



MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

October 21, 2021

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INTRODUCTION

Mt. View Sanitary District (District) is situated in the rolling hills east of downtown Martinez. The District provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services for a portion of the City of Martinez and a portion of unincorporated area in Contra Costa County. The District serves an estimated population of 21,000 and approximately 280 businesses in its 4.7 square mile service area.

The District owns and operates a 73-mile collection system with four pump stations which convey wastewater to an advanced secondary treatment plant (plant). Treated effluent from the plant is discharged to a 21-acre constructed wetland (Moorhen Marsh) which provides drought-resistant wildlife habitat and continued nutrient removal. Wetland effluent is discharged to Peyton Slough, portions of which flow into McNabney Marsh during high tide, preserving it as a brackish tidal marsh. Peyton Slough ultimately discharges to Suisun Bay.

Sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) are a critical water quality issue in the State of California and the San Francisco Bay Area in particular. On May 2, 2006, under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) issued the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirement for Sanitary Sewer Systems – a regulatory program designed to reduce SSOs statewide. Effective September 9, 2013, the Monitoring and Reporting Program was amended under Order No. 2013-0058-EXEC.

Order No. 2006-003-DWQ requires 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 to develop and implement a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The District Board of Directors first adopted an SSMP on July 9, 2009.

In further accordance with Order No. 2006-003-DWQ, the District's SSMP is updated and re-certified by the Board of Directors every five years and whenever significant updates to the SSMP are made; this was last completed on October 10, 2019. Also, again in accordance with Order No. 2006-003-DWQ, internal audits are performed at least every two years; these audits were most recently performed in 2019 and 2021.

ELEMENT 1 – GOALS

The District's SSMP aims to achieve the following four goals:

1. To properly manage, operate, and maintain all parts of the public wastewater collection system,
2. To provide adequate capacity to convey peak flows,
3. To minimize the frequency of SSOs, and
4. To mitigate the impact of SSOs.

The information and data presented in this SSMP demonstrates its continued effectiveness to meet or exceed these goals, thus providing a cost effective, proactive management tool for the District's collection system.

ELEMENT 2 – ORGANIZATION

The District's Organization Chart is presented on page 5. Key positions and District roles for administration and implementation of the District's SSMP include:

Board Of Directors – The Board of Directors (BOD) establishes District policy and authorizes annual budgets.

District Manager – The District Manager implements District policy, plans strategy, leads staff, allocates resources, delegates responsibility, authorizes outside contractors to perform services, and serves as public information officer. This position also manages the full operations of the District, including the collection system and pump stations.

Wastewater Operations Manager / Chief Plant Operator – The Wastewater Operations Manager / Chief Plant Operator (CPO) manages field operations and maintenance activities, provides relevant information to District management, prepares and implements contingency plans, oversees emergency sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) responses, investigates and reports SSOs as a Legally Responsible Official (LRO), and trains field crews. The Wastewater Operations Manager / CPO also ensures that new and rehabilitated assets meet District standards, works with field crews to handle emergencies when contractors are involved, and provides reports to the District Engineer.

Wastewater Lead Operator – The Lead Operator serves as the daily direct supervisor for the Operations team. This position assists the Collections Maintenance Lead with the District work order system to plan and record District maintenance activities in the collection system. It also assists in scheduling CCTV, cleaning, root foaming, and other maintenance activities. Furthermore, it coordinates with the Collections Maintenance Lead in setting regular schedules for collection system maintenance and keeps the Wastewater Operations Manager / CPO informed of upcoming and completed work. Finally, it oversees emergency SSO responses, and investigates and reports SSOs as a Data Submitter and in some cases a Legally Responsible Official (LRO).

Collections Maintenance Lead – The Collections Maintenance Lead administers the District work order system to plan and record District maintenance activities in the collection system. This position maintains accurate records in relation to the SSMP, and also develops schedules for CCTV, cleaning, root foaming, and other maintenance activities. It also coordinates with the Wastewater Operations Manager / CPO in setting weekly schedules for collection system maintenance. It investigates and reports SSOs as a Data Submitter and in some cases as a Legally Responsible Official (LRO).

Operator – District Operators perform collections system cleaning assignments set forth by the Scheduler / Planner and directed by the Lead Operator. District Operators assist outside contractors as needed with root foaming, CCTV, and mainline sewer repairs. Operators are first responders for SSOs and serve as the main contact after normal business hours. Under direct supervision of the Lead Operator with assistance from the Scheduler / Planner, Operators create comprehensive SSO reports and perform spill investigations.

Utility Laborer – The Utility Laborer provides general assistance to all the Operator functions.

Administration – The District's administrative staff receive, record, and distribute sewer service calls to the Operations staff.

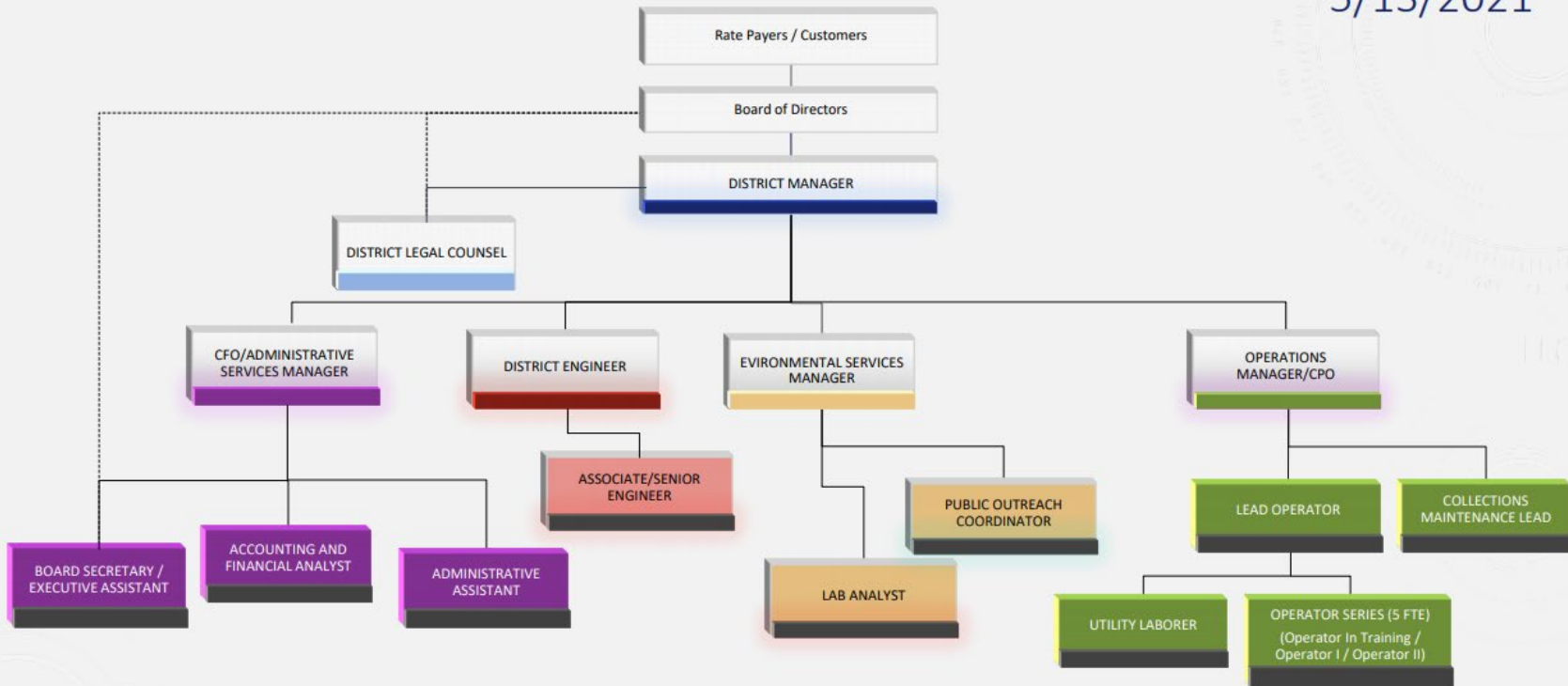
Lab Analyst – The Lab Analyst performs required monitoring and analytical testing.

District Engineer – With assistance from consulting engineers as necessary, the District Engineer prepares wastewater collection system and pump station planning documents; manages capital improvement projects; documents new and rehabilitated assets; and assists with development and implementation of the SSMP.

Associate Engineer – The Associate Engineer supports and actively participates in the District Engineer's functions.

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT ORGANIZATION CHART

DRAFT
5/13/2021



19 FTE

Figure 1 – Mt. View Sanitary District Organization Chart

Note: Although the chart says "draft," this is the District's current organization.

ELEMENT 3 – LEGAL AUTHORITY

The District's legal authority is contained in the Mt. View Sanitary District Code, originally adopted by the District's Board of Directors in September 2010, and amended at various times thereafter. The Code also contains all the rules, regulations, and policies of the District, assembled and organized into a single document for easy access by District officials, District staff, and members of the public.

Chapter 3 of the Code sets forth the rules, regulations, restrictions, and requirements for discharging to the District's wastewater collection system. Chapter 4 of the Code regulates the design and construction of public and private sanitary sewers. Chapter 5 establishes requirements for permits. Chapter 7 covers fees, rates, charges, and other financial matters. Chapter 10 discusses enforcement including provisions for civil and criminal penalties for violations.

The District Code is posted and accessible on the District's website www.mvsd.org and also in hard copy at the District office.

ELEMENT 4 – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The SSMP must include those elements listed below that are appropriate and applicable to the District's Operation and Maintenance Program:

- A. Collection System Maps
- B. Resources and Budget
- C. Prioritized Preventative Maintenance
- D. Scheduled Inspections and Condition Assessment
- E. Contingency Equipment and Replacement Inventories
- F. Training
- G. Outreach to Plumbers and Building Contractors

A. Collection System Maps

The District utilizes geographical information system (GIS) mapping of its collection system assets to integrate mapping features and engineering data for computerized display. Informational layers have been developed to make a comprehensive database of collection system assets. The GIS is routinely updated to reflect capital projects, new development, or other changes when they occur.

Additionally, the District maintains paper maps. Appendix A includes Sheets T1 through T3 (cover sheet, index to sheets, and index to service areas) as examples, but excludes the forty-two map sheets.

B. Resources and Budget

The District continues to budget for operation, maintenance, condition and capacity assessments, and repair / rehabilitation / replacement projects in the collection system. Funding for annual operation and maintenance activities is identified in the District's annual budget. Funding for collection system condition and capacity assessments, and repair / rehabilitation / replacement projects is identified through the District's annual Capital Improvement Program Update, a copy of which is available on the District's website.

The Capital Improvement Program encompasses all engineered studies and projects related to improvements, repairs, rehabilitation, and replacement of the District's plant, collection system and pump station, and marsh assets. The 10-year Capital Improvement Program Update is a planning tool that manifests proactive asset management, facilitates financial planning (sewer service charges and cash flow), promotes organizational balance (staff's ability to manage and support the workload), and informs the Board and the public about

the District's infrastructure needs, upcoming projects, and proposed capital expenditures. The Capital Improvement Program is reviewed annually and updated as necessary to ensure adequate funding for collection system projects.

C. Prioritized Preventative Maintenance

The District has a preventive maintenance program based on its experience with SSOs and sewer service calls. This program also identifies problem sewer mains that cause accumulation of debris and grease. The District also has a root foaming program to control root intrusion.

Based on past blockage history and overflow frequency, the District has identified approximately 233 priority locations, also known as trouble spots, that receive more frequent cleaning and maintenance. The District's Operations staff clean these priority locations approximately once every three months. The remaining sewer mains are scheduled for cleaning approximately once every three years.

The District maintains a preventive maintenance program database on its Mobile Maintenance System (MMS). This enables the District to track sewer service calls and SSOs and prioritize preventative maintenance activities.

D. Scheduled Inspections and Condition Assessment

Beginning in late 2019, the District embarked upon a comprehensive program to hydro-clean and then televise each and every pipeline asset in its 73-mile collection system. The cleaning is a necessary preparation for television inspection, and is separate from the prioritized preventative maintenance cleaning described in Section C above. Television inspection will record pipeline condition data pursuant to the National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO) standard rating system. The program also includes manhole condition assessment inspections, again conducted pursuant to NASSCO. It is anticipated that the program's first cycle through the District's entire collection system will occur in three phases over about five years. The District has budgeted nearly \$2,140,000 towards the first cycle.

The condition assessment data that is gathered and the NASSCO ratings generated during the program will be uploaded to the District's GIS and MMS, where it will be available to District Operations staff to guide and inform prioritized preventative maintenance activities.

Moreover, the data will be fed into a computerized risk model. The risk model will integrate the pipeline television inspection data and then overlay it upon other factors that define each pipeline's likelihood of failure and consequence of

failure. These factors might include flow or pipe diameter; proximity to creeks, storm drainage, or other waterways; proximity to public facilities (e.g. hospitals, schools, police and fire stations); and major crossings (e.g. freeways, railroad tracks). By doing this, the risk model will calculate a relative score for each pipeline. That score, when compared to the rest of the collection system, will determine each pipeline's overall risk of failure. Once compiled, the risk of failure data will be used to prioritize the most defective pipelines and scope out repair / rehabilitation / replacement projects. The risk model may be run annually to support preparation of the District's Capital Improvement Program update. The District has budgeted approximately \$150,000 towards development and implementation of the computerized risk model in the program's first cycle.

As of August 2021, Phase 1 cleaning and televising activities have been completed, and computerized risk model work is underway. Phase 1 comprised about 25% of the collection system, or just under 19 miles of pipeline and manhole inspections. Phase 2 design is set to begin immediately, with field activities occurring during 2022 and 2023. Phase 3 would follow Phase 2, with the first complete cycle through the District's entire collection system anticipated to be complete by 2025.

E. Contingency Equipment and Replacement Inventories

The District maintains emergency response plans, equipment, and replacement parts for its collection system and four pump stations. The following is a list of specific equipment kept ready at the treatment plant for collection system or pump station emergencies:

- One (1) 6-inch portable pump, capable of pumping 1,400 gallons per minute (gpm)
- One (1) 4-inch portable pump, capable of pumping 800 gpm
- Two (2) 3-inch portable pumps, capable of pumping 416 gpm
- Suction and discharge hoses for all pumps
- Trailer containing confined space entry equipment and all associated personal protection equipment (PPE)
- Emergency generator and floodlights
- One (1) hydro-vac unit
- Replacement pump station pumps

Additionally, the District maintains instrumentation within the collections system to provide advance warning of potential SSO incidents:

- Twelve (12) Smartcovers at key locations in the collections system

- Four(4) Smartcovers at pump stations as redundant high water alarms independent of pump station controls
- One (1) Smartcover monitoring the storm drain system at Pump Station No. 4

F. Training

All SSO response personnel are regularly trained in emergency response as outlined by the District Injury Illness Protection Plan (IIPP).

Periodic tailgate meetings are held to review maintenance activities and emergency response standard operating procedures. The District has also established mentoring to enable more experienced staff to teach less-experienced staff.

District staff attends collection system workshops, seminars, conferences, and safety trainings sponsored by professional groups such as Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA), California Water Environment Association (CWEA), California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA), California Sanitation Risk Management Association (CSRMA), California Special Districts Association (CSDA), National Safety Council, and Water Environment Foundation (WEF).

G. Outreach to Plumbers and Building Contractors

The District's outreach efforts to plumbers and building contractors are addressed within the broader outreach efforts described in Element 11 – Communication.

ELEMENT 5 – DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

A. Standard Specifications

On August 13, 1987, the District Board of Directors first adopted the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (Central San) Standard Specifications for Design and Construction of Wastewater Collection Facilities (Standard Specifications). The Standard Specifications also include Standard Drawings and an Approved Materials List. These specifications were mostly recently updated and re-issued by Central San in 2020.

The Central San Standard Specifications continue to govern the design, construction, testing, and inspection of all new sewer mains, sewer manholes, and side sewers in the District, as well as all pipeline repair, rehabilitation, and replacement. Central San's Standard Specifications are posted and accessible at their website www.centralsan.org/standard-specifications and also in hard copy at the District office. Digital and hard copies of the Standard Specifications have been provided to Engineering, Operations, and Administration staff who may need to reference them in the course of performing their job duties.

In addition to the Standard Specifications, the District has published eighteen bulletins which outline in reader friendly terms the District Code, the District's Standard Specifications, and procedures for applying for and obtaining a permit from the District.

B. Proper Design, Permitting, Construction, Testing, and Inspection of Wastewater Facilities

District Code Section 4.0, which references the District's Standard Specifications described above, further governs the proper design, construction, testing, and inspection of the District's collection system facilities. Plans, profiles, and specifications conforming to the District's Standard Specifications are required for all public sewer construction and private sewer construction exceeding 100 feet in length, and must be prepared by a registered professional engineer or licensed architect. These documents are subject to review and approval by the District Engineer or their designee(s) prior to obtaining a permit. District Code Section 5.0 covers permitting for all sewer construction and connection activities in the District's collection system. All side sewers and public sewers are inspected by the District Manager or their designee(s) prior to acceptance by the District.

C. Inflow & Infiltration Control

The District's Capital Improvement Program works to identify inflow & infiltration (I&I) defects in its sewer mains (publicly owned and maintained) through condition and capacity assessments, which are further described in SSMP Elements 4-D and 8, respectively. Those defects are then addressed also through the Capital Improvement Program.

Side sewers (privately owned and maintained), however, can contribute as much as 70 percent of the total I&I into a collection system, potentially using reserve capacity and causing or contributing to SSOs. The District Code divides side sewers into two segments: the portion which falls within the public right of way is referred to as the "lateral sewer," and the portion which lies on private property is referred to as the "building sewer." Maintenance of the entirety of the side sewer (lateral sewer + building sewer) is the responsibility of the property owner.

The District Code prohibits sanitary sewer connections that introduce I&I into the collection system; Code Sections 3.20 and 4.6.12 prohibit storm drainage connections such as roof downspouts, foundation drains, area drains, and other sources of surface runoff or groundwater. The District has conducted smoke testing in the past to evaluate side sewer I&I impacts to the collection system, and found that the highest number of defects were located in the oldest parts of the District's collection system. When prohibited connections or defective cleanouts were identified, homeowners were issued corrective action notices. In October 2013, the District's Board of Directors adopted a Stormwater / Groundwater Disconnect Policy to allow for the issuance of temporary discharges of storm or ground water to the sanitary sewer system pursuant to the conditions of a Wastewater Contribution Permit (WWCP). A copy of this policy is included in Appendix B.

The District Code does not expressly provide the District with the legal authority to enter a private property to evaluate, inspect, and / or compel a property owner to maintain, repair, or replace a defective side sewer. To continue controlling and reducing I&I, the District will maintain its current policies and procedures for the testing, repair, and replacement of defective side sewers as described herein.

ELEMENT 6 – OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

In 2014, the District developed and updated a response plan as a stand-alone document entitled "SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW & BACKUP RESPONSE PLAN." This plan contains procedures for the following:

- *SSO Notification:* This element includes information on how the District may be notified of an SSO through a complaint or a report from outside or within the District, and also the internal District chain of communication leading up to the response to the overflow. Internal communication responsibilities during and after the overflow are also included.
- *Response:* This plan for responding to SSOs describes staff duties and provides details associated with mobilizing for the response. Expected response time for SSOs is addressed separately in District policy.
- *Reporting:* This plan includes the procedure for evaluating whether an overflow event triggers the 2-hour reporting requirement, such as in the case of an SSO that is 1,000 gallons or more. The plan also includes the staff expected to do the reporting, and identifies the external agencies to receive the reports.
- *Water Quality Monitoring Requirements:* This plan includes procedures for spills greater than 50,000 gallons that reach surface waters. It contains protocols for water quality monitoring, accounting for surface water travel times, ammonia and bacterial indicators to be performed, and instrumentation to be used.
- *Impact Mitigation:* This plan identifies the actions required to contain wastewater, prevent overflows from reaching surface waters, and minimize or correct any adverse impacts from SSOs.

Equipment necessary for emergency response is stored at the wastewater treatment plant. Field Crew vehicles contain copies of the response plan for their reference and use. The response plan is a living document; it is updated as necessary to reflect any changes in staffing or notification requirements, including contact numbers.

The District is also a member of the California Water / Wastewater Agency Response Network (WARN). Through this Intrastate Mutual Aid and Assistance Program, members coordinate response activities and share resources during emergencies. The WARN agreement sets forth the procedures and standards for administration of the Intrastate Mutual Aid and Assistance Program.

FIGURE 2 – MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT SSMP IMPLEMENTATION AND SSO CHAIN OF COMMAND

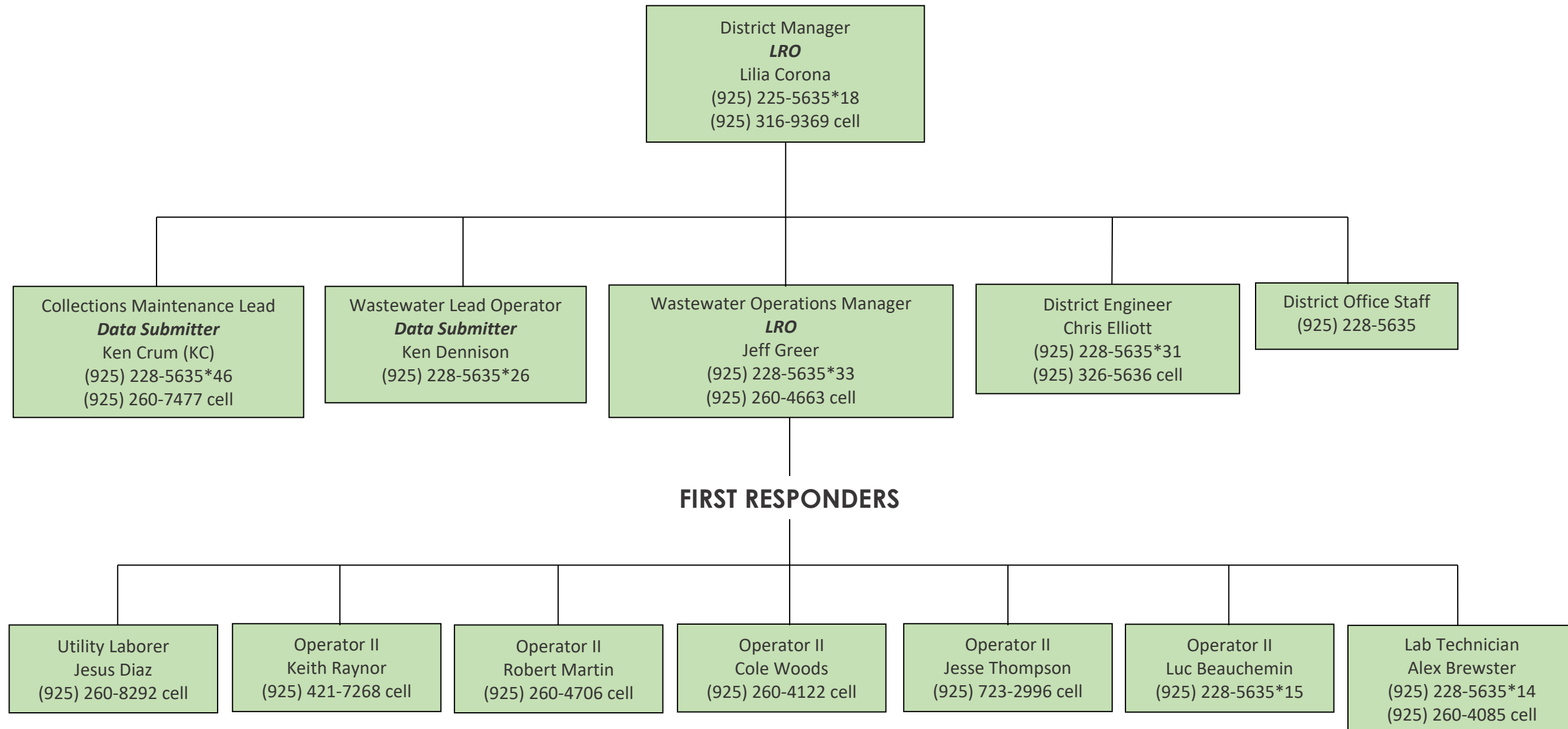
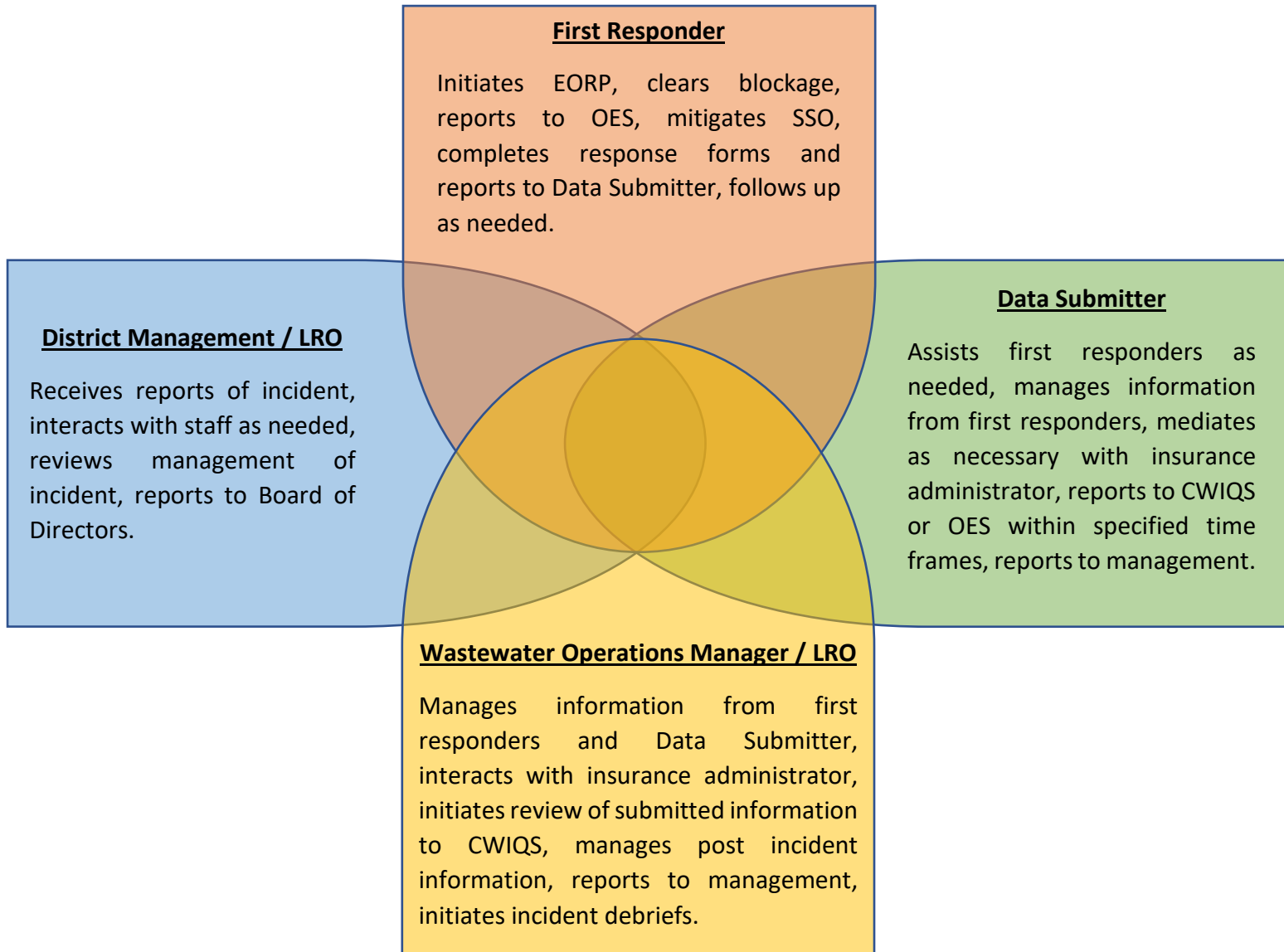


FIGURE 3 – SSMP / SSO RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



ELEMENT 7 – FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) CONTROL PROGRAM

The purpose of the District's FOG Control Program is to eliminate or minimize the discharge of fats, oils and greases to the sewer system in order to prevent the formation of blockages in the main sewer lines, which may cause sanitary sewer overflows.

The District's FOG Control Program consists of a source control program and a prioritized preventative maintenance program.

Source Control Program – Restaurants and other Food Handling Establishments

District Code 3.16 requires FHEs to install and maintain a grease trap or interceptor. Grease traps and interceptors must be installed according to the District Standard Specifications and the Uniform Plumbing Code and must be approved by the District Engineer. The District's contract pre-treatment inspector and / or District staff inspect each facility once every two to five years to ensure that these FHEs are using best management practices (BMPs) and are properly cleaning and maintaining their grease trap or interceptor. The inspector also conducts educational outreach to the restaurant manager about the BMPs. If a code violation is found, a notice of violation is issued requiring corrective action(s).

Source Control Program – Residents

The District conducts educational outreach to District residents concerning proper handling and disposal of their kitchen food wastes via: (1) the District's quarterly newsletter, the Mt. View Monitor, (2) the District's website, www.mvsd.org, (3) billboard advertisements, (4) public outreach during community events with visual aids, (5) social media, and (6) door hangers displaying FOG messages. A door hanger conveying a message to properly handle kitchen grease is left on a resident's door handle after the District's maintenance crew responds to a sewer service call. The District's Overflow Emergency Response Plan (OERP) contains instructions on door hangers, and the SSO response vehicles have a supply of the door hangers.

Prioritized Preventative Maintenance Program

Based on past history of blockage and overflow frequency, the District has identified priority locations within the District's collection system for preventive cleaning and maintenance. The District's maintenance crew hydro-cleans these priority locations approximately once every four months. The remaining sewer sections are scheduled for cleaning approximately once every three years.

ELEMENT 8 – SYSTEM EVALUATION AND CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN

A. Capacity Assessment

The District's collection system was generally designed with adequate capacity to handle peak wet weather flows, and does not have a history of capacity-based SSOs. Although the District has experienced occasional surcharges, they are uncommon due to past, successful hydraulic capacity planning.

Historically, capacity assessments were development-driven, being conducted in 1985 and again in 1998. As a result of those assessments, the collection system was expanded and upsized as necessary through capital projects to accommodate ongoing development.

Nevertheless, the District continues to periodically conduct capacity assessments of its collection system. The last assessment, completed in 2013, found that in general it has sufficient capacity to convey build-out design flows. It identified certain inflow and infiltration issues, and listed only two locations for capacity improvements. The District's original hydraulic model was also developed under this study.

A capacity assessment study update has begun in 2021. It includes hydraulic model updates, a flow monitoring program, hydraulic analysis against design storms, evaluation of potential surcharge locations, updated capacity assessments for each of the District's four pump stations, confirmation of the capacity improvement locations listed in the 2013 assessment, and identification of any new capacity-related projects for inclusion in the District's Capital Improvement Program. The study is anticipated to cost approximately \$215,000.

B. System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan

One capacity-related project is currently included in the District's Capital Improvement Program, but it must first be confirmed by the current capacity assessment study update described in Section A above. The project includes the two capacity improvement locations identified in the 2013 assessment, and is slated for 2027 with a budget of approximately \$1,153,000. Additional capacity-related issues may be identified and added to the project scope depending on the findings and recommendations of the current, 2021 study update.

Certain in-fill development projects, as well as larger subdivisions both inside and outside (requiring annexation) the District's current boundary might trigger capacity issues. The hydraulic model mentioned in Section A above will continue to be instrumental in identifying potential capacity deficiencies precipitated by those proposed developments, and will help determine the

required upgrades. In these cases, developers will be required through conditions of approval to design and construct those capacity upgrades at their own expense prior to the development.

Inflow and infiltration (I&I) is another significant issue that affects collection system capacity. The District identifies I&I defects through the condition assessment process, which is described under SSMP Element 4-D, and problems are then addressed through the Capital Improvement Program. The I&I issue in side sewers is discussed under SSMP Element 5-C.

ELEMENT 9 – MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, AND PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

This section of the SSMP discusses how the District monitors SSMP implementation and measures SSMP effectiveness in reducing SSOs and meeting the District's SSMP goals.

Performance Indicators

The District evaluates the following performance indicators on an annual basis:

- Number of SSOs
- Volumes and categories of SSOs
- Causes of SSOs
- Number of SSOs that reached surface waters
- Footage of preventative maintenance activities
- Number of sewer service calls
- Average SSO response time

Using the above criteria, the District has compiled the following tables and figures from 2016 to 2020 indicating performance levels and effectiveness:

- Table 1 – SSOs Reported; Wet / Dry Weather
- Table 2 – SSOs by Volume (Gallons)
- Figure 4 – SSO Category Distribution
- Figure 5 – SSOs by Cause
- Table 3 – SSO Events Per Year that Reached Surface Waters
- Map 1 – SSO Distribution
- Table 4 – Preventative Maintenance Activities, Total Footage
- Figure 6 – Preventative Maintenance Activities
- Figure 7 – Sewer Service Calls
- Figure 8 – SSO Response Time (Minutes)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Number of SSOs	6	7	4	6	6	29
No. of Wet Weather SSOs	0	1	0	0	0	1
No. of Dry Weather SSOs	6	6	4	6	6	28

Table 1 – SSOs Reported; Wet / Dry Weather

Table 1 indicates that 29 reportable SSOs (all categories) occurred from 2016-2020. Table 1 also distinguishes between SSOs occurring during the wet weather and dry weather seasons. The total number of SSOs in this five-year period are down by five (5) when compared to the reportable SSOs in the previous five-year evaluation period.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
0-100	4	1	0	1	1	7
100-999	1	2	1	1	2	7
>1000	1	4	3	4	3	15
>50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 – SSOs by Volume (Gallons)

Table 2 demonstrates the range of distribution by volume (gallons) spilled during the five-year evaluation period. The majority of SSOs during this time, fifteen (15), were >1000 gallons. SSOs from 100-999 gallons totaled seven (7). For SSOs under 100 gallons the total was seven (7). No SSO greater than 50,000 gallons occurred during this timeframe.

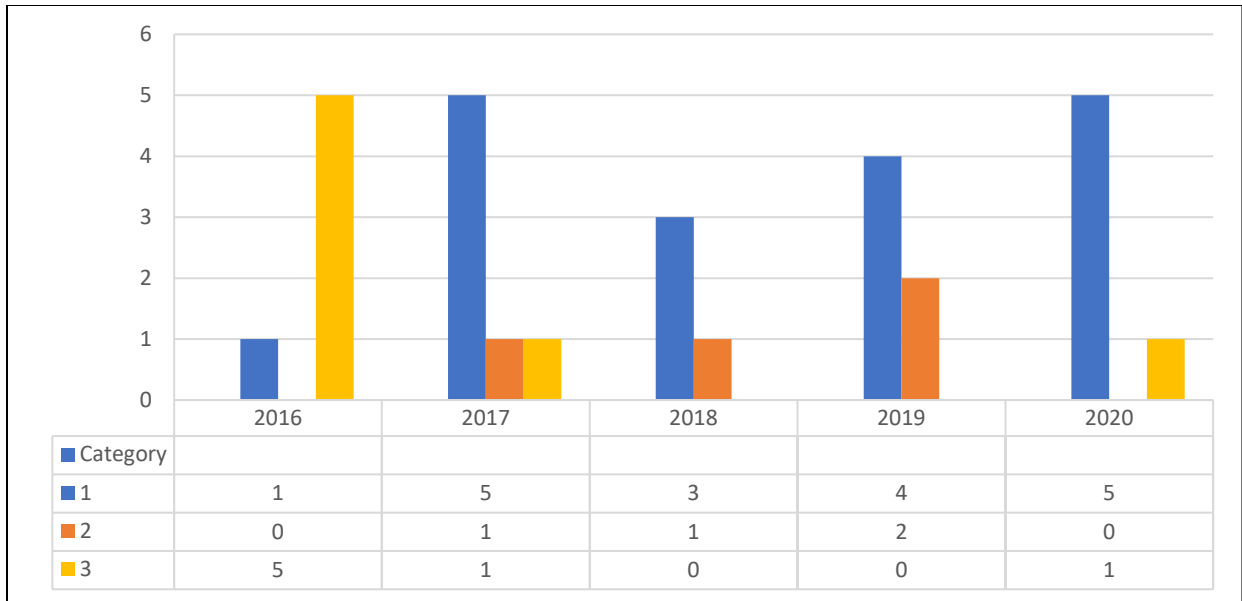


Figure 4 – SSO Category Distribution

Figure 4 indicates that SSO category distribution remains fairly consistent, and that the number of Category 1 SSOs remains high. This is due to both the hilly terrain and number of storm drain inlets in the District's service area. Despite the average SSO response time (see Figure 8 below), many SSOs reach a storm drain inlet within minutes of starting, resulting in a high number of Category 1 SSOs.

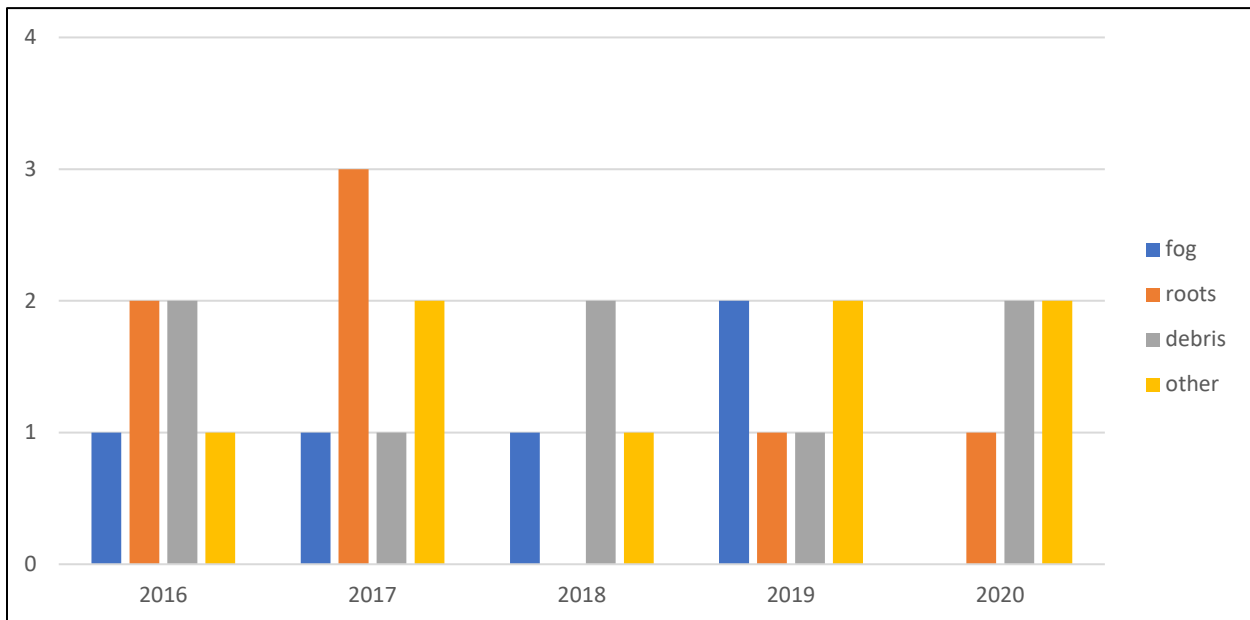


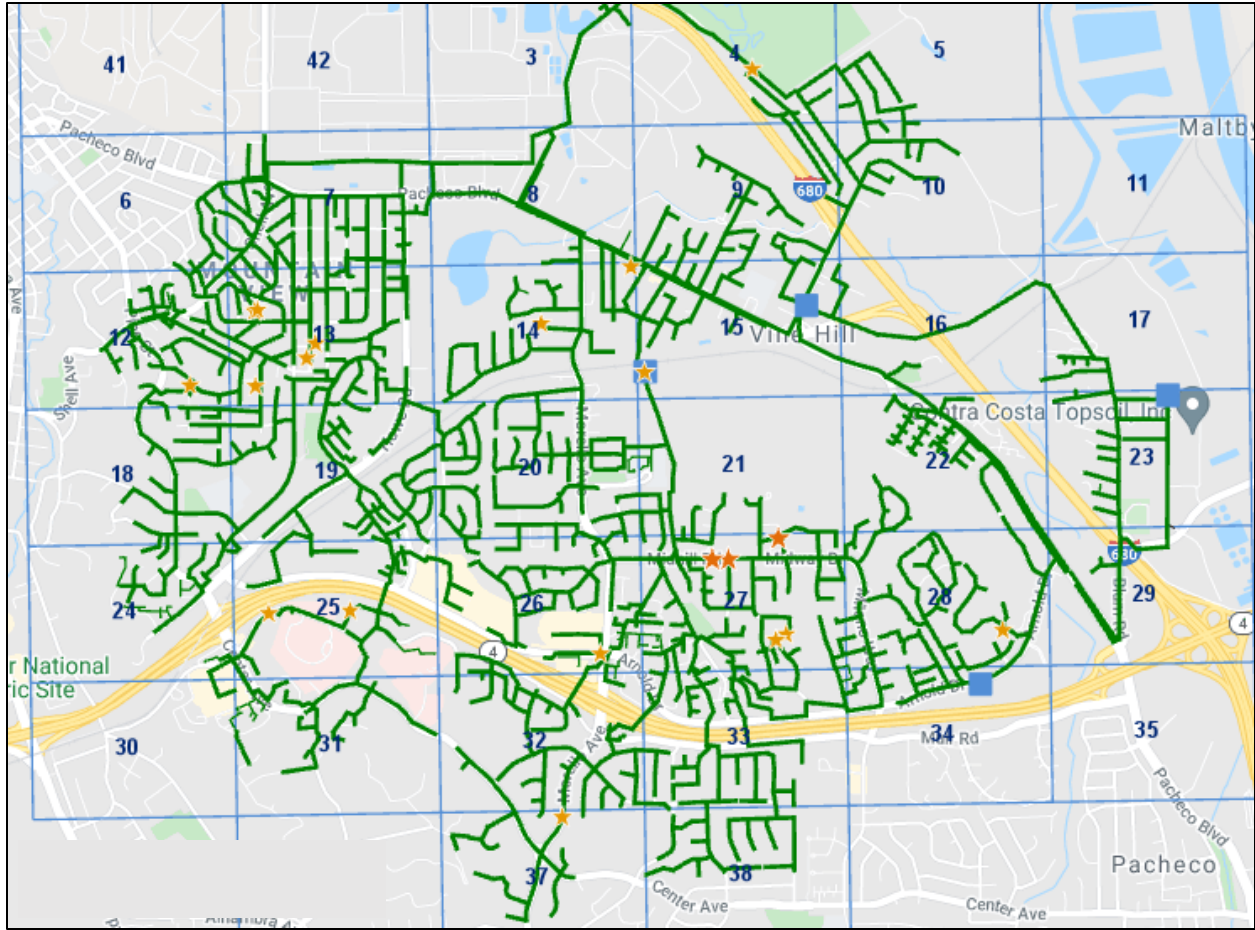
Figure 5 – SSOs by Cause

Figure 5 indicates that during the previous five-year period, 'Debris' and 'Other' were the most frequent cause of reportable SSOs with eight (8) each. This was due in part to pavement projects performed by contractors outside the District which allowed grindings, asphalt, or other debris to fall into District manholes and pipelines. Vandalism also accounted for one spill in a manhole.

SSO's That Reached Surface Water					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number	1	4	3	4	5
Gallons	3,368	30,443	6,280	9,068	10,061

Table 3 – SSO Events Per Year that Reached Surface Waters

Table 3 indicates that the number of SSOs that reached surface water remains high. Here again, this is due to both the hilly terrain and number of storm drain inlets in the District's service area. Despite the average SSO response time (see Figure 8 below), many SSOs reach a storm drain inlet within minutes of starting, resulting in a high number of SSOs that reach surface water. Note that the number of SSOs that reach surface water does not necessarily correlate with the total gallons that reached surface water.



Map 1 – SSO Distribution

Map 1 displays an orange star for each SSO within the District's boundary in the previous five-year period.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Scheduled Cleaning	196,318	163,327	174,699	116,982	222,714	874,040
Trouble Spot Cleaning	29,152	59,391	86,605	81,827	83,298	340,273
Root Foam	6,973	0	10,140	9372	7,044	33,529
* Digital Inspection	674	14,594	19,361	2,500	2,500	39,629
Total Footage Proactive SSMP Maintenance Activities						1,287,471
* Years 2019 and 2020 digital inspection work was 2,500 feet or less						

Table 4 – Preventative Maintenance Activities, Total Footage

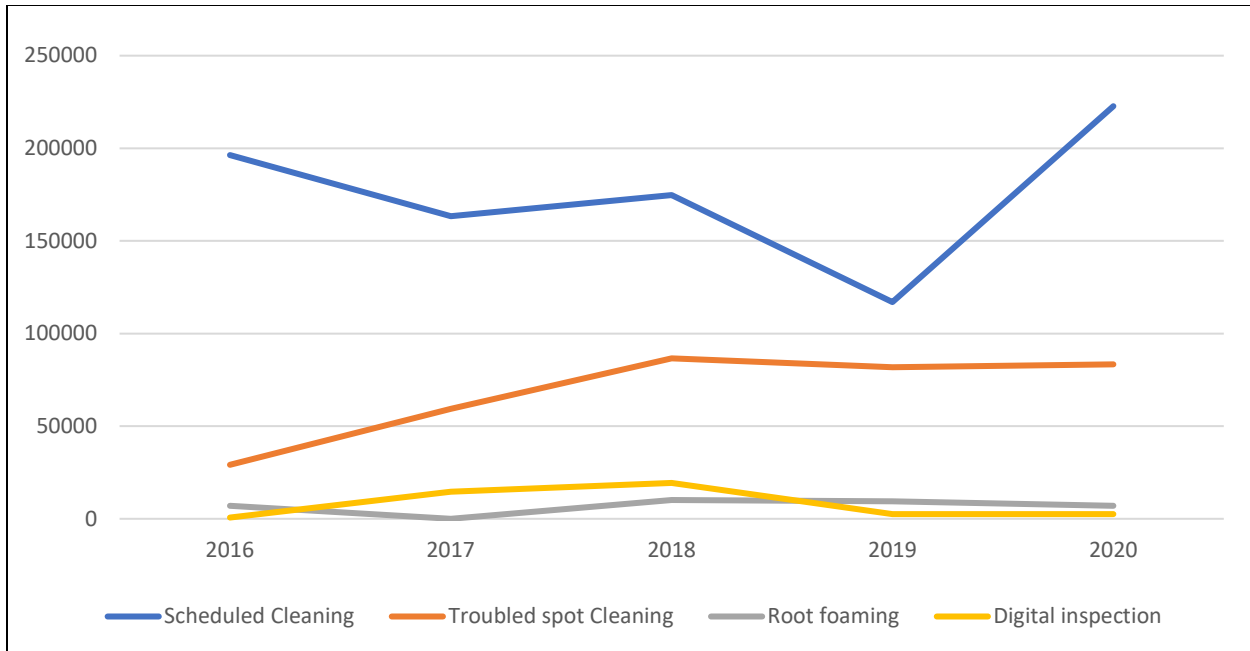


Figure 6 – Preventative Maintenance Activities

Table 4 and Figure 6 demonstrate that the District's proactive maintenance activities are helping attain the District's SSMP goals annually. These activities include the following: scheduled District-wide line maintenance once every three years, trouble spot cleaning (identified by past history where SSOs or repeated Sewer Service Calls (SSCs) have occurred), and root foaming / root control activities where staff or video inspection have identified evidence of root intrusion into the collection system. Root control also includes trouble spot or scheduled maintenance; the footage above is for chemical treatment root foaming performed by a contractor. Future planned work will continue to meet or exceed established numeric targets.

The District has performed and will continue to perform television inspections based on SSOs as well as field activities and notes. A program that will eventually clean and televise the entire collection system just finished its first phase in Summer 2021. The first phase included trouble spot areas, and the resultant data is now being analyzed. Design of the second phase will begin in Fall 2021. More information on this cleaning and television inspection program may be found in SSMP Element 4-B.

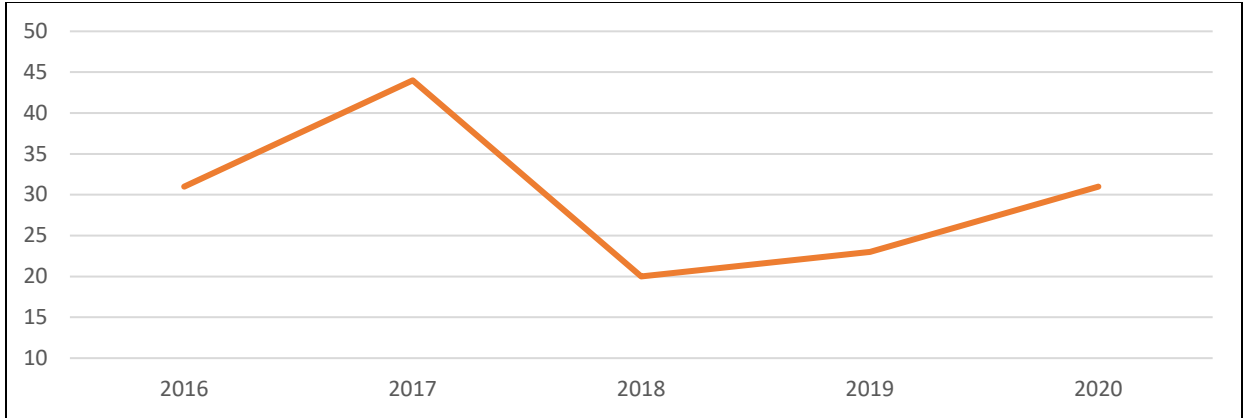


Figure 7 – Sewer Service Calls

Figure 7 indicates that there has been a general decrease in SSC calls in the last few years as compared to five years ago. This is likely due to increased maintenance in the collection system.

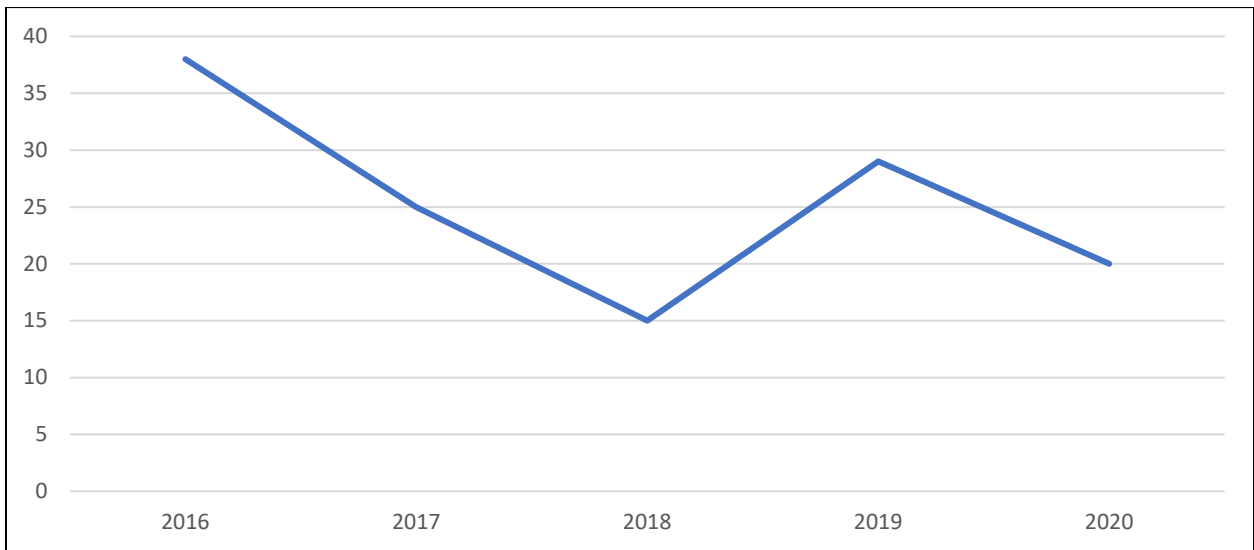


Figure 8 – SSO Response Time (Minutes)

Figure 8 indicates that the average SSO response time for the previous five-year period is approximately 25 minutes, and is decreasing slightly over time. This response time is derived from the time the District is notified to the time that District staff arrive at an SSO location. The 25-minute average response time ensures that the District continues to provide a high level of customer service.

Summary of Performance Indicators

The District will continue to assess and modify the SSMP as appropriate based upon the multi-year self-evaluations described above. The data demonstrates that the District continues to meet its numeric targets by effectively implementing its SSMP, and that the District's Element 1 goals continue to be met or exceeded. Proactive planning, management, and maintenance of the collection system have achieved excellent results. The District will continue to review the performance indicators it has selected and adjust them based on the information reviewed and available budget.

ELEMENT 10 – SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

The District conducts an internal SSMP audit at least every two years to evaluate the plan's effectiveness and assess whether Element 1 goals are being met or not. The audit also helps to discern long-term collection system data trends, to sustain a progressive understanding of the collection system, and to inform and focus engineering and maintenance planning and activities. The audit process includes reviewing SSMP implementation and compliance; updating information collected under Element 9 Monitoring, Measurement, And Program Modifications; reviewing and analyzing performance indicators of the District's success in meeting its targets; and updating the SSMP elements wherever necessary. The audit further identifies any SSMP deficiencies and delineates the necessary steps and timeframe to correct them. An audit report is prepared for each audit; the most recent report is provided in Appendix D.

ELEMENT 11 – COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

The SSMP communication program includes community outreach activities and events to schools, businesses, community groups, other public agencies, and its ratepayers. The District also maintains memberships in industry professional groups and associations which perform public outreach on behalf of their members.

The District newsletter “Mt. View Monitor” regularly includes articles and messages about sewage backup issues; overflows and their prevention; fats, oil, and grease (FOG); and pollution prevention.

A highly visible billboard adjacent to the treatment plant along the I-680 freeway is available to the District for up to eight weeks annually. The District regularly posts messages about FOG and pollution prevention.

The District’s website, www.mvsd.org, provides the community with links to the District Code, the “Mt. View Monitor” newsletter, and educational information on permitting, pollution prevention, capital improvement projects, a homeowner’s sanitary sewer lateral, sanitary sewer backups and overflows, overflow protection devices, source control, and what to do in the event of a sanitary sewer emergency.

The District also maintains a presence on social media through Facebook and Instagram. Information and messages similar to those described above for the billboard and the website are posted regularly.

The District conducts a public education program which includes tours of its environmental interpretive center, wetlands, and treatment plant. These tours provide the District with another unique opportunity to communicate the SSMP goals and implementation.

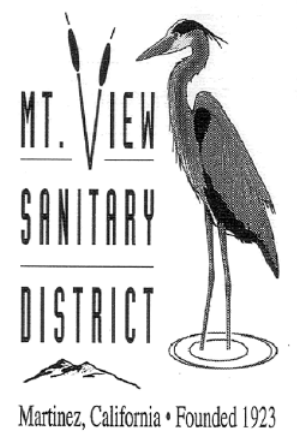
District staff occasionally attends / holds public events where information and educational materials pertaining to sanitary sewer laterals, FOG, sewer blockage and overflow prevention, and the SSMP goals and implementation are disseminated.

APPENDIX A

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM MAPS

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM MAPS

SEPTEMBER 2006



LEGEND

	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	SPHERE OF INFLUENCE LINE
	CITY OF MARTINEZ/CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BOUNDARY
	STREET OR RIGHT OF WAY LINE
	PROPERTY LINE
	EASEMENT LINE
	SEWER MAIN WITH LENGTH, PIPE DIAMETER AND MATERIAL BETWEEN SURVEYED STRUCTURES
	MANHOLE SURVEYED POSITION
	RODDING INLET SURVEYED POSITION
	SEWER MAIN WITH LENGTH, PIPE DIAMETER AND MATERIAL - RECORD LOCATION
	MANHOLE RECORD LOCATION
	RODDING INLET RECORD LOCATION
	PIPE STUB RECORD LOCATION
	STRUCTURE ID SHOWING STRUCTURE NUMBER SERVICE SUB-AREA & SERVICE AREA
	STRUCTURE DEPTH (FT.)
	NOT IN DISTRICT; SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

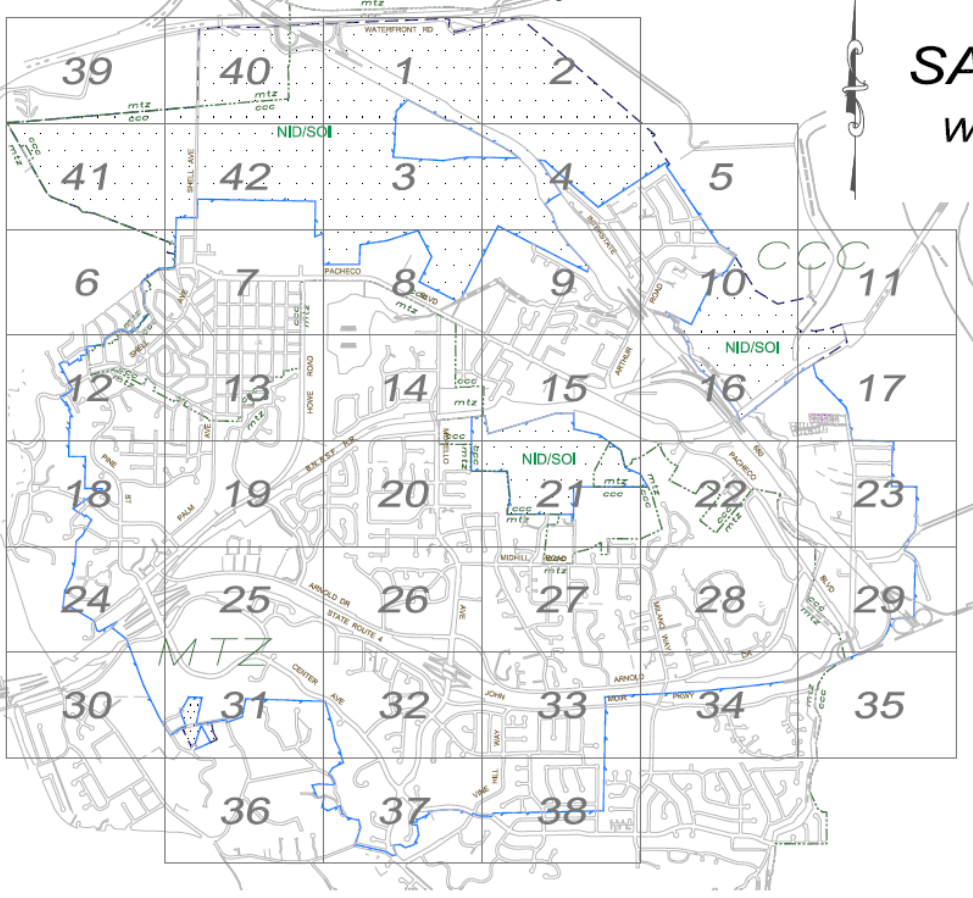
ABBREVIATIONS

PIPE TYPE	
ABS	- ACRYLONITRILE BUTADIENE STYRENE
ABST	- ABS TRUSS
AC	- ASBESTOS CEMENT
CI	- CAST IRON
DI	- DUCTILE IRON
HDPE	- HIGH DENSITY POLYETHELENE
PVC	- POLYVINYLCHLORIDE
PVCT	- PVC TRUSS
RC	- REINFORCED CONCRETE
STL	- STEEL
VC	- VITRIFIED CLAY
FM	- FORCE MAIN
JURISDICTION	
CCC	- CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
MTZ	- MARTINEZ
MVSD	- MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT
NID	- NOT IN DISTRICT
SOI	- SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

NOTE: SANITARY SEWER LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THESE MAPS REFLECT A COMBINATION OF FIELD AND FILE DATA AND ARE FOR DISTRICT USE ONLY. THE MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT AND ITS ENGINEER ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS INDICATED. DATA REQUIRED FOR CONNECTION TO THE SEWERS OR EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM SHALL BE BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD SURVEY.

SHEET T1

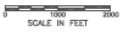
MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM MAPS



- LEGEND**
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 - - - SPHERE OF INFLUENCE LINE
 - - - CITY OF MARTINEZ/CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BOUNDARY
 - NOT IN DISTRICT; SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

BASIS OF ELEVATIONS

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GPS CONTROL POINT 55 (NGS PID -DE8504), SURVEY DISK SET IN TOP OF CONCRETE MONUMENT, STAMPED "NO. 55 2000", MONUMENT ON HILLTOP AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SOUTH PARKING LOT OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPT., 255 GLACIER DR., MARTINEZ, CA. ELEVATION 165.1 FEET (NAVD 88).

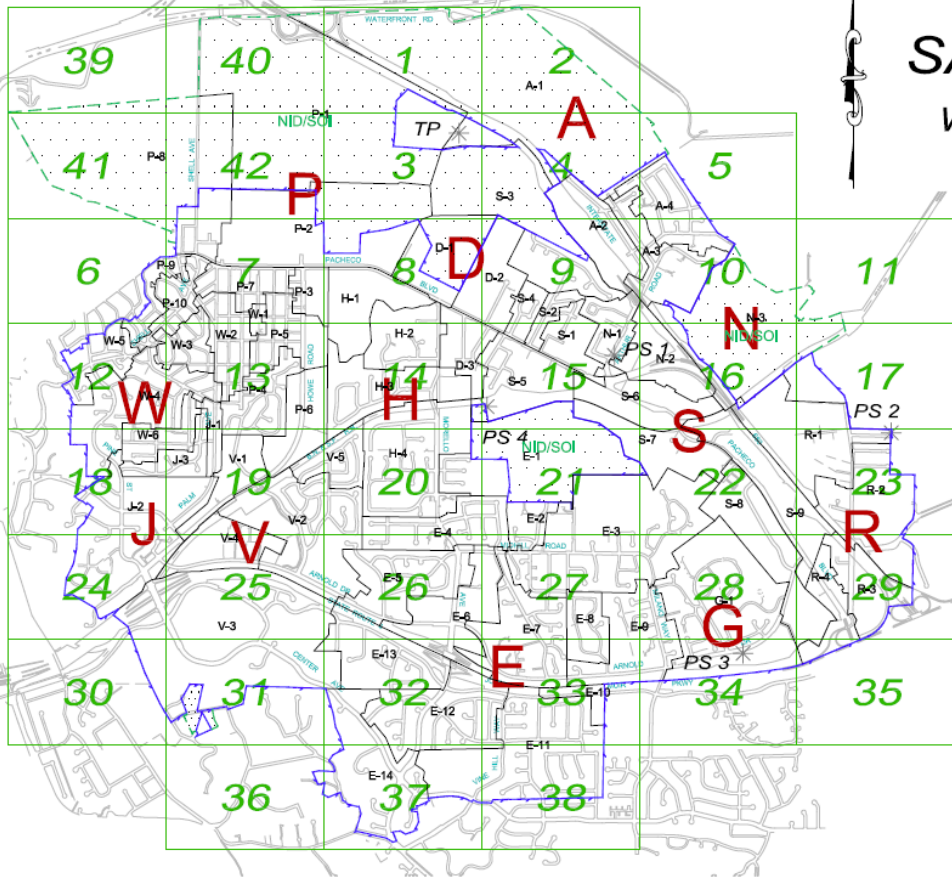


INDEX OF SHEETS

NOTE: SANITARY SEWER LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THESE MAPS REFLECT A COMPARISON OF FIELD AND FILE DATA. THE ENGINEER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS INDICATED. DATA REQUIRED FOR CONNECTION TO THE SCENES OR EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM SHALL BE BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD SURVEY.

SHEET T2

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM MAPS



LEGEND

- MVSD BOUNDARY LINE
- - - SERVICE AREA LINE
- SERVICE SUB-AREA LINE
- S SERVICE AREA
- S-6 SERVICE SUB-AREA
- * FACILITY LOCATION
- PS 1 PUMP STATION AND NUMBER
- TP TREATMENT PLANT
- STREETS, HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS, WATERWAYS
- NOT IN DISTRICT; SHPERE OF INFULENCE



INDEX TO SERVICE AREAS

NOTE: SANITARY SEWER LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THESE MAPS REFLECT A COMBINATION OF FIELD AND FILE DATA AND ARE FOR DISTRICT USE ONLY. THE MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT AND ITS ENGINEER ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LOCATION AND ELEVATIONS INDICATED. DATA REQUIRED FOR CONNECTION TO THE SERVICE OR EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM SHALL BE BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD SURVEY.

APPENDIX B
STORMWATER / GROUNDWATER DISCONNECT POLICY

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT

STORMWATER / GROUNDWATER DISCONNECT POLICY

Section 4.6.12 of the Mt. View Sanitary District Code (herein "District Code") provides, *"No person shall connect a roof downspout, exterior foundation drain, areaway drain, or other source of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer which is connected to a public sanitary sewer."*

Section 3.20 of the District Code entitled Stormwater and Unpolluted Drainage addresses the discharge of water other than wastewater to the District's system and Section 3.20.5 requires *"A Permit authorizing the connection of any drain to the Sewer System shall be obtained."*

Section 3.7 of the District Code prohibits any *"stormwater, groundwater, rainwater, street drainage, subsurface drainage, yard drainage, swimming pool, spa or fountain diatomaceous earth filter backwash, unless a specific permit is issued by the District"* (3.7.13), and further provides that the *"District may approve such discharge only when no reasonable alternative is available or such water is determined to constitute a pollution hazard. If approval is granted for the discharge of such water into the sewer system, the User shall pay any applicable charges and fees and meet such other conditions that may be required by the District"*(3.7.13).

In order to provide a procedural framework to enforce these provisions, the District's Board of Directors establishes this Stormwater / Groundwater Disconnect Policy to allow for the issuance of a temporary discharge of storm or ground water to the District's sanitary sewer system pursuant to a Wastewater Contribution Permit (WWCP) issued under the provisions of Chapter 5 of the District Code, said permit to include the following provisions:

1. The total impervious area tributary to the area drain or roof down spout shall not exceed 600 square feet and in no case shall the total estimated amount of groundwater plus rainwater discharge exceed 850 cubic feet (6,358 gallons) per year.
2. The Property Owner will furnish an estimate prepared by a qualified contractor or professional engineer indicating that the cost to

disconnect the storm / groundwater source from the sanitary sewer system and redirect to the stormwater system will exceed \$2,000.

3. The Property Owner shall pay an annual Sewer Service Charge equal to the total estimated discharge volume times a rate equal to 1.50 times the rate for General Commercial use.
4. The charges associated with the rain or groundwater discharge shall be collected on the tax roll together with any associated administration charges of the District.
5. Groundwater discharges may be subject to periodic testing and the property owner shall permit entry for such testing upon reasonable notice.
6. The WWCP will terminate upon the voluntary permanent disconnection by the owner.
7. The WWCP will terminate upon the transfer of ownership of the residence or upon a remodel of the residence in the estimated cost of more than \$20,000 as determined by the Building Department at which time the Property Owner shall permanently remove the connection and redirect the storm/groundwater.
8. Stormwater inlet pipes or drains shall have screens or grates as necessary to prevent debris from entering and animals from entering or exiting the sanitary system.
9. The Property Owner shall install an overflow protection device or check valve as appropriate on the stormwater connection.
10. The Property Owner shall agree to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the District from any liability or damages related to allowing the otherwise unauthorized connection to sanitary sewer.
11. The Property Owner shall pay an initial fee to cover the District's cost to process the WWCP and thereafter an annual administration fee to cover the District's cost of adding the charge to the property tax bill.

The WWCP shall attach a Notice of Restriction that shall be executed by the Property Owner, approved by the District Board and recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

APPENDIX C

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT SSMP CHANGE LOG

Date	SSMP Element / Section	Description of Change / Revision Made <small>(the most recent revisions are shown at the top of the table)</small>	Change Authorized By:
October 21, 2021	Entire SSMP	The 2021 SSMP audit was conducted, and edits were made throughout the entire SSMP in accordance with the audit process. Various figures, tables, and graphs were updated. The 2021 audit report was added as Appendix D.	Chris Elliott Jeff Greer
October 10, 2019	Entire SSMP	The entire SSMP was updated, with portions revised and other portions completely re-written. All maps, figures, and tables were updated.	Lilia Corona Chris Elliott Jeff Greer

APPENDIX D
2021 SSMP AUDIT REPORT

Biennial Sewer System Management Plan Audit Report

Date: October 21, 2021

The purpose of the Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) Audit is to evaluate the effectiveness of **Mt. View Sanitary District** SSMP and to identify whether updates are needed. This document was designed to meet the requirements of State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ as revised by Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC. Documentation of SSMP audits are kept on file at the **Mt. View Sanitary District**, and an indication is made in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) database that the audit was completed.

Directions: *Please update the following items in the SSMP:*

INTRODUCTION

- Update the District population served in the first paragraph.
- Update the date of the last SSMP update and Board re-certification in the last paragraph.
- Update the date of the last SSMP audit in the last paragraph.

ELEMENT 1. GOALS

- None.

ELEMENT 2. ORGANIZATION

- Update the key positions and roles as needed.
- Update the organization chart.

ELEMENT 3. LEGAL AUTHORITY

- None.

ELEMENT 4. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

4.a Collection System Maps: None.

4.b Resources and Budget: None.

4.c Prioritized Preventative Maintenance: Update the number of trouble spots in the first paragraph.

4.d Scheduled Inspections and Condition Assessment:

- Update the number of program phases and years if necessary.
- Update the program budgets as necessary.
- Update the last paragraph giving a status update regarding Phases 1, 2, and 3 of the first complete program cycle through the collection system.

4.e Contingency Equipment and Replacement Inventories: Review and update the equipment and instrumentation inventories as necessary.

4.f Training: Review and update for changes in training.

4.g Outreach to Plumbers and Building Contractors: None.

ELEMENT 5. DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

- If necessary, update the most recent year of issuance by Central San of their Standard Specifications.

ELEMENT 6. SSO & BACKUP RESPONSE PLAN

- Update Figure 2 for position and employee changes, as well as SSO feedback.

ELEMENT 7. FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) CONTROL PROGRAM

- None.

ELEMENT 8. SYSTEM EVALUATION AND CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN

- Under A, update the third and fourth paragraphs to discuss the latest (2021) capacity assessment study update and its outcomes.
- Under B, update the first paragraph to reflect the latest scope, schedule, and cost estimate for the collection system capacity project in the CIP.

ELEMENT 9. MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, AND PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

- Update the date range on the first page.
- Update all the tables, figures, and map.
- Update the narrative paragraph after each table, figure, and map.
- Update the “Digital Inspections” paragraph.
- Update the “Summary of Performance Indicators” paragraph.

ELEMENT 10. SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

- When applicable, replace the audit report in Appendix D with a copy of the most recent audit report. Update the date in the SSMP table of contents and the Appendix D fly sheet.

ELEMENT 11. COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

- Update any changes to the District’s community outreach activities, newsletter, billboard, website, social media, public education program, or public events.

Directions: Please indicate **YES** or **NO** for each question. To answer the following questions, refer to the text of the SSMP Element, any referenced material in the text, all corresponding attachments, and any data collected to assist in assessing SSMP effectiveness. For any **NO** responses describe the updates or changes needed and the timeline to completion in “Description of Scheduled Updates/Changes to the SSMP” on the last page of this form.

ELEMENT 1. GOALS

1. Are the goals stated in the SSMP still appropriate and accurate? **YES**

ELEMENT 2. ORGANIZATION

2. Is the SSMP up-to-date with organization and staffing contact information? **NO**

ELEMENT 3. LEGAL AUTHORITY

3. Does the SSMP reference up-to-date information about legal authority? **YES**
4. Does **Mt. View Sanitary District** have sufficient legal authority to control sewer use and maintenance? **YES**

ELEMENT 4. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

4.a Collection System Maps

5. Does the SSMP reference up-to-date information about maps? **YES**
6. Are collection system maps complete, up-to-date, and sufficiently detailed? **YES**

4.c Prioritized Preventative Maintenance

7. Does the SSMP contain up-to-date information about preventive operations and maintenance activities? **YES**
8. Are **Mt. View Sanitary District's** preventive maintenance activities sufficient and effective in reducing and preventing SSOs and blockages? **YES**

4.d Scheduled Inspections and Condition Assessment

9. Does the SSMP contain up-to-date information about the rehabilitation and replacement program? **YES**
10. Does the SSMP contain up-to-date information about Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) inspections? **YES**
11. Are scheduled inspections and the condition assessment system effective in identifying, prioritizing, and addressing deficiencies? **YES**
12. Does the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) address prioritized projects for collection system assets? **YES**

4.e Contingency Equipment and Replacement Inventories

13. Does the SSMP reference up-to-date information about equipment and replacement part inventories? **YES**

4.f Training

14. Does the SSMP contain up-to-date information about existing training programs? **YES**
15. Do supervisors believe their staff are sufficiently trained? **YES**

16. Are staff satisfied with the training opportunities and support offered to them? **YES**

ELEMENT 5. DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

17. Does the SSMP contain up-to-date information about design and construction standards? **YES**

ELEMENT 6. SSO & BACKUP RESPONSE PLAN

18. Does the SSMP contain an up-to-date version of SSO Response Plan? **YES**
19. Is the Response Plan effective in handling SSOs? (if **YES**, indicate specific information under the “Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the SSMP” section below) **YES**

ELEMENT 7. FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) CONTROL PROGRAM

20. Does the SSMP reference or contain up-to-date information about the **Mt. View Sanitary District’s** FOG control program? **YES**
21. Is the current FOG program effective in documenting and controlling FOG sources? **YES**
22. Are all public outreach materials for the FOG program current? **YES**

ELEMENT 8. SYSTEM EVALUATION AND CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN

23. Does the SSMP reference or contain up-to-date information about the **Mt. View Sanitary District’s** capacity assessment activities and documentation? **YES**
24. Is the **Mt. View Sanitary District** sufficiently addressing hydraulic deficiencies? **YES**

ELEMENT 9. MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, AND PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

25. Does the SSMP reference up-to-date information about the **Mt. View Sanitary District’s** data collection and organization (e.g. use of CMMS, performance indicators, etc.)? **YES**
26. Is the **Mt. View Sanitary District’s** data collection and organization sufficient to evaluate the effectiveness of the SSMP? **YES**

ELEMENT 10. SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

27. Is an SSMP Audit completed every two years? **YES**

ELEMENT 11. COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

28. Is the **Mt. View Sanitary District’s** website up-to-date, including information related to the SSMP? **YES**

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the SSMP

ELEMENT 1. GOALS

- The SSMP continues to be effective to meet or exceed its four goals.

ELEMENT 2. ORGANIZATION

- The District's organization, staff positions, and roles continue to effectively administer and implement all SSMP elements.

ELEMENT 3. LEGAL AUTHORITY

- The District Code continues to be effective in providing the legal authority to enact and enforce the SSMP.

ELEMENT 4. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

4.a Map of the Sanitary Sewer System: The Geographic Information System (GIS) continues to be a very effective tool for collection system asset mapping.

4.b Resources and Budget: The District's annual budget continues to be an effective tool to ensure adequate funding for operations and maintenance activities. The annual Capital Improvement Program Update, which ties directly to the annual budget, continues to be a very effective tool for identifying, planning for, communicating about, and ensuring adequate funding for capital projects in the collection system.

4.c Prioritized Preventative Maintenance: The prioritized preventive maintenance list continues to be an effective tool for collection system maintenance. This list is reviewed often and adjusted as needed. Sanitary sewer overflows in the District's collection system are down over a 5-year span.

4.d Scheduled Inspections and Condition Assessment: Through Phase 1, the pipeline cleaning and televising program has already been effective in identifying pipeline defects. An immediate repair was made to at least one pipeline that was found to have had severe defects. Other pipelines with defects are being captured in the condition assessment data and fed into the computerized risk model, where they will be prioritized and channeled into future capital improvement projects via the annual Capital Improvement Program Update. The effectiveness of the computerized risk model will be evaluated in the next SSMP audit.

4.e Contingency Equipment and Replacement Inventories: The contingency equipment on hand has proven to be adequate, and serves the District well during SSO events. As items in the current inventory break, they are replaced or repaired.

4.f Training: The COVID-19 pandemic created a shortage of training opportunities for District staff. As the world acclimates, opportunities have begun to open back up and staff is attending these events, which are typically a virtual setting. With the addition of the

experienced Collections Maintenance Lead position, certain staff are getting some one-on-one training in the field.

4.g Outreach to Plumbers and Building Contractors: See Element 11, below.

ELEMENT 5. DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

- The Central San Standard Specifications continue to be excellent standards to govern the design, construction, testing, and inspection of all public and private collection system facilities.
- The District Code continues to adequately govern the proper design, permitting, construction, testing, and inspection of all wastewater facilities.
- The District's Capital Improvement Program is steadily working towards identifying and addressing inflow & infiltration defects in its public sewer mains. The effectiveness of the SSMP in this area will be further evaluated once the ongoing condition and capacity assessments have been completed.

ELEMENT 6. SSO & BACKUP RESPONSE PLAN

- The OERP continues to be an effective field tool. Telephone numbers continue to be updated as needed and forms are replaced as used.

ELEMENT 7. FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) CONTROL PROGRAM

- The FOG program remains unchanged yet effective. Our neighboring sanitary agency continues to perform source control inspections, and provides the District with inspection reports and notice of violations immediately. These are then followed up on by Operations staff.

ELEMENT 8. SYSTEM EVALUATION AND CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN

- The District's 2013 capacity assessment study and the hydraulic model developed at that time continue to be effective tools to assess and manage collection system capacity. The 2021 capacity assessment study update will further reinforce and strengthen the District's understanding and management of collection system capacity into the foreseeable future.
- The capacity-related project currently included in the Capital Improvement Program will sufficiently address all known capacity issues in the collection system identified by the 2013 and 2021 capacity studies.

ELEMENT 9. MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, AND PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

- The graphs, charts, and narratives that accompany the images have all been updated. When analyzing the data found in this section, if the SSOs caused by the negligence of others outside the District were omitted, there is a noticeable decrease in SSOs, proving the effectiveness of the District's SSMP.

ELEMENT 10. SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

- SSMP audits are performed at least every two years, and are an effective method to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the SSMP.

ELEMENT 11. COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

- The District’s communication program continues to be effective with engaging and informative messaging, and has seen increases in both the reach and frequency of its posts via social media and the addition of Instagram.
-

Description of Scheduled Updates/Changes to the SSMP

ELEMENT 1. GOALS

- N/A

ELEMENT 2. ORGANIZATION

- Re-title “Lead Operator” to “Wastewater Lead Operator.”
- Update position from “Maintenance Scheduler / Planner” to “Collections Maintenance Lead.”
- Add the Associate Engineer position and its role to support the District Engineer’s position and role.
- Update the organization chart.

These changes are being made immediately in the SSMP.

ELEMENT 3. LEGAL AUTHORITY

- N/A

ELEMENT 4. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

4.a Map of the Sanitary Sewer System: The GIS is kept up to date; however, the paper maps are dated 2006 and should be updated at some point in the near future.

4.b Resources and Budget: N/A

4.c Prioritized Preventative Maintenance: N/A

4.d Scheduled Inspections and Condition Assessment: The condition assessment program and computerized risk model for the first complete cycle through the District’s entire collection system is anticipated to be complete by 2025.

4.e Contingency Equipment and Replacement Inventories: N/A

4.f Training: N/A

4.g Outreach to Plumbers and Building Contractors: N/A

ELEMENT 5. DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS

- N/A
-

ELEMENT 6. SSO & BACKUP RESPONSE PLAN

- N/A

ELEMENT 7. FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) CONTROL PROGRAM

- N/A

ELEMENT 8. SYSTEM EVALUATION AND CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN

- N/A.

ELEMENT 9. MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, AND PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

- N/A

ELEMENT 10. SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

- N/A.

ELEMENT 11. COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

- N/A.