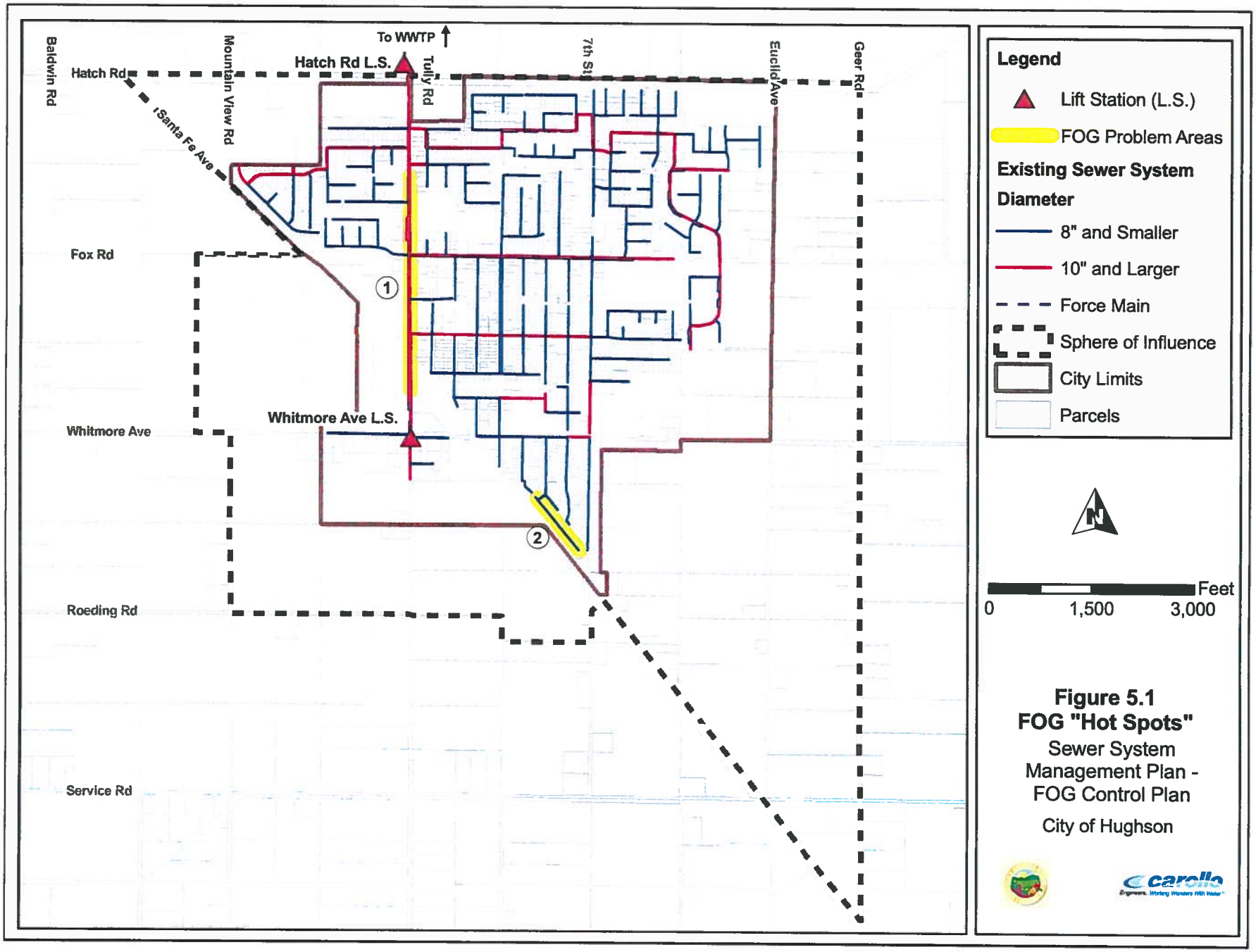


Figure 5.1
FOG "Hot Spots"
Sewer System Management Plan - FOG Control Plan
City of Hughson

6.2 FOG Database

This plan recommends that the City develop a database of FSEs and other major FOG contributors. Initially, the City 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 City 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 the City's FSEs and other FOG producers. The database should include all data relevant to the production of FOG, such as the following as applicable:

- Name of FSE, Address, Phone Number
- Property Owner, Address, Phone number
- Manager's Name
- Contact Person's Name
- Number of Employees
- Type of Business (Including Type of Food, if FSE)
- Hours of Operation and Peak Hours of Operation
- Number of Meals Served per Day (if FSE)
- Peak Customers per Hour
- Seating Capacity
- List of Major Equipment
- Grease Removal Equipment (Yes/No) and Capacity (gallons)
- FOG Disposal Method
- Name of Grease Hauler
- Grease Interceptor Cleaning Frequency
- Water Use
- Wastewater Discharge (if known)

6.3 Grease Interceptors

Section 13.04.430 of the City's Municipal code 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 establishments requiring grease interceptors shall install an interceptor if one is not already in place. The City's standard grease interceptor detail has been included in Appendix B.

Other requirements for grease interceptors in the City are summarized as follows:

- All grease interceptors shall be of a size and design approved by the city manager prior to installation and shall be constructed in accordance with such design.
- 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.
- All grease interceptors shall be situated on the user's premises, but the City 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.
- 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 City Manager; provided, however, that toilets, urinals, wash basins, and other fixtures containing fecal material shall not flow through the grease interceptor.
- 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.
- 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.
- All abandoned grease interceptors shall be emptied and filled as required for abandoned septic tanks (Section 1119 of the Uniform Plumbing Code).
- 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 City's FSEs and major FOG producers to follow. Their purpose is to limit the discharge of FOG by the FSE 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 dependant 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:

- Make sure that all employees have been trained on the provisions of the FSE's individual BMP program;
- Require that employees follow the BMPs;
- Instruct employees not to dispose of FOG into sinks and to use sink basket strainers;
- Use public service materials that have been provided by the City (Appendix C);
- 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 by 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 unneeded discharge of FOG into the sanitary sewer system. Clean up of any spills that do occur should follow these guidelines:

- Stop the spill at its source;
- 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;
- If a "dry" cleanup is not possible, follow these guidelines:

- Clean up as much as possible with rags;
- Use granular or absorbent material (such as sand, cat litter, sawdust, etc.)
- Remove spilled material to the trash;
- 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. Training to employees on such a plan should be periodically provided to employees.

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 the City. 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. In some cities, residential FOG discharge may be a significant amount of the City'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 municipalities 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. Some examples of public outreach materials that have been developed by other municipalities have been included in Appendix C as a guide for the City in the development of its public outreach program. The City has developed its own public outreach materials based on the provisions of this plan, including information brochures, explanatory letters, and "No Grease" signs (Appendix D). Additionally, the City has posted information related to FOG control and the SSMP on its website.

9.0 FOG DISPOSAL

SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003 specifies that a FOG Control Plan should include a list of acceptable disposal sites for grease. The City has identified the following companies as those who clean grease interceptors and dispose of the contents:

Clark Septic Service
852 Charles Road
Hughson, CA 95326
Phone: (209) 537-6624

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 dependant upon whether it is properly implemented. In order to make sure that it 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 City officials to inspect FSEs and other FOG producers for compliance with the provisions of this plan is provided in Section 13.04.550 of the City Municipal Code. It is not expected that any modification of this section is required in order for the City to have adequate legal authority to inspect its FSEs.

In many municipalities, inspection of users is often commenced through the investigation of blockages or overflows in the City'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 city the size of Hughson, it is feasible to track FSEs and other known FOG producers within City limits. The City is therefore requiring all FOG producers to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and cleaning reports to determine the adequacy of their grease interceptors, and to verify that the BMPs recommended in this plan are adhered to.

10.2 Enforcement Actions

A violation of the provisions of this plan should be enforced by the requirements of the City's Municipal Code. If any person discharges FOG or other wastes contrary to the provisions of this plan, the City 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 Section 13.04.985 of the City's Municipal Code, as follows:

- First Violation: An amount not to exceed $500
- Second Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $1,000
- Third Violation (within 30 days): An amount not to exceed $2,000
- Subsequent Violations: An amount not to exceed $2,000

Each day that violation occurs is considered a separate violation, according to Section 13.04.985.

10.3 Informal Enforcement

The City 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, the City may choose to provide "notice of violation" warnings and dates for compliance with the plan.

10.4 Grease Interceptor Maintenance and Inspection Records

The City currently requires all FSEs within City limits to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance and inspection records. Information that is included in these records is the

date and time, amount of grease removed, disposal location, and the name of the person who cleaned it. The grease interceptor maintenance Form is included in Appendix D.

11.0 DISTRIBUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FOG CONTROL PLAN

The SSMP report specifies that the SSMP be reviewed at some pre-determined interval, such as annually, to 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 its 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

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

- Specified by the Director of Public Works;
- The SSMP plan audit indicates that material needs to be revised or added; or
- Governing laws, rules or regulations change.

APPENDIX A - CITY OF HUGHSON MUNICIPAL CODE

Chapter 13.04
SEWER USE

Sections:

Article I. General Provisions

13.04.010 Citation.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "sewer use ordinance" of the city. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.020 Purposes.

The purposes of this chapter are to:

A. Provide for and regulate the disposal of sanitary sewage into the sanitary sewage system in such manner and to such extent as is reasonably necessary to maintain and increase the ability of the system to handle and dispose of sanitary sewage;

B. Provide for and regulate the disposal of industrial waste into the sanitary sewage system in such manner and to such extent as may be reasonably necessary to maintain and increase the ability of the system to handle and dispose of industrial waste without decreasing the ability of the system to handle and dispose of all sanitary sewage;

C. Improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim treated effluent and wastewater sludge;

D. Protect the physical structures of the sanitary sewer system and the efficient functioning of its component parts;

E. Protect the city and its personnel, and preserve and protect the public health, safety, and comfort;

F. Comply with all applicable and compatible state and federal laws, rules, regulations, and orders; and

G. Provide for the charging and collection of various charges reasonably necessary for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of the sanitary sewer system. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.030 All users to comply.

All users of the sanitary sewer system within and without the boundaries of the city shall comply with the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.040 City manager to enforce.

The city manager and his designated representatives shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and for such purposes shall have the powers of peace officers. Such powers shall not limit or otherwise affect the powers or duties of any other city official. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.050 Rules and regulations.

The city manager may establish such rules and regulations as are necessary for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. The city manager may also delegate and appoint members of the city administration to act on his behalf. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.060 City nonliability.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to relieve or lessen the responsibility of any person for damages to life or property in the discharge of industrial waste, nor shall the city, or any agent thereof, be held to have assumed any liability by reason of performance of duties pursuant to this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article II. Definitions

13.04.100 Definitions.

Certain words and phrases are defined in this section to clarify their use in this chapter. Where a definition is not given, or where a question of interpretation arises, the definition that shall control is the normal meaning of the word within the context of its use.

1. "Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 United States Code, Section 1251, et seq.
2. "Approval authority" means the State Water Resources Control Board acting through the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Central Valley Region.
3. "Biochemical oxygen demand" or "BOD" means the quantity of oxygen expressed in parts per million by weight utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory conditions for five days at a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius as described in "Standard Methods."
4. "Building" means a structure built, erected, and framed of component structural parts designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure, or support of persons, animals, or property of any kind.
5. "Building drain" means that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of a building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning two feet outside the building wall.
6. "Building permit" means a permit issued by the building official of the city pursuant to HMC Title 15.
7. "Building sewer" means that part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system which extends from the end of the building drain to the public sewer and which receives the discharge of the building drain and conveys it to the public sewer.
8. "CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.
9. "City manager" means and includes the city manager of the city and his authorized representatives.
10. "Cleanout" means the cast iron or approved plastic riser fitted with an approved cleanout plug installed at the point where the building sewer connects to the public sewer.
11. "Domestic waste" means sanitary sewage.

12. "Drainage system" means and includes all the piping within public or private premises which conveys sewage or other liquid wastes to the public sewer, but does not include the public sewer.

13. "Effluent" means the liquid outflow of any facilities designed to treat, convey, or retain wastewater.

14. "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Where appropriate the term may also be used to designate the administrator or other duly authorized official of that agency.

15. "Garbage" means solid wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of foods, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

16. "Grease" means grease, oil, fat, or other ether-soluble matter, and includes each of the following two types:

    a. Dispersed grease, which means grease which is not floatable grease;

    b. Floatable grease, which means grease which floats on the surface of quiescent sewage water or other liquid or which floats upon dilution of the liquid with water.

17. "Industrial user" means:

    a. Any nongovernmental, nonresidential user of the sanitary sewer system which discharges more than the equivalent of 25,000 gallons per day of sanitary sewage and which is identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented under one of the following divisions:

        i. Division A, agriculture, forestry, and fishing;

        ii. Division B, mining;

        iii. Division D, manufacturing;

        iv. Division E, transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services;

        v. Division I, services.

    A user in the divisions listed may be excluded if it is determined that the user will introduce primarily segregated sanitary sewage from sanitary conveniences.

    b. Any nongovernmental user of the sanitary sewer system which discharges wastewater into the system which contains toxic pollutants or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to contaminate the sludge of the system, or to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, or which constitutes a hazard to humans or animals, creates a public nuisance, or creates any hazard in or has an adverse effect on the waters receiving any discharge from the system;

    c. Any source of indirect discharge into the sanitary sewer system which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act.

Article III. Sewer Use Regulations

13.04.200 Limitations on point of discharge.

No person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in a public sewer other than through a city-approved sewer connection. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.210 Discharge into storm drain prohibited.

It is unlawful to discharge any sanitary sewage, industrial waste, or other polluted waters into any storm drain, natural outlet, or channel without a valid NPDES permit. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.220 Public nuisance.

The discharge of unscreened garbage, fruit, vegetable, animal, or other solid industrial waste into any part of the sanitary sewer system in violation of any provision of this chapter is declared to be a public nuisance. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.230 Protection from accidental discharge.

Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes regulated by this chapter into either the storm drainage or sanitary sewer systems. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the user's expense. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.240 Accidental discharge – Notice of discharge.

All industrial users shall provide immediate notice to the city manager of any accidental discharge into the sanitary sewer system of wastes of reportable quantities as determined in 40 CFR 117 so that the city may take countermeasures to minimize damage to the system, the treatment process, and the receiving waters. Immediate notice shall be followed, within 15 days of the date of occurrence, by a detailed written statement describing the causes of the accidental discharge and the measures being taken to prevent future occurrences. Immediate notice shall not relieve industrial users of liability for any expense, loss, or damage to the sanitary sewer system, the treatment process, or the receiving waters, or for any fines imposed on the city on account thereof under applicable provisions of state or federal law. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.250 Storm and other waters.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, or subsurface drainage, or any water acceptable into the storm drainage system according to standards maintained by the state. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.260 Cooling and unpolluted water.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any unpolluted cooling water or unpolluted industrial process water. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.270 Obstructing or injurious substances.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged, thrown, or deposited into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, or into any plumbing fixture or private sewer or drain connected either directly or indirectly to the sanitary sewer system, any substance of any kind whatsoever tending to obstruct or injure the sanitary sewer system, or to cause a nuisance or hazard, or which will in any manner interfere with the proper operation or maintenance of the

sanitary sewer system, or which will cause damage or imbalance to any portion of the treatment sludge disposal process. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.280 Flammable or explosive substances or the like.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or any flammable or explosive liquid, solid, vapor, gas, or thing. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.290 Hot substances.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid, solid, vapor, gas, or thing having or developing a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit or more, or which may cause the temperature of wastewater at the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.300 Grease, oils, fats.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid or other waste containing floatable and/or dispersed grease, oil, or fat of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin in excess of 150 parts per million by weight. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.310 Solid or viscous matter.

No person shall discharge, deposit, or throw, or cause to be discharged, deposited, or thrown into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any ashes, cinders, dead animals, offal, pulp, paper, sand, cement, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, asphalt, resins, plastics, wood, whole blood, paunch manure, bones, hair, fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, paper cups, milk containers, or other similar paper products, either whole or ground, or any heavy, solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, or which would interfere with the proper operation of the wastewater treatment plant or the treatment of sanitary sewage or industrial waste. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.320 Corrosive matter.

A. No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid, solid, vapor, gas, or thing having a pH lower than 5.0 or more than 10.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, or to any personnel operating, maintaining, repairing, or constructing the system, or working in or about the system.

B. No person shall discharge or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid, solid, vapor, gas, or thing which shall cause the pH of the total wastewater flow at the wastewater treatment plant to be less than 6.5 or more than 8.0. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.330 Interfering substances.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any toxic or poisonous substances or any other pollutant, including BOD, in sufficient quantity to injure or cause an interference with the sewage treatment process, or in sufficient quantity to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or in sufficient quantity to create a hazard for humans, animals, or fish in any waters receiving effluent from the system, or which may create a hazard in the use or disposal of sewage sludge. No person shall discharge,

or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any industrial waste containing any of the following toxic substances exceeding the concentration set forth in this section:

Toxic Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration
Aldehyde	5.0 mg/L
Antimony	5.0 mg/L
Arsenic	1.0 mg/L
Barium	5.0 mg/L
Beryllium	1.0 mg/L
Boron	1.0 mg/L
Cadmium	0.7 mg/L
Chlorinated hydrocarbons, including, but not limited to, pesticides, herbicides, algicides	trace
Chromium, total	1.0 mg/L
Copper	2.7 mg/L
Cyanides	1.0 mg/L
Fluorides	10.0 mg/L
Formaldehydes	5.0 mg/L
Lead	0.4 mg/L
Manganese	0.5 mg/L
Mercury	0.01 mg/L
Methyl ethyl ketone and other water insoluble ketones	5.0 mg/L
Nickel	2.6 mg/L
Phenol and derivatives	30.0 mg/L
Selenium	2.0 mg/L
Silver	0.7 mg/L
Sulfides	1.0 mg/L
Toluene	5.0 mg/L
Xylene	5.0 mg/L
Zinc	2.6 mg/L

In no event shall any person discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any industrial waste having a 96-hour median tolerance limits (TLm), as determined in accordance with "Standard Methods," of less than 50 percent. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.340 Electroplating industry – Interfering substances.

The following discharge requirements shall apply to the electroplating point source category, as defined by the "Effluent Guidelines and Standards; Electroplating Point Source Category" of the EPA, found at 40 CFR 413, and these requirements supersede requirements for pollutants as set forth in HMC 13.04.330 as follows:

Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Concentration (in milligrams per liter)
Cadmium (Cd)	0.7
Chromium (Cr)	1.0
Copper (Cu)	2.7
Cyanide, total (CN-T)	1.0
Lead (Pb)	0.4
Nickel (Ni)	2.6
Silver (Ag)	0.7
Zinc (Zn)	2.6
Total metals (copper + nickel + zinc + chromium)	6.8

In no event shall any person discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any industrial waste having a 96-hour median tolerance limit (TLm), as determined in accordance with "Standard Methods," of less than 50 percent. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.350 Prohibition on use of diluting waters.

The use of diluting waters to meet the standards for discharge of wastes is prohibited. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.360 Suspended solids – Dissolved matter.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any liquid containing suspended solids or dissolved matter of such character and quantity that unusual attention or expense is required to handle, process, or treat such matter at the wastewater treatment plant. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.370 Noxious or malodorous matter.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any solid, liquid, vapor, gas, or thing which is so malodorous or noxious that its discharge into the system would cause a public nuisance or hazard. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.380 Radioactive matter.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any radioactive matter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.390 Colored matter.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.400 Garbage.

A. No person shall discharge, deposit, or throw, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged, deposited, or thrown into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any garbage, or any fruit, vegetable, animal, or other solid material from any food processing plant or other industrial plant or retail grocery store, irrespective of whether or not the same has first passed through a mechanical grinder, and no person shall install, operate, use, or maintain upon the premises of any food processing plant or any other industrial plant or retail grocery store, any mechanical grinder or waste grinder that is connected directly or indirectly to the system.

B. No person shall discharge, deposit, or throw, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged, deposited, or thrown into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any garbage, or any fruit, vegetable, animal or other solid kitchen waste material resulting from the preparation of any food or drinks, in any dwelling, restaurant, or eating establishment unless the same shall have first been passed through a mechanical garbage or waste grinder in conformance with the provisions of the plumbing and electrical code of the city. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.410 Septic tank sludge or effluent.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any septic tank sludge or effluent. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.420 Substances causing violation of state or federal conditions or standards.

No person shall discharge, or cause, allow, or permit to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system or any part thereof, any substance which will cause the sanitary sewer system to violate any state or federal disposal system conditions or receiving water quality standards. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.430 Grease, oil and sand traps.

A. Any type of business or establishment where grease, oil, sand, or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewer shall have a grease trap. All existing businesses or establishments requiring grease traps shall install a trap if one is not already in place within 120 days from the effective date of this chapter.

B. All grease traps shall be of a size and design approved by the city manager prior to installation and shall be constructed in accordance with such design.

C. All grease traps 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.

D. All grease traps shall be situated on the user's premises, but the city 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.

E. 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 trap when approved by the city manager; provided, however, that toilets, urinals, wash basins, and other fixtures containing fecal material shall not flow through the grease trap.

F. All grease traps 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.

G. All grease traps 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.

H. All abandoned grease traps shall be emptied and filled as required for abandoned septic tanks (Section 1119 of the Uniform Plumbing Code).

I. All grease traps shall be installed in such a manner that drainage from areas outside the area intended to be served may not enter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.440 Connection to sanitary sewer system required.

A. All premises within the city on which sewage is produced shall be connected to the sanitary sewer system except as provided in subsection B of this section.

B. When a public sewer is not available for a premises to connect to the sanitary sewer system, the premises shall be connected to an approved private sewage disposal system, provided that at such time as a public sewer becomes available to such premises the premises shall immediately connect to the sanitary sewer system. A public sewer shall be considered as not being available to a premises when the closest public sewer or any building or any exterior drainage facility connected thereto is located more than 200 feet from any existing or proposed building or exterior drainage facility on the premises.

C. There shall be a separate connection to the sanitary sewer system for each premises served except when otherwise authorized by the city manager.

D. It is unlawful for any person to connect any premises to the sanitary sewer system except as provided in this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.450 Responsibility for building sewers and cleanouts.

The owner of any premises shall be responsible at his own expense for the installation, maintenance, repair, and cleaning out of the building sewer and cleanout, including the connection to the public sewer, for the premises owned by him. Each owner shall install building sewers and cleanouts in accordance with the standards prescribed in HMC Title 15. Each owner shall be liable for any damages which may result from his failure to properly install, maintain, repair, or cleanout the building sewer or cleanout for the premises owned by him. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article IV. Administration

13.04.500 Sewer connection permits.

A. Any person proposing to connect any premises to the sanitary sewer system shall obtain a sewer connection permit before connecting the premises to the system.

B. Any person seeking a sewer connection permit shall complete and file an application with the city on the form provided, accompanied by plans and specifications for the connection, the applicable sewer connection charge, and such application fee as may be established by the city council from time to time by resolution.

C. Sewer connection permits shall be issued by the city manager upon a determination that the application complies with the provisions of this chapter and other applicable provisions of this code. Every sewer connection permit issued by the city manager pursuant to this section shall expire by limitation and become null and void if actual construction on the building for which sewer service is applied for is not commenced within 180 days from the date of issuance of the permit, or if construction on the building for which sewer service is applied for is suspended or abandoned at any time after actual construction is commenced for a period of 180 days. In order to renew action on a sewer connection permit after expiration, a new application, including all charges and fees, shall be required. Any permittee holding an unexpired sewer connection permit may apply for an extension of the permit when he is unable to commence actual construction within the time required by this section for good and satisfactory reasons. The city manager may extend the time for action by the permittee for a period not exceeding 180 days upon written request by the permittee showing that circumstances beyond his control have prevented action from being taken. No sewer connection permit shall be extended more than once. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.510 Wastewater discharge permits.

A. All industrial users proposing to connect to or to discharge into the sanitary sewer system shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit before connecting to or discharging into the system. All existing industrial users connected to or discharging into the sanitary sewer system shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit within 90 days of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

B. Any industrial user seeking a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file an application with the city in the form provided, accompanied by such application fee as may be established by the city council from time to time by resolution. Proposed new industrial users shall apply for a wastewater discharge permit not less than 90 days prior to actual connection to the sanitary sewer system.

C. Wastewater discharge permits shall be issued by the city manager for a specified time period, not to exceed two years. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued for a period less than two years and may be stated to expire on a specific date. A

permittee shall apply for the reissuance of a wastewater discharge permit a minimum of 60 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit. The terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit may be subject to modification by the city during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements are identified or other just cause exists. A permittee shall be informed of any proposed changes in his wastewater discharge permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes to, or new conditions on, a wastewater discharge permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance. If a permittee wishes to change the quality or quantity of his discharge, he must apply for a new wastewater discharge permit.

D. Wastewater discharge permits are issued to specific industrial users for specific operations. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned, transferred, or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval of the city manager. Any succeeding owner or user shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing wastewater discharge permit until a new permit is issued.

E. Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this chapter and all other regulations, fees, charges, and discharge limitations, established by the city. Wastewater discharge permits shall also be subject to such other terms and conditions as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. Such other terms and conditions may include, but shall not be limited to, mandatory pretreatment of waters and wastes, restrictions on peak flow discharges, designation or relocation of point of discharge, prohibition of certain types of discharge, restrictions on hours of discharge, and payment of additional charges to defray increased costs created by a particular type of discharge. The terms and conditions of wastewater discharge permits shall be uniformly enforced by the city manager in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and applicable state and federal laws. Wastewater discharge permits may contain timetables for compliance approved by the city manager. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.520 Pretreatment.

Whenever deemed necessary by the city manager, users shall provide such pretreatment or take such other measures as shall be required to reduce objectionable characteristics, contents, or rate of discharge of waters or wastes being deposited into the sanitary sewer system so that the same may be received therein without any damage to the system or any undue interference with its operation and without any hazard of any kind to humans or animals. Facilities required to pretreat wastes and wastewater to a level acceptable to the city shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the city manager for review and approval before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the city under the provisions of this chapter. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the city manager prior to the user's initiation of the changes. The quality of the discharge required by this chapter shall be maintained at all times. Standby facilities may be required to attain this quality. All records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to officials of the EPA upon request. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.530 Monitoring.

The city manager may require any industrial user to construct, at the industrial user's expense and at an approved location, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow

measurement of the industrial user's building sewer or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facilities, sampling, and measurement equipment, and access thereto shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the industrial user's expense. Any monitoring facilities required shall be specified in the industrial user's wastewater discharge permit. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.540 Discharge reports.

The city manager may require any person discharging wastewater into the sanitary sewer system to file periodic discharge reports. The discharge report may include, but need not be limited to, nature of process, volume, rates of flow, mass emission rate, hours of operation, number of employees, or other information relating to the generation of waste, including the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the wastewater discharges. Such reports may also include the chemical constituents and quantity of chemicals stored on-site, even though they may not normally be discharged. In addition to discharge reports, the city manager may require information in the form of wastewater discharge permit applications and self-monitoring reports. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.550 Inspection.

The city manager and other duly authorized employees and agents of the city bearing credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter upon any premises at all reasonable times for the purposes of:

A. Determining the size, depth, location, and condition of any sewer or storm drain connection;

B. Determining the location of discharge connections of roof and surface drains and plumbing fixtures;

C. Inspecting, observing, measuring, sampling, and testing the quality, consistency, and characteristics of sewage being discharged into any public sewer or natural outlet;

D. Inspecting and copying any records relating to quantity and quality of wastewater discharges, including, but not limited to:

1. Water usage and effluent discharged,

2. Chemical usage, and

3. Hazardous waste records; and

E. Ascertaining any other matter related to the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

The city shall have the right to set up on any premises such devices as are necessary to conduct inspection, sampling, compliance monitoring, and/or metering operations. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article V. Monitoring Sewage Treatment Demands of Land Development and Suspension of Building Permits Under Certain Conditions

13.04.600 Intent and purpose.

It is the intent and purpose of this article to provide for the suspension of building permits and further land development within the city when the volume or strength of sewage generated by such development will cause the loadings at the wastewater treatment plant to meet or exceed the plant's operational capacity. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.610 Conditional approvals.

After the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, all land development approvals and applications for such approvals in the city shall provide notice to the applicant for or recipient of such approval that no vested right to a building permit shall accrue as the result of the granting of such approval when and if the city manager makes a determination that the cumulative sewage treatment demand on the wastewater treatment plant represented by approved land uses within the city will cause the total sewage treatment demand to meet or exceed the plant's capacity to treat such sewage adequately and within the discharge standards imposed on the city by the approval authority. Conditions designed to reduce the sewage associated with any land use approval may be imposed by the approval authority. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.620 Standard condition.

All land development approvals and applications therefor shall be accompanied by the following language:

> The land development approval which is the subject of File No. _____ is subject to the operation of Part 5 of Chapter 13.04 of Title 13 of the Hughson Municipal Code. The applicant for or recipient of such land use approval hereby acknowledges receipt of notice that the issuance of a building permit to implement such land development approval may be suspended, conditioned, or denied where the city manager has determined that such action is necessary to remain within the operational capacity of the sanitary sewer system or to meet the discharge standards of the system imposed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Central Valley Region.
>
> (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.630 Growth management system.

The city manager may suspend, condition, or deny any or all building permits as follows:

A. The city manager shall develop land use/effluent coefficients for calculating the sewage effluent of general plan uses. The land use/effluent coefficient for each general plan use shall be the city manager's best estimate of the volume of sewage which will be generated by that use at the time of occupancy. Such coefficient may be revised by the city manager from time to time and shall be assigned in the city manager's discretion. The decision of the city manager with respect to land use/effluent coefficients to be assigned to specific general plan uses shall be final. For purposes of this part, and using such land use/effluent coefficients or an estimate based on an actual land use represented by a specific proposal, the city manager shall assign to each application for a land development approval or a building permit an estimate of the sewage effluent which will be generated by such application. The city manager shall also assign an estimated time of occupancy for the land use contemplated by such application for a land development approval or building permit.

B. Calculations of estimated effluent and date of occupancy shall be updated by the city manager from time to time as more reliable data becomes available.

C. Whenever the sewage treatment demand represented by approved building permits reaches the operational capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, the city manager shall direct the building official of the city to suspend the issuance of building permits except as hereinafter provided.

D. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the city manager has determined that additional treatment capacity is available by virtue of either recalculated data which is determined to be more reliable than previous data or the completion of additional

capital facilities at the wastewater treatment plant which adds treatment capacity to the plant.

E. During the period of suspension, the building official shall continue to receive applications for building permits, which applications shall be logged in chronological order.

F. When additional capacity is determined to be available as hereinabove specified, the city manager shall direct the building official to proceed to issue building permits until the sewage estimated to be generated by such building permits reaches the operational capacity of the wastewater treatment plant. The building official shall proceed to approve building permits in chronological fashion, approving the oldest applications first, unless the city council adopts another method of assigning priority to the issuance of building permits after suspension.

G. Any suspension of building permits pursuant to this part shall not apply to any building permit for the replacement, remodeling, or renovation of existing structures (or structures existing within six months of the application for a building permit), where the estimated sewage effluent for such proposed land use will not increase beyond the prior use of the land on which the construction represented by such building permit is proposed to be established. No replacement, remodeling, or renovation shall be approved pursuant to this exemption where the land use represented by such building permit will have the effect of discharging sewage in excess of the sewage generated by the number of living units or living unit equivalents existing on the property immediately prior to such replacement, remodeling, or renovation, or within six months of the date of application for such building permit. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article VI. Connection and Service Charges

13.04.700 Authority for charges.

The charges established in this article are authorized by Article 4 (commencing with Section 5470) of Chapter 6 of Part 3 of Division 5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The amounts fixed by the city council from time to time for such charges shall comply with the provisions of Part 35 of 40 CFR and shall be based on the proportional contribution of each user class to the total sanitary sewer system loading. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.710 Purpose of charges.

The purpose of the charges established in this article is to derive revenue which shall be used only for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of the sanitary sewer system, to repay principal and interest on any bonds heretofore or hereafter issued for the construction or reconstruction of the system, and to repay any federal or state loans or advances heretofore or hereafter made to the city for the construction or reconstruction of the system; provided, however, no such revenues or moneys shall be used for the acquisition or construction of new local street sewers or laterals as distinguished from main trunk, interceptor, and outfall sewers. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.720 Classification of users.

All users shall be classified by assigning each one to a user class on the basis of the principal activity conducted on the user's premises and the typical wastewater constituents and characteristics for that type of user. The city council shall establish the user classes for the city from time to time by ordinance adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the council. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.730 Sewer connection charges.

All users shall pay a sewer connection charge according to their user class at the time they make application for connection to the sanitary sewer system. The amount of the sewer connection charge for each user class shall be fixed by the city council from time to time by ordinance adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the council. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.740 Sewer service charges.

All users shall pay a sewer service charge according to their user class. The amount of the sewer service charge for each user class shall be fixed by the city council from time to time by ordinance adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the council. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.750 Method of billing for sewer service charges.

All users shall be billed for sewer service monthly or bimonthly, at the option of the city. Sewer service charges may be collected with the rates, tolls, and charges for other utility services furnished by the city and all such charges may be billed on the same bill. Each user shall be notified, at least annually, in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate of his sewer service charge and the portion of that charge which is attributable to wastewater treatment services. (Ord. 02-06 § 1, 2002; Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.755 Establishment of credit.

Each applicant for sewer service will be required to establish credit before receiving such service. Credit will be deemed established if the applicant meets any one of the following conditions:

A. If the applicant makes a cash deposit in the amount of twice the estimated average periodic bill for sewer service. Such estimate shall be made by the city manager, based on average bill for similar services in the last 12 months;

B. If the applicant furnishes a guarantor satisfactory to the city to secure payment of bills;

C. If the applicant has been a user of the city sewer system or of any other California city as demonstrated by submission of bills for 12 consecutive months of service by the city and during such time has paid all bills without discontinuance of service for nonpayment thereof. (Ord. 96-07 § 1, 1996)

13.04.760 Sewer use charges as lien.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, sewer service charges shall constitute a lien against the premises against which the charge was imposed, if the account user is the owner of the property and if the charge remains delinquent for a period of 60 days. Each bill for sewer service shall include a statement notifying the owner of the lien provided by this section. The lien provided by this section shall have no force or effect until recorded with the county recorder and when so recorded shall have the force, effect, and priority of a judgment lien and continue for three years from the time of recording unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. (Ord. 96-05 § 2, 1996; Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.770 Maintenance of records.

The city manager shall maintain adequate records of bills tendered, payments received, delinquencies recorded, charges incurred, and such other information as may be necessary. The city manager shall maintain all required records in accordance with sound accounting principles. Original records to support each payment made shall be retained for six months after which they may be destroyed provided a microfilm record is substituted. If a microfilm record is

not maintained, original records of receipts and disbursements shall be retained for three years. Microfilm records shall be retained for two and one-half years. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.780 Delinquency date for sewer service charges – Penalty for delinquency.

Sewer service charges shall be delinquent if not paid in full on or before the thirtieth day immediately following the date upon which such charge becomes due and payable. Whenever any sewer service charge becomes delinquent, there shall be imposed a penalty equal to 10 percent of the delinquent payment. In addition, an amount equal to one and one-half percent per month of the delinquent payment and penalty shall be added to the delinquent payment for each month during which the delinquent payment remains unpaid after the delinquency date and the account remains in an open status. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.800 Disputed bills – Closed accounts.

A. If any user or owner disputes the amount of the sewer service charge for any premises controlled or owned by him in any bill or invoice, he shall, within 30 days immediately following the date upon which such charge becomes due and payable, file a claim with the city manager accompanied by detailed supporting factual data in support of the claim. It shall be the duty of each user or owner to prove to the city manager that such charge is in error and the correct amount thereof. If the city manager determines that the charge was in error, the city manager shall correct the bill or invoice. Failure to dispute the amount of any charge in accordance with this section shall be deemed acceptance of the correctness of the charge.

B. The city manager shall refund any amounts due a user or owner on a closed account; provided, however, refunds on closed accounts of $5.00 or less shall not be made unless a specific request is made by the party to whom the refund is owed. The city manager may cancel all closed accounts having a balance of $10.00 or less. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

Article VII. Enforcement

13.04.900 Revocation or suspension of wastewater discharge permits.

A. A wastewater discharge permit may be suspended or revoked upon written notice to the permittee for any violation of the terms and conditions of the permit, the provisions of this chapter, or applicable state and federal regulations, or for any of the following:

1. Failure of the permittee to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of the permittee's discharge;
2. Failure of the permittee to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
3. Failure of the permittee to correct objectionable conditions listed in a cease and desist order within the time stipulated in such order;
4. Refusal by the permittee to permit reasonable access to the permittee's premises for the purpose of inspecting or monitoring, or verification of records; or
5. Failure or refusal by the permittee to pay sewer service charges or other charges when due.

B. Any permittee whose wastewater discharge permit has been suspended or revoked shall, immediately upon receipt of notice thereof, discontinue the deposit or discharge

of industrial waste, sanitary sewage, or effluent into the sanitary sewer system until his permit has been reinstated or a new permit has been issued.

C. Notice of suspension or revocation of a wastewater discharge permit shall be in writing and set forth the reasons for the suspension or revocation. Such notice shall be sent to the permittee by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address shown on the permit or as known to the city manager. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.910 Refusal, discontinuance or termination of sanitary sewer service.

A. Sewer service may be refused, discontinued, or terminated to any premises upon written notice to the user and to the owner, if different, for any violation of the provisions of this chapter or applicable state and federal regulations. If any such violation creates an imminent danger to the public health or safety, or to public or private property, then the city manager may act immediately to refuse, discontinue, or terminate sewer service after notice thereof.

B. Notice of refusal, discontinuance, or termination of sewer service shall be in writing and shall set forth the reasons for the refusal, discontinuance, or termination of service. Such notice shall be sent to the user and to the owner of the premises, if different, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address shown on the bill for sewer service or as known to the city manager. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.920 Enforcement of payment of delinquent sewer service charges.

In the event any user fails to pay, when due, any sewer service charge applicable to premises controlled or owned by him, the city may enforce payment of such delinquent charges in any of the following manners:

A. The city may have the premises disconnected from the sanitary sewer system pursuant to HMC 13.04.910. In the event such disconnection should create a public hazard or nuisance, the city manager or his designated representative may enter upon the premises for the purpose of doing such things as may be reasonably necessary to alleviate or remove such hazard or menace. The user of the premises shall have a duty to reimburse the city for all expenses incurred by the city in disconnecting the premises, or in doing other things authorized by this section, and no reconnection shall be made until all such charges are paid.

B. The city may institute action in any court of competent jurisdiction to collect any charges which may be due and payable in the same manner as any other debts owing to the city may be collected.

C. The city may perfect the lien provided for in HMC 13.04.780 to collect any and all delinquent payments.

D. The city may place any and all delinquent payments on the tax roll, for collection with its general taxes, as provided in HMC 13.04.930.

E. The city may take such other action as may be authorized by law and by the city council. (Ord. 96-05 § 4, 1996; Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.930 Collection of delinquent sewer service charges on tax roll.

A. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 5470) of Chapter 6 of Part 3 of Division 5 of the California Health and Safety Code, the city elects as a procedure for the collection of delinquent sewer service charges, for property for which the owner is the user, to have all such charges for each fiscal year collected on

the tax roll in the same manner, by the same persons, and at the same time as, together with and not separately from, its general taxes.

B. The city manager shall prepare and file with the city clerk, on or before the fifth day of July of each year, or such other date or dates as the city council may specify by resolution, a written report containing a description of each and every parcel of real property upon which a delinquent charge is pending for receiving sewer service and the amount of the delinquent charge and penalties for each parcel computed in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

C. The city clerk shall cause notice of the filing of said report and of the time and place of the hearing thereon to be published, prior to the date set for the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the city, if there is one, and if not, then in such paper printed and published in Stanislaus County. The publication of said notice shall be once a week for two consecutive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or more often, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates, not counting such publication dates, shall be sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth, including therein the first day.

D. Before the city may have delinquent sewer service charges collected on the tax roll for the first time, the city clerk shall cause a notice, in writing, of the filing of said report and of the time and place of the hearing thereon, to be mailed to each person to whom any parcel or parcels of real property described in said report is assessed in the last equalized assessment roll available on the date said report is prepared, at the address shown on said assessment roll or as known to the city clerk. If the city council adopts said report, then the requirements for notice in writing to the persons to whom parcels of real property are assessed shall not apply to hearings on reports prepared in subsequent fiscal years but notice by publication as provided hereinabove shall be adequate.

E. At the time stated in the notice, the city council shall hear and consider all objections or protests, if any, to said report referred to in said notice, and may continue the hearing from time to time. If the city council finds that protest is made by owners of a majority of separate parcels of property described in said report, then said report shall not be adopted and the charges shall be collected separately from the tax roll in any of the manners provided in HMC 13.04.920. In such event the charges shall not constitute a lien against any parcel or parcels of land except as provided in HMC 13.04.780.

F. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the city council may adopt, revise, change, reduce, or modify any charge or overrule any or all objections and shall make its determination upon each charge as described in said report, which determination shall be final.

G. On or before the thirty-first day of August of each year following the final determination upon each charge, the city clerk shall file with the city manager a copy of said report with a statement endorsed thereon over his or her signature that it has been finally adopted by the city council. The city manager shall thereupon cause said charges to be placed on the property tax roll and collected by the county of Stanislaus for the city, as hereinafter provided. The county's tax collector shall enter the amounts of the charges against the respective lots or parcels of land as they appear on the current assessment roll. Where any such parcels are outside the boundaries of the

city they shall be added to the assessment roll of the city for the purpose of collecting such charges. If the property is not described on the roll, the county's tax collector may enter the description thereon, together with the amounts of the charges as shown in that report.

H. The amount of the charges shall constitute a lien against the lot or parcel of land against which the charge has been imposed as of noon on the first Monday in March immediately preceding the date of the levy.

I. The tax collector shall include the amount of the charges on the bills for taxes levied against the respective lots or parcels of land. Thereafter, the amount of the charges shall be collected at the same time, in the same manner, by the same persons as, together with and not separately from, the general taxes for the city, and shall be delinquent at the same time and thereafter be subject to the same delinquency penalties.

J. All law applicable to the levy, collection, and enforcement of general taxes of the city including, but not limited to, those pertaining to matters of delinquency, correction, cancellation, refund, and redemption, are applicable to such charges except that if any real property to which such charges relate has been transferred or conveyed to a bona fide purchase for value, or if a lien of a bona fide encumbrancer for value has been created and attaches thereon, prior to the date on which the first installment of such taxes would become delinquent, then the lien which would otherwise be imposed by this section shall not attach to such real property and the charges relating to such property shall be transferred to the unsecured roll of collections.

K. The tax collector may, in his discretion, issue separate bills for such charges and separate receipts for collection on account of such charges. The county shall be compensated for services rendered in connection with the levy, collection, and enforcement of such charges in an amount to be fixed by agreement between the board of supervisors of Stanislaus County and the city council.

L. If any premises are omitted from the said report or said tax roll, either because the charge therefor shall not have yet been ascertained by the city as of the date of said report, or for any other reason, then the delinquent charge for the premises shall be collected in any of the manners provided in HMC 13.04.920.

M. This section shall remain in effect until July 1, 1998, unless sooner repealed. (Ord. 96-05 § 5, 1996; Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.940 Cease and desist orders – Emergency orders.

A. The city manager may issue a cease and desist order to any premises found to be in violation of the provisions of this chapter or applicable state and federal regulations. The city manager may include a time schedule for compliance with any cease and desist order. The city manager may issue a cease and desist order in the event of a threatened violation.

B. The city manager may order the abatement of any discharge or any waste associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin from any source when it is determined that the discharge causes or threatens to cause a condition which is immediately detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare. Any such situation shall be abated by service of a notice upon the person responsible for the discharge or the owner of the premises and if not abated within 24 hours after serving the notice

the city may perform such work or cause to be performed such work as shall be necessary to obtain proper abatement.

It is unlawful for any person to fail to obey or correct such conditions within 24 hours after being ordered to do so. Any cost incidental to such work shall be an assessment upon the premises affected and shall be collected on the tax roll in the same manner, by the same persons, and at the same time as, together with and not separately from, the general taxes. The city manager shall follow the procedures set forth in HMC 13.04.930 for having such charges collected with the general taxes. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.950 Falsification of information.

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly make any false statement, representation, record, report, plant, or other document or to knowingly tamper with or render inaccurate any monitoring device or equipment installed or operated pursuant to this chapter or of any wastewater discharge permit issued hereunder. In addition to any punishment or remedy provided by law, any such falsification or tampering shall be grounds for revocation of any wastewater discharge permit issued hereunder. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.960 Malicious damage to sanitary sewer system.

Any unauthorized entering, breaking, damaging, destroying, uncovering, defacing, or tampering with any structure, equipment, or appurtenance which is part of the sanitary sewer system or required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be a violation of this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.970 Correction of violations – Collection of costs – Injunctions.

In order to enforce the provisions of this chapter, the city may correct any violation hereof. The cost of such correction may be added to the sewer service charge of the person violating the chapter or the owner of the premises upon which the violation occurred, and the city shall have such remedies for the collection of such costs as it has for the collection of sewer service charges. The city may also petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction, or other, as may be appropriate, restraining any person from the continued violation of this chapter. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.980 Appeals.

A. Any user, permit applicant, permittee, or owner affected by a decision, action, or determination, including suspension, revocation, refusal, discontinuance, termination, cease and desist order, or emergency order issued by the city manager interpreting, implementing, or enforcing the provisions of this chapter or any wastewater discharge permit issued hereunder, may appeal such decision, action, or determination to the city council pursuant to this section.

B. Any such appeal to the city council shall be made by filing a petition with the city clerk no later than 10 working days from date of the decision, action, or determination of the city manager. The petition shall set forth the grounds for the appeal and the reasons why such appeal should be granted. Upon receipt of said petition, the city clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the petition to the city manager and within 10 working days following the filing of the appeal the petition shall be placed on the agenda of the city council.

C. In considering and ruling on an appeal of a decision, action, or determination of the city manager, the city council may reverse or affirm the city manager, wholly or in

part, or impose such conditions as the facts warrant. The decision of the city council shall be final. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.985 Violation – Administrative complaint and penalties.

A. If any person discharges industrial waste or other wastes into the sanitary sewer system contrary to the provisions of this chapter or applicable state and federal regulations or in violation of any permit or order issued or made pursuant to this chapter, the city manager may issue an administrative complaint pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 54740.5. Administrative penalties may be imposed on the discharger consistent with the requirements and provisions of Government Code Section 54740.5.

B. Civil penalties may be imposed by the city pursuant to this section as follows: (1) in an amount which shall not exceed $500.00 for the first such violation; (2) in an amount which shall not exceed $1,000 for the second violation that occurs within 30 days of the first such violation; and (3) in an amount which shall not exceed $2,000 for the third violation and any further violations occurring within 30 days of the first such violation. Each day constitutes a separate violation.

C. For purposes of proceedings pursuant to this section the city manager is designated as the hearing officer or in the event the city manager is disqualified, the hearing officer shall be designated by the city council.

D. The city council finds that the provisions of this chapter and any permit or order issued or made pursuant to this chapter, are necessary in order for the city to meet standards established by the federal or state or other regulatory agencies, are necessary to protect the city sanitary sewer system and to protect the proper and efficient operation thereof, and to protect the health or safety of its employees or the environment. (Ord. 01-05 § 1, 2001)

13.04.990 Violation – Penalty.

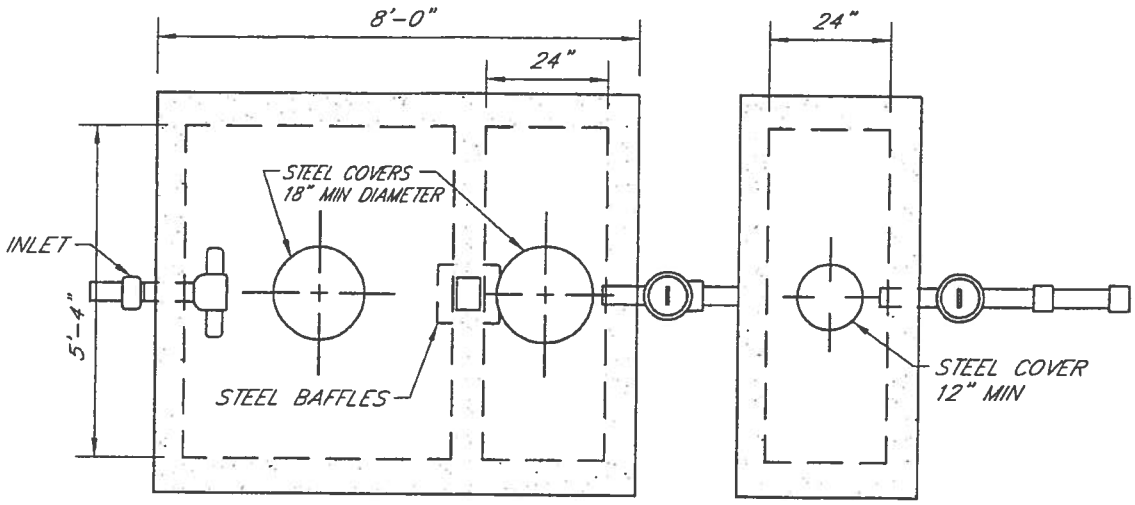
Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, or who violates or fails to comply with any permit or order issued or made pursuant to this chapter shall be guilty of an infraction for the first such violation and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for the second and any further violations within 24 months of the first violation. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations within a reasonable time, and when not otherwise specified in any citation or notice of violation, each day, or portion thereof, that such violations continue shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

13.04.1000 Legal action and civil penalties.

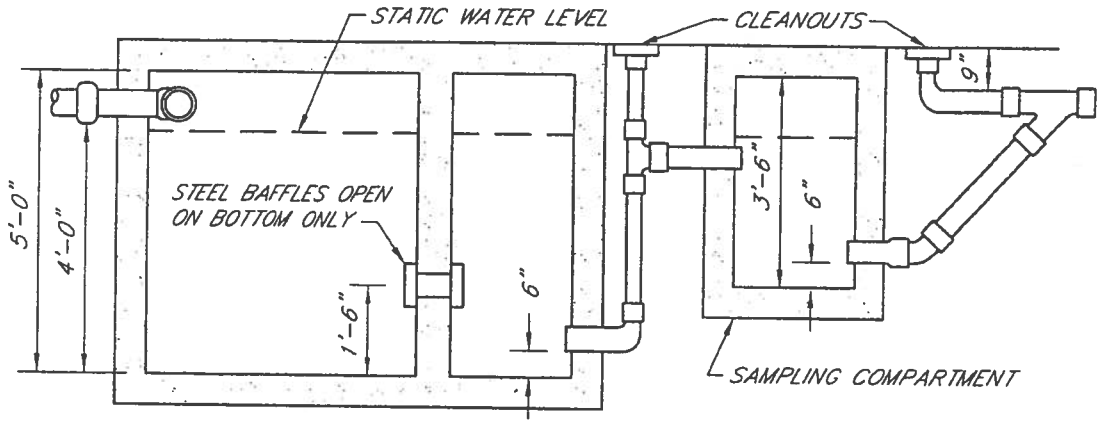
A. If any person discharges sanitary sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes into the sanitary sewer system contrary to the provisions of this chapter or applicable state and federal regulations, the city may commence an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief.

B. Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any provision of this chapter or any wastewater discharge permit issued hereunder, or who intentionally or negligently discharges waste or wastewater which causes pollution, or violates any effluent limitation, national standard of performance, or national pretreatment or toxicity standard, shall be civilly liable to the city and the city may petition a court of competition jurisdiction to impose, assess, and collect civil penalties therefor to the maximum extent permitted by law. (Ord. 87-09 § 1, 1987)

APPENDIX B - GREASE INTERCEPTOR STANDARD DETAIL



PLAN



SECTION

1. SUGGESTED DETAIL. EACH UNIT SHALL BE DESIGNED BY A REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER AND APPROVED BY THE CITY.
2. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE FOR A MINIMUM SIZE (750 GALLON) TRAP.
3. CONCRETE SHALL BE MINIMUM 3000 PSI AT 28 DAYS.
4. ON 750 OR 800 GALLON TRAPS, SAMPLE BOX MAY BE ELIMINATED.
5. COVERS SHALL BE STEEL AND SHALL BE GAS TIGHT.
6. ALL WASTE SHALL ENTER TRAP THROUGH THE INLET PIPE ONLY.
7. REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE ADEQUATE FOR TRAFFIC CONDITIONS IN AREA WHERE TRAP IS LOCATED.

CITY OF Hughson	GREASE & SAND INTERCEPTOR	DRAWN BY: A.D.R. CHECKED BY: R.H.H. SCALE: NONE DATE: 1/04
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE APPROVED: 1/5/04	CITY OF HUGHSON	STANDARD DETAIL 6-SS.6

APPENDIX C - EXAMPLE FOG PUBLIC OUTREACH MATERIALS

An effective Fat, Oil and Grease control program can:

- Reduce the discharge of fat, oil and grease (FOG) into wastewater systems
- Reduce the likelihood of costly sewer system blockage and wastewater backup
- Save money on drain line cleaning costs
- Protect the environment

Many establishments generate small to large amounts of fat, oil and grease (FOG) as a result of daily operations. With an appropriate FOG Control Program in place, business customers can save money and protect our environment. The following are some helpful tips for establishing an effective FOG Control plan.

Keep Food Particles Out of the Wastewater System

Taking a few simple measures to exclude food particles from the wastewater system can eliminate a significant amount of FOG from an establishment's discharge.

Disconnect or minimize the use of garbage disposal(s) and use "dry" clean-up methods.

Operators can reduce FOG discharge by up to 50 percent by disconnecting their garbage disposals and scraping food into the trash.

Retain or install fine-meshed screens in all sink drains.

Install meshed screens in each kitchen, mop, and hand sink (1/8-inch and 3/16-inch screen openings are recommended), then clean drain screens frequently by placing the collected material in the garbage.

Use rubber scrapers to remove food particles, fats, oils, and grease from cookware, utensils, chafing dishes, and serving ware.

Place the removed food particles and FOG in the garbage.

Use paper towels to wipe down all work areas.

Use food grade paper to soak up oil and grease under fryer baskets.

0403-500

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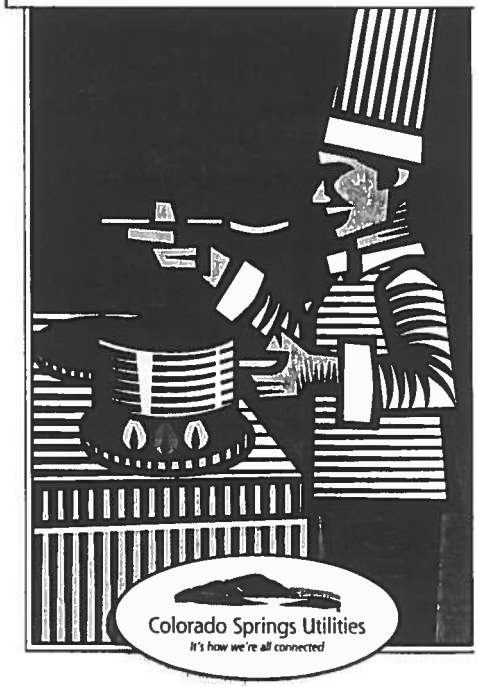
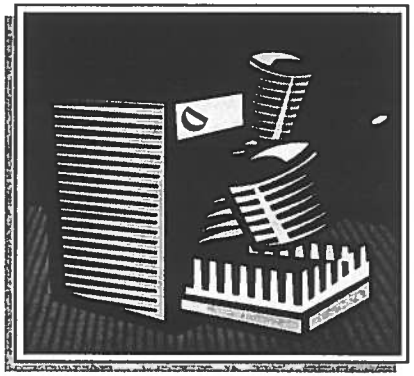
Establishing Effective Fat, Oil & Grease Control



Practice Proper Dishwashing and Cleaning Methods

Follow these tips when washing dishes and cleaning equipment to help reduce the entry of solids and FOG into the wastewater system.

- Consider using disposable paper products rather than dishware to minimize or eliminate dishwashing.
- Pre-washing dishes and cookware with hot water and no soap prior to using a dishwasher or three-compartment sink can reduce FOG discharge by 25 percent. (Prewash sinks used for this purpose must be connected to a grease trap.)



- Prior to washing deep fat fryers, use a rubber spatula to "squeegee" down the sides (while grease and oil are still warm), then wipe fryer down with paper towels. Dispose of paper towels in the garbage.
- Before washing grill and roaster/broiler drip pans, empty contents into a waste grease container, then wipe pans with paper towels. Dispose of paper towels in the garbage.
- Pour all liquid grease and oil from pots and pans into waste grease container(s) stored at pot-washing sinks, then scrape out any remaining solidified grease.
- Capture accumulated oil during cleaning of stoves and ventilation/exhaust hoods and dispose of it in the garbage after absorbing all free liquid.

Avoid FOG Spills and Clean Spills Up Properly

Preventing spills not only reduces the amount of waste during food preparation, but more importantly limits the serving areas that will require additional clean up. When a spill does occur, cover the spill with absorbent material (e.g., sand, sawdust, kitty litter, salt, paper towels), then scrape into the trash.

Inspect Grease Traps and Interceptors

For indoor grease traps and outdoor grease interceptors to be effective, these units must be properly sized, constructed, and installed in a location to provide easy access for cleaning and an adequate retention time for settling and accumulation of FOG. If units are installed too close to the FOG discharge and/or do not have enough volume to allow accumulation of the FOG, the emulsified oils will pass through the device without being captured.

In addition, food service establishments are required to inspect (and clean if necessary) grease traps and interceptors every three months. A complete monthly cleaning of indoor grease traps is recommended.

Consider Recycling

Think of oil and grease as a valuable commodity. When using deep fat fryers or any process that requires or produces large amounts of plant or animal by-products, simply collect the oils and fats. Then, recycle the collected oils and fats through one of our local recycling companies. This is the preferred method of disposal for food service establishments that produce any volume of food waste.

Train and Educate Employees

A successful FOG Control program is largely dependent upon employees. To promote effective employee awareness and compliance with FOG Control methods:

- Train employees on FOG Control practices in place at your establishment. All restaurants and kitchens should instruct employees not to pour fat, oil and grease (FOG) down the drain and not to use sinks for disposing of food scraps.
- To reinforce your FOG Control program, post "No Grease" signs above sinks and on the front of dishwashers. Signs should be written in the language(s) that are commonly spoken by employees. Contact the Colorado Springs Utilities Industrial Pretreatment Program to obtain the appropriate signage for your needs (448-4800).

Because of the variety of establishments that generate fat, oil and grease (FOG), it is up to the management for these establishments to identify the FOG sources at their business and adopt the best FOG Control program to fit their needs. Following some or all of these guidelines can significantly reduce the amount of FOG entering the wastewater system and ultimately minimize or eliminate future maintenance costs, as well as protect the environment.

Food service operators are encouraged to contact the Colorado Springs Utilities Industrial Pretreatment Program (719-448-4800) for assistance in establishing a successful FOG Control program. Or visit www.csu.org for more details on FOG management practices.

For more information, contact the Colorado Springs Utilities Industrial Pretreatment Program, (719) 448-4800

Preventing Wastewater Blockages

Please do not flush or wash these items down the drain:

- Kitchen Grease
- Cooking Oils
- Paint
- Paper Towels or other Paper Products
- Fats
- Kitty Litter
- Disposable Diapers
- Grinds (Egg Shells, Peelings, etc.)

Please dispose of these items in the trash.

For further information on proper disposal of wastes contact
El Paso County Solid Wastes Management at 520-7878

0903

448-4800

Colorado Springs Utilities
It's how we're all connected

WWW.CSU.ORG

Grease Control

El Control de Grasa y Aceite

- **Food waste from cookingware and plates goes in the trash, not down the drain.**

  Tire las sobras de las ollas, sartenes y platos en la basura, NO en el desagüe del fregadero.

- **Disconnect or minimize the use of garbage disposals.**

  Desconecte o haga uso mínimo del triturador de basura.

- **Use a fine mesh screen (1/8 or 3/16 inch) in sink drains to catch solids.**

  Para que las sobras no se vayan en el desagüe del fregadero, use un filtro de malla fina (1/8 o 3/16 pulgadas).

- **Dispose of liquid grease and oil into a waste container for recycling.**

  Heche la grasa y aceite en un envase especial para que sea reciclado.

- **Inspect grease traps at least monthly and clean regularly.**

  Inspeccione las atrapadoras de grasa por lo menos una vez al mes y límpielas con regularidad.

Environmental stewardship has been an integral part of Colorado Springs Utilities' business for decades. Protecting and preserving the environment is an expectation of our citizen-owners and a commitment we have made to our community.

Por décadas la administración de las utilidades de Colorado Springs, han participado con los negocios para la protección y preservación del medio ambiente. Es una promesa hecha a los ciudadanos-propietarios de nuestra comunidad.

GAS NATURAL ▸ ELECTRICIDAD ▸ AGUA ▸ SERVICIO DE DESAGÜES ▸ UTILIDADES DE LA COMUNIDAD

0903 448-4800

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NATURAL GAS ▸ ELECTRICITY ▸ WATER ▸ WASTEWATER ▸ YOUR COMMUNITY-OWNED UTILITY

Grease Control

油脂控制

- Food waste from cookingware and plates goes in the trash, not down the drain.

  烹調用具和餐盤中的殘餘食物應作為垃圾處理，而不應倒入下水道。

- Disconnect or minimize the use of garbage disposals.

  斷開食物粉碎機的電源或儘量減少使用食物粉碎機的次數。

- Use a fine mesh screen (1/8 or 3/16 inch) in sink drains to catch solids.

  在水池下水道口安放一個孔眼細密的網篩（1/8或3/16英寸），擋住固體食物。

- Dispose of liquid grease and oil into a waste container for recycling.

  將液體油脂和油裝入回收廢物容器。

- Inspect grease traps at least monthly and clean regularly.

  至少每月檢查一次油脂收集器，並定期清理。

Environmental stewardship has been an integral part of Colorado Springs Utilities' business for decades. Protecting and preserving the environment is an expectation of our citizen-owners and a commitment we have made to our community.

幾十年來，環境管理一直是科羅拉多斯普林斯公用事業管理局（Colorado Springs Utilities）業務中不可分割的一部份。保護和維護環境是我們作為公民和企業擁有人的願望，也是我們向所在社區作出的一項承諾。

0903

448-4800

Colorado Springs Utilities

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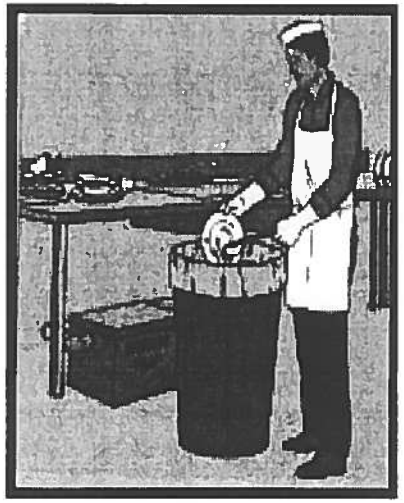
NATURAL GAS ▸ ELECTRICITY ▸ WATER ▸ WASTEWATER ▸ YOUR COMMUNITY-OWNED UTILITY

Cleaning hoods:



Clean hood filters on a regular basis. This reduces the need to have duct work and exhaust fans cleaned by an outside cleaning company.

Remove the hood filters and wipe or scrape off as much grease as possible. Dispose of grease by recycling or placing in the garbage can. Wash hood filters with hot water (less than 140 $_{o}$F) in sinks that flow to grease retention devices attached to the sanitary sewer. If soap is necessary, use a small amount. Keep records of when the hoods and filters are cleaned.

Never clean hood filters outside or in any area where waste water can flow to the gutter, storm drain, or street. Make sure that hood cleaning companies collect and properly dispose of any waste water generated.

A few reasons why proper grease management is important:

- avoids clogged drains, which can result in a sewage backup in your business
- avoids costly maintenance and even fines
- avoids rodent infestation

Brochure produced by the King County

IRAC

Interagency Resource for Achieving Cooperation

The Interagency Resource for Achieving Cooperation (*IRAC*) is part of the Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County. *IRAC* is a forum for regulators from different agencies to work together sharing their diverse perspectives in addressing regulatory conflicts or gaps

Graphics are courtesy of the Contra Costa California Clean Water Program

Publication # IRAC-GREASE-2 (9/04)

A Pocket Guide to Best Management Practices for Restaurant Grease

Best Management Practices for outside grease storage:

Container storage:

- Store grease only in leak-proof containers with tight-fitting lids.
- Use only containers in good condition.
- Secure containers to prevent accidental spills, vandalism, or unauthorized use.
- Dispose of grease according to the applicable laws of your City or County and Washington State Waste Regulations.
- Conduct regular inspections of the storage area and regularly maintain the container and storage area.

Write and implement a spill prevention and cleanup plan:

This written plan should include:

- Detailed spill cleanup and disposal procedures.
- Instruction for all employees.
- The facility owner's name, address, and phone number.
- A designated spill response employee (list the name, address, and phone number to reach this person).
- A map showing the location of all grease storage areas and storm drains.
- A list of the names and phone numbers of the agencies and contractors to contact if employees cannot manage the spill.

Assemble spill containment and cleanup kits and store them in areas where spills are likely to occur. These kits should include:

- Absorbent materials
- Leakproof plastic bags
- A broom and dustpan or shovel

In the event of a grease spill:

- Begin cleanup immediately.
- Contact the assigned spill response employee in your spill plan.
- Do not use detergents or degreasers.
- Block or seal off nearby storm drains.
- Contact a cleanup contractor and the appropriate agency if the spill is unmanageable.
- Never wash leaks, spills or used cleanup materials onto nearby streets or into drains.
- Dispose of all used cleanup materials in a garbage can.

Best Management Practices for grease inside the kitchen:

Recycle all waste oil and grease:

Never pour oil or grease down a drain or into a catch basin. This will clog the drains, overwhelm grease retention devices, and pollute streams. It may also result in fines and penalties.

Cleaning floor mats and other greasy equipment:

Wash all floor mats, grills, and garbage cans indoors. Clean them in a mop sink so the waste water goes to a grease retention device. Never clean this kind of equipment outside or in an area where the waste water can flow to the gutter, storm drain, or street.

(continued)

Your Neighborhood Can Help Stop the Clog!

Sewer blockages have occurred in your neighborhood.

Sewer maintenance crews have performed work in your area. Please read the information below for ways to help prevent blockages in the future.

Preventing sewer blockages benefits your home, your pocketbook and the environment. Remember that every household plays an important role in preventing neighborhood sewer blockages.

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.

Take action!

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 dry wipe** 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, then empty the strainer into the trash.

* For larger volumes, contact your local agency for recycling options.

FATS·OILS·GREASE CLOGS CONTROL PROGRAM

A partnership between the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, County Sanitation District 1 and the cities of Folsom, Sacramento and West Sacramento.*

**Includes Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova and unincorporated areas of Sacramento County.*

For more information about this program, contact: Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District and County Sanitation District 1 — (916) 876-6000

www.stoptheclog.com

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

A FACTSHEET FOR:

Best Management Practice for Fats, Oils, and Grease

Residual fats, oils and grease (FOG) are by-products that food service establishments must constantly manage. Typically, FOG enter a facility's plumbing system from ware washing, floor cleaning, and equipment sanitation. Sanitary sewer systems are neither designed nor equipped to handle the FOG that can accumulate on the interior of the municipal sewer collection system pipes from improperly maintained discharges. The best way to manage FOG is to keep the material out of the plumbing systems. The following are suggestions for proper FOG management.

Dry Clean-Up

Practice dry cleanup. Remove food waste with "dry" methods such as scraping, wiping, or sweeping before using "wet" methods that use water. Wet methods typically wash the water and waste materials into the drains where it eventually collects on the interior walls of the drainage pipes. Do not pour grease, fats, or oils from cooking down the drain and do not use the sinks to dispose of food scraps. Likewise it is important to educate kitchen staff not to remove drain screens as this may allow paper or plastic cups, straws, and other utensils to enter the plumbing system during cleanup. The success of dry cleanup is dependent upon the behavior of the employee and availability of the tools for removal of food waste before washing. To practice dry cleanup:

- Use rubber scrapers to remove fats, oils and grease from cookware, utensils, chafing dishes, and serving ware.
- Use food grade paper to soak up oil and grease under fryer baskets.
- Use paper towels to wipe down work areas. Cloth towels will accumulate grease that will eventually end up in your drains from towel washing/ rinsing.

Spill Prevention

Preventing spills reduces the amount of waste on food preparation and serving areas that will require cleanup. A dry workplace is safer for employees in avoiding slips, trips, and falls. For spill prevention:

- Empty containers before they are full to avoid spills.
- Use a cover to transport grease container contents to the rendering barrel.
- Provide employees with the proper tools (ladles, ample containers, etc.) to transport materials without spilling.

Maintenance

Maintenance is key to avoiding FOG blockages. Whatever method or technology is used to collect, filter and store FOG, ensure that equipment is regularly maintained. All staff should be aware of and trained to perform correct cleaning procedures, particularly for under-sink grease traps that are prone to break down due to improper maintenance. A daily and weekly maintenance schedule is highly recommended.

- Contract with a management company to professionally clean large hood filters. Small hoods can be hand-cleaned with spray detergents and wiped down with cloths for cleaning. Hood filters can be effectively cleaned by routinely spraying with hot water with little or no detergents over the mop sink that should be connected to a grease trap. After hot water rinse (separately trapped), filter panels can go into the dishwasher. For hoods to operate properly in the removal of grease-laden vapors, the ventilation system will also need to be balanced with sufficient make-up air.

- Skim/ filter fryer grease daily and change oil when necessary. Use a test kit provided by your grocery distributor rather than simply "guess" to determine when to change oil. This extends the life of both the fryer and the oil. Build-up of carbon deposits on the bottom of the fryer acts as an insulator that forces the fryer to heat longer, thus causing the oil to break down sooner.

- Collect fryer oil in an oil rendering tank for disposal or transport it to a bulk oil rendering tank instead of discharging it into a grease trap or interceptor.

- Cleaning intervals depend upon the type of food establishment involved. Some facilities require monthly or once every two months cleaning of below ground interceptors. Establishments that operate a large number of fryers or handle a large amount of fried foods such as chicken, along with ethnic food establishments may need at least monthly cleanings. Full cleaning of interceptors (removing all liquids and solids and scraping the walls) is a worthwhile investment. Remember, sugars, starches and other organics accumulate from the bottom up. If sediment is allowed to accumulate in the interceptor, it will need to be pumped more frequently.

- Develop a rotation system if multiple fryers are in use. Designate a single fryer for products that are particularly high in deposits, and change that one more often.

Oil & Grease Collection/ Recycling & Food Donations

FOG are commodities that if handled properly can be treated as a valuable resource.

- Begin thinking of oil and grease as a valuable commodity. Some rendering companies will offer services free-of-charge and others will give a rebate on the materials collected.

- Use 25-gallon rendering barrels with covers for onsite collection of oil and grease other than from fryers. Educate kitchen staff on the importance of keeping outside barrels covered at all times. During storms, uncovered or partially covered barrels may allow water to enter the barrel resulting in oil running onto the ground and possibly into storm drains. Such water can "contaminate" an otherwise useful by-product.

- Use a 3-compartment sink for ware washing. Begin with a hot pre-wash, then a scouring sink with detergent, then a rinse sink.

- Make sure all drains screens are installed.
- Prior to washing and rinsing, use a hot water prerinse that is separately trapped to remove non-emulsified oils and greases from ware washing. Wash and rinse steps should also be trapped.

- Empty grill top scrap baskets or scrap boxes and hoods into the rendering barrel.

- Easy does it! Instruct staff to be conservative in their use of fats, oils, and grease in food preparation and serving.

- Ensure that edible food is not flushed down your drains. Edible food waste may be donated to a local food bank. Inedible food waste can be collected by a local garbage feeder who will use food discards for feeding livestock. Food donation can help restaurants reduce disposal costs and it puts the food in the hands of those who can use it.

Grease Traps

- For grease traps and interceptors to be effective, the units must be properly sized, constructed, and installed in a location to provide an adequate retention time for settling and accumulation of the FOG. If the units are too close to the FOG discharge and do not have enough volume to allow amassing of the FOG, the emulsified oils will pass through the unit without being captured. For information on properly locating, constructing, and sizing grease traps and interceptors, contact your local city representatives and examine EPA guidance documents.

- Ensure all grease-bearing drains discharge to the grease interceptor. These include mop sinks, woks, wash sinks, prep sinks, utility sinks, pulpers, pre-rinse sinks, can washes, and floor drains in food preparation areas such as those near a fryer or tilt/ steam kettle. No toilet waste should be plumbed to the grease interceptor.

Consumer Tip

Buyer Beware! When choosing a method of managing your oil and grease, ensure that it does what the vendor says it will do. Some technologies or "miracle cures" don't eliminate the problem but result in grease accumulations further down the sewer line. "Out of sight" is not "out of mind". Check the vendor's references.

Avoid Fines and Health Risks from Grease Overflows

Grease-related overflows are costly to clean up, and may expose restaurant customers or employees, food service workers, and others to health risks, or threaten wildlife by going to local creeks and the Bay untreated. Here are some tips for avoiding grease waste problems.

- If your restaurant or food service facility produces grease wastes, make sure you have a properly sized grease removal device.
- Never dispose of grease wastes directly to the sewer, or in the trash dumpster. Contract with a grease disposal company for waste grease pick-up.
- Maintain your grease trap or grease interceptor on a regular basis. If you are unsure of the proper maintenance frequency, contact your disposal service or your treatment plant representative. (These agencies are listed by a number of titles, including Environmental Compliance, Water Pollution Control, Industrial Waste, Source Control, and Industrial Pretreatment Program.)

Sizing Grease Removal Devices

If you are required to install a grease removal device, it must be properly sized or it may not work. Retrofitting an improperly sized device can be very costly. There are firms that specialize in sizing these devices. In most areas, plans to install these devices must also be reviewed by the wastewater authority. If you are planning to install a grease removal device in a new restaurant or food service facility, or to retrofit an existing restaurant or food service facility, be sure to contact your local wastewater treatment authority for their requirements.

Grease Waste Disposal

Establishments that generate waste grease should contract with a grease disposal company for pick-up. Grease traps may be cleaned by the restaurant or food service facility, but due to their size, interceptors must be cleaned by a cleaning service. Grease should never be discharged directly to the sewer, or disposed of in the trash dumpster. In many areas, there are significant fines for doing so.

Grease Device Maintenance

Contract with a waste hauler. Make sure the hauler you select is familiar with local requirements for grease waste hauling and disposal. Pump interceptors dry and wash down to remove grease from the sides and baffles inside the unit each time the interceptor is pumped out. Do not allow your waste hauler to decant wastewater back into the grease interceptor. Your company or restaurant representative should always be present to confirm proper pumping. After cleaning, always recharge the grease interceptor with clean water. The clean water will insure that grease is trapped when you begin using the interceptor again after pumping.

Yellow Pages Search Hints

- For installation, try **septic tanks** and **systems**.
- For maintenance or grease disposal, try **grease traps**.

BAPPG BAY AREA POLLUTION PREVENTION GROUP

A volunteer association of local agencies working together to protect the San Francisco Bay

More about Grease Removal Devices

When wastewater from food service facilities contains grease, the hot water and soap used in washing dishes and equipment emulsifies or breaks up the grease, allowing it to flow freely through the sewer. As the wastewater cools, the grease congeals (forms clumps) causing backups and overflows of raw sewage. Grease removal devices like interceptors and grease traps are designed to prevent grease-related problems in the sanitary sewer.

What's the difference between grease traps and interceptors?

An interceptor is a big, concrete box partitioned off to remove grease and food waste by trapping things that float and things that settle to the bottom. (See Figure 1 below.) A grease trap is a smaller unit, often stainless steel, that works by the same principles. Usually, interceptors are installed in the ground outside a food service facility, and grease traps are installed indoors, often under a counter. Grease traps, if approved, are usually reserved for small establishments, and because they're smaller, may need more frequent service.

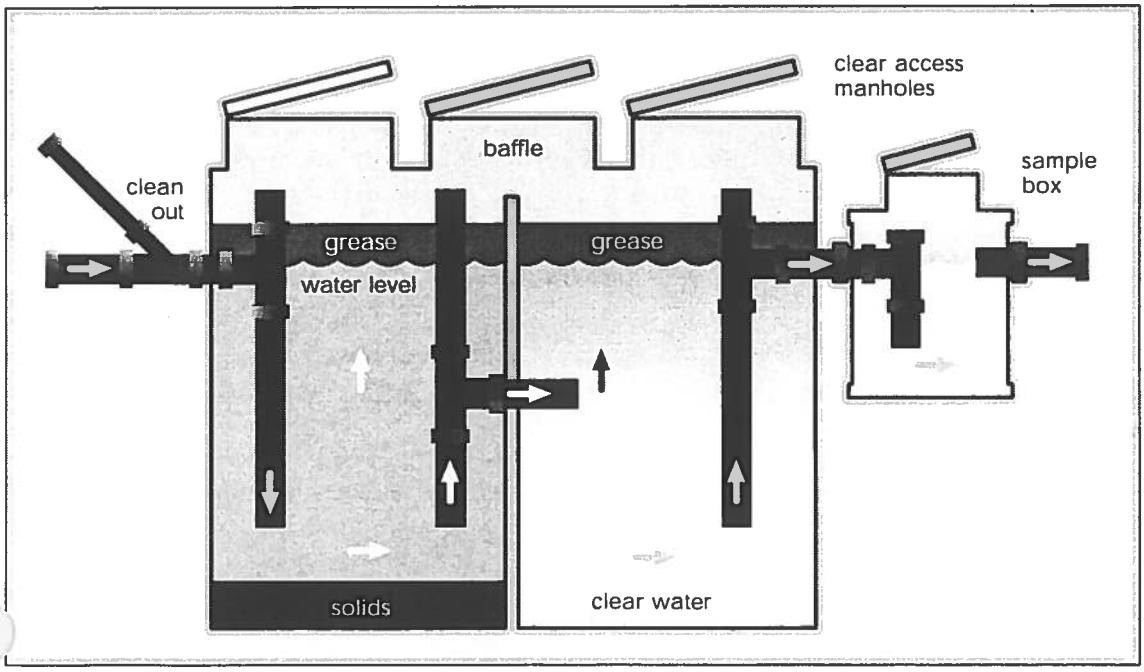
Is my business required to have a grease removal device?

Your local wastewater agency probably requires installation of a grease removal device if your wastewater contains grease, oils, fats, sediments, particulate matter, or any other material that can impair the flow of the wastewater through the municipal sanitary sewer.

What if I want to use a different device to remove grease?

Your wastewater discharge must meet specific grease discharge limitations that are set by your service agency. If you believe that your device can meet those limits, you may submit your plan to your service agency for approval. However, you may be required to install the standard device, or adhere to your municipal ordinance or Uniform Plumbing Code for installation of alternative grease removal devices.

Figure 1



Note: Blueprints illustrate grease traps as a rectangular box structure installed a short distance from the grease producing area (such as a sink). If installed underground, it can be identified by a square or rectangular metal access lid. Interceptors can be identified by a row of round access lids that are located outside the restaurant, often near the food preparation area.

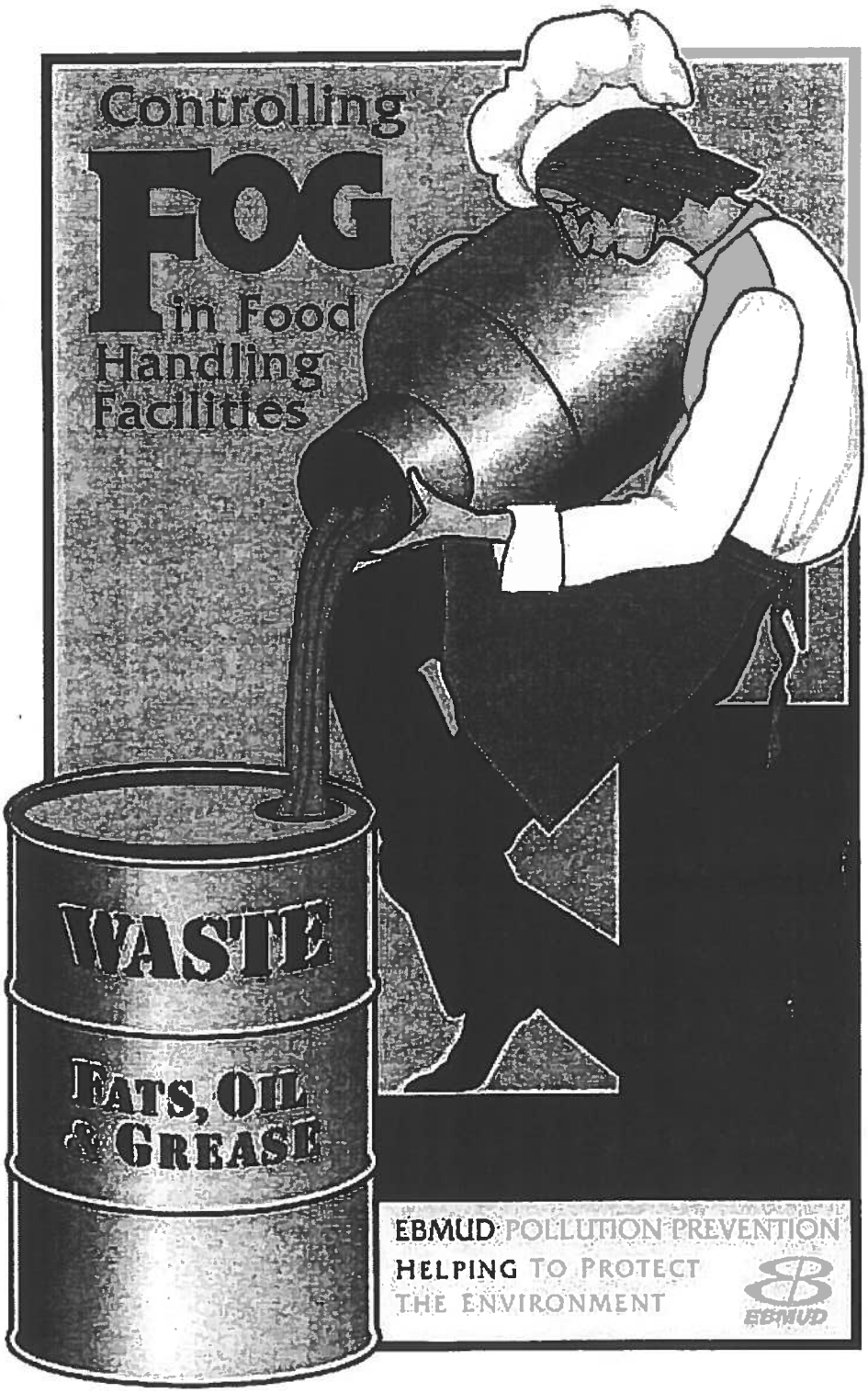
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR FOOD RELATED FATS, OILS AND GREASE

BMP's	REASON FOR	BENEFITS
Train all staff on BMPs.	People are more willing to support an effort if they understand its basis.	Trained staff will be more likely to implement BMPs and work to reduce grease discharges to the sewer.
Post "No Grease" signs above sinks and on the front of dishwashers.	Signs serve as a constant reminder for staff working in kitchens.	Reminders help minimize grease discharge to the sewer or grease removal device.
Check grease interceptor solids depth routinely. The combined thickness of the floating grease and the bottom solids should not be more than 25% of the total interceptor depth.	Grease interceptor will not meet performance standards when solids and floating grease levels exceed 25%.	This will keep grease interceptor working at peak performance.
Collect and recycle waste cooking oil.	These actions reduce grease loading on grease removal devices and the sewer.	This will reduce cleaning frequency and maintenance costs for grease removal devices and reduce the amount of grease entering the drain.
"Dry wipe" pots, pans, and kitchen equipment, before cleaning.	"Dry wiping" will reduce the grease loading on grease removal devices and the sewer.	This will reduce cleaning frequency and maintenance costs for grease removal devices and reduce the amount of grease entering the drain.
Maintain a routine grease trap cleaning schedule.	If grease traps are not routinely cleaned, they do not work properly and do not prevent grease from entering the sewer. If the grease trap is not providing adequate protection, a grease interceptor may be required.	This reduces amount of grease entering the drain and protects sewers from grease blockages and overflows.
Use absorbent paper under fryer baskets.	This reduces the amount of grease during cleanup.	This reduces amount of grease entering the drain and protects sewers from grease blockages and overflows.
Use absorbents such as cat litter or paper towels to pick up oil and grease spills before mopping.	Decreases the amount of grease that will be put down the drain.	This reduces amount of grease entering the drain and protects sewers from grease blockages and overflows.
Do not use emulsifiers or solvents other than typical dishwashing detergents.	Emulsifiers and solvents will break down grease causing a problem in the sewer downstream.	Allows for proper removal of grease.

CALIFORNIA Restaurant ASSOCIATION

East Bay Municipal Utility District
Environmental Services Hotline: 510-287-1651
Helping to Protect the Environment.

EBMUD


Controlling
FOG
in Food
Handling
Facilities
WASTE
FATS, OIL
& GREASE
EBMUD POLLUTION PREVENTION
HELPING TO PROTECT
THE ENVIRONMENT
EBMUD

CONTROLLING FOG FROM FOOD HANDLING FACILITIES

WHAT IS FOG?

FOG refers to Fats, Oils, and Grease from food preparation, food service, and kitchen clean up. It is generated in most types of restaurant and food service establishment kitchens.

WHY IS FOG A PROBLEM?

When poured down the drain, FOG can build up in pipes, pumps, and equipment, causing significant problems in the community sewer collection system and the wastewater treatment plant. Problems include sewer line blockages that can lead to sewer overflows and spills that cause environmental and health hazards.

WHY SHOULD I CARE ABOUT FOG?

Restaurants and food service establishments contribute greatly to the build up of FOG in the sewer lines because of the amount of grease produced during cooking, food preparation, and kitchen cleanup. If your establishment is found to cause sanitary sewer overflows because you have not controlled grease discharge, you may be responsible for cleanup costs and property damage. In addition, you will be required to put in a grease interceptor and maintain it on a regular schedule as required by your EBMUD permit.

WHAT ARE WAYS TO DECREASE THE AMOUNT OF GREASE THAT GOES DOWN THE DRAIN?

It is the responsibility of each food-handling establishment to develop an effective FOG management program for recyclable grease (yellow), interceptor and grease trap waste (brown) and solid food waste.

A list of Best Management Practices (BMPs) is included with your permit package. Following these BMPs and your permit requirements will reduce the amount of FOG entering your drain lines.

WHAT IS A GREASE INTERCEPTOR?

A grease interceptor is a large partitioned vault installed to remove floating grease and food waste. Usually interceptors are installed underground outside food service establishments. These differ from grease traps, which are small grease removal devices installed in under counter drain lines.

IS MY FACILITY REQUIRED TO HAVE A GREASE INTERCEPTOR?

At this time, your facility will not be required to install an interceptor unless one or more of the following occurs:

1. Your facility is newly constructed
2. Your facility submits plans to perform remodels, additions, alterations or repairs valued at $75,000 or more
3. Your facility has caused or contributed to collection system blockages resulting in maintenance requirements or sewage spills

WHAT IF I CANNOT INSTALL A GREASE INTERCEPTOR DUE TO SPACE OR SLOPE RESTRICTIONS OR BECAUSE MY BUSINESS DOES NOT GENERATE GREASE?

A business may apply for a waiver or variance, which may be granted depending upon specific circumstances at the establishment.

EBMUD will be working with the City and Sanitary District agencies in our service area to determine grease interceptor installation needs and sizing criteria. EBMUD will be performing inspections at facilities to determine if pumping frequencies established in your permit are adequate, if BMPs are being implemented, and to respond to grease related overflows.

GREASE ALERT!

Grease was cleaned from sewer lines in your area.

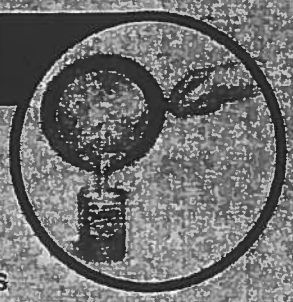
Keep fats, oils, and greases out of the drain to prevent sewer overflows.

It's easy. Here's how you can help!

5030A-9/03

When washed down the sink, grease sticks to the insides of sewer pipes (both on your property and in the streets). Over time it can build up and clog the entire pipe.

Do This



Do pour the cooled grease into disposable containers or the garbage. Dry wipe pots, pans, and dishes before washing.

Don't Do This

Don't pour cooking oil, grease, or greasy food down the drain.

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT
Martinez, California · Founded 1922

Mt. View Sanitary District
(925) 228-5635
www.mvsd.org

5030C9/03

RESTAURANT

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's)

Facility Inspection Chart for Water Pollution Prevention

Attention! Restaurant Management: *Post and complete this checklist as a part of your routine daily activities. Doing so, will ensure that your restaurant achieves and maintains continued compliance with the City of Fremont's storm water management and discharge control requirements under Title VIII, Chapter 11 of the municipal code, and Union Sanitary District's discharge ordinance no. 36.*

Instructions: *If affirmative answers can be given to the questions in each numbered section below, place your initials in the box corresponding to the day and shift during which each inspection was made. Do not initial the box until the standards described are obtained. Keep the chart updated weekly. Observe the inspection frequency rating for each section.*

Note: *If an outside service is presently caring for the cleaning of the areas described below, it is the responsibility of management personnel to ensure their compliance with the above, cited code and ordinance requirements.*

Starting Sunday

(Date) _____ **Month:** _____ **Year:** _____

Managers responsible for implementation of BMP's

Shift 1. _____	**Shift period** ___ : ___	**to** ___ : ___
Shift 2. _____	**Shift period** ___ : ___	**to** ___ : ___
Shift 3. _____	**Shift period** ___ : ___	**to** ___ : ___

The questions asked below are directly related to Best Management Practices for restaurant maintenance and cleaning.

1 Waste Storage Areas and Containers:

Are waste storage areas clean and trash containers/dumpsters/compactors and tallow (used oil and grease) containers covered and free from cracks, leaks, and spillage?

If cleaning is needed, observe the cleaning requirements in section 2.

Inspection Frequency: Daily

Schedule

Shift #	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1							
2							
3							

2 Floor/Equipment Cleaning and Proper Disposal of Wash Water:

Has equipment been cleaned in such a manner that all wash water [illegible] disposed of in the sanitary sewer (i.e. indoor floor drains, mop [illegible])?

Any disposal of wash water to outside paved surfaces and/or storm drains is strictly prohibited.
Whenever possible, use the following dry cleaning methods: [illegible] rags/towels, and absorbents.

Inspection Frequency: Daily

Schedule

Shift #	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1							
2							
3							

3 Parking Areas and Drive-throughs:

Are parking stalls and drive-through surfaces free [illegible] litter and food waste?

If cleaning is needed, observe the cleaning requirements in section 2.

Inspection Frequency: Daily

Schedule

Shift #	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1							
2							
3							

4 Outside Storm Drain Inlets:

Are all onsite storm drains clean [illegible] leaves, etc.)?

If cleaning of the storm drain is needed, all resulting wash water must be contained, vacuumed, and disposed of appropriately. For questions regarding appropriate cleaning methods and disposal requirements call the Union Sanitary District at 510-477-7500.

Inspection Frequency: Daily

Schedule

Shift #	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1							
2							
3							

5 Rooftop Equipment:

Is rooftop equipment (i.e. exhaust fans) free from any oily discharge and residue? Have exhaust fan oil collection containers/pans, and/or buckets been inspected and cleaned as necessary?

If cleaning is needed, observe the cleaning requirements in section 2.

NO DUMPING! DRAINS TO BAY

Inspection Frequency: Weekly

Schedule

Shift #	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1							
2							
3							

6 Outside Grease Interceptor or Inside Grease Trap:

Are all chambers of the grease interceptor or trap free from heavy build up of coagulated or solidified grease, either on the walls or surface area of the chambers?

If heavy amounts of grease are present as described above, an increase in the service or cleaning frequency is strongly recommended.

Inspection Frequency: Monthly

Schedule

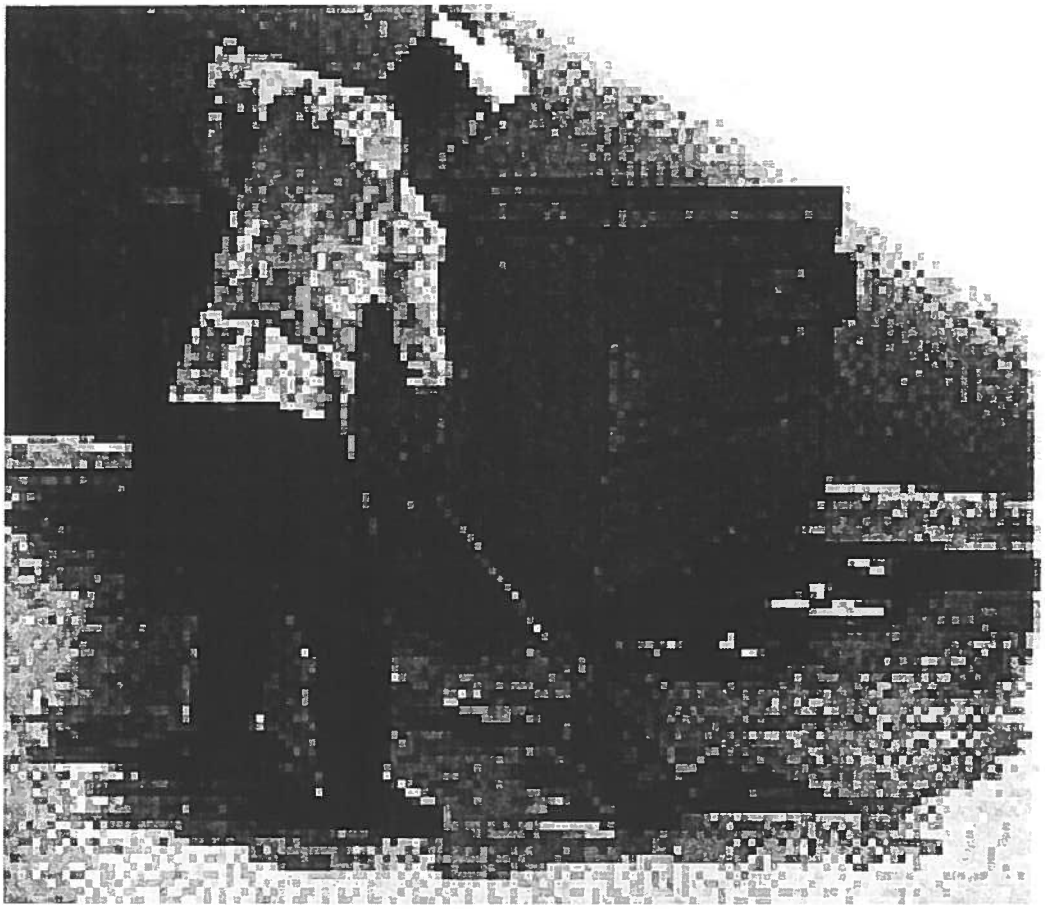
Shift #	Date of Inspection	Initials or Signature
1		
2		
3		

For general comments or question regarding the Best Management Practices (BMP's) outlined above, or for clarification on how to use this chart, please call Union Sanitary District at 510-477-7500 or visit us on the web at www.unionsanitary.com/p2site/default.htm.

CITY OF Fremont

Non-Storm water discharges to any storm drain inlet, with the exception of waters used for irrigational purposes are strictly prohibited. Violators may be subject to administrative fines and liable for any and all remedial actions deemed necessary.

USD



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Waste Disposal

- Periodically inspect for leaky dumpsters and compactors. If dumpsters are leaking, call the leasing company to repair or replace dumpsters.
- Cover dumpsters and other waste containers to prevent stormwater from entering the container.
- Never dispose of waste products, such as food or liquid wastes, to storm drains. Donate edible food to a food donation bank, participate in food waste composting programs, contact an animal feed company or dispose of food waste in a trash receptacle.
- Never wash down dumpsters or dumpster areas with a hose. If a dumpster must be cleaned, contact the dumpster leasing company. Use dry clean up methods to wash dumpster area or use other Best Management Practices (BMPs) to clean dumpster area to prevent wash water from flowing to the storm drain system.
- Improper handling and disposal that creates a discharge to a storm drain is illegal. Both the company and individuals responsible are subject to civil and criminal prosecution.

January 2003

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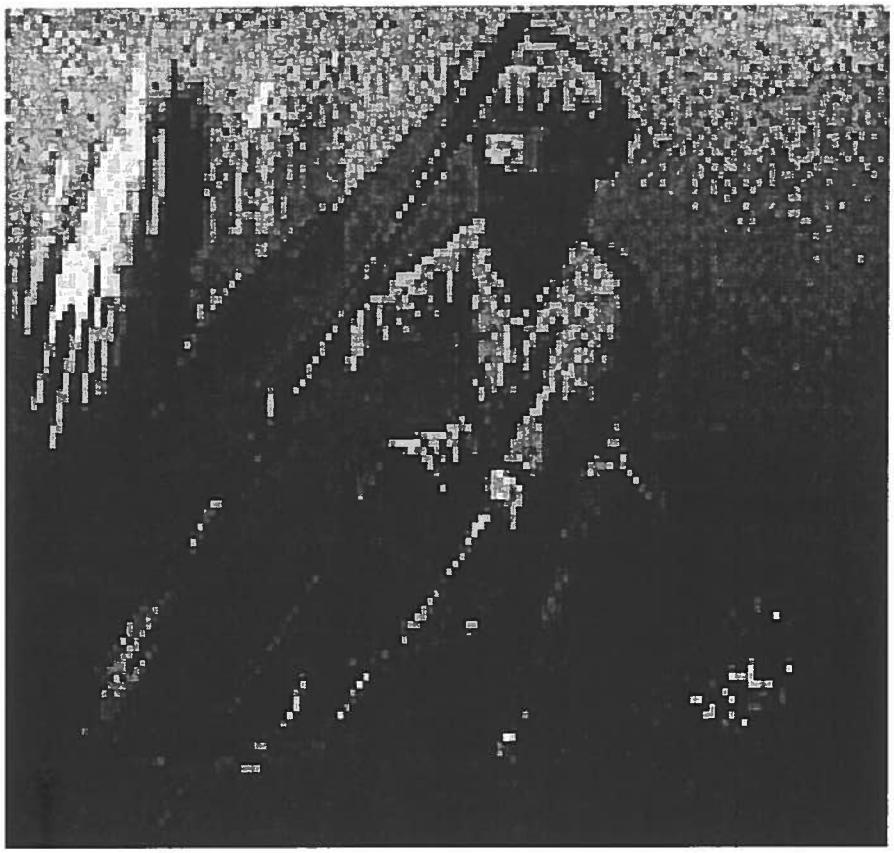
Grease Handling and Storage

- Do not pour cooking oil or grease into sinks or floor drains, or into a parking lot, stormdrain or street.
- Dispose or recycle cooking oil and grease through a licensed waste grease hauler or licensed grease recycler. Search for grease haulers and recyclers under "tallow" in the Yellow Pages.
- Service oil/grease interceptors at least monthly. For an oil/grease interceptor to function properly no more than 1/3 of the depth of the interceptor should be a floating grease layer and no more than ¼ of the depth should be sediment on the bottom of the interceptor (www.oracwa.org).
- Under-sink grease traps should be serviced at least weekly, more often if the grease trap is more than 50% full (www.oracwa.org).
- Practice dry clean up. Use scrapers to remove food wastes from serving ware, pots, pans, grills, and cooking surfaces prior to cleaning them with water. Dispose of food waste in a trash receptacle, send to an animal feed company, or donate edible foodstuffs to a food donation bank.
- Use food grade paper to soak up oil and grease under fryer baskets. Dispose of soaked paper in a trash receptacle.
- Improper handling and disposal that creates a discharge to a storm drain is illegal. Both the company and individuals responsible are subject to civil and criminal prosecution.

January 2003



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Pavement and Floor Cleaning

- Keep parking lot, drive through, and dumpster areas clean and remove accumulated debris. Use dry methods for spill cleanup: such as sweeping instead of washing; the use of rags, cat litter or another type of absorbent; place trash and solid waste into dumpsters. If you mop up a spill, dispose of mop/washwater in indoor janitorial/mop sinks.

- Do not hose down pavement or any outside area to the storm drain. Use a BASMAA certified surface cleaner (www.city.palo-alto.ca.us/cleanbay/cbb.html) to wash sidewalks, drive-through and parking lots. Your employees and your contractor must use BMPs to prevent washwater from flowing to the storm drain system.

- Never pour or sweep wastewater from restaurant floors out the back door, or into a gutter, stormdrain, or creek. Dispose of mop/washwater in indoor janitorial/mop sinks or toilets.

- Improper handling and disposal that creates a discharge to a storm drain is illegal. Both the company and individuals responsible are subject to civil and criminal prosecution

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Equipment Cleaning

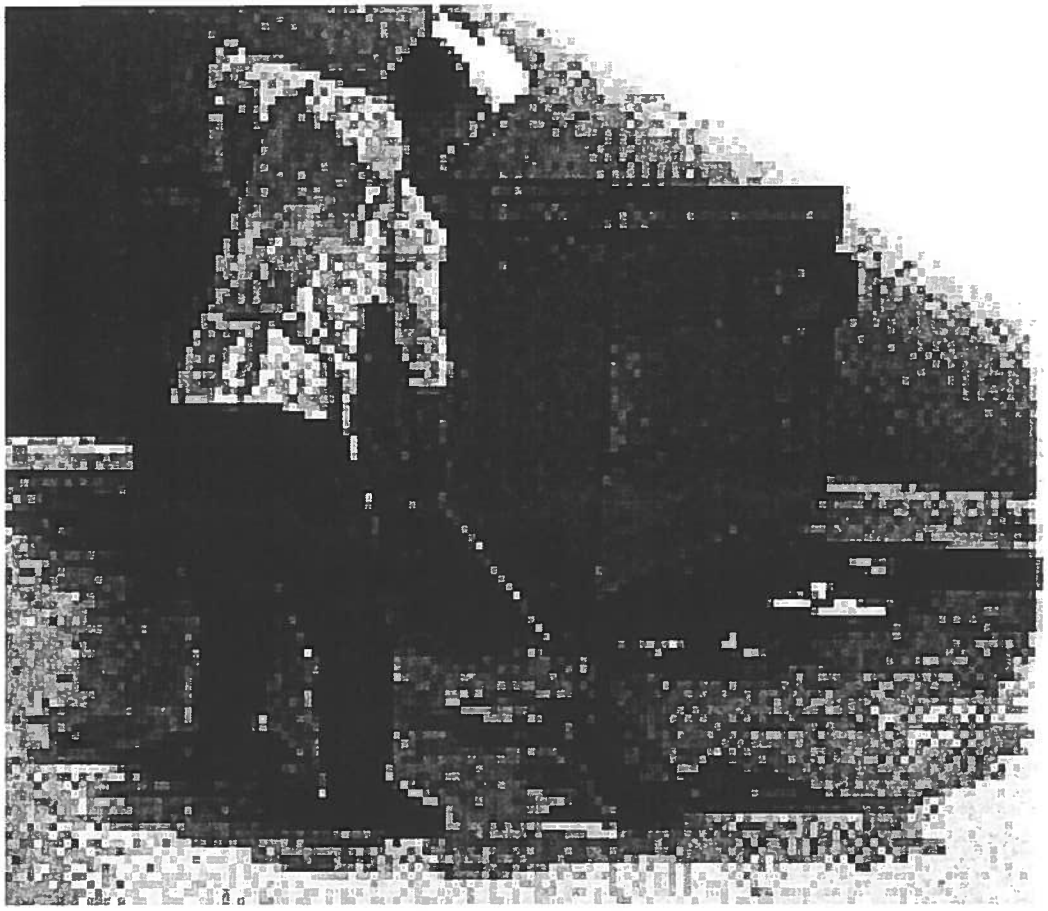
- Clean floor mats, grease filters, grills, garbage cans and other restaurant equipment in a janitorial/mop sink, inside floor drain, or other designated wash area that flows to the sanitary sewer system. Talk to your local sanitary sewer agency for requirements. Equipment cleaning washwater shall not flow to the storm drain system.

- If your restaurant uses a contractor to clean floor mats, exhaust hoods, or any other equipment, check to be sure that they are not allowing washwater to flow to the storm drain system. The restaurant is responsible for contractor actions.

- Check roof top exhaust fans and flumes at least weekly. Place an oil collection tray under rooftop exhaust fan shrouds to collect cooking oil and grease and empty the shrouds weekly.

- Do not clean equipment in food preparation sinks.

- Improper handling and disposal that creates a discharge to a storm drain is illegal. Both the company and individuals responsible are subject to civil and criminal prosecution



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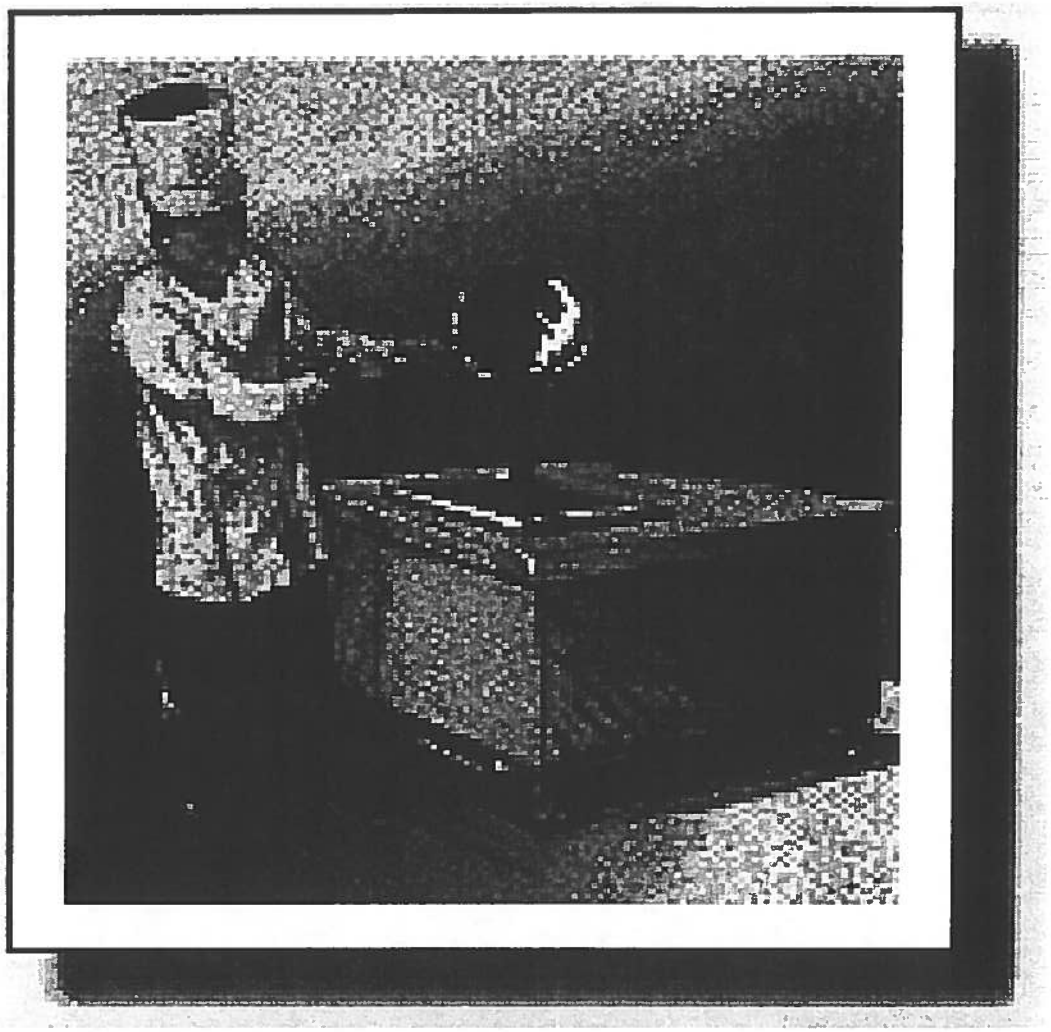
油脂的處理及存放

- 定期檢查大型垃圾箱及垃圾壓縮器是否有漏洞。若垃圾桶箱有漏洞，請致電租賃公司要求修理或更換。
- 將垃圾箱及其他垃圾容器蓋緊，以防止暴風雨水流入容器內。
- 切勿將廢棄物如食物或廢棄液體倒入暴風雨排水管。請將可食用的食物捐給食物捐贈庫，還可參加食品廢棄物堆肥計劃、聯絡飼養動物的公司或將食品廢棄物倒入垃圾容器內。
- 切勿以水管沖洗垃圾箱或垃圾箱區域。若必須清理垃圾箱，請與垃圾箱租賃公司聯絡。請以乾式清理方法來清除垃圾箱的周圍，或使用最佳管理作業 (Best Management Practices，BMPs) 來清理垃圾箱區域，以防止沖洗後的廢水流入暴風雨排水系統內。
- 不當處理及丟棄而使排出物流入暴風雨排水管屬違法行爲。負責公司及個人可能會遭到民事及刑事起訴。

2003 年 1 月



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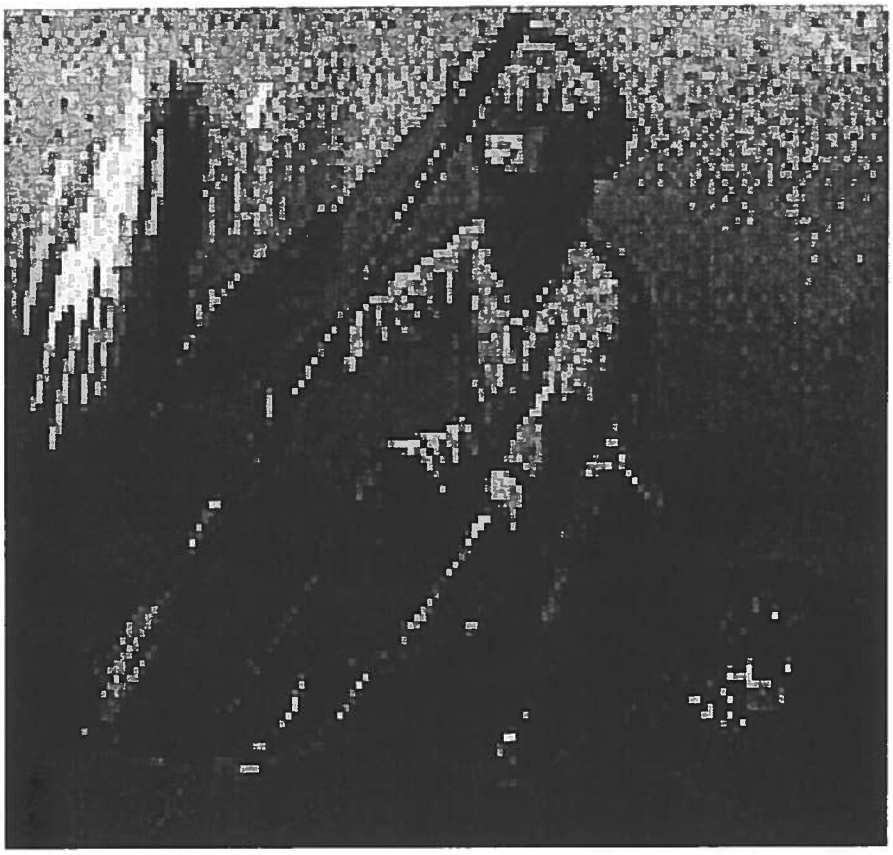
油脂的處理及存放

- 切勿將烹調油或油脂倒入水槽或地面排水管，或倒入停車場、暴風雨排水管或街道上。
- 請雇用有牌照廢棄油脂處理業者或有牌照油脂回收商來處理或回收烹調油或油脂。可在電話黃頁簿的「獸類油脂」(“tallow”)類別中查詢油脂處理業者及回收商。
- 每個月至少檢修集油器一次。爲使集油器正常運作，集油器內漂浮油脂層的深度不可超過器具的三分之一，而集油器底的沉澱物之深度不可超過器具的四分之一 (www.oracwa.org)。
- 每週至少檢修水槽下的隔油閘一次，若隔油閘已超過一半滿時即要更常檢修 (www.oracwa.org)。
- 運用乾式清理方法。在用水清洗前，先用菜瓜布清除碗盤、鍋子、平底鍋、燒烤器及烹飪器具表面的食品廢棄物。將食品廢棄物丟入垃圾容器內，送至飼養動物的公司，或將可食用的食物捐給食物捐贈庫。
- 使用食品用紙吸收油炸器下的油液及油脂。將吸油紙丟入垃圾容器內。
- 不當處理及丟棄而使排出物流入暴風雨排水管屬違法行爲。負責公司及個人可能會遭到民事及刑事起訴。

2003 年 1 月



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人行道及地面的清理

- 保持停車場、車道及垃圾箱區域的清潔，並清除累積的垃圾殘礫。使用乾式清理法來清理溢流殘印：例如以掃地取代用水的清洗方法；使用塊毯、貓砂或其他類型的吸收劑；將垃圾及固體廢物丟入垃圾箱內。若您以拖把清理溢流殘印，則要在室內洗滌槽/拖把槽內處理拖把/清洗水。

- 切勿用水管沖洗走道或任何室外區域，使水流入暴風雨排水管內。請使用 BASMAA 認可的地面清理器 (www.city.palo-alto.ca.us/cleanbay/cbb.html) 來清洗人行道、車道及停車場。您的員工及承包商必須使用 BMPs 來防止清洗水流入暴風雨排水管系統。

- 切勿將清洗水由餐廳地面傾倒或掃至後門外面或水溝、暴風雨排水管或溪河內。請在室內洗滌槽/拖把槽或廁所內處理拖把/清洗水。

- 不當處理及丟棄而使排出物流入暴風雨排水管屬違法行爲。負責公司及個人可能會遭到民事及刑事起訴。

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設備的清理

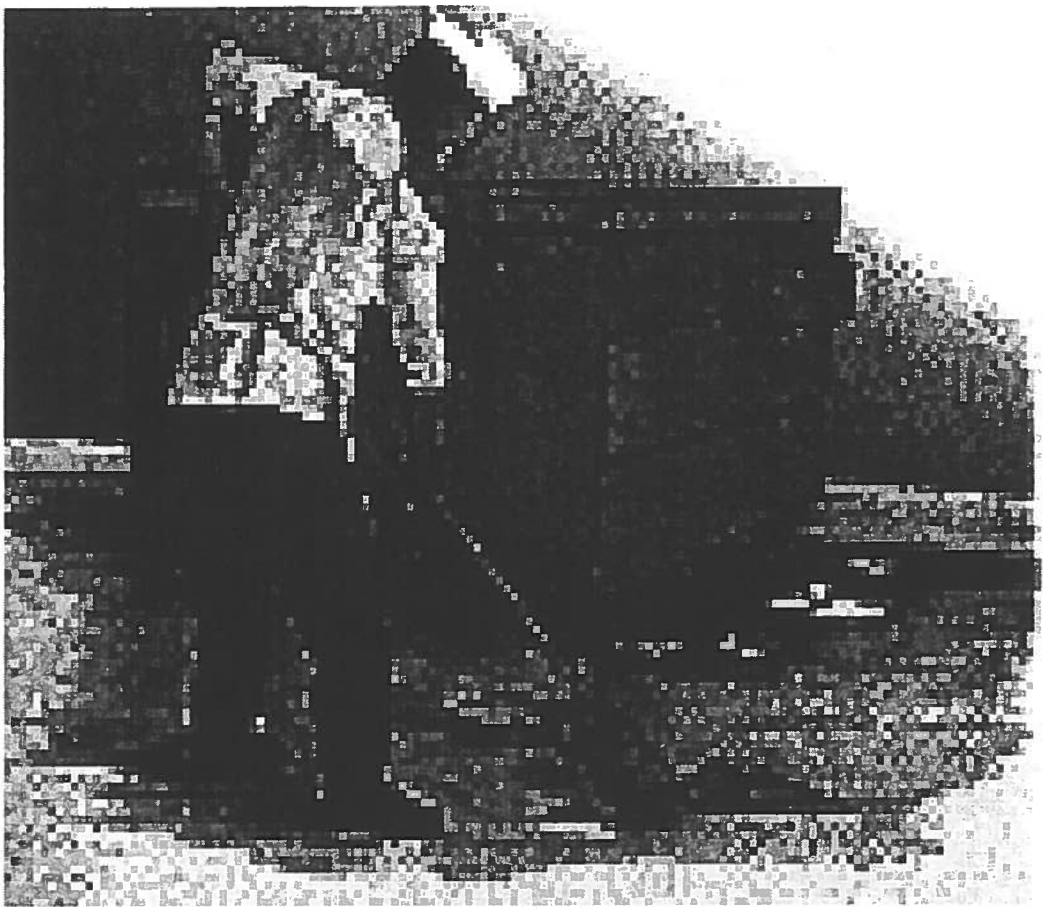
- 清理地墊、濾油器、燒烤器、垃圾筒及其他餐廳設備時，請在洗滌槽/拖把槽內、地面排水管內或其他可使水流至地下污水處理系統的專設清洗區域進行。請與您本地的地下污水處理機構詢問相關規定。清理設備後的清洗水不可流入暴風雨排水管系統內。

- 若您的餐廳雇用承包商來清洗地墊、排風管或任何其他設備，請時常檢查以確保他們不會讓清洗水流入暴風雨排水管系統內。餐廳需爲所雇承包商的行爲負責。

- 每週至少檢查屋頂排風扇及排煙管一次。在屋頂排風罩下放置一個集油盤，以便收集烹調油及油脂，每週至少倒空排風罩一次。

- 請勿在準備食物的水槽內清理設備。

- 不當處理及丟棄而使排出物流入暴風雨排水管屬違法行爲。負責公司及個人可能會遭到民事及刑事起訴。



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Eliminación de residuos

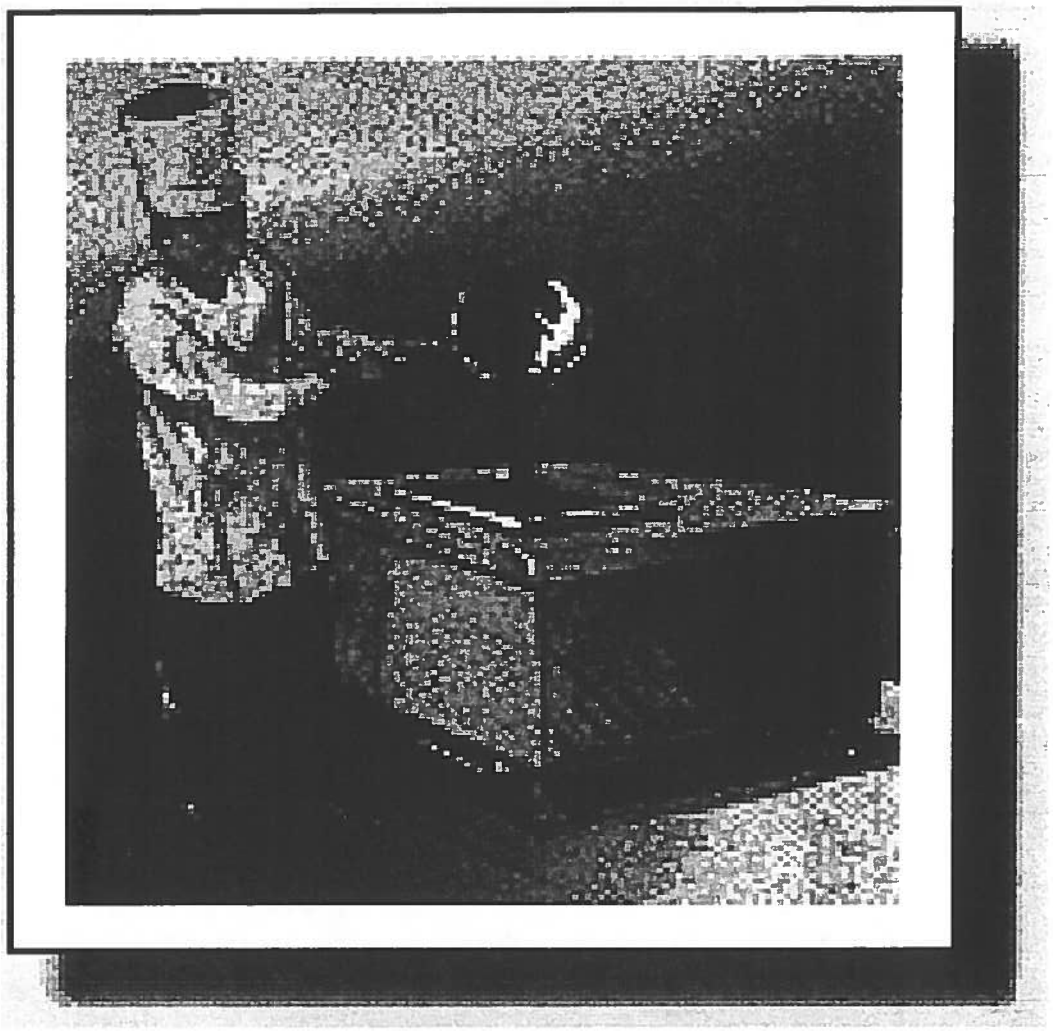
- Inspeccione periódicamente los contenedores de basura y los compactadores para asegurar que no tengan fugas. Si tienen fugas, llame a la empresa de arrendamiento para que los repare o los reemplace.

- Cubra los contenedores y otros receptáculos de basura para evitar que el agua de lluvia caiga dentro.

- Nunca arroje productos de desecho o desperdicios, como los de alimentos o líquidos, a los desagües de aguas pluviales. Done los alimentos en buen estado a un banco de alimentos, participe en programas de realización de abono compuesto con desperdicios de alimentos, comuníquese con una empresa de alimentación de animales o elimine los residuos de alimentos en un receptáculo para basura.

- Nunca lave con manguera los contenedores de basura ni las áreas en que estos se encuentran. Si es necesario limpiar un contenedor de basura, comuníquese con la empresa de arrendamiento de los contenedores. Use métodos de limpieza en seco para lavar el área en que se encuentran los contenedores de basura o bien realice otras Prácticas de mejor manejo (Best Management Practices – BMPs, en inglés) para limpiar el área en que estos se encuentran para evitar que el agua usada para la limpieza fluya hacia el sistema de drenaje de aguas pluviales.

- Es ilegal manipular o desechar inapropiadamente cualquier producto que pueda fluir hacia un drenaje de aguas. Tanto la empresa como las personas responsables de esto están sujetas a enjuiciamiento civil y criminal.



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Tratamiento y almacenamiento de grasas

- No vierta aceite de cocina ni grasa para cocinar en fregaderos ni en desaguaderos ubicados en el piso; tampoco los vierta en estacionamientos, en drenajes de aguas pluviales o en la calle.

- Elimine o recicle el aceite de cocina y la grasa para cocinar por medio de un transportista de desperdicios de grasas autorizado o de una agencia de reciclado de grasas autorizado. Busque transportistas y agencias de reciclado de grasas en las Páginas Amarillas bajo el nombre de "tallow" (sebo o grasa animal).

- Realice un mantenimiento de los interceptores de aceites y grasas al menos una vez al mes. Para que los interceptores de aceites y grasas funcionen correctamente, no deben contener más de 1/3 de su capacidad de capa de grasa flotante ni más de 1/4 de su capacidad de sedimento en el fondo (www.oracwa.org).

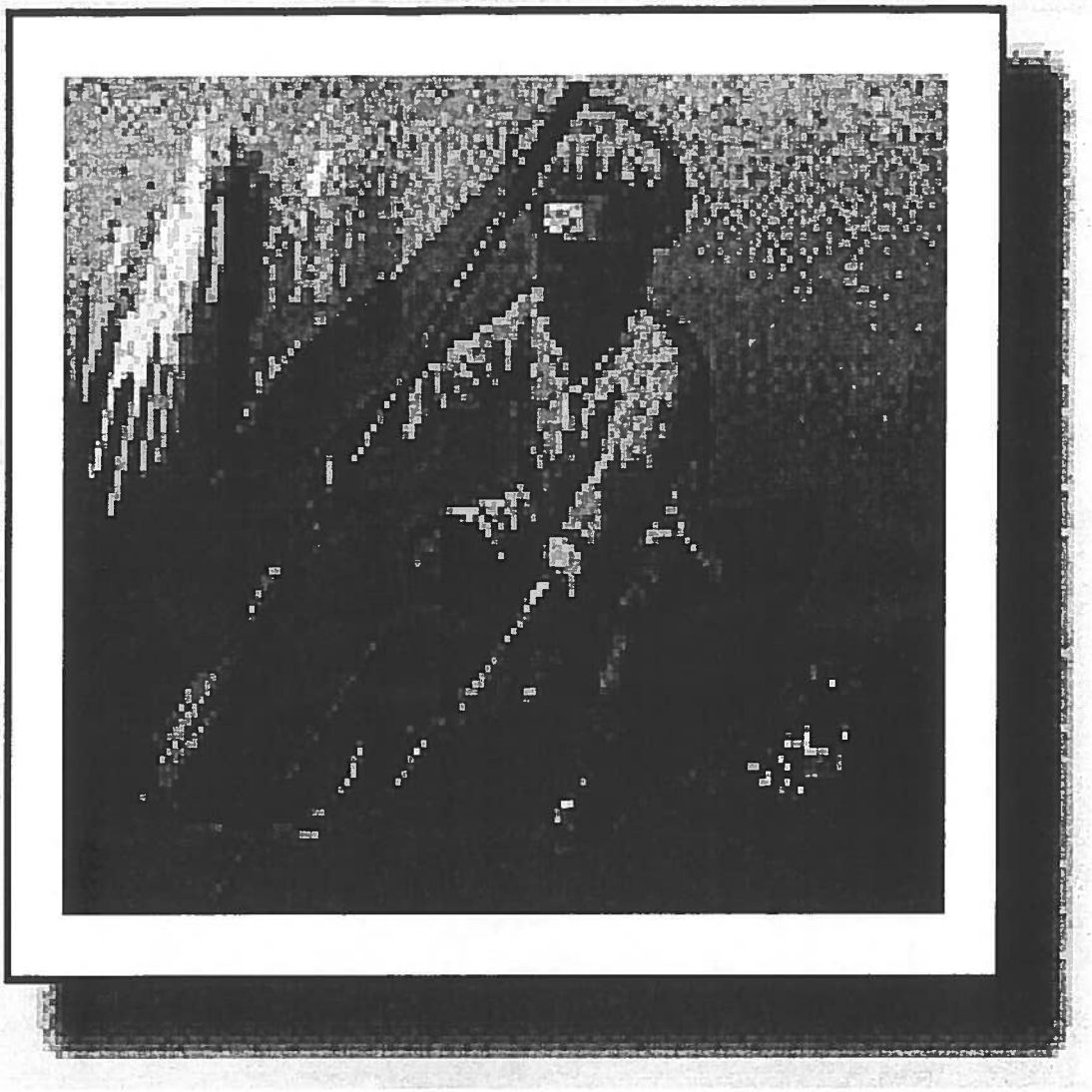
- Debe realizarse un mantenimiento semanal de los colectores de grasa instalados bajo los fregaderos. Será necesario mantenerlos con más frecuencia si la grasa sobrepasa el 50% de capacidad del colector (www.oracwa.org).

- Límpielos en seco. Use rascadores para quitar los desperdicios de alimentos de la vajilla, las ollas, las sartenes, las parrillas y las superficies para cocinar antes de limpiarlas con agua. Deseche los desperdicios de alimentos en un receptáculo para basura, envíelos a una empresa de alimentación de animales o done las sobras de alimentos en buen estado a un banco de alimentos.

- Coloque papel para alimentos para absorber el aceite y la grasa bajo los canastos de las sartenes. Deseche el papel engrasado en un receptáculo para basura.

- Es ilegal manipular o desechar inapropiadamente cualquier producto que pueda fluir hacia un drenaje de aguas. Tanto la empresa como las personas responsables de esto están sujetas a enjuiciamiento civil y criminal.

Enero de 2003



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Limpieza de pisos y pavimentos

- Mantenga limpias las áreas de estacionamientos, de accesos para coches y de contenedores de basura y retire los desechos acumulados. Use métodos de limpieza en seco para los derrames: por ejemplo, barra en vez de lavar con agua; use trapos, piedras sanitarias para gatos u otro tipo de materiales absorbentes; coloque la basura y los desechos sólidos en contenedores de basura. Si limpia un derrame con un trapeador, deseche el agua que usó para lavar el trapeador en fregaderos interiores para limpieza o en fregaderos exclusivos para trapeadores.

- No limpie el pavimento ni ningún área exterior con manguera para evitar que este agua fluya hacia el drenaje de aguas. Use un limpiador de superficies certificado por BASMAA (www.city.palo-alto.ca.us/cleanbay/cbb.html) para lavar aceras, áreas de acceso para coches y estacionamientos. Sus empleados y su contratista deben hacer uso de las BMPs para evitar que el agua utilizada para lavar fluya hacia el sistema de drenaje de aguas pluviales.

- Nunca vierta ni barra aguas residuales provenientes de pisos de restaurantes por la puerta trasera o hacia una canaleta, un drenaje de aguas pluviales o un riachuelo. Deseche el agua que usó para lavar el trapeador en fregaderos interiores para limpieza o en retretes.

- Es ilegal manipular o desechar inapropiadamente cualquier producto que pueda fluir hacia un drenaje de aguas. Tanto la empresa como las personas responsables de esto están sujetas a enjuiciamiento civil y criminal.

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Limpieza de equipos

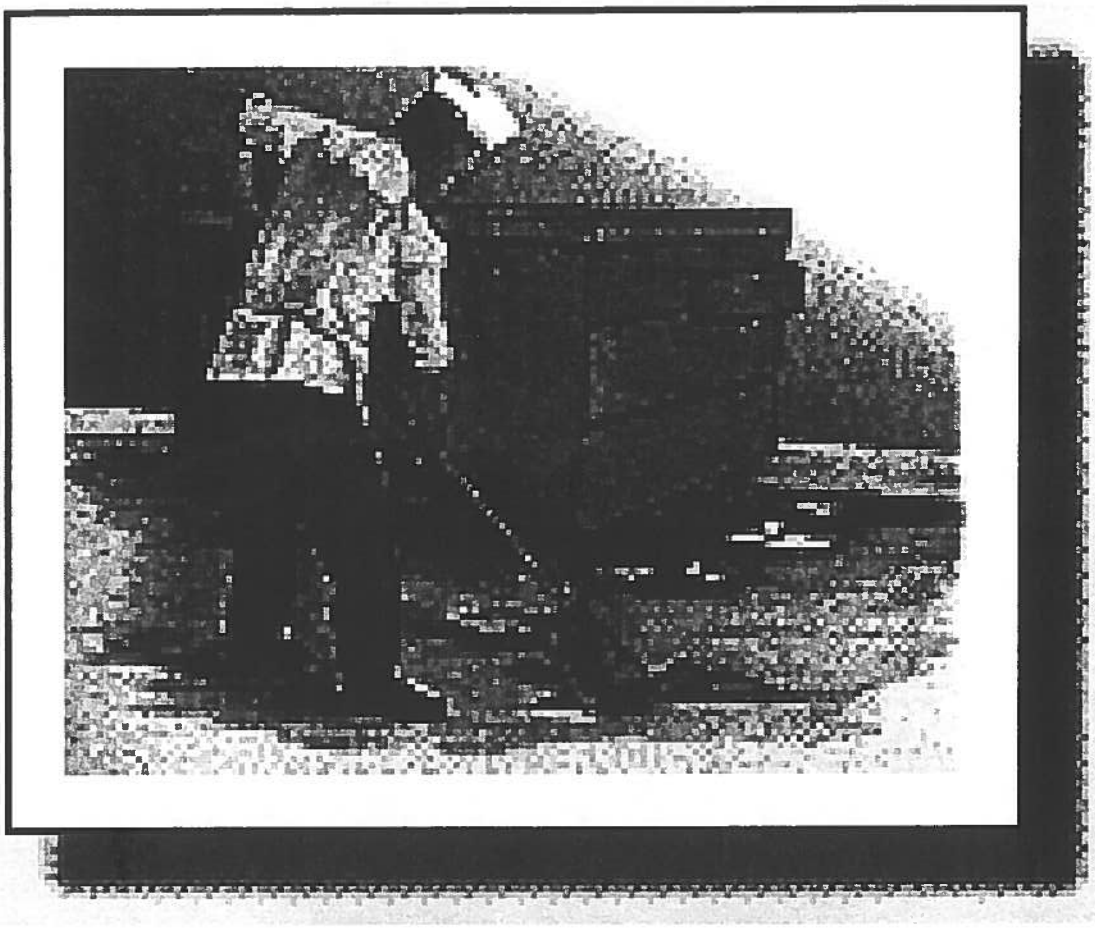
- Limpie alfombras, filtros para grasa, tarros de basura y otros equipos de restaurante en un fregadero para limpieza, un drenaje para pisos interior u otras áreas de lavado designadas cuyas aguas fluyan hacia el sistema de alcantarillado sanitario. Hable con la agencia local de alcantarillado sanitario para conocer los requisitos. El agua usada para lavar los equipos no debe fluir hacia el sistema de drenaje de aguas pluviales.

- Si el restaurante hace limpiar las alfombras, las campanas de ventilación o cualquier otro equipo por un contratista, asegúrese de que el agua utilizada para lavar no fluya hacia el sistema de drenaje de aguas pluviales. El restaurante es responsable de las acciones del contratista.

- Verifique el buen funcionamiento de los ventiladores de extracción y las chimeneas de ventilación ubicados en el techo al menos una vez por semana. Coloque una bandeja de recolección de aceite bajo los recubrimientos de los ventiladores de extracción ubicados en el techo para recolectar el aceite de cocina y la grasa; vacíe semanalmente las bandejas.

- No limpie los equipos en fregaderos que se usan para la preparación de alimentos.

- Es ilegal manipular o desechar inapropiadamente cualquier producto que pueda fluir hacia un drenaje de aguas. Tanto la empresa como las personas responsables de esto están sujetas a enjuiciamiento civil y criminal.



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and its prevention, call 1-888-BAY-WISE

Đổ Rác

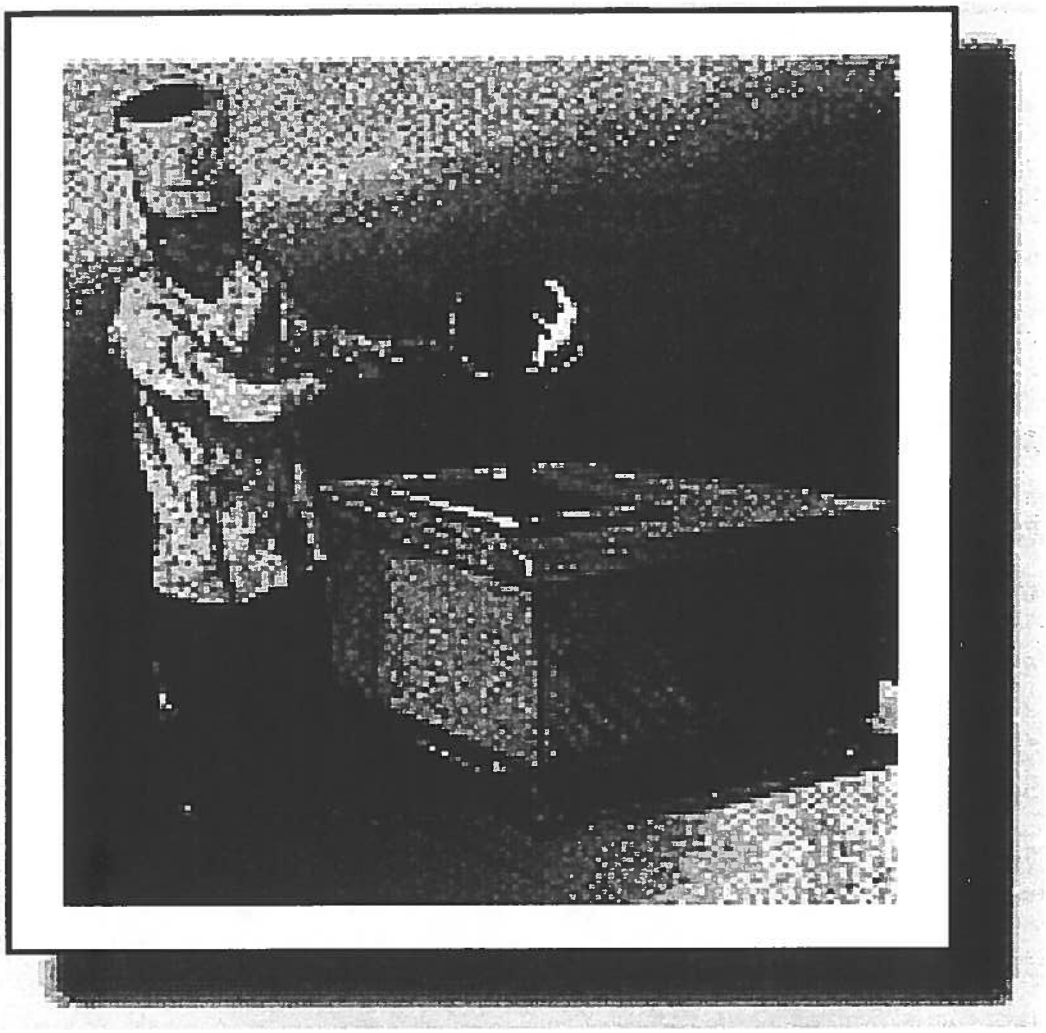
- Kiểm tra định kỳ các thùng rác nén và thùng rác bị rò rỉ. Nếu các thùng rác bị rò rỉ, xin gọi công ty cho thuê thùng rác tới sửa hoặc thay thùng rác khác.

- C Đậy náp thùng rác và các thùng đựng chất thải khác để đề ngăn nước mưa vào thùng.

- Không bao giờ vứt các loại rác như thức ăn hoặc dầu xuống rãnh thoát nước mưa. Quyên góp các loại thực phẩm còn dùng được cho ngân hàng quyên góp thực phẩm, tham gia các chương trình xử lý rác thực phẩm, liên lạc với công ty thức ăn gia súc hoặc vứt đồ ăn bỏ đi vào thùng đựng rác.

- Không bao giờ rửa các thùng rác hoặc khu vực xung quanh thùng rác bằng vòi nước. Nếu phải rửa sạch một thùng rác, liên lạc với công ty cho thuê thùng rác đó. Chỉ nên lau chùi khô khu vực xung quanh thùng rác hoặc áp dụng các Qui Tác Kiểm Soát Tối Ưu (Best Management Practices-BMP) để rửa khu vực thùng rác, tránh để nước xối chảy vào hệ thống thoát nước mưa.
- Xử lý và đổ rác không đúng cách để nước dơ chảy vào rãnh thoát nước mưa là điều trái phép. Cả công ty và những người có trách nhiệm đều có thể bị truy tố hình sự và dân sự.

Tháng Giêng 2003



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Cất Giữ và Xử Lý Dầu Mỡ

- Không đổ dầu mỡ nấu ăn vào bồn rửa hoặc rãnh thoát nước trên sàn, hoặc vào bãi đậu xe, rãnh thoát nước mưa hoặc trên đường.

- Vứt bỏ hoặc tái chế dầu mỡ nấu ăn qua người có giấy phép thu rác hoặc người tái chế dầu mỡ. Tìm những người thu và tái chế dầu mỡ trong mục "tallow" (dầu mỡ) trong Danh Bạ Điện Thoại (Yellow Pages).

- Bảo trì các tấm chắn dầu/mỡ ít nhất mỗi tháng một lần. Để tấm chắn dầu/mỡ hoạt động bình thường, không quá 1/3 chiều sâu của tấm chắn phải được bôi một lớp mỡ nổi và không quá ¼ chiều sâu phải là chất láng ở đáy của tấm chắn đó (www.oracwa.org).

- Các tấm chắn dầu mỡ dưới bồn rửa nên được bảo trì ít nhất mỗi tuần một lần, làm thường xuyên hơn nếu tấm chắn dầu mỡ đó đã đầy hơn một nửa (www.oracwa.org).

- Tập cách lau khô. Dùng cái nạo để loại bỏ cạn thức ăn trong xoong, nồi, chảo, vỉ nướng và những nơi nấu ăn trước khi rửa bằng nước. Vứt bỏ cạn thức ăn vào thùng rác, gởi cho công ty thức ăn gia súc, hoặc quyên góp các loại đồ ăn còn dùng được cho một ngân hàng quyên góp thực phẩm.

- Dùng loại giấy gói thức ăn để thấm dầu mỡ dưới các giỏ đựng đồ chiên. Vứt giấy đã thấm mỡ vào thùng đựng rác.

- Xử lý và đổ rác không đúng cách để nước dơ chảy vào rãnh thoát nước mưa là điều trái phép. Cả công ty và những người có trách nhiệm đều có thể bị truy tố hình sự và dân sự.

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Lau Chùi Sàn và Vỉa Hè

- Giữ cho bãi đậu xe, đường lái xe và nhà, và các khu vực đổ rác sạch sẽ và loại bỏ các đống gạch vữa tích tụ lại. Lau khô những chỗ bị đổ ra ngoài: thí dụ như dùng chổi quét dọn thay vì rửa; dùng giẻ, cát hoặc các chất dễ thấm khác; bỏ rác và các loại rác là chất rắn vào trong thùng rác. Nếu quý vị lau một chỗ bị đổ nước, đổ nước xối/nước giẻ lau vào máng/bồn giặt giẻ lau trong nha.

- Không dùng vòi nước để xịchi rửa vỉa hè hoặc bất kỳ khu vực nào bên ngoài vào rãnh thoát nước mưa. Dùng dụng cụ lau chùi bề mặt đã được cấp chứng nhận BASMAA (www.city.palo-alto.ca.us/cleanbay/cbb.html) để làm vệ sinh các lối đi bộ, đường lái xe qua và bãi đậu xe. Các nhân viên và nhà thầu của công ty quý vị phải sử dụng các biện pháp BMP để ngăn không cho nước xối rửa trôi xuống hệ thống thoát nước mưa.

- Không bao giờ đổ hoặc quét nước rửa từ sàn nhà hàng ra ngoài cửa sau, hoặc vào trong máng nước, rãnh thoát nước mưa, hoặc kênh rạch. Đổ nước xối/nước giẻ lau vào trong máng/bồn giặt giẻ hoặc bồn vệ sinh trong nhà/.
- Xử lý và đổ rác không đúng cách để nước dơ chảy vào rãnh thoát nước mưa là điều trái phép. Cả công ty và những người có trách nhiệm đều có thể bị truy tố hình sự và dân sự.

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Lau Chùi Dụng Cụ

- Lau rửa thảm trải sàn, phễu lọc dầu mỡ, vỉ nướng, thùng rác và các dụng cụ nhà hàng khác trong máng/bồn giặt giẻ lau, rãnh thoát nước bên trong, hoặc khu vực khác được dành riêng để xối rửa. Hỏi cơ quan vệ sinh thoát nước tại địa phương quý vị để biết thêm chi tiết về các qui định. Không được để nước rửa dụng cụ chảy vào trong hệ thống thoát nước mưa.

- Nếu nhà hàng của quý vị có thuê một nhà thầu để lau chùi thảm trải sàn, ống hút khói, hoặc bất kỳ dụng cụ nào khác, kiểm tra để chắc chắn là họ không để nước xối rửa chảy vào hệ thống thoát nước mưa. Nhà hàng phải chịu trách nhiệm về các hành động của nhà thầu.

- Kiểm tra các quạt thông khói và máng trên nóc nhà ít nhất mỗi tuần 1 lần. Đặt một khay hứng dầu mỡ dưới tấm chắn quạt thông gió trên nóc nhà để hứng dầu mỡ và đổ các tấm chắn này hàng tuần.

- Không chùi rửa dụng cụ trong các bồn chế biến thực phẩm.

- Xử lý và đổ rác không đúng cách để nước dơ chảy vào rãnh thoát nước mưa là điều trái phép. Cả công ty và những người có trách nhiệm đều có thể bị truy tố hình sự và dân sự.

APPENDIX D - CITY OF HUGHSON FOG PUBLIC OUTREACH MATERIALS

May 23, 2007

Company Name
Address
City, State ZIP

Attention: Manager's Name

Subject: New Grease Removal and Reporting Ordinance

Dear Manager's Name:

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) recently adopted a statewide order that requires municipalities in California to develop, adopt, and implement a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The purpose of the SSMP is to reduce the occurrence and extent of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), which are expensive to clean up and pose significant risks to the public health and the environment.

Fats, Oil, and Grease (FOG) has been identified as a major contributor to sewer blockages and SSOs nationwide. For this reason, the SWRCB is requiring municipalities to develop a FOG Control Plan as part of the SSMP.

In order to comply with the requirements of the statewide order, the City of Hughson (City) is now requiring Food Service Establishments (FSEs) that discharge into the sanitary sewer system to submit quarterly grease interceptor maintenance reports to the City. The report form, with instructions for submittal to the City, has been included as an enclosure to this letter.

A major component of the reduction of FOG into the sanitary sewer system is the development and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for FOG reduction. The City's FOG Control Plan requires that FSEs conform to the BMPs developed as part of the FOG Control Plan. An informational brochure concerning the City's six FOG Control BMPs has been enclosed in this letter.

Additionally, FSEs that do not currently use grease interceptors must install one per City standards. Failure to install a grease interceptor, submit grease interceptor maintenance reports, or conform to the City's BMPs can result in penalties punishable by the provisions of the City of Hughson Municipal Code.

If you have any questions concerning the new grease removal and reporting requirements, please contact the Public Works Department at (209) 883-4055.

Sincerely,

City of Hughson

David Chase, P.E.
Director of Public Works

Enclosures: Quarterly Grease Interceptor Maintenance Report Form and Submission Instructions
FOG Best Management Practices Brochure
"No Grease" Sign

CITY OF HUGHSON

QUARTERLY GREASE INTERCEPTOR MAINTENANCE REPORT

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

The attached Grease Interceptor Maintenance Report must be submitted quarterly and certified by the acting manager of your facility. Failure to do so may result in fines or other penalties pursuant to the City of Hughson Municipal Code.

Each report must be completed in full and received by the City no later than the __ day of January, April, July, and October for each year. The report should be sent to the following address:

City of Hughson Public Works Department
7018 Pine Street
Hughson, California 953226
Attention: Mr. Jared Steeley

Please direct any questions concerning this form to the City of Hughson Public Works Department, at (209) 883-4055.

Why follow Best Management Practices (BMPs)?

Overflows in the sanitary sewer system caused by Fats, Oil, and Grease (FOG) are expensive to clean up, and can endanger both the public health and the environment.

As part of a recent statewide order, the City of Hughson has developed a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). As part of the SSMP, the City developed a FOG Control Plan that is aimed to reduce blockages and overflows related to FOG.

It is possible, through the implementation of the BMPs outlined in this pamphlet, to substantially reduce blockages to the sanitary sewer system caused by FOG.

Blockage to a Sanitary Sewer Line caused by FOG

City of Hughson
Public Works Department
(209) 883-4055
www.hughson.org

Best Management Practices for Fats, Oil, and Grease Reduction

A Guide for Food Service Establishments

BMP 1: Employee Training and Awareness

Each individual Food Service Establishment (FSE) should do the following to ensure adequate employee training and awareness:

- Ensure that employees are trained on the provisions of the BMP program;
- Require all employees to follows the BMPs;
- Instruct employees not to pour FOG down the drain;
- Post "No Grease" Signs.

BMP 2: Garbage Disposal Limitation

A large volume of FOG can be eliminated from the sewer system by not putting food particles into the system. For this reason, FSEs should do the following:

- Discard food particles in the trash rather than using a garbage disposal;
- Use drain screens to capture food particles before they go down the drain.

BMP 3: Spill Clean Up

It is important to limit spills as much as possible to eliminate unneeded sewer discharges. If a spill occurs, do the following:

- Stop the spill at its source;
- Perform a "dry" clean up, if possible (use paper towels, brooms, etc.);
- If a "dry" clean up is not possible, do the following:
  - Clean up as much as possible with rags;
  - Use an absorbent material (such as sand, cat litter, sawdust, etc.);
  - Remove spilled material into the trash;
  - Mop or wash sparingly.

BMP 4: Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance

When cleaning and maintaining equipment, empty and remove grease into the trash before washing. Use "dry" cleaning methods, where possible.

BMP 5: Grease Handling and Disposal

Oils, grease, and other oily liquids (such as salad dressing) should not be discharged into the sewer system. These materials should be recycled, if possible.

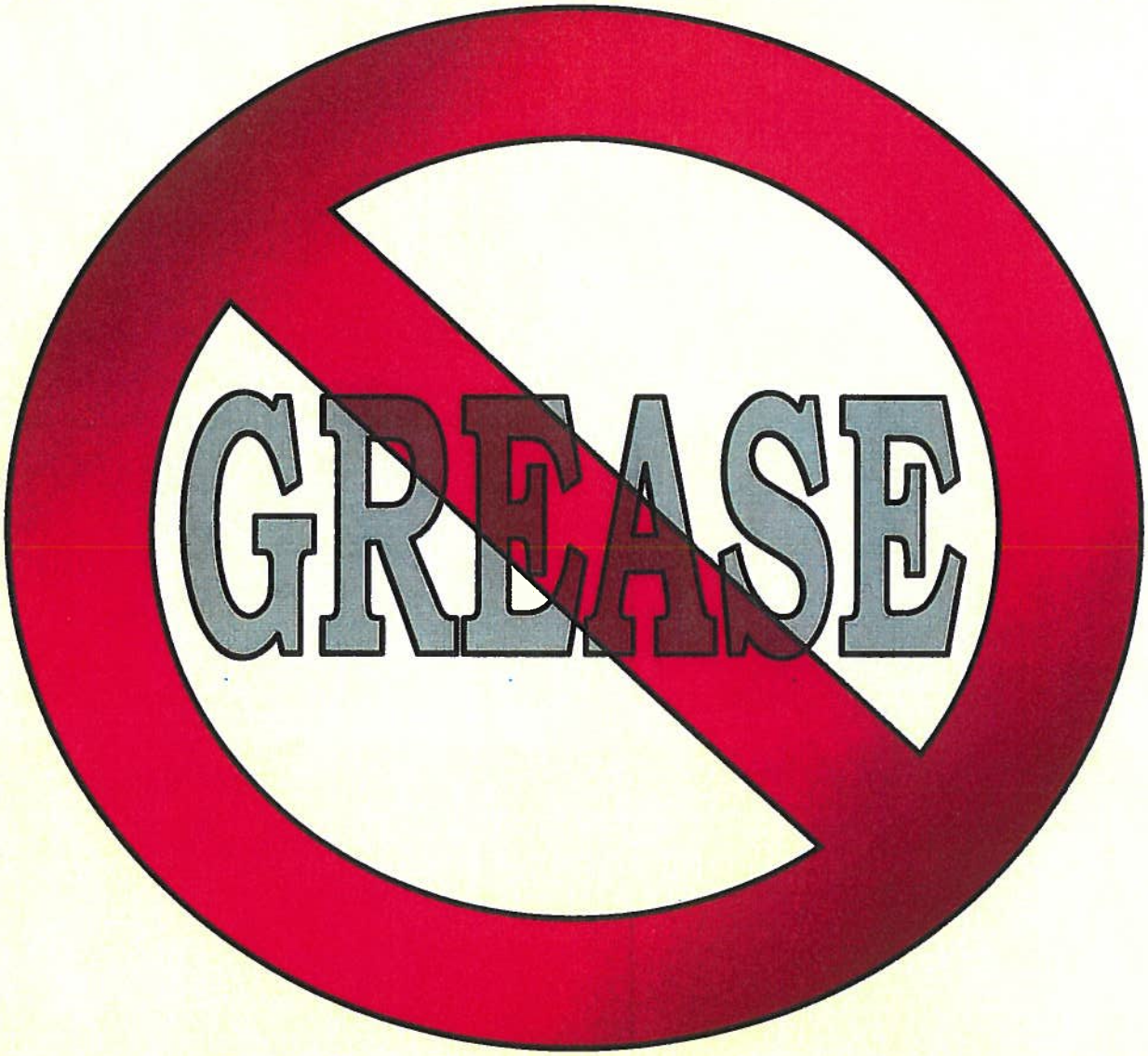
BMP 6: Grease Interceptors

Each FSE should install a grease interceptor (if one has not already been installed) in accordance with City standards.

All grease interceptors should be cleaned, emptied, and maintained as often as is necessary to make sure that FOG does not enter the sewer system. All grease from grease interceptors should be disposed of or recycled by an appropriately licensed individual or company.

FSEs are now additionally being required to submit grease interceptor cleaning and maintenance reports to the City. These reports should be submitted to the City quarterly.

Help Eliminate Sanitary Sewer Overflows



Don't Pour Fats, Oil, and Grease Down the Drain!

City of Hughson

Public Works Department

www.hughson.org

APPENDIX I – CITY OF HUGHSON 2007 SEWER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SEWER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

This executive summary presents a brief background of the City of Hughson (City) sewer collection system, the need for this Sewer System Master Plan, the proposed improvements to mitigate existing capacity deficiencies, and proposed expansion improvements. A summary of the capital improvement program costs, through build-out conditions of the updated General Plan, is attached at the end of this executive summary.

ES.1 STUDY OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this Sewer System Master Plan is to aid the City in the planning, development, and financing of sewer collection system facilities to provide reliable and enhanced service for existing customers, and to serve anticipated growth.

The objective of the study included the following tasks:

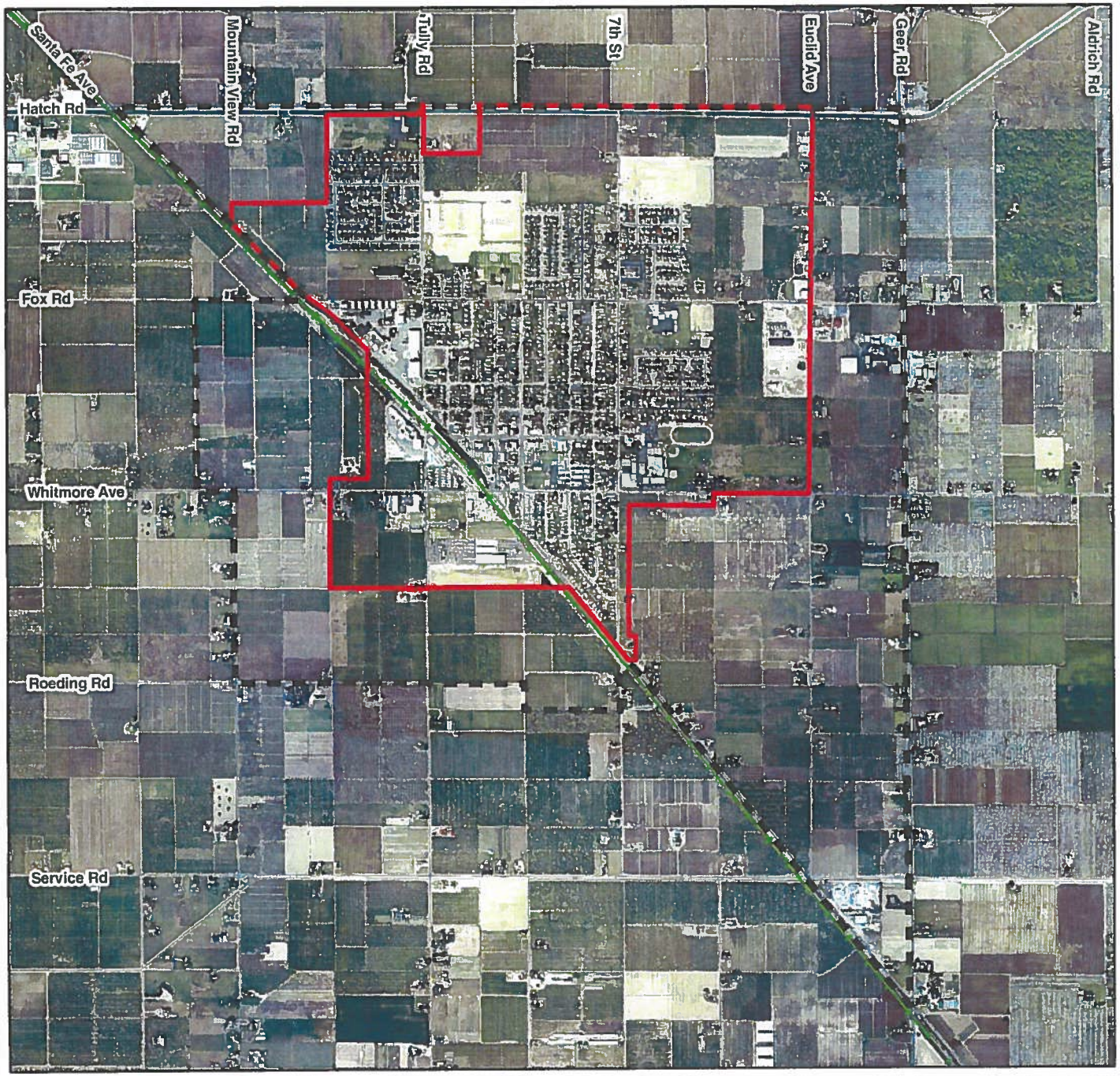
- Establish sewer system design and planning criteria.
- Create and calibrate a hydraulic computer model of the collection system.
- Evaluate the capacity of the existing sewer collection system using computer hydraulic modeling.
- Review existing system deficiencies and propose improvements to enhance system reliability.
- Recommend improvements needed to service anticipated future growth.
- Perform a general system evaluation of the City's wastewater collection system.
- Develop a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) with a planning horizon of 2025.

ES.2 STUDY AREA

The City's boundary and the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI) are shown on Figure ES.1. The City is divided into two areas by the Santa Fe Railroad, which runs along Santa Fe Avenue from the northwest corner of the City to the southwest corner of the City. The majority of the existing City development is located on the northeast side of the railroad, while future development will expand the City on both sides of the railroad tracks. The incorporated City limits encompass approximately 1.5 square miles. The SOI outside the City limits is approximately 1.5 square miles. The total area of the City's SOI is approximately 3.0 square miles.

ES.3 EXISTING AND GENERAL PLAN LAND USE

The City's updated General Plan, which was adopted in December 2005, defines the City's land use plan at build-out conditions. This land use plan is the basis for the wastewater flow



Legend

- Railroad
- Sphere of Influence
- City Limits

N

0 1,250 2,500 Feet

Figure ES.1
Study Area

Sewer System
Master Plan

City of Hughson

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projections. The General Plan identifies 13 different land use classifications, which are shown on Figure ES.2. The three land use types with the largest areas are residential land uses (37 percent), industrial (22 percent), and urban reserve (15 percent).

ES.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The General Plan defines that all areas that are currently used for agricultural purposes (see Figure ES.1) are all planned for conversion to other land use types under build-out conditions. The projected population growth associated with these land use conversions and infill development is presented in Table ES.1. As shown, the City projects significant growth from a current population of 5,942 (2005) to a build-out population of 15,074 (2025). This projected growth equates to a 154 percent population increase in 20 years, or 4.8 percent annually.

Table ES.1 Population Projections
Storm Drainage System Master Plan
City of Hughson

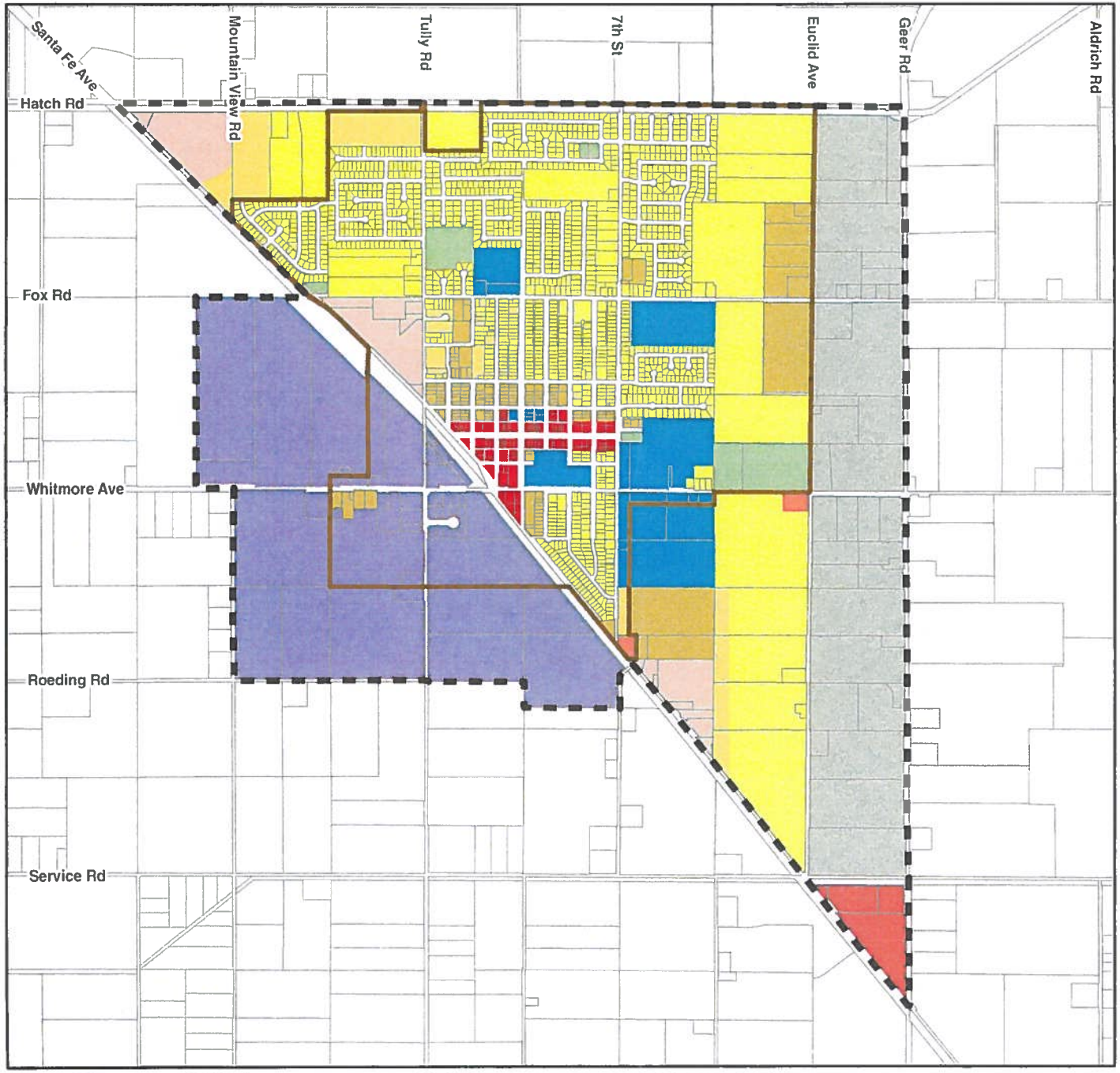
Development Area	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Existing Development[1]	5,942	5,942	5,942	5,942	5,942	5,942
Infill Development[2]	0	476	951	1,427	1,903	1,903
New Development[3]	0	1,807	3,615	5,422	7,230	7,230
Total	**5,942**	**8,225**	**10,508**	**12,791**	**15,074**	**15,074**

Notes:
1. Existing population within the City Boundary.
2. Growth within the City Boundary.
3 Growth outside the City Boundary, within the SOI.

ES.5 SEWER SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The City's sewer collection system consists of approximately 21 miles of 4-inch diameter through 36-inch diameter sewers, and includes two sewage lift stations and associated force mains. The "backbone" of the system consists of trunk sewers that are typically 10-inches in diameter and larger. The trunk sewers convey the collected wastewater flows to the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

The majority of the City is serviced by the Tully Road Trunk sewer. Flow from residential customers in the City is conveyed by a network of 4-inch diameter to 10-inch diameter gravity pipes to the City's residential trunk lines. Flow from the City's industrial customers is conveyed by the 24-inch diameter Industrial Trunk that runs along the west side of Tully Road.



Legend

- Sphere of Influence
- City Limits

General Plan Land Use

Residential

- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Urban Reserve

Commercial

- Downtown Commercial
- Neighborhood Commercial
- General Commercial
- Service Commercial

Industrial

- Industrial

Public/Quasi-Public

- Park/Open Space
- Public Facility
- Parcels

Feet
0 1,250 2,500

Figure ES.2
General Plan Land Use

Sewer System
Master Plan

City of Hughson

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ES.6 SEWER FLOWS

Historical flows at the City's WWTP were reviewed and analyzed to determine daily, monthly, and seasonal fluctuations experienced by the sewer system.

Design flow criteria were developed for estimating the City's future sewer requirements and for evaluating the capacity of the collection system. Diurnal patterns, developed from the City's flow-monitoring program, were used to peak the average flows generated in the hydraulic model. This method allowed the model to closely match the hourly variations in flow conveyed in the collection system.

During existing dry weather conditions, the average flow from the City is 0.87 mgd. At build-out of the SOI, the average dry weather flows are anticipated to reach 1.87 mgd.

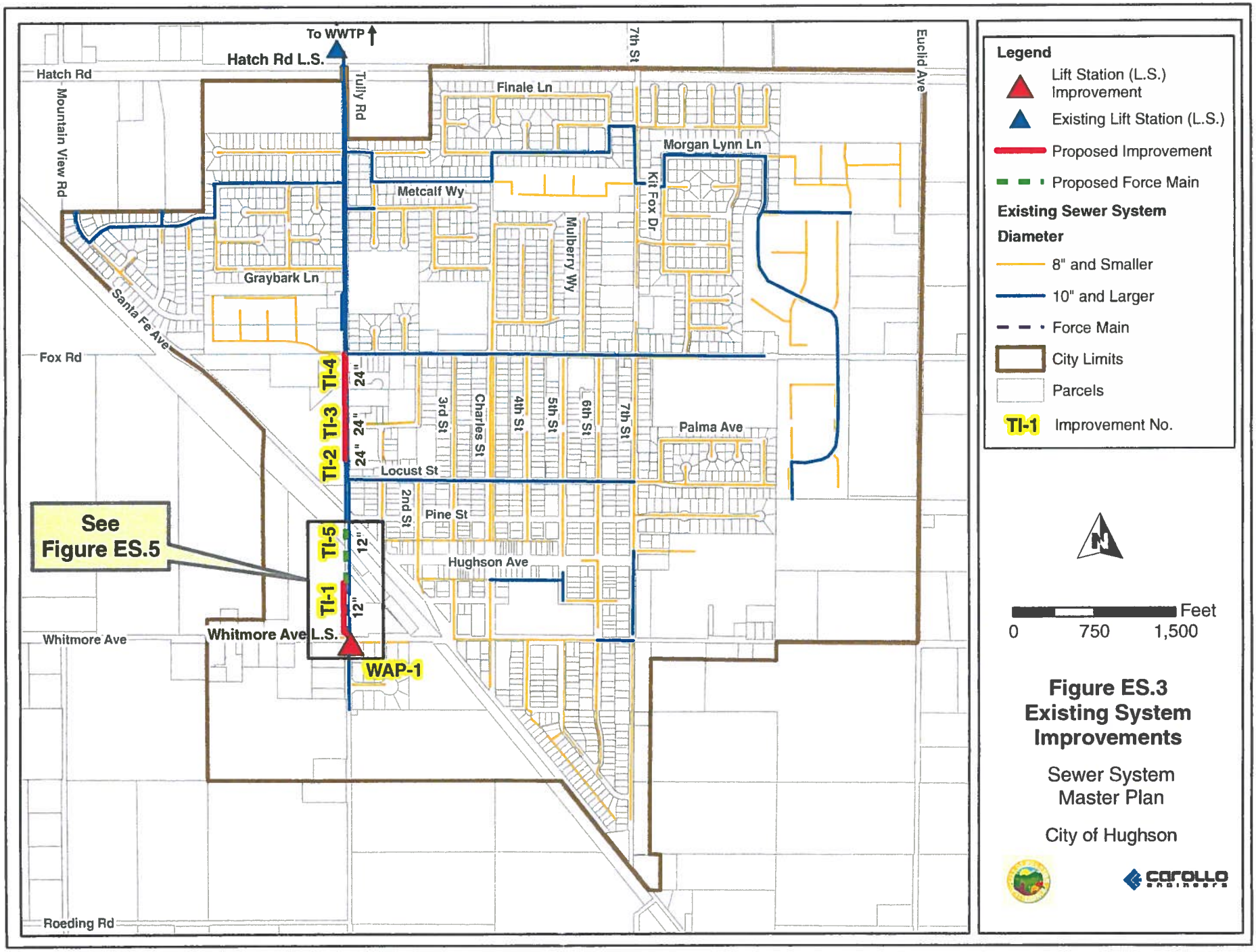
Wet weather flows are based on infiltration and inflow (I/I) entering the sewer system. According to the data from the temporary flow-monitoring program, the system experiences negligible amounts of I/I. Therefore, wet weather conditions were not considered.

ES.7 SEWER SYSTEM EVALUATION

The City's sewer system was evaluated based on the planning and evaluation criteria defined in this study. A hydraulic sewer model was assembled and used in evaluating the adequacy of the City's sewer system. The hydraulic model combines information on the physical characteristics of the sewer system (pipe sizes, pipe slopes, pumps, etc.), and performs calculations to solve a series of mathematical equations to simulate flows in pipes.

The proposed improvements identified in this report are shown on Figure ES.3 and Figure ES.4. These improvements include improvements to the existing system and provide facilities to service future development areas. The improvements include trunk sewers ranging from 12-inches in diameter to 24-inches in diameter, include a capacity upgrade to the Whitmore Avenue Lift Station, and a new lift station on Euclid Avenue near the intersection with Locust Street to service the southeast portion of the City.

The nomenclature for the proposed improvements shown on Figures ES.3, ES.4, and ES.5 are based on the trunk sewers or lift stations in question. The improvements to the Industrial Trunk in Tully Road, for example, are given the code 'TI' for Tully Industrial. The Whitmore Avenue Lift Station is 'WAP'. See Table 5.2 in Chapter 5 for code designations.


To WWTP
Hatch Rd L.S.
Hatch Rd
Mountain View Rd
Tully Rd
Finale Ln
7th St
Euclid Ave
Morgan Lynn Ln
Kit Fox Dr
Metcalf Wy
Mulberry Wy
Graybark Ln
Santa Fe Ave
Fox Rd
TI-4
TI-3
TI-2
24"
24"
24"
3rd St
Charles St
4th St
5th St
6th St
7th St
Palma Ave
Locust St
2nd St
Pine St
See Figure ES.5
TI-5
TI-1
12"
12"
Hughson Ave
Whitmore Ave
Whitmore Ave L.S.
WAP-1
Roeding Rd
Legend
Lift Station (L.S.) Improvement
Existing Lift Station (L.S.)
Proposed Improvement
Proposed Force Main
Existing Sewer System Diameter
8" and Smaller
10" and Larger
Force Main
City Limits
Parcels
TI-1 Improvement No.
N
Feet
0
750
1,500
Figure ES.3
Existing System Improvements
Sewer System Master Plan
City of Hughson
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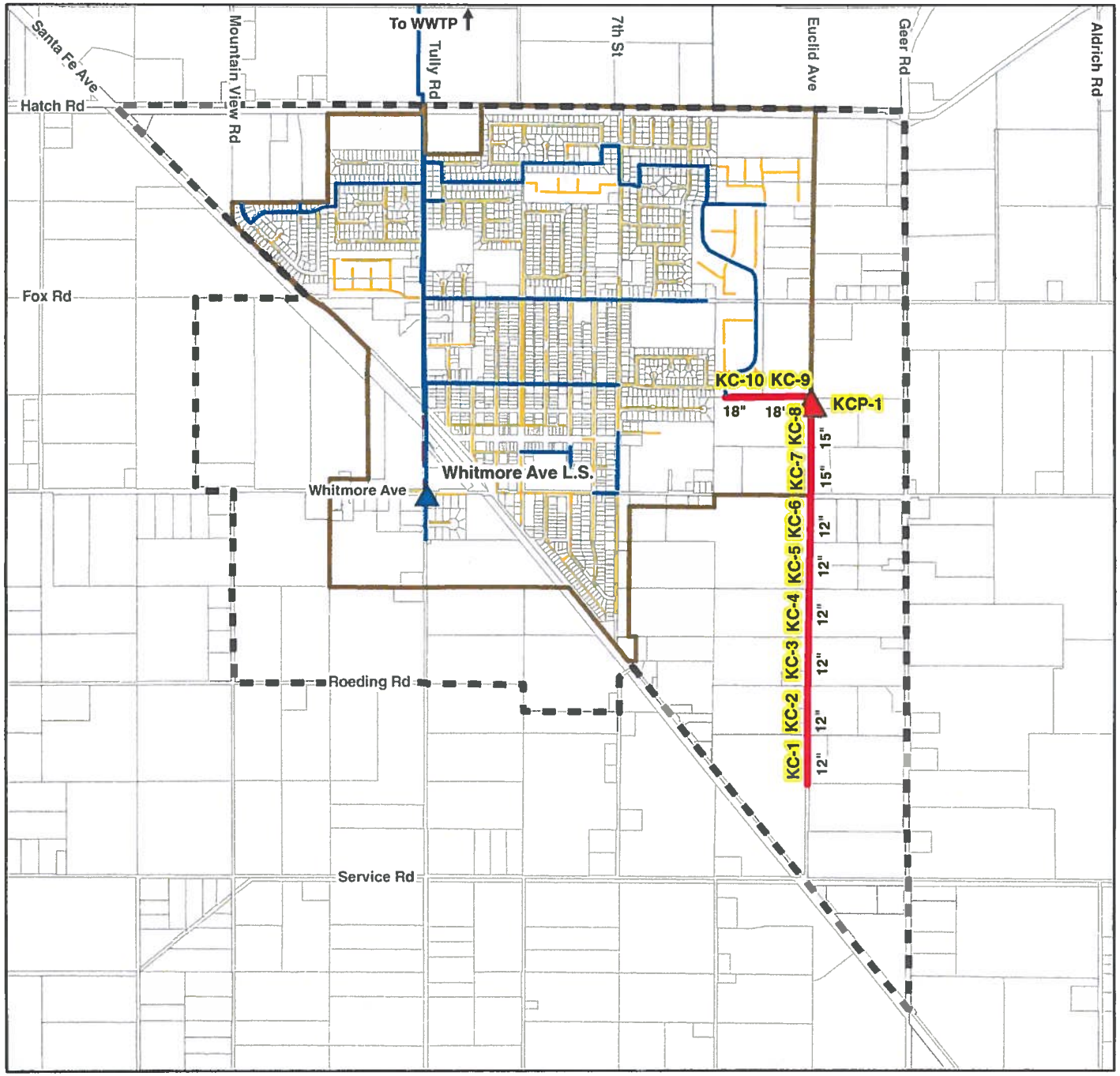

Legend

- Proposed Lift Station (L.S.)
- Existing Lift Station (L.S.)
- Proposed Improvement

Existing Sewer System

Diameter

- 8" and Smaller
- 10" and Larger
- Force Main
- City Limits
- Sphere of Influence
- Parcels
- KC-1 Improvement No.

Feet
0 1,250 2,500

Figure ES.4
Proposed System Improvements

Sewer System Master Plan

City of Hughson

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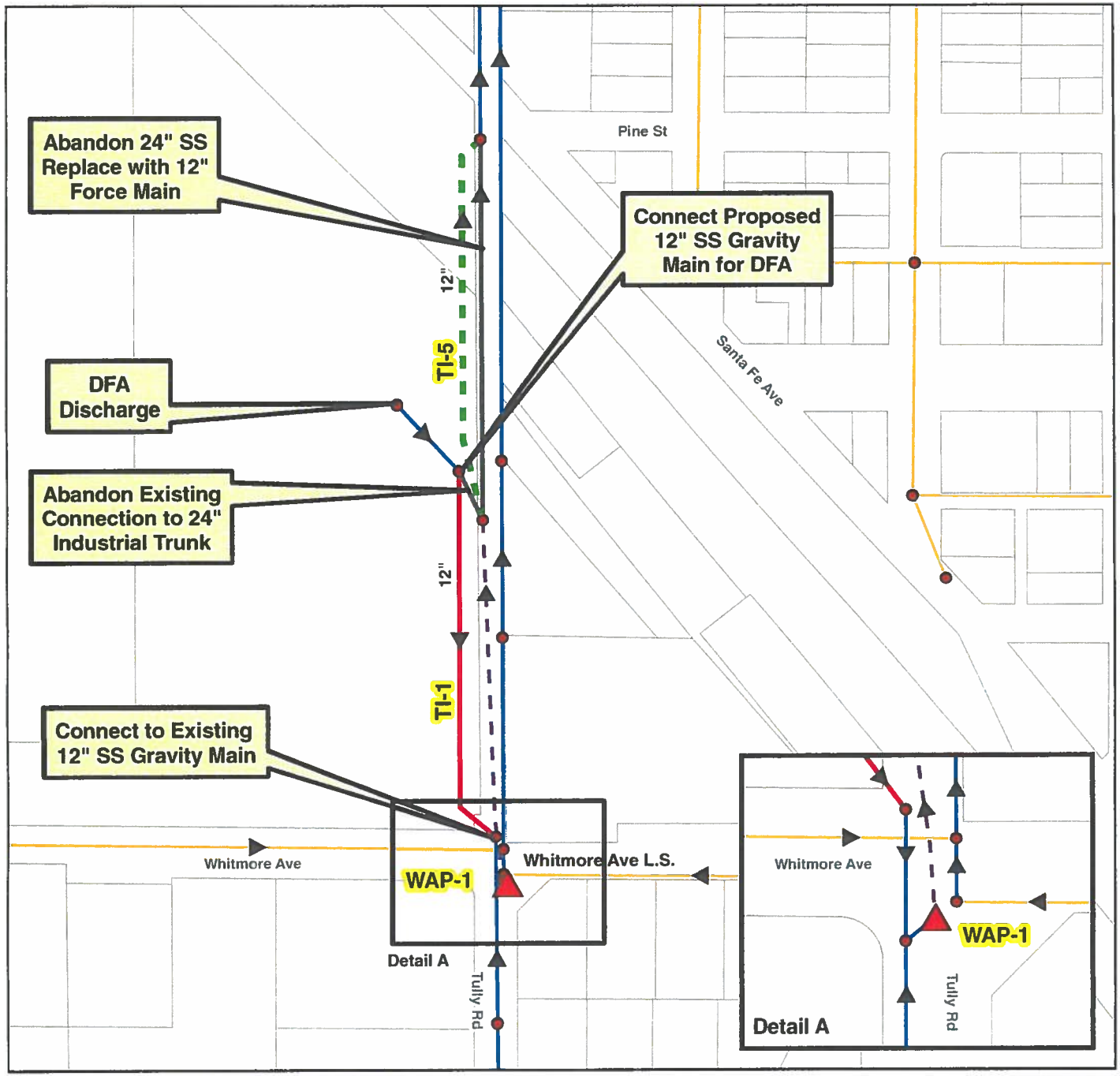

Legend

- Manhole
- Lift Station (L.S.) Improvement
- Existing Lift Station (L.S.)
- Flow Arrow
- Proposed Improvement
- Proposed Force Main
- To Be Abandoned

Existing Sewer System Diameter

- 8" and Smaller
- 10" and Larger
- Force Main
- City Limits
- Parcels
- TI-1 Improvement No.

N

0 150 300 Feet

Figure ES.5
Proposed Industrial Trunk Improvements

Sewer System Master Plan

City of Hughson

carollo engineers

ES.8 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The estimated costs per phase are shown in Table ES.2. Proposed capital improvement projects recommended in this Master Plan are presented in Table ES.3. This table identifies the projects, provides a brief description of the projects, identifies pipe sizes, lengths and other quantities (where applicable), and provides the unit cost and capital improvement cost for each facility.

Table ES.2 Capital Improvements Schedule
Sewer System Master Plan
City of Hughson

Type	2008-2012	2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	Total
Pipelines	$6.82	$0.77	$2.00	$3.09	**$12.68**
Pump Stations	$0.74	$1.07			**$1.81**
CCTV Program	$0.34				**$0.34**
SCADA	$0.07				**$0.07**
Total	**$7.97**	**$1.84**	**$2.00**	**$3.09**	**$14.90**

Note:
1. All costs are in million dollars.

Table ES.3 Capital Improvement Program
Sewer System Master Plan
City of Hughson

No.	Coded No.	Type of Improv.	Description/ Street	Description / Limits	Ex. Size/ Diam. (in)	New Size/ Diam. (in)	Parallel/ Replace	Length (ft)	Unit Cost ($)	Pipe Cost ($)	Other Infrastr. Costs ($)	Baseline Constr. Cost ($)	Planning: Eng. Planning[2] ($)	Design: Eng. Design[3] ($)	Design: Design, Legal & Administr.[5] ($)	Construction: Estim. Constr. Cost[1] ($)	Construction: Eng. Services & Constr.[4] ($)	Construction: Constr. Mgmt Legal & Administr.[6] ($)	Capital Improv. Cost[7] ($)	Capital Improvement Program: Phase I 2008 ($)	Phase I 2009 ($)	Phase I 2010 ($)	Phase I 2011 ($)	Phase I 2012 ($)	Phase II 2012-15 ($)	Phase III 2015-20 ($)	Phase IV 2020-25 ($)	Financing: Future Users Benefit[10] (%)	Total Capital Cost ($)	Future Users Cost ($)	Existing Users Cost ($)
				Itemized Cost Estimate																											
Existing System Improvements (Pipes)																															
1	TI-1	Pipe	Tully Road	nw/o intesection of Tully Road and E. Whitmore Avenue	24	24	Replace	500	$320	$160,000		$160,000	$2,100	$14,600	$10,400	$208,000	$14,600	$10,400	$260,000	$2,100	$25,000	$233,000						83%	$260,000	$215,800	$44,200
2	TI-2	Pipe	Tully Road	200' n/o Locust Avenue to 400' n/o Locust Avenue	24	24	Replace	200	$320	$64,000		$64,000	$800	$5,800	$4,200	$83,200	$5,800	$4,200	$104,000	$800	$10,000	$93,200						83%	$104,000	$86,320	$17,680
3	TI-3	Pipe	Tully Road	400' n/o Locust Avenue to 700' n/o Locust Avenue	24	24	Replace	300	$320	$96,000		$96,000	$1,200	$8,700	$6,200	$124,800	$8,700	$6,200	$156,000	$1,200	$14,900	$139,700						83%	$156,000	$129,480	$26,520
4	TI-4	Pipe	Tully Road	700' n/o Locust Avenue to Fox Road	24	24	Replace	500	$320	$160,000		$160,000	$2,100	$14,600	$10,400	$208,000	$14,600	$10,400	$260,000	$2,100	$25,000	$233,000						83%	$260,000	$215,800	$44,200
5	TI-5	Force Main	Tully Road	Whitmore Avenue Lift Station to 100' s/o Santa Fe Avenue	12	12	Replace	600	$136	$81,600		$81,600	$1,100	$7,400	$5,300	$106,080	$7,400	$5,300	$133,000	$1,100	$12,700	$118,780						83%	$133,000	$110,390	$22,610
Existing System Improvements (Lift Stations)																															
6	WAP-1	Lift Station	E. Whitmore Avenue	Intersection of Tully Road and E. Whitmore Avenue		350 gpm[8]	(2 HP)				$458,000	$458,000	$6,000	$41,700	$29,800	$595,400	$41,700	$29,800	$744,000	$6,000	$71,500	$666,900						83%	$744,000	$617,520	$126,480
												Subtotal	**$13,300**	**$92,800**	**$66,300**	**$1,325,480**	**$92,800**	**$66,300**	**$1,657,000**	**$13,300**	**$159,100**	**$1,484,580**							**$1,657,000**	**$1,375,310**	**$281,690**
Proposed System Improvements (Pipes)																															
7	KC-1	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	1350' n/o E. Service Road to 2050' n/o E. Service Road	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000								$229,000	100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
8	KC-2	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	2050' n/o E. Service Road to 2750' n/o E. Service Road	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000								$229,000	100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
9	KC-3	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	2750' n/o E. Service Road to 2000' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000								$229,000	100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
10	KC-4	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	2000' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue to 1300' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000								$229,000	100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
11	KC-5	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	1300' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue to 600' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	12	New	700	$201	$140,700		$140,700	$1,800	$12,800	$9,100	$182,910	$12,800	$9,100	$229,000						$229,000			100%	$229,000	$229,000	$0
12	KC-6	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	600' s/o E. Whitmore Avenue to E. Whitmore Avenue	-	12	New	600	$201	$120,600		$120,600	$1,600	$11,000	$7,800	$156,780	$11,000	$7,800	$196,000						$196,000			100%	$196,000	$196,000	$0
13	KC-7	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	E. Whitmore Avenue to 700' n/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	15	New	700	$223	$156,100		$156,100	$2,000	$14,200	$10,100	$202,930	$14,200	$10,100	$254,000						$254,000			100%	$254,000	$254,000	$0
14	KC-8	Pipe	Euclid Avenue	700' n/o E. Whitmore Avenue to 1400 n/o E. Whitmore Avenue	-	15	New	700	$223	$156,100		$156,100	$2,000	$14,200	$10,100	$202,930	$14,200	$10,100	$254,000						$254,000			100%	$254,000	$254,000	$0
15	KC-9	Pipe	Locust Street	Euclid Avenue to 700' w/o Euclid Avenue	-	18	New	700	$242	$169,400		$169,400	$2,200	$15,400	$11,000	$220,220	$15,400	$11,000	$275,000						$275,000			100%	$275,000	$275,000	$0
16	KC-10	Pipe	Locust Street	700' w/o Euclid Avenue to 1200' w/o Euclid Avenue	-	18	New	500	$242	$121,000		$121,000	$1,600	$11,000	$7,900	$157,300	$11,000	$7,900	$197,000						$197,000			100%	$197,000	$197,000	$0
Proposed System Improvements (Lift Stations)																															
17	KCP-1	Lift Station	Locust Street	Near intersection of Euclid Avenue and Locust Street		650 gpm[8]	(4 HP)				$656,000	$656,000	$8,500	$59,700	$42,600	$852,800	$59,700	$42,600	$1,066,000						$1,066,000			100%	$1,066,000	$1,066,000	$0
												Subtotal	**$26,900**	**$189,500**	**$135,000**	**$2,707,510**	**$189,500**	**$135,000**	**$3,387,000**						**$1,538,000**	**$933,000**	**$916,000**		**$3,387,000**	**$3,387,000**	
Miscellaneous Improvements																															
18	-	CCTV	Various	CCTV sewers in collection system 20 years or older							$211,200	$211,200	$2,700	$19,200	$13,700	$274,560	$19,200	$13,700	$343,000	68,600	68,600	68,600	68,600	68,600				0%	$343,000	$0	$343,000
19	-	SCADA	Hatch Road Lift Station	SCADA for Hatch Road Lift Station							$45,000	$45,000	$600	$4,100	$2,900	$58,500	$4,100	$2,900	$73,000	24,333	24,333	24,333						0%	$73,000	$0	$73,000
												Subtotal	**$3,300**	**$23,300**	**$16,600**	**$333,060**	**$23,300**	**$16,600**	**$416,000**	**$92,933**	**$92,933**	**$92,933**	**$68,600**	**$68,600**					**$416,000**		**$416,000**
Replacement Program																															
1900 Era Pipelines																															
20	RP-1900	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	10		Replace	3,600	$196	$705,600		$705,600	$9,200	$64,200	$45,900	$917,280	$64,200	$45,900	$1,147,000	$9,200	$110,100	$1,027,380						0%	$1,147,000	$0	$1,147,000
21	RP-1900	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	8		Replace	6,100	$165	$1,006,500		$1,006,500	$13,100	$91,600	$65,400	$1,308,450	$91,600	$65,400	$1,636,000	$13,100	$157,000	$1,465,450						0%	$1,636,000	$0	$1,636,000
22	RP-1900	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	6		Replace	5,100	$150	$765,000		$765,000	$9,900	$69,600	$49,700	$994,500	$69,600	$49,700	$1,243,000	$9,900	$119,300	$1,113,800						0%	$1,243,000	$0	$1,243,000
1910 Era Pipelines																															
23	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	18		Replace	1,400	$242	$338,800		$338,800	$4,400	$30,800	$22,000	$440,440	$30,800	$22,000	$550,000			$4,400	$52,800	$493,240				0%	$550,000	$0	$550,000
24	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	12		Replace	600	$201	$120,600		$120,600	$1,600	$11,000	$7,800	$156,780	$11,000	$7,800	$196,000			$1,600	$18,800	$175,580				0%	$196,000	$0	$196,000
25	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	10		Replace	300	$196	$58,800		$58,800	$800	$5,400	$3,800	$76,440	$5,400	$3,800	$96,000			$800	$9,200	$85,640				0%	$96,000	$0	$96,000
26	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	8		Replace	1,500	$165	$247,500		$247,500	$3,200	$22,500	$16,100	$321,750	$22,500	$16,100	$402,000		$3,200	$38,600	$360,350					0%	$402,000	$0	$402,000
27	RP-1910	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	6		Replace	2,600	$150	$390,000		$390,000	$5,100	$35,500	$25,400	$507,000	$35,500	$25,400	$634,000		$5,100	$60,900	$567,900					0%	$634,000	$0	$634,000
1940 Era Pipelines																															
28	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	18		Replace	600	$242	$145,200		$145,200	$1,900	$13,200	$9,400	$188,760	$13,200	$9,400	$236,000						$236,000			0%	$236,000	$0	$236,000
29	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	10		Replace	800	$196	$156,800		$156,800	$2,000	$14,300	$10,200	$203,840	$14,300	$10,200	$255,000							$255,000		0%	$255,000	$0	$255,000
30	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	8		Replace	2,300	$165	$379,500		$379,500	$4,900	$34,500	$24,700	$493,350	$34,500	$24,700	$617,000							$617,000		0%	$617,000	$0	$617,000
31	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	6		Replace	8,900	$150	$1,335,000		$1,335,000	$17,400	$121,500	$86,800	$1,735,500	$121,500	$86,800	$2,170,000								$2,170,000	0%	$2,170,000	$0	$2,170,000
32	RP-1940	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	4		Replace	300	$137	$41,100		$41,100	$500	$3,700	$2,700	$53,430	$3,700	$2,700	$67,000						$67,000			0%	$67,000	$0	$67,000
1950 Era Pipelines																															
33	RP-1950	Pipe	Pipe Replacement	Replacement of pipes 70 years and older[9]	6		Replace	800	$150	$120,000		$120,000	$1,600	$10,900	$7,800	$156,000	$10,900	$7,800	$195,000							$195,000		0%	$195,000	$0	$195,000
												Subtotal	**$75,600**	**$528,700**	**$377,700**	**$7,553,520**	**$528,700**	**$377,700**	**$9,444,000**	**$32,200**	**$394,700**	**$3,712,930**	**$1,009,050**	**$754,460**	**$303,000**	**$1,067,000**	**$2,170,000**		**$9,444,000**		**$9,444,000**
												CIP Totals	**$119,100**	**$834,300**	**$595,600**	**$11,919,570**	**$834,300**	**$595,600**	**$14,904,000**	**$138,433**	**$646,733**	**$5,290,443**	**$1,077,650**	**$823,060**	**$1,841,000**	**$2,000,000**	**$3,086,000**		**$14,904,000**	**$4,762,310**	**$10,141,690**

Notes:

1. Estimated Construction Cost is the Baseline Construction Cost + 30% Contingency
2. Engineering Planning Costs are assumed to be 1% of the Estimated Consirruction Costs.
3. Design Costs are assumed to be 7% of the Estimated Construction Costs.
4. Construction Management and Engineering Services during construction are assumed to be 7% of the Estimated Construction Costs.
5. Design Legal and Administrative Costs are assumed to be 5% of the Estimated Construction Costs
6. Construction Management Legal and Administrative Costs are assumed to be 5% of the Estimated Construction Costs.
7. Total Capital Cost is the sum of costs listed in Notes 1 through 6.
8. Lift Station capacity is given as capacity with largest pump out of service (Firm Capacity).
9. Before replacement, a condition assessment including CCTV should determine if each individual line should be replaced.
10. Future user benefit was determined based on flow percentage.
11. For costs listed in Notes 2 through 6, it is assumed that multiple short pipeline segment projects will be grouped together during design and construction.

APPENDIX J – SSO TRACKING TABLE

SSO Tracking Table

Sewer System Management Plan

City of Hughson

Overflow Event ID	SSO Location (Street Address)	SSO Structure ID, Line Segment, or MH ID	No. of Overflows in Last 12 Months	SSO Cause (Detailed Description)	SSO Correction and Prevention Measures	Reached Surface Waters? (Y/N)	Entered Storm Drain? (Y/N)	Initial Receiveing Waters	Secondary Receiving Waters	Final Sewage Destination	Warning Sign Posted? (Y/N)	No. of Days Sign Posted	Remarks

APPENDIX K – SSMP ADOPTING RESOLUTION AND RESOLUTION OF INTENT TO ADOPT

APPENDIX L – NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

APPENDIX M – SWRCB SSMP CERTIFICATION FORM

Attachment D

City of Hughson Municipal Codes

Title 8, Health and Safety, Chapter 8.30 Urban Water Quality

Title 13, Public Services, Chapter 13.04 Water Use

Title 8, Health and Safety
Chapter 8.30 Urban Water Quality

8.30.010 Title.

This chapter shall be known as the city of Hughson urban water quality control ordinance and may be so cited. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.020 Background.

As a national policy, the federal government has established programs to ensure that the waters of the state, including all lakes, rivers, estuaries and groundwater, are safe and usable for all intended uses. To that purpose, laws have been passed and implemented restricting the pollutants that can be discharged from wastewater systems. That program has significantly reduced the pollution of the waters of the state. The next step was to reduce the pollutants from the second major controllable source, stormwater systems. In 1990 the Phase I regulations for stormwater management were implemented for large communities.

Under federal and state regulations, the city is responsible for assuring that drinking water quality standards are met within its jurisdiction, and that the city's wastewater is properly treated to avoid adverse impacts on the beneficial use of waters of the state. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the Federal Clean Water Act and the State Porter-Cologne Act provide the statutory authority for these requirements.

In addition, recent adoption of the Phase II regulations have expanded the city's responsibilities to include the control of water quality impacted by stormwater. Federal regulations pursuant to the Clean Water Act, Section 402(p) adopted December 8, 1999, require the city of Hughson to regulate the quality of stormwater which may impact drinking water supplies in surface waters and/or groundwater. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.030 Purpose.

This chapter is enacted to ensure the future health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the city of Hughson.

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure that stormwater and the pollutants it may contain are controlled to minimize impacts on the water quality of the city's groundwater supply and the surface water bodies to which stormwater may be discharged.

The intent of this chapter is to protect and enhance the water quality of city and state watercourses, water bodies, groundwater, and wetlands in a manner pursuant to and consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act, by:

A. Eliminating non-stormwater discharges to the municipal separate storm sewers which do not receive treatment before discharge to waters of the state.

B. Controlling the discharge to municipal separate storm drains from spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater.

C. Reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum practicable extent.

D. Regulating the amount, pollutants and timing of stormwater discharges leaving private property which has an on-site stormwater system designed or intended to dispose of stormwater on-site.

E. Ensuring that the storm drain system is clean and functioning to reduce the amount of stormwater that may enter the sanitary sewer system. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.040 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

"Approved stormwater runoff" means surface runoff collected by any roads with drainage systems, streets, curbs, gutters, catch basins, natural and artificial channels, ditches, aqueducts, storm drains, inlets, conduits or other drainage structures owned, operated or approved by the city.

"Best management practices (BMPs)" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, maintenance procedures, educational programs, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, drainage from raw materials storage, and control of hazardous materials. The California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks for Municipal, Industrial/Commercial and Construction Activity provide a detailed discussion of BMPs.

"Contaminated pumped groundwater" means impure groundwater or groundwater mixed with a pollutant.

"Director" means the director of public works, or his or her designee.

"Enforcement officer" means the director of public works, or his or her designee.

"Municipal stormwater NPDES" means an area-wide NPDES permit issued to a government agency or agencies for the discharge of stormwater from a stormwater system.

"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit" means a wastewater or stormwater discharge permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Resources Control Board in compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act.

"Non-stormwater discharge" means any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

"Person" means any natural person, firm, association, club, organization, corporation, partnership, business trust, company or other entity which is recognized by law as the subject of rights or duties.

"Pollutant" means anything which causes deterioration of water quality such that it impairs subsequent and/or competing uses of water. Pollutants may include but are not limited to paints, oil and other automotive fluids, soil, rubbish, trash, garbage, debris, refuse, waste, hazardous waste, chemicals, fresh concrete, yard waste from residential and commercial landscaping operations, animal waste, fecal coliform, fecal streptococci, enterococcus, and heavy metals, materials that result from constructing a building or structure, and nauseous or offensive matter of any kind.

"Premises" means any building, lot, or parcel of land whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks or parking strips.

"Storm drain system" means any facility by which stormwater may be conveyed to water of the United States, or designed to be percolated (i.e., dry well) into the groundwater system.

"Stormwater runoff" means surface runoff and drainage associated with rain storm events.

"Unlawful connection" means any physical connection to a storm drain system which has not been permitted by the city.

"Unlawful discharge" means any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater or stormwater discharges from private property designed or intended to be disposed of on-site. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.050 Administration.

This code shall be administered by the director. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.060 Regulatory consistency.

This chapter shall be construed to assure consistency with the requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, applicable implementing regulations, and any existing or future municipal NPDES permits and any amendments, revisions or reissuance thereof. In the event of any conflict between this chapter and any federal or state law, regulation, or permit, that requirement which establishes the stricter standard shall govern. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.070 Discharge of pollutants.

A non-storm drain discharge to the storm drain system is a violation of this chapter except as specified below.

A. The prohibition of discharges shall not apply to any discharge in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or waiver issued to the discharger and administered by the state of California under the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); provided, that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit or waiver and other applicable laws or regulations.

B. Discharges from the following activities will not be considered a source of pollutants to waters of the United States when properly managed: water line flushing and other discharges from potable water sources, landscape irrigation and lawn watering, irrigation water, diverted stream flows, rising groundwaters, infiltration to separate storm drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation and footing drains, water from crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges or flows from firefighting. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.080 Discharge in violation of permit.

Any discharge that would result in or contribute to a violation of a municipal NPDES permit and any amendment, revision, or reissuance thereof, either separately considered or when combined with other discharges, is a violation of this chapter and is prohibited. Liability for any such discharge shall be the responsibility of the person(s) causing or responsible for the discharge, as well as the parcel owner on whose property the discharge occurs, who shall be strictly liable for its consequences, and such persons and/or owners shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the city in any administrative or judicial enforcement action related to such discharge. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.090 Unlawful discharge and unlawful connections.

It is a violation of this chapter to establish, use, maintain, or continue unlawful drainage connections to the city storm drain system, and to commence or continue any unlawful discharge to the city storm drain system. This prohibition against unlawful connections is retroactive and applies to unpermitted connections made in the past regardless of whether permissible under the law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of the connection. If a connection was permissible under the law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of the connection that is now unlawful, no penalties shall be assessed under this chapter until the owner/user of the connection has been notified and given an opportunity to remedy the situation. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.100 Discharge of Non-Stormwater.

The release of non-stormwater discharges to the city's storm system is prohibited. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.120 Construction sites.
Any person performing construction work in the city shall comply with the provisions of this chapter. All construction sites shall comply with the state general construction activity permit. The director may establish standards and guidelines implementing BMPs designed to control the rate, volume and quality of stormwater runoff from construction sites as may be appropriate to minimize the discharge and transport of pollutants. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.130 New development and redevelopment.

To minimize the discharge and transport of pollutants, the city may require, in its discretion, a new development or redevelopment project, greater than one acre, to control the volume, rate and quality of stormwater runoff from the project site so as to prevent any deterioration of water quality which would impair the beneficial uses of water. The director may establish standards and guidelines implementing BMPs designed to control the rate and volume of stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment sites as may be appropriate to minimize the discharge and transport of pollutants.

Acceptable methods and standards for controlling stormwater runoff volumes, rates, and pollutant load may include but are not limited to the following:

A. Increase Permeable Areas. Avoid placing impervious surfaces on highly porous soil areas; incorporate landscaping and open spaces into the project design; use porous materials for driveways and walkways; incorporate detention ponds and infiltration pits into the project design; avoid placing pavement and other impervious surfaces in low lying areas.

B. Direct Runoff to Permeable Areas. Direct stormwater runoff away from impermeable areas to swales, berms, green strip filters, gravel beds, and French drains. Install rain gutters and orient them toward permeable areas. Modify the grade of the property to divert flow to permeable areas and minimize the amount of stormwater runoff leaving the property. When designing curbs, berms, or other structures, avoid designs which isolate permeable or landscaped areas.

C. Maximize Stormwater Storage for Reuse. Use retention structures, subsurface areas, cisterns, or other structures to store stormwater runoff for reuse or slow release.

All stormwater facilities shall be designed in accordance with the city stormwater master plan, the city improvement standards and as approved by the city engineer. (Ord. 07-07 § 1, 2007; Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.140 Storm drainage rules and regulations.

The following rules and regulations shall apply to all persons using storm drainage facilities. Failure to comply with any provision, requirement, rule, or regulation under this chapter shall be unlawful and punishable as an infraction:

A. The disposal of petroleum products (oil and grease), pesticides, fertilizers, household or industrial chemicals, industrial process wastewater, domestic sewage, animal waste or other pollutants into drainage facilities is prohibited.

B. Residential roof drain leaders may not be directly connected to sidewalks and gutters, but must discharge into landscape areas.

C. Discharge of water from swimming pools into positive storm drainage facilities is allowed only with the written permission of the director. Such discharge may not cause flooding of the street. Water from pumping out swimming pools may not be discharged to the sanitary sewer.

D. Any person engaging in activities which may result in pollutants entering the city’s stormwater system shall undertake all practicable measures to reduce such pollutants. Examples of such activities include ownership and/or use of premises which may be a source of pollutants such as parking lots, gasoline stations, industrial facilities, business enterprises and dwelling units.

E. Littering. No person shall throw, deposit, leave, keep or permit to be thrown, deposited, placed, left or maintained, any refuse, rubbish, garbage or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles, or other litter in or upon any street, alley, sidewalk, stormwater system, business place, or upon any public or private plot of land in the city so that the same can become a pollutant by entering the storm drain system except in containers or in lawfully established waste disposal facilities.

F. Bodies of Water. No person shall throw or deposit litter in any fountain, pool, lake, stream, river or any other body of water in a park or elsewhere within the jurisdiction.

G. Standards of Parking Lots and Paved Areas, and Related Stormwater Systems. Persons owning, operating or maintaining a paved parking lot, the paved area of a gas station, a paved private street or road, and related stormwater system shall clean those structures as frequently and thoroughly as practicable in a manner that does not result in the discharge of pollutants to the city’s stormwater system.

H. Best Management Practices for New Developments and Redevelopment. All construction contractors performing work in the city shall conform to the requirements of the best management practices (BMPs) for construction sites and new development required by the city. As a minimum, such BMPs shall include provision for filter materials placed to preclude an increase in debris and sediments entering the stormwater system over the amount entering the storm drain system prior to the start of the project. The director may establish controls on the volume and rate of stormwater runoff from new developments and redevelopment as may be appropriate to minimize the discharge and transport of pollutants.

I. Notification of Intent and Compliance with General Permits. Each industrial discharger, discharger associated with construction activity or other discharger described in a general stormwater permit addressing such discharges [as may be adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the State Water Resources Control Board, or the California Regional Water Quality Control Board] shall provide the notice of intent, comply with and undertake all other activities required by any general stormwater permit applicable to such dischargers. Each discharger identified in an individual NPDES permit relating to stormwater discharges shall comply with and undertake all activities required by such permit.

J. Compliance with Best Management Practices. Where best management practice guidelines or requirements have been adopted by any federal, state, regional, city and/or county agency regarding contributing to unlawful stormwater discharges, every person undertaking such activity or operation or owning or operating such facility shall comply with such guideline or requirement.

K. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The director may require any business in the city that is engaged in activities which may result in unlawful discharges or have the potential to contribute significant amounts of pollutants to the storm drain system to develop and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan, which must include an employee training program.

Business activities which may require a stormwater pollution prevention plan include, but are not limited to, maintenance operations, storage facilities, manufacturing activity, assembly operations, equipment operations, vehicle loading or fueling, food processing, trucking, or cleanup procedures which are carried out partially or wholly out of doors.

L. Notification of Spills. All persons in charge of a facility or responsible for emergency response for a facility have personal responsibility to train facility personnel and maintain notification procedures to assure immediate notification is provided to the city of any suspected, confirmed, or unconfirmed release of material, pollutants or waste creating a risk of discharge into the city storm drain system. As soon as any person in charge of a facility or responsible for emergency response has knowledge of such risk, they shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery and containment and cleanup of such release and shall notify the city by telephoning the public safety nonemergency number of unlawful discharge and confirming the notification by correspondence to the director. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.150 Authority to inspect, establish sampling devices and direct testing and monitoring.

A. The director shall have the authority to conduct reasonable inspections upon private property as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter. Such inspections shall be conducted with the consent of the property owner and/or the person possessing or controlling the property. If such consent cannot be obtained, an inspection shall be conducted pursuant to a court-issued inspection warrant. Such inspections may also be done in conjunction with routine inspections conducted by other public agencies such as emergency services or health department.

B. Authority to Sample and Establish Sampling Devices. With the consent of the owner or occupant or pursuant to an inspection warrant, any authorized enforcement officer may establish on any property such devices as are necessary to aid in the pursuit of the inquiry or in the recordation of the activities on-site.

C. Requirement to Test or Monitor. Any authorized enforcement officer may require that any person engaged in any activity and/or owning or operating any facility which has been determined to cause or contribute to stormwater pollution or contamination, unlawful discharge, and/or discharge of non-stormwater to the storm system, undertake such monitoring activities and/or analysis and furnish such reports as the officer may specify. The costs of these activities, analysis, and reports required shall be borne by the owner/operator of the facility. In the event the owner or operator of a facility subject to a monitoring and/or analysis order fails to conduct required monitoring and/or analysis and furnish the required reports, the authorized enforcement officer shall cause a notice of violation to be processed under HMC 8.30.210, which notice shall include the estimated costs that will be incurred by the city to complete such monitoring or analysis. Further enforcement shall be conducted pursuant to HMC 8.30.230 through 8.30.270. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.160 Violation constituting misdemeanors.

Unless otherwise specified by this chapter, the violation of the provisions of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any such violation constituting a misdemeanor, at the discretion of the authorized enforcement officer, may be charged and prosecuted as an infraction. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.170 Penalties.

Upon conviction of a misdemeanor or an infraction, a person shall be subject to payment of a fine, or imprisonment, or both, as provided in Chapter 1.12 HMC. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.180 Concealment.

Causing, permitting, aiding, abetting, or concealing a violation of any provision of this chapter shall be unlawful and punishable as a misdemeanor. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.190 Violation deemed a public nuisance.

A. In addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter is a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated and/or restored by any authorized enforcement officer, and/or civil action to abate, enjoin or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken by legal counsel.

B. The cost of such abatement and restoration shall be borne by any property committing the violation, and the cost thereof shall be a lien upon and against any such property and such lien shall continue in existence until the same shall be paid. If the lien is not satisfied by the owner of the property within three months, the property may be sold in satisfaction thereof in a like manner as other real property is sold under execution.

C. In any administrative or civil proceeding under this chapter in which the city prevails, the city shall be awarded all costs of suit and reasonable attorney fees. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.200 Civil actions.

In addition to any other remedies provided in this section, this chapter may be enforced by civil action brought by the city. In any such action, the court may grant, as appropriate, any or all of the following remedies:

A. A temporary and/or permanent injunction.

B. Assessment of the violator/parcel owner for the costs of any investigation, inspection, or monitoring survey which led to the establishment of the violation, and for the reasonable costs of preparing and bringing legal action under this subsection.

C. Costs incurred in removing, correcting, or terminating the adverse effects resulting from the violation.

D. Compensatory damages for loss or destruction to water quality, wildlife, fish, and aquatic life. Assessments under this subsection shall be paid to the city to be used exclusively for costs associated with monitoring and establishing stormwater discharge control systems and/or implementing or enforcing the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.210 Administrative enforcement powers.

A. Notice of Violation. Whenever the director finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this chapter, the director may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require without limitation:

1. The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;

2. The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;

3. That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;

4. The abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property; and

5. The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

B. If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within established deadlines, the work will be done by the city or a contractor designated by the director and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator pursuant to HMC 8.30.240. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.220 Appeal.

Notwithstanding the provisions of urgency abatement (HMC 8.30.250), any person receiving a notice of violation may appeal the determination of the director to the city manager. The notice of appeal must be received by the city manager within 15 days from the date of the notice of violation. Hearing on the appeal before the city manager or his/her designee shall take place within 15 days from the date of the

city's receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the city manager shall be final. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.230 Abatement by city.

If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the notice of violation, or, in the event of an appeal under HMC 8.30.220, within 10 days of the decision of the city manager upholding the decision of the director, then the city or a contractor designated by the director shall, pursuant to a warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, enter upon the subject's private property and take any and all measures reasonably necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the city or designated contractor to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.240 Charging costs of abatements/liens.

A. Within 30 days after abatement of the nuisance by city, the director shall notify the property owner of the property of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs, investigative costs, cost of testing, hearing costs, etc. The property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the assessment with the city clerk within 15 days. The city clerk shall set the matter for public hearing by the city council. The decision of the city council shall be final.

B. If the amount due is not paid within 10 days of the decision of the city council or the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal under this section, the charges shall become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property for the amount of the assessment. A copy of the resolution shall be turned over to the county auditor so that the auditor may enter the amount of the assessments against the parcel as it appears on the current assessment roll, and the tax collector shall include the amount of the assessment on the bill for taxes against the parcel of land. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.250 Urgency abatements.

The director is authorized to require immediate abatement of any violation of this chapter which constitutes an immediate threat to the health, safety or well-being of the public. If any such violation is not abated immediately as directed by the director, the city of Hughson is authorized to enter onto private property and to take any and all measures required to remediate the violation. Any expense related to such remediation undertaken by the city of Hughson shall be fully reimbursed by the property owner and/or responsible party. Any relief obtained under this section shall not prevent city from seeking other and further relief authorized under the chapter. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.260 Compensatory action.

In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by this chapter, the director may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory actions, such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.270 Acts potentially resulting in a violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and/or California Porter-Cologne Act.

Any person who violates any provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter may also be in violation of the Clean Water Act and/or Porter-Cologne Act and may be subject to the sanctions of those acts including civil and criminal penalties. Any enforcement action authorized under this chapter shall also include written notice to the violator of this potential liability. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.280 Nonexclusivity of remedies.

Remedies under this chapter are in addition to and do not supersede or limit any and all other remedies, civil or criminal. The remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

8.30.290 Disclaimer of liability.

The degree of protection required by this chapter is for regulatory purposes and is based upon scientific, engineering and other relevant technical considerations. The standards set forth are minimum standards and this chapter does not imply that compliance will ensure that there will be no unauthorized discharge into the waters of the United States. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the city, any officer or employee thereof for any damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder. (Ord. 05-16 § 1, 2005)

Title 13, Public Services
Chapter 13.04 Water Use

Article I. General Provisions

5.0 13.08.010 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as "City of Hughson Water Ordinance." (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

6.0 13.08.020 Words and phrases.

For the purpose of this chapter, all words used in this chapter in the present tense shall include the future; all words in the plural number shall include the singular number; and all words in the singular number shall include the plural number. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

7.0 13.08.030 Water system.

The city will furnish a system, plant, works and undertaking used for and useful in obtaining, conserving and distributing water for public and private uses, including all parts of said system, all appurtenances to it, and lands, easements, rights in land, water rights, contract rights, franchises, and other water supply, storage and distribution facilities and equipment. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

8.0 13.08.040 Pressure conditions.

All applicants for service connections or water service, by accepting such service, are deemed, and consent, to accept such conditions of pressure and service as are provided by the distribution system at the location of the proposed service connection, and to hold the city harmless from any damages arising out of low pressure or high pressure conditions or interruptions in service. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

9.0 13.08.050 Tampering with city property.

No one except an employee or representative of the city shall at any time in any manner operate the curb cocks or valves, main cocks, gates or valves of the city's system; or interfere with street mains or other parts of the water system. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

10.0 13.08.060 Ruling final.

All rulings of the council shall be final. All rulings of the water superintendent shall be final unless appealed in writing to the council within five days. When appealed, the council's ruling shall be final. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article II. Definitions

11.0 13.08.070 Definitions.

Certain words and phrases are defined in this action to clarify their use in this chapter. When a clarification is not given, or where a question of interpretation arises, the definition that shall continue is the normal meaning of the word within the context of its use.

1. “City” means city of Hughson.

2. “Council” means the city council of the city.

3. “Water department” means the public works department of the city performing functions related to the city water service together with the public works department, the billing clerk and other authorized representatives.

4. “Distribution mains” mean water lines in streets, highways, alleys, and easements used for public and private fire protection and for general distribution of water.

5. “Service or service connection” means the pipeline and appurtenant facilities such as the curb stop, meter and meter box, if any, all used to extend water service from a distribution main to premises. Where services are divided at the curb or property line to serve several customers, each such branch service shall be deemed a separate service.

6. “Public fire protection service” means the service and facilities of the entire water supply, storage and distribution system of the city, including the fire hydrants affixed thereto, and the water available for fire protection, excepting house service connections and appurtenances thereto.

7. “Regular water service” means water service and facilities rendered for normal domestic, commercial and industrial purposes on a permanent basis, and the water available therefor.

8. “Temporary water service” means water service and facilities rendered for construction work and other uses of limited duration, and the water available therefor.

9. “Private fire protection service” means water service and facilities for building sprinkler system, hydrants, hose reels and other facilities installed on private property for or fire protection and the water available therefor.

10. “Standby service” means a connection to a city water line that is not normally used on a regular basis.

11. “Premises” means a lot or parcel of real property under one ownership, except that each dwelling unit, whether or not separate, and any other separate structure under one roof, shall be deemed separate premises. However, motels, office buildings, and structures of like nature may be classified by resolution of the city council as a single premises.

12. “Cross-connection” means any physical connection between the piping system from the city service and that of any other water supply that is not, or cannot be, approved as safe and potable for human consumption, whereby water from the unapproved source may be forced or drawn into the city distribution mains.

13. “Owner” means the person owning the fee, or the person in whose name the legal title to the property appears, by deed duly recorded in the county recorder’s office, or the person in possession of the property or buildings under claim of, or exercising acts of ownership over same for himself, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee of the owner.

14. “Person” means any individual, firm, company, partnership, association and private or public or municipal corporations, the United States of America, the state of California, districts and all political subdivisions and governmental agencies.

15. “Cost” means the cost of labor, material, transportation, supervision, engineering and all other necessary overhead expenses.

16. “Dwelling unit” means a building or structure or any portion thereof occupied, or designated for occupancy by, one or more persons comprising a single-family unit. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article III. Notices

12.0 13.08.080 Notices to customers.

Notices from the city to a customer will normally be given in writing, and either delivered or mailed to him at his last known address. Where conditions warrant and in emergencies, the city may resort to notification either by telephone or messenger. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

13.0 13.08.090 Notices from customers.

Notice from a customer to the city may be given by him or his authorized representative in writing (1) at the city’s operating officer, (2) to the water superintendent, or (3) to an officer or agent duly authorized by the council to receive notices or complaints. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article IV. Water Department

14.0 13.08.100 Creation.

A water department is created and the following positions are established, to wit: water superintendent and billing clerk. The same person may be appointed to both of these positions and the director of public works of the city may be appointed to fill these positions. Appointments shall be made to serve at the pleasure of the council. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

15.0 13.08.110 Water superintendent – Duties.

The water superintendent shall regularly inspect all physical facilities related to the city water system, to see that they are in good repair and proper working order, and to note violations of any water regulations. He shall promptly report any violation or disrepair to the council. If the work required is in the nature of an emergency, he shall take whatever steps are necessary to maintain service to consumers pending action by the council. He shall supervise all repair or construction work authorized by the council, and perform any other duties prescribed elsewhere in this ordinance or which shall be hereafter prescribed by the council. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

16.0 13.08.120 Billing clerk – Duties.

The billing clerk shall compute, prepare, and mail bills as prescribed in this chapter, make and deposit collections, maintain proper books of account, collect, account for, and refund deposits, do whatever else is necessary to set up and maintain an efficient and economical bookkeeping system, and perform any other duties now or hereafter prescribed by the council. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

17.0 13.08.130 Performance of duties.

The foregoing duties of water superintendent and billing clerk may be performed by existing city personnel or by an additional employee or employees. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article V. Application for Regular Water Service Where No Main Extension Required

18.0 13.08.140 Application for water service.

Application for regular water service, where no main extension is required, shall be made upon a form provided by the city. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

19.0 13.08.150 Undertaking of applicant.

Such application will signify the customer's willingness and intention to comply with this and other ordinances or regulations relating to the regular water service and to make payment for water service required. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

20.0 13.08.160 Payment for previous service.

An application will not be honored unless payment in full has been made for water service previously rendered to the applicant by the city. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

21.0 13.08.170 Installation of services.

Regular water service will be installed at the location desired by the applicant of the size determined by the water department. Service installations will be made only to property abutting on public streets or abutting on such distribution mains as may be constructed in alleys or easements, at the convenience of the water department. Services installed in new subdivisions prior to the construction of streets or in advance of street improvements must be accepted by the applicant in the installed location. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

22.0 13.08.180 Changes in customer's equipment.

Customers making any material change in the size, character or extent of the equipment of operations utilizing water service, or whose change in operations results in a large increase in the use of water, shall immediately give the city written notice of the nature of the change and, if necessary, amend their application. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

23.0 13.08.190 Connection charges.

Where no main extension is required, there is established a connection charge, which shall be paid to the city prior to issuance of a building permit or connection permit, the amount of which shall be fixed, from time to time, by resolution of the city council for each dwelling unit or other building, structure, or separate occupancy to be provided water service, whether or not separate connections for such units are required. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article VI. Application for Regular Water Service When Main Extension Required

24.0 13.08.200 Main extensions.

The following rules are established for making main extensions:

A. Determination. Upon receipt of any application for water service or request for an application form, the water superintendent shall determine whether in his judgment a main extension is necessary to provide service. A main extension shall be installed in the manner provided in this article whenever, in the judgment of the water superintendent and the council, such main extension is reasonably necessary to provide regular water service to property described in such application or request.

B. Application. Any owner of one or more lots or parcels or subdivider of a tract of land where, in the opinion of the water superintendent, one or more main extensions are required, desiring regular water service to serve such property, shall make a written application therefor to the city, said application to contain the legal description of the property to be served and tract number therefor, and any additional information which may be required by the city, and be accompanied by a map showing the location of the proposed connection.

C. Investigation. Upon receipt of the application, the water superintendent shall make an investigation and survey of the proposed extension and submit his opinion and the estimated cost thereof to the council.

D. Ruling. The council shall thereupon consider such application and report and, after such consideration, reject, amend or approve the application.

E. City Lines. All extensions thus provided for, in accordance with these regulations, shall be and remain the property of the city.

F. Dead-End Lines. No dead-end lines shall be permitted, except as recommended by the water superintendent and approved by the council. In cases where, subsequent to the approval of a dead-end line by the council, another dead-end line is planned in sufficient proximity to make connection feasible, and such connection is recommended by the water superintendent and approved by the council, the dead-end lines shall be connected. In cases where circulation lines are necessary, they shall be designed and installed by the water department as a part of the cost of the extension.

G. Extent and Design. All main extensions may, at the discretion of the council, extend to the far property line of developed property. If additional property is developed on the same lot after installation of a main extension, the main extension may be extended to the far property line of the additionally developed property. All main extensions shall be subject to design approval by the water superintendent and council. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

25.0 13.08.210 General.

All main extensions and house connections shall be installed by the applicant at his own expense with installation made to city standards and city design and all extensions so made shall be inspected by the water superintendent. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

26.0 13.08.220 Connection charges.

Where a main extension is required, including new subdivisions governed by Article VII of this chapter, there is established a connection charge which shall be paid to the city prior to the issuance of a building

permit or connection permit, the amount of which shall be fixed, from time to time, by Resolution of the city council, for each dwelling unit or other building, structure, or separate occupancy to be provided water service, whether or not separate connections for such units are required. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article VII. Subdivisions

27.0 13.08.230 Application.

A person desiring to provide a water system within a tract of land which he proposes to subdivide, shall make written application therefor. The application shall state the number of the tract, the name of the subdivision and its location. It shall be accompanied by a copy of the tentative map, and of the plans, profiles and specifications for the street work and sanitary and storm sewer work therein. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

28.0 13.08.240 Investigation.

Upon receiving the application, the water superintendent shall make an investigation and survey of the proposed subdivision and shall report his findings to the council including a recommendation as to the facilities required and the estimated cost of the proposed water system therefor. To assist the water superintendent in making said investigation and report, the council may engage the services of a consulting engineer. The size, type, and quality of materials shall be in accordance with the city's water distribution system standards and specifications in effect at the time of application. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

29.0 13.08.250 Specification and construction.

Location of the lines and their design shall be specified by the water department and shall be constructed by the subdivider at his expense. The actual construction is to be made by a licensed contractor, supervised and inspected by the water superintendent. Fire hydrants of steamer type or better shall be located at intervals of 500 feet along the distribution main. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

30.0 13.08.260 Property of city.

All facilities shall be the property of the city and shall be conveyed to the city by a proper instrument in writing at the time the application is submitted to the city, including all necessary easements and rights-of-way. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

31.0 13.08.270 Connections.

The subdivider shall, at his cost, provide all connections to houses or structures constructed by him, as provided in this chapter and in the city's water distribution system standards and specifications in effect at the time of the application. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

32.0 13.08.280 Costs and expenses.

All costs and expenses incurred by the city under this article, including the cost of investigation, inspection and consulting engineer's services, shall be paid to the city by the subdivider prior to approval of the application. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

33.0 13.08.290 Further requirements.

In granting an application, the council may make whatever further requirements may appear to it to be necessary. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

34.0 13.08.300 Connection charges.

There is established a connection charge which shall be paid to the city prior to issuance of a building permit, or connection permit, the amount of which shall be fixed, from time to time, by resolution of the city council. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article VIII. General Use Regulations

35.0 13.08.310 Water use limitations.

City water shall be limited in use to domestic, commercial, or industrial use including normal yard upkeep only. The use of city water for extensive irrigation is prohibited. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

36.0 13.08.320 Number of services per premises.

The applicant may apply for as many services as may be reasonably required for his premises; provided, that the pipe line system for each service be independent of the others and that they not be interconnected; and provided further, that larger service lines may be required by the council at their discretion for purposes of insuring adequate service pressures. The cost of all services shall be borne by the applicant. There will be a separate connection charge for each service. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

37.0 13.08.330 Supply to separate structures or dwelling units.

Each dwelling unit, house, or other structure for which application for water service is hereafter made which fronts on a public street or private road shall have a separate service connection. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

38.0 13.08.340 Water waste.

No customer shall knowingly permit leaks or waste of water. Where water is wastefully or negligently used on a customer's premises, the city may discontinue the services if such conditions are not corrected within five days after giving the customer written notice. In case of a disconnection for such reason, reconnection may, at the city's option, be on a metered rate. The city shall have the right to adopt a resolution, and amend it from time to time, restricting use of water, rationing water, or prescribing times, days, amounts and uses of water. Violation of any of the provisions of such resolution, as amended from time to time, shall be deemed a violation of this code, and shall be an infraction. (Ord. 04-13 § 1, 2004; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

39.0 13.08.350 Responsibility for equipment on customer's premises.

All facilities installed by the city on private property for the purpose of rendering water service shall remain the property of the city and may be maintained, repaired or replaced by the water department without consent or interference of the owner or occupant of the property. The property owner shall use reasonable care in the protection of the facilities. No payment shall be made for placing or maintaining

said facilities on private property. No persons shall place or permit the placement of any object in a manner which will interfere with the free access to a meter box or will interfere with the reading of a meter where installed. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

40.0 13.08.360 Damage to water system facilities.

The customer shall be liable for any damage to the city-owned customer water service facilities when such damage is from causes originating on the premises by an act of the customer or his tenants, agents, employees, contractors, licensees or permittees, including the breaking or destruction of locks by the customer or others on or near a meter, and any damage to a meter that may result from hot water or steam from a boiler or heater on the customer's premises. The city shall be reimbursed by the customer for any such damage promptly on presentation of a bill. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

41.0 13.08.370 Control valve on the customer property.

The customer shall provide a valve on his side of the service installation as close as is practicable to the street, highway, alley or easement in which the water main serving the customer's property is located to control the flow of water to the piping on his premises. The customer shall not use the service curb stop to turn water on and off for his convenience. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

42.0 13.08.380 Cross-connection control.

A. Purpose.

1. The city council declares that the purpose of this section is to protect the public water supply against actual or potential cross-connections by:

a. Requiring abandonment of private wells before premises connect to city water supply or by isolating within the premises contamination or pollution that may occur because of some undiscovered or unauthorized cross-connection on the premises;

b. To eliminate existing connections between drinking water systems and other sources of water that are not approved as safe and potable for human consumption;

c. To eliminate cross-connection between the drinking water systems and other sources of water or process water used for any purpose whatsoever which jeopardize the safety of the drinking water supply;

d. To prevent the making of cross-connections in the future;

e. To encourage the exclusive use of public sources of water supply;

f. To protect the drinking water supply within the premises where plumbing defects or cross-connections may endanger the drinking water supply available on the premises.

2. This section is to be reasonably interpreted. It is the intent of this section to recognize that there are varying degrees of hazard and to apply the principle that the degree of protection should be commensurate with the degree of hazard.

B. Definitions. For the purpose of this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meaning respectively ascribed to them by this section:

1. “Air-gap separation” means a physical break between a supply pipe and a receiving vessel. The air-gap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel. Supply pipes less than one-inch diameter shall have a minimum air-gap of one inch.

2. “Approved” as used in this chapter in reference to air-gap separation, a double check valve assembly, or a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device or method, means as approved by the Stanislaus County health officer and the city.

3. “Approved double check-valve assembly” means an assembly of two independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing shut-off valves on each end of the check-valve assembly and suitable connections available for testing the watertightness of each valve. To be approved these devices must be readily accessible for maintenance and testing and in no case shall be less than 12 inches above the flood level of the surrounding ground or floor and in a location where no part of the assembly will be submerged.

4. “Approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device” means a device incorporating two or more independently acting, approved check valves and an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two checks, two shut-off valves, and equipped with necessary appurtenances for testing. The device shall operate to maintain the pressure in the zone between the two check valves less than the pressure on the public water supply side of the device. At cessation of normal flow, the pressure between check valves shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve shall operate to maintain this reduced pressure by discharging to the atmosphere. When the inlet pressure is two pounds per square inch or less, the relief valve shall open to the atmosphere thereby providing an air-gap in the device. To be approved, these devices must be readily accessible for maintenance and testing and installed not less than 12 inches above the flood level of the surrounding ground or floor in a location where no part of the valve will be submerged.

5. “Approved water supply” means any water supply approved by, or under the public supervision of a public health agency of the state or Stanislaus County.

6. “Auxiliary water supply” means a water supply originating on the premises that is used exclusively for fire protection or irrigation and is not connected in any manner to the domestic supply system on the premises. An auxiliary supply shall be a water supply that has been developed exclusively for the purpose of either fire protection or irrigation or both.

7. “City” means the city of Hughson acting through the city manager or his designated representatives.

8. “Cross-connection” means any physical connections between the piping system from the city service and that of any other water supply that is not, or cannot be, approved as safe and potable for human consumption, whereby water from the unapproved source may be forced or drawn into the city distribution mains.

9. “Health hazard” means an actual or potential threat of contamination of a physical or toxic nature to the public potable water system or the consumer’s potable water system to such a degree or intensity that there would be a danger to health.

10. “Pollutional hazard” means an actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or the potability of the public water supply but which would not constitute a health or system hazard as defined.

11. “Stanislaus County health officer” means the operating head of the Stanislaus County department of environmental health or his designated representative.

12. “System hazard” means an actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system, or the consumer’s potable water system, or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of potable water in the system.

13. “Well” means any artificial excavation constructed by any method for the purpose of extracting water from, or injecting water into, the underground. This definition shall not include:

a. Oil and gas wells, or geothermal wells constructed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation, except those wells converted to use as water wells; or

b. Wells used for the purpose of dewatering excavation during construction, or stabilizing hillsides or earth embankments.

C. Abandonment of Wells.

1. The owner of property upon which a private well is located shall have the well destroyed before being connected to the city water supply.

2. The standards to be followed for abandonment of wells shall be the “Well Destruction” standards, as set forth in Stanislaus County Well Ordinance 443, Section 3-310, or as subsequently revised or supplemented, which are adopted by reference.

3. Destruction of the well shall be done at customer expense. All work shall be inspected by and completed to the satisfaction of the Stanislaus County health officer and the city.

D. Protection of Public Water System at Service Connection. No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the city unless the water supply is adequately protected in accordance with the requirements and regulations of Title 17 of the California Administrative Code and these regulations:

1. Each service connection from the public water system for supplying water to premises having an auxiliary water supply shall be protected against backflow of water from the premises into the public water system.

2. Each service connection from the public water system for supplying water to premises on which any substance is or may be handled in such fashion as to permit entry into the water system shall be protected against backflow of the substance from the premises into the public system. This shall include the handling of process water and waters originating from the public water supply system which have been subject to deterioration in sanitary quality.

3. Approved backflow prevention devices shall be installed on service connections to any premises where internal cross-connections exist. It shall be the responsibility of the water user to provide, test and maintain protective devices as required.

E. Type of Protection.

1. The protection device required shall depend upon the degree of hazard. An air-gap separation or a reduced pressure backflow prevention device shall be used where there is an existing or potential health or system hazard. A double check-valve assembly may be used where there is an existing or potential pollutional hazard.

2. The public water system shall be protected at the service connection as specified below:

a. At the service connection to any premises where there is allowed an auxiliary water supply, handled in a separate piping system with no known or easily established cross-connection, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved double check-valve assembly. When the auxiliary water supply may be contaminated, an air-gap or approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be installed at the service connection.

b. At the service connection to any premises on which a substance that would be objectionable, but not hazardous to health, if introduced into the public water supply, is handled so as to constitute a cross-connection, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved double check-valve assembly.

c. At the service connection to any premises on which there is an auxiliary water supply where cross-connections are known to exist, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device.

d. At the service connection to any premises on which a material dangerous to health or toxic substance in toxic concentration is or may be handled in such a manner as to permit its entry into the water system, the public water supply shall be protected by an air-gap separation. The air-gap shall be located as close as practicable to the meter and all piping between the meter and receiving tank shall be entirely visible. If these conditions cannot be reasonably met, the public water supply shall be protected with an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device, providing the alternative is acceptable to both the city and the county health officer.

e. At the service connection to any sewage treatment plant, sewage pumping station, or stormwater pumping station, the public water supply shall be protected by an air-gap separation. The air-gap shall be located as close as practicable to the meter and all piping between the meter and receiving tank shall be entirely visible. If these conditions cannot be reasonably met, the public water supply shall be protected with an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device, providing there are no direct connections to sewage pumps or waste lines and this alternative is acceptable to both the city and county health officer. Final decision in this matter shall rest with the State Department of Health.

f. At the service connection to hospitals, medical buildings, mortuaries and other premises where the county health officer and/or the city determines that a special hazard exists, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved reduced pressure principle backflow device.

g. Where a health or safety hazard exists on a premises by reason of any existing plumbing installation, or lack thereof, the owner or his agent shall install additional plumbing or make such connection as deemed

necessary to abate the hazard and bring the plumbing system into compliance with applicable provisions of this chapter.

3. The property owner or consumer who is responsible for any protective device shall have such device inspected and tested in accordance with requirements of the city and county health department. The city shall be furnished with a copy of the test result on an annual basis July 1st. Persons testing protective devices shall be qualified and approved by the city and county department of public health.

F. Failure to Comply. Failure to comply with any part of this section may be cause for the discontinuance of water service by the city and/or the county department of public health. The city shall give notice in writing of any violations of this chapter to the property owner and consumer. If no action is taken within 10 days after such notice has been mailed or delivered in person, the city may discontinue delivery of water. If it is determined by either the city or the Stanislaus County health officer that any immediate hazard exists as a result of failure to comply, the city may immediately discontinue service to the premises. Delivery of water shall not be resumed until a protective device has been properly installed and approved as provided in this section. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

43.0 13.08.390 Interruptions in service.

The city shall not be liable for damage which may result from an interruption in service from a cause beyond the control of the water department. Temporary shutdowns may be made by the water department to make improvements and repairs. Whenever possible and as time permits, all customers affected will be notified prior to making such shutdowns. The city will not be liable for interruption, shortage or insufficiency of supply, or for any loss or damage occasioned thereby, if caused by accident, act of God, fire, strikes, riots, war or any other cause not within its control. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

44.0 13.08.400 Ingress and egress.

Representatives from the water department shall have the right of ingress and egress to the customer's premises at reasonable hours for any purpose reasonably connected with the furnishing of water service. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

45.0 13.08.410 Inspection fee.

Any person desiring to connect with the mains of the city shall pay in addition to any other charges set out in this chapter, all applicable inspection fees. (Ord. 07-07 § 1, 2007; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

46.0 13.08.420 Water coolers.

No water coolers shall be installed or operated in any premises served water by the city unless such water coolers are equipped with a recirculating pump. (Ord. 07-07 § 1, 2007; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article IX. Credit

47.0 13.08.430 Establishment of credit.

Each applicant for water service will be required to establish credit before receiving such service. Credit will be deemed established if the applicant meets any one of the following conditions:

A. If the applicant makes a cash deposit in the amount of twice the estimated average periodic bill for that type of service. Such estimate shall be made by the city manager, based on average bill for similar services in the last 12 months;

B. If the applicant furnishes a guarantor satisfactory to the city to secure payment of bills;

C. If the applicant has been a user of the city water system for 12 consecutive months of service by the city and during such time has paid all bills without discontinuance of water service for nonpayment thereof. (Ord. 96-05 § 6, 1996; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

48.0 13.08.440 Loss and re-establishment of credit.

Any amount due for water service, including penalties thereon, if any, that remains unpaid on the last day of the month following the month in which the bill therefor was first sent may be deducted from deposit paid pursuant to HMC 13.08.430, or collected from the guarantor, if any. The service shall be subject to discontinuance in accordance with HMC 13.08.250 et seq. until the deposit is again restored to the original amount. Any applicant who has previously been a customer of the city water system and has had his or her water service discontinued because of nonpayment of bills shall be required to re-establish his or her credit by making a cash deposit to secure payment of his or her bills in like amount as for a new applicant for service. (Ord. 02-07 § 1, 2002; Ord. 96-05 § 7, 1996; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

49.0 13.08.450 Use of deposit.

All deposits made with the city to establish credit pursuant to HMC 13.08.430 will be held by the city in a special fund and may be applied by the city in accordance with HMC 13.08.440, or may be applied to unpaid bills for water service when service is discontinued or, to the extent that there are not unpaid bills for water service upon discontinuance thereof, will be refunded without interest to the customer who has deposited the same, or, provided, that after a customer has for 12 consecutive months paid all bills prior to delinquency, the city will either refund his or her deposit without interest, or apply it to ongoing bills, at the city's option. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, deposits made by applicants other than owners shall be refunded only on discontinuance of service. (Ord. 02-07 § 2, 2002; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article X. Billings

50.0 13.08.460 Billing period.

The regular billing period will be monthly or bimonthly at the option of the city. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

51.0 13.08.470 Opening and closing bills.

Opening and closing bills for less than the normal billing period shall be prorated; provided, however, that the total period for which service is rendered is less than one month, the bill shall not be less than the monthly charge applicable. Closing bills may be estimated by the water department for the final period as an expediency measure to permit the customer to pay the closing bill at the time service is discontinued. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

52.0 13.08.480 Payment of bills.

Bills for water service shall be rendered on or about the first of each month, and if rendered monthly shall be for the service for the month in which rendered. On each bill for water service rendered by the city, there shall be printed substantially the following: "Water Bills for Service are due by the last day of the month in which they are billed, or a 10 percent penalty shall be added. If the bill is not paid by the last day of the following month, the water service may be shut off and an additional charge shall be paid in order to have the water turned back on. When service is discontinued due to nonpayment of bills, it shall not again be resumed until payment of all charges are made. All penalties provided for in this chapter shall be paid whether or not water service is discontinued." (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

53.0 13.08.490 Billing of separate connections combined.

Combined bills may be rendered for all service connections to the same premises. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

54.0 13.08.500 Water use charges as lien.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, water service charges shall constitute a lien against the premises against which the charge was improved if the owner is the user and if the charge remains delinquent for a period of 60 days. Each bill for water service shall include a statement notifying the owner of the lien provided by this section. The lien provided by this section shall have no force or effect until recorded with the county recorder and when so recorded shall have the force, effect, and priority of a judgment lien and continue for three years from the time of recording unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. (Ord. 96-05 § 8, 1996; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article XI. Discontinuance of Service

55.0 13.08.520 Disconnection for nonpayment.

Service may be discontinued for nonpayment of bills in the following manner:

If the bill is not paid by the last day of the month during which the bill is sent, or 19 days after the bill is sent, whichever is later, than at least 15 days prior to such discontinuance the customer will be sent a final notice informing him that discontinuance will be enforced if payment is not made within the time specified in the notice. The service will not be discontinued, however, until the amount of the deposit made to establish credit for that service has been fully absorbed. A customer's water service may be discontinued if water service furnished at a previous location is not paid for within the time fixed in this chapter for the payment of bills. If a customer receives water service at more than one location and the bill for service at any one location is not paid within the time provided for payment, water service at all locations may be turned off. Domestic service, however, will not be turned off for nonpayment of bills for other classes of service. Discontinuance of service will not be made on Saturday, Sunday or a holiday, and will be made only during business hours. (Ord. 96-05 § 10, 1996; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

56.0 13.08.525 Notification service.

Users who are 65 years or older, or are dependent adults, as defined in California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 15610(b)(1) may obtain from City Hall a form requested third-party notification of impending termination for nonpayment of bills. (Ord. 96-05 § 11, 1996)

57.0 13.08.530 Reconnection charge.

The reconnection charge will be $35.00 from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and $65.00 after 2:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Reconnection will not occur until reconnection fees have been paid to the city. Additionally, the customer must bring their account current or set up a payment plan before reconnection will be ordered. (Ord. 07-07 § 1, 2007; Ord. 05-24 § 1, 2005; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

58.0 13.08.540 Unsafe apparatus.

Water service may be refused or discontinued to any premises where apparatus or appliances are in use which might endanger or disturb the service to other customers. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

59.0 13.08.550 Fraud or abuse.

Service may be discontinued if necessary to protect the city against fraud or abuse. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

60.0 13.08.560 Noncompliance with regulations.

Service may be discontinued for noncompliance with this chapter or any other ordinance or regulations related to the water service. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

61.0 13.08.570 Upon vacating premises.

Customers desiring to discontinue service should so notify the water department two days prior to vacating the premises. Unless discontinuance of service is ordered by the customer the customer shall be liable for charges whether or not any water is used. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article XII. Collection by Suit

62.0 13.08.580 Penalty.

Rates and charges which are not paid on or before the last day of the month in which the bill was sent, shall be subject to a penalty of 10 percent and thereafter shall be subject to a further penalty of one-half of one percent per month on the last day of each month following. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

63.0 13.08.590 Suit.

All unpaid rates and charges and penalties provided for in this chapter may be collected by suit. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

64.0 13.08.600 Costs.

Defendant shall pay all costs of suit in any judgment rendered in favor of city, together with a reasonable attorney’s fee for the city’s attorney. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article XIII. Public Fire Protection

65.0 13.08.610 Use of fire hydrants.

Fire hydrants are for use by the city or by organized fire protection agencies. Other parties desiring to use fire hydrants for any purpose must first obtain written permission from the water department prior to use and shall operate the hydrant in accordance with instructions issued by the water department. Unauthorized use of hydrants will be prosecuted according to law. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

66.0 13.08.620 Hydrant rental.

A charge to be prescribed from time to time by the council will be imposed for hydrant maintenance and water used for public fire protection. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

67.0 13.08.630 Moving of fire hydrants.

When a fire hydrant has been installed in the location specified by the proper authority, the city has fulfilled its obligation. If a property owner or other party desires a change in the size, type or location of the hydrant, he shall bear all costs of such changes, without refund. Any change in the location of a fire hydrant must be approved by the council. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article XIV. Private Fire Protection and Standby Service

68.0 13.08.640 Payment of cost.

The applicant for private fire protection service not now installed shall pay the total actual cost of installation of the service from the distribution main to the customer's premises including the cost of a detector check meter or other suitable and equivalent device, valve and meter box, said installation to become the property of the city. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

69.0 13.08.650 No connection to other system.

There shall be no connections between this fire protection system and any other water distribution system on the premises. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

70.0 13.08.660 Use.

There shall be no water used through the fire protection service except to extinguish fires and for testing the firefighting equipment. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

71.0 13.08.670 Meter rates.

Any consumption recorded on the meter will be charged at double the regular service rates except that no charge will be made for water used to extinguish accidental fires where such fires have been reported to the duly authorized fire protection agency. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

72.0 13.08.680 Monthly rates.

The monthly rates for private fire protection shall be established by the city at the time application for such service is made. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

73.0 13.08.690 Water for fire storage tanks.

Occasionally water may be obtained from a private fire service for filling a tank connected with the fire service, but only if written permission is secured from the city in advance and an approved means of measurement is available. The rate for water so used shall be established by the city at the time application for such service is made. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

74.0 13.08.700 Violation of agreement.

If water is used from a private fire service in violation of the agreement or of these regulations, the city may, at its option, discontinue and remove the service. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

75.0 13.08.710 Water pressure and supply.

The city assumes no responsibility for loss or damage due to lack of water or pressure and merely agrees to furnish such quantities and pressures as are available in its general distribution system. The service is subject to shutdowns and variations required by the operation of the system. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

76.0 13.08.720 Standby service.

The provisions of this article dealing with private fire protection service are made applicable to standby service. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article XV. Temporary Services

77.0 13.08.730 Duration of service.

Temporary service connections shall be disconnected and terminated within six months after installation unless an extension of time is granted in writing by the city. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

78.0 13.08.740 Deposit.

The applicant shall deposit, in advance, an amount equal to $175.00 for each inch of service desired. Upon discontinuance of service, the actual cost of installing and removing the facilities required to furnish said service, exclusive of the cost of salvageable material, shall be determined and an adjustment made as an additional charge, refund or credit. If service is supplied through a fire hydrant, the applicant will be charged in accordance with the following rate schedule:

A. Flat charge per connection, for both installation and removal of service facilities, including the meter, $60.00;

B. Each additional move of facilities to another location, $20.00. (Ord. 07-07 § 1, 2007; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

79.0 13.08.750 Installation and operation.

All facilities for temporary service to the customer connection shall be made by the water department and shall be operated in accordance with its instructions. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

80.0 13.08.760 Responsibility for installation.

The customer shall use all possible care to prevent damage to any loaned facilities of the city which are involved in furnishing the temporary services from the time they are installed until they are removed, or until 48 hours' notice in writing has been given to the city that the contractor or other person is through with the installation. If the facilities are damaged, the cost of making repairs shall be paid by the customer. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

81.0 13.08.770 Temporary service from a fire hydrant.

If temporary service is supplied through a fire hydrant, a permit for the use of the hydrant shall be obtained from the proper authority and the city. It is specifically prohibited to operate the valve of any fire hydrant other than by the use of a spanner wrench designed for this purpose. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

82.0 13.08.780 Unauthorized use of hydrants.

Tampering with any fire hydrant or the unauthorized use of water therefrom, or for any other purpose, is a misdemeanor, punishable by law. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

83.0 13.08.790 Rates.

The rates for temporary service shall be established by the city at the time application for such service is made. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

84.0 13.08.800 Credit.

The applicant shall pay the estimated cost of service in advance or shall be otherwise required to establish credit. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article XVI. General Provisions

85.0 13.08.810 Pools and tanks.

When an abnormally large quantity of water is desired for filling a swimming pool or for other purposes, arrangements must be made with the city prior to taking such water. Permission to take water in unusual quantities will be given only if it can be safely delivered through the city's facilities and if other consumers are not inconvenienced thereby. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

86.0 13.08.820 Responsibility for equipment.

The customer shall, at his own risk and expense, furnish, install and keep in good and safe condition all equipment that may be required for receiving, controlling, applying and utilizing water, and the city shall not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by the improper installation of such equipment, or the negligence or wrongful act of the customer or of any of his tenants, agents, employees, contractors,

licensees or permittees in installing, maintaining, or operating or interfering with such equipment. The city shall not be responsible for damage to property caused by faucets, valves, and other equipment that are open when water is turned on either originally or when turned on after a temporary shutdown. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

87.0 13.08.830 Installation of wells.

It shall be unlawful to install wells in the city for any purpose whatsoever without first securing the permission of the city council. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

88.0 13.08.840 Return of water.

No person shall permit any water to be returned to wells; provided, however, that the director of public works may grant permission for such return under specific conditions which will protect the public health and safety. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

89.0 13.08.850 Time limits on connections.

Whenever a water connection permit has been issued upon the payment of the connection charges established by this chapter, such permit shall be valid for only 365 days after the date of issuance thereof unless actual construction of the building or structure for which water service has been applied has been commenced within said period of 365 days; provided, however, that said time limit may be extended by the city council for reasonable cause. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

Article XVII. Rates

90.0 13.08.860 Rate schedule.

Rates for water service will be established by the city council by ordinance from time to time at periodic intervals as appears necessary to maintain adequate income for service expenditures and amortization of indebtedness. Such rate schedule as changed from time to time will be published or posted by the council, and copies of this rate schedule will be made available for customer's examination. The periodic change in rate schedule, however, will not require republication or reposting of this chapter. In addition to the established rates, there shall be charged an extra $2.00 per connection per month when there is a water cooler installed without a recirculating pump. (Ord. 09-05 § 1, 2009; Ord. 07-07 § 1, 2007; Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

91.0 13.08.870 Determination of applicable rate.

Upon receipt of any application for water service, the water superintendent shall determine the applicable monthly rate. Such determination shall be final unless appealed in writing to the council within five days of notification of the rate to be charged. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)

92.0 13.08.880 Penalty for violation.

For the failure of the customer to comply with all or any part of this ordinance, and any ordinance, resolution or order fixing rates and charges of this city, customer's service shall be discontinued and the water shall not be supplied such customer until he shall comply with the rule or regulation, rate or charge which he has violated or, in the event that he cannot comply with said rule or regulation, until he shall

have satisfied the city that in the future he will comply with all the rules and regulations established by ordinance of the city and with all rates and charges of this city. In addition thereto, he shall pay the city the sum of $5.00 for renewal of his service except as otherwise provided in this chapter. (Ord. 89-06 § 2, 1989)