

**EPA Region 4
Guide to
Collection and Transmission System
Management, Operation, and Maintenance Programs**

Version 1.0



PURPOSE & DISCLAIMER

This document is the work product of the EPA Region 4, Water Management Division, Water Programs Enforcement Branch (WPEB) and supercedes a draft document, "Comprehensive List of Programs for Sewer and Treatment Systems," previously released. This document serves as an introduction for new Region 4 inspectors in the WPEB Municipal Infrastructure Enforcement Program and as descriptive information for utilities conducting self-assessments in the Region 4 Management, Operation, and Maintenance (MOM) Programs Project.

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INTRODUCTION

A utility should develop an appropriate, comprehensive Management, Operation and Maintenance (MOM) Program for the sewerage infrastructure (sewer system and wastewater treatment plant) which it owns and operates. A comprehensive MOM Program is comprised of individual management, operation, and maintenance programs, each of which:

- is specific to, and tailored for, the utility's infrastructure;
- has a written purpose explaining why the program is needed;
- has specific written goal(s) establishing the accomplishment(s) desired for the current fiscal year;
- has the details of the activities and procedures that are followed to implement the program written down in the form of Standard Management Procedures (SP), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and/or Standard Maintenance Procedures (SMP) that are used by the utility's personnel;
- is implemented by well-trained personnel;
- has established appropriate performance measures which are tracked by management; and,
- has a written procedure requiring periodic review, evaluation, and any necessary revision.

An important concept is that MOM programs are utility-specific. Most, if not all, of the programs described in this guide are based on actual programs observed at proactive utilities. However, utilities may have different titles for the various MOM programs described in this guide and may have them organized very differently. Some utilities may be organized in a way that they consolidate some of the MOM programs described in this guide, or they may exclude part of a program described in this guide because of justifiable circumstances. Utilities may also have additional MOM programs that are not contained in this guide.

Tailored to the Utility

The utility should have programs tailored to match its geographic, physical, and climatic conditions; level of complexity; infrastructure configuration; and level of sophistication. Utilities may

also have a number of the their MOM programs implemented through a managed contract rather than by their own trained personnel.

Program Purpose

The purpose of a given MOM program is the reason why the program is needed and why it exists.

Example: The purpose our utility's smoke testing program is to identify sources of inflow our sewer system that need to be eliminated so that we can regain some of our peak flow capacity.

Program Goal

The individual program goal(s) establishes the accomplishments desired for the given MOM program during the upcoming fiscal year.

Example: The goal our smoke testing program for this fiscal year is to reclaim system peak capacity, and to reduce treatment plant hydraulic loading by identifying sources of inflow to the system by conducting investigations in the ABC and DEF sewersheds. This goal will be accomplished in a cost-effective manner using our personnel and by using a contractor.

Program Documentation

The program documentation specifies, in writing, the specific details of the activities and procedures that personnel follow to implement the program. Program documentation should be maintained in a central location and made available to all personnel.

Example: Our utility has a long-term, ongoing, smoke testing program. The program priorities and standard operating procedures are contained in a manual entitled "Smoke Testing Program for Utility X."

Implemented by Trained Personnel

Training programs are established and followed to ensure that utility personnel are well-trained to implement each program and successfully achieve each program's goals.

Example: All personnel assigned to our smoke testing activity receive three hours of basic training followed by eighty (80) hours of on-the-job training to assure competency. Our contract with outside sources to conduct smoke testing requires the contractor to follow our standard operating procedures.

Performance Measures

Appropriate performance measures should be established for each program and reviewed at minimum on an annual basis.

Example: During this fiscal year, the performance goal is to smoke test 200,000 lineal feet of gravity sewer in two sewersheds selected according to our priority procedures. Last year, we exceeded our performance goal of 178,000 lineal feet of gravity sewer by smoke testing 193,000 lineal feet. As a result, 623 defects were identified and passed on to our rehabilitation and private service lateral programs for correction.

Periodic Evaluation

An evaluation by utility management should occur for each program, annually at minimum, to evaluate how well a program accomplished the program goals established at the beginning of the period and to determine whether the program, as presently implemented, is using the most efficient approach. Remedies should be identified and scheduled to correct any deficiencies. Questions the evaluation should answer are:

- Are there program design, resource or implementation deficiencies that keep the program from achieving its performance measures?
- Are these program deficiencies leading to sanitary sewer overflows, permit violations or other Clean Water Act violations?
- Are there program deficiencies leading to decreased customer service and/or unwarranted deterioration of utility assets?
- Are there changes that should be made to the program that will make its implementation more efficient, thereby conserving resources for better implementation of other programs?

Example: The smoke testing program has yielded good results during the past four years. Following our priority criteria, most of the significant inflow problems have been eliminated. Next year the program will be reduced by 25% and the resources applied to our maintenance of way program. Peak flows will be monitored at key locations to determine if this reduction in the smoke testing program will need to be reversed in the future. Additionally, we are conducting a cost analysis to determine whether we should contract out for all smoke testing work in the future.

SYSTEM PROFILE AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

A proactive utility will maintain a profile of its system as a basis for explaining its situation to regulatory agencies, the public, and when networking with other utilities. A profile typically contains basic population and inventory information as well as a recent system performance summary. An example of a system performance summary is provided on the following page.

- Population Served:** _____
- Number of Customers:** _____
- Number of Treatment Plants:** _____
- Total Wastewater Design Treatment Capacity:** _____
- Total Volume of Wastewater Treated:** _____
- Miles of Gravity Sewers:** _____
- Number of Manholes:** _____
- Number of Inverted Siphons:** _____
- Number of Pump Stations:** _____
- Miles of Force Main:** _____
- Number of Employees:** _____
- Annual Capital Improvement Budget:** _____
- Annual Operation and Maintenance Budget:** ... _____
- Total Annual Operating Budget:** _____

MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

1. Organization

a. Organizational Chart

An organizational chart clearly depicts all units in the organization, the lines of authority between the various organization units, a description of the functions of each of the organization units, the title and duties of each position in the organization units and an indication of whether or not each position is currently budgeted and filled.

b. Relation to Other Municipal Functions

An organizational chart clearly depicts the relationship of the sewerage utility to other municipal functions such as public works, streets and drainage, building inspection, building permits, and public health. There is a mechanism for updating the chart in manner timely to changes which may occur in the organization.

2. Training

a. Technical Training Program

This program specifies requirements (curriculum) for initial and refresher training to ensure each employee has a level of knowledge, commensurate with duties, of the overall functions of the utility's infrastructure. This program also includes outside technical training and networking opportunities, such as conferences and seminars, that are made available to employees.

The program includes the extent to which employee certification, at either the State or the utility's organization level, is required as a basis for obtaining or maintaining a position. Records of technical training are maintained and the degree to which completed technical training is tied to promotion and pay is specified. Finally, the program specifies the technical training required before an employee is permitted to undertake specific work assignments or tasks.

b. Skills Training Program

This program specifies requirements (curriculum) for initial and refresher training to ensure each employee has a level of knowledge, commensurate with duties, of the specific equipment to be used and the procedures to be followed in carrying out duties. This program should include

outside skills training opportunities, such as manufacturers' or vendors' training workshops, that are made available to employees.

The program includes the extent to which employee certification, at either the State or the utility's organization level, is required as a basis for obtaining or maintaining a position. Records of skills training, whether formal or on-the-job apprenticeship, are maintained and the degree to which completed training is tied to promotion and pay is specified. Finally, the program specifies the skills and on-the-job training required before an employee is permitted to undertake specific work assignments or tasks.

c. Safety Training Program

This program specifies requirements (curriculum) for initial and refresher training to ensure each employee has an adequate level of knowledge regarding on-the-job safety. The program includes the extent to which employee safety certification at the State or at the utility's organization level is required as a basis for obtaining or maintaining a position. Records of safety training, including on-the-job safety meetings, are maintained. Finally, the program specifies the safety training required before an employee is permitted to undertake specific work assignments or tasks.

3. Safety

a. Safety Authority

A Safety Authority (whether a safety department, safety committee, safety officer, or similar mechanism) is present to establish utility safety policy, oversee compliance, and maintain the overall Safety Program. Program maintenance includes specifying safety resources needed for utility activities, assuring record of appropriate standard reporting forms, and establishing a Safety Review Board if appropriate.

b. Confined Space Program

This program provides marking for confined spaces, and uses a permitting system and written standard procedures for confined space entry.

c. General Safety Procedures Program

This program provides instruction in defensive driving, first aid, CPR, personal sanitation, personal protection clothing, and similar general work-related safety issues.

d. Traffic Management Procedures Program

This program provides for standard traffic management techniques, off-hour scheduling of line work, and coordination with law enforcement.

e. Lock-Out/Tag-Out Program

This program provides signs on equipment involved in the program, limitation to authorized personnel, required tag information, and permit requirements.

f. Safety Equipment Program

This program assures the availability of appropriate safety equipment such as tripods and hoists, well-calibrated atmospheric testing equipment, self-contained breathing apparatuses, lights and barricades, exhaust fans, and personal protective clothing.

g. Safety Performance Program

This program tracks parameters such as number of injuries, lost days, and workman's compensation claims to be used by management to assess Safety Program effectiveness.

4. Information Management Systems (IMS)

a. Management Programs IMS

This information management system enables utility management to adequately evaluate operation, maintenance, customer service (complaint response), and system rehabilitation activities so that overall system performance can be determined and utility planning can be conducted.

b. Operation Programs IMS

This information management system is used to track scheduled operational activities and to enhance operational performance. The system ensures timely production of operating reports and standardized data collection methods are used by field personnel (e.g., forms or PDA files). The system requires data review by the field supervisor and securely preserves operating records. While the system need not be computer-based, it should be capable of feeding information to the Management Programs IMS.

c. Maintenance Programs IMS

This information management system is used to track scheduled maintenance activities and to enhance maintenance performance. The system ensures timely production of maintenance reports and standardized data collection methods are used by field personnel (e.g., forms or PDA files). The system requires data review by the field supervisor and securely preserves maintenance records. While the system need not be computer-based, it should be capable of feeding information to the Management Programs IMS.

d. Customer Service IMS

This information management system is used to track reactive activities (i.e., emergencies or customer complaints) and to enhance customer service. The system ensures timely production of complaint reports and standardized data collection methods are used by field personnel (e.g., work order forms or PDA files). The system requires data review by the field supervisor and securely preserves service records. While the system need not be computer-based, it should be capable of feeding information into the Management Programs IMS.

5. Engineering

a. Collection and Transmission System Plans Program

This program ensures a full set of as-built plans for the collection and transmission system are available, field crews have ready access to the plans, and a written standard procedure is present to account changes, update the plans, and supply revised versions to field crews in a timely manner.

b. System Inventory Program

This program ensures an inventory of the utility's collection and transmission system is present, updated, and cataloged by service area or sewershed. The inventory lists the system components with their attributes and characteristics (e.g., pipe age, pipe size, pipe material, invert elevation, pump sizes, location of inverted siphons, pump stations, manholes, etc.).

c. Mapping Program

This program ensures adequately detailed maps are available to be used in conjunction with the utility's MOM programs. At minimum, the maps depict the location of gravity sewer lines, force mains, air valves, manholes (by identifying numbers), pump stations, major appurtenances, and the size of pipes.

d. Sewer System Design Program

This program ensures all new sewer system construction will be adequately designed and constructed using specifications that assure the integrity of the infrastructure. The program includes documented design criteria (e.g., slope and bedding materials), use of standardized construction details, use of standardized materials and construction practices, a standard design review process which includes review by utility personnel for possible maintenance concerns, standardized review forms, and record keeping procedures.

e. New Construction and Rehabilitation Inspection Program

This program ensures new construction or rehabilitative work is properly inspected, and built using the utility's standard construction specifications (including use of best management practices to prevent stream pollution). The program includes use of standardized construction procedures, standardized construction testing procedures, standardized inspection and testing forms/reports, and assurance that the inspection is conducted under the authority and supervision of a registered Professional Engineer. The program also provides subsequent closed circuit television (CCTV) inspection of line construction prior to expiration of the warranty, and retention of the tapes for reference.

f. Acquisition Considerations Program

This program ensures prospective infrastructure is inspected and evaluated for compliance with the utility's standard design and construction criteria before it is acquired by the utility from another entity. The program includes written standard procedures to conduct the evaluation and estimate the time/cost requirements to bring the infrastructure into compliance with utility standards.

g. Continuous Sewer System Assessment Program

i.) Prioritization

This program prioritizes sewer service areas (i.e., sewersheds) for sewer system assessment activities. Prioritization is based upon information such as complaints, flow monitoring (including flow isolation studies), historical location of sewer overflows, pump station run times, field crew work orders, and other relevant information available to the utility.

ii.) Dyed Water Flooding

This program conducts dyed water testing, when appropriate, to locate sources of inflow and other illicit connections to the sewer system. The program includes written standard

procedures, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including dyed water testing information in the IMS.

iii.) Corrosion Defect Identification

This program identifies locations within the sewer infrastructure subject to corrosion and provides for inspection of those locations for corrosion on a routine basis. The program includes written procedures for corrosion identification, corrosion identification forms, performance goals, corrosion defect analysis, and a mechanism for including corrosion defect information in the IMS.

iv.) Manhole Inspection

This program ensures routine inspection of manholes within the sewer system. The program includes standard manhole inspection procedures, manhole inspection forms, performance goals, manhole defect analysis, and a mechanism for including manhole inspection information in the IMS.

v.) Flow Monitoring

This program supplies flow monitoring data to support engineering analyses related to sewer system capacity and peak flow evaluations, and to assist scheduling of sewer line maintenance. The program may include installation of an appropriate number of calibrated permanent and/or temporary flow meters, or rudimentary use of visual flow observations taken during base flow periods in wet and dry seasons. The latter option is more cost-effective for some very small utilities. Either program should include a procedure for adequate rainfall measurement, servicing meters, and a mechanism for including flow monitoring information in the IMS.

vi.) Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

This program provides internal inspection of the integrity of gravity sewer lines. The appropriate number of qualified CCTV personnel and dedicated equipment, or the scope of a CCTV contract, is determined to ensure sewer inspection work is completed properly. The program includes standard operating procedures (including pre-inspection cleaning), performance measures, and mechanisms for including CCTV information in the IMS and retaining CCTV tapes.

vii.) Gravity System Defect Analysis

This program analyzes gravity sewer system defects. The program includes standard defect codes, written defect identification procedures and guidelines, a standardized process for cataloging gravity system defects, a mechanism for including gravity system defect information in the IMS, and training specified for personnel.

viii) Smoke Testing

This program identifies sources of inflow into the gravity sewer system by use of smoke testing equipment. The program includes written standard smoke testing procedures, smoke testing forms, performance goals, smoke testing defect analysis, and a mechanism for including smoke testing information in the IMS.

ix.) Service Lateral Investigations

This program investigates infiltration and inflow contributions and other problems originating in service laterals. The program includes written standard investigation techniques, standard investigation forms, performance goals, standard analysis procedures, and a mechanism for including service lateral investigation information in the IMS.

x.) Pump Station Performance and Adequacy

This program permits evaluation of pump station performance and pump station adequacy. The program includes trend analysis of pump run-time meter, pump start-counter, or amperage data; historical review of the fundamental causes of pump failures; use of appropriate remote monitoring and alarm notification equipment; and a mechanism for including pump station performance information in the IMS.

h. Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program

This program rehabilitates gravity sewer lines, force mains, manholes, pump stations, and related appurtenances. The program includes a process for prioritizing rehabilitation, inventory of all completed rehabilitation (including a breakdown of the rehabilitation techniques used), inspection and performance measurement for all completed rehabilitation, written schedules for rehabilitation work, and a mechanism for including rehabilitation information in the IMS.

i. System Capacity Assurance Program

i.) Capacity Assurance for New Connections

This program ensures there is adequate capacity to collect, transmit, and treat additional sewage expected as a result of prospective new sewer connections. The program is integrated into, or thoroughly coordinated with, the building permit process. It is also integrated into the Acquisition Considerations Program described above in 5(f). The program has a mechanism for including capacity assurance information in the IMS.

ii.) Protocols for Capacity Assurance

The program includes, but is not limited to: use of standardized design flow rate rules of thumb (i.e., regarding pipe roughness, manhole head losses, accuracy of distance and slope on as-built drawings, and water use); use of techniques to predict the impacts of additional flow (i.e., use of a hydraulic model of gravity system, pressure system, and other appropriate techniques); and use of flow metering to confirm mathematical estimations of existing peak flow. The program requires certification of adequate capacity by a registered Professional Engineer, and includes an IMS mechanism for integrating analysis from this program with information on infiltration/inflow reduction activities.

6. Overflow Tracking

a. State Agency Reporting Program

This program includes written standard operating procedures which clearly define the minimum State Agency reporting requirements for events where sewage leaves the infrastructure before treatment, and the steps utility personnel must follow to meet or exceed those reporting requirements.

b. Local Agency Reporting Program

This program provides secondary notice to the public and to other appropriate organizations (e.g., downstream utilities with water intakes and local public health authorities) when an overflow presents an imminent and substantial threat to public health or the environment. The program includes written criteria for making this notice, procedures for notifying news media and posting notices at stream locations, and may also prepare an annual summary report available to the public.

c. Records Management Program

This program tracks all events where sewage leaves the utility's collection or transmission system before treatment (i.e., overflows to land, directly to waters, or indirectly to waters by storm drains or other paths). The program uses standardized forms which record, at minimum, the following information for response and inclusion in the IMS:

- Location of the discharge
- Name of the receiving water and description of the pathway (e.g., storm drain)
- Estimation of the discharge volume and the method of estimation
- Description of the system component that is source of the discharge
- Date and time the discharge started and stopped
- Root cause, or suspected root cause, of the discharge
- Steps taken to eliminate the discharge and steps taken to prevent reoccurrence.

7. Financial Analyses

a. Cost Analysis Program

This program regularly analyzes and projects future utility management, operations, and maintenance costs needed to properly implement these utility programs. The cost analyses include, at a minimum: overhead, labor and equipment, financial impacts of outsourcing certain activities, overtime, and the financial impacts imposed by organizational departments or agencies outside the utility. Cost analyses are performed for all management, operations, and maintenance equipment and the capital infrastructure investment. Cost analyses incorporate life cycle depreciation and establish cost-effective points for replacement. The program has a mechanism for including such replacement points in the IMS.

b. Capital Improvement Financing Program

This program analyzes, projects, plans and finances capital improvement needs established through proper engineering study. Capital improvement financing is planned using a five (5) year planning horizon with annual updates.

c. Budget and Customer Rate Program

This program establishes the annual utility budget and recommends customer rates. The program assures that the budget and funding provided by customer rates will meet the cost and capital financing needs set by programs 7(a) and 7(b) above.

8. Equipment and Supplies

a. Spare Parts Inventory Program

This program ensures proper management of the utility spare parts inventory including spare pipe. The program includes adequate parts storage facilities, identification and retention of an adequate number of critical spare parts (i.e., those which are difficult to obtain quickly but critical to proper operations), control of access to spare parts, an organized system for

inventory management (either manual or computerized), arrangement with local vendors for common parts, and specification of spare parts to be carried on vehicles.

b. Equipment and Tools Inventory Program

This program ensures proper management of the utility equipment and tools inventory. The program includes adequate equipment and tools storage facilities, control of access to equipment and tools, an organized system for inventory management (either manual or computerized), and specification of equipment and tools to be carried on vehicles.

c. Vehicle Repair Program

This program ensures proper management of utility vehicles. The program includes provisions for vehicle maintenance and vehicle repair. Performance measures for the program will consider turn-around time, cost factors, contract maintenance, and the life cycle cost analysis performed for vehicles.

9. Customer Service

a. Complaint Management Program

This program ensures proper complaint management. The program includes written standard management procedures for dispatchers (i.e., dispatch priorities, work order generation, and standardized complaint and problem codes). The program uses an organized record keeping procedure (including the use of standardized forms) which facilitates tracking work orders and follow-up with customers, and uses a mechanism to evaluate response performance and supply this information to the IMS.

b. Public Information Program

This program communicates utility activities which may closely impact the public (e.g., smoke testing, major construction or maintenance, or emergency maintenance), and ensures communication of activities which may coincide with those of other departments and agencies (e.g., street paving).

c. Public Education Program

This program educates the public and solicits support regarding issues such as service lateral maintenance, grease management, food disposals, inflow sources, maintenance/rehabilitation needs requiring increased rates, and problems caused by basement sump pumps.

10. Legal Support

a. Inter-Jurisdictional Agreement Program

This program develops, negotiates, and enforces agreements with neighboring utilities which send the utility flow or with major volume sewer customers. The program ensures that the agreements require the second party to have proper management, operation, and maintenance programs so the utility's infrastructure is not stressed by problems originating across jurisdictional boundaries. The program also ensures the agreements address flow-based capacity issues, specify the life of the agreement, have credible provisions for enforcement, and have provisions for modification.

b. Sewer Ordinance Program

This program develops, revises, and amends sewer ordinances as needed to support the proper management, operation, and maintenance of the utility. The program provides adequate legal authority for the utility regarding sewer use, grease management, pretreatment, private service laterals, sump pumps and roof drains, private haulers, recovering costs of damage to utility infrastructure, and other legal authorities as required. Legal support is provided for case work and guidance for utility staff.

11. Water Quality Monitoring

a. Routine Monitoring Program

This program determines the existence of unpermitted discharges originating at locations where sewers cross waterways or at other isolated or remote sewer locations. The program includes scheduled sampling during dry weather periods from a network of monitoring stations. The program also includes a map of the sampling network, and formally establishes sampling frequency, sampling parameters (i.e., fecal coliform and others), standard sampling procedures, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

b. Investigative Monitoring Program

This program determines the source of industrial, commercial, or sanitary wastewater resulting from cross connections with the stormwater drainage system, and typically activates through complaints or discovery by operations personnel. The program has formally established sampling parameters (i.e., fecal coliform and others), standard sampling procedures, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

c. Impact Monitoring Program

This program determines the impact of pollution resulting from discharges occurring within the utility infrastructure before treatment. Combined with the reporting programs described in Overflow Tracking (6) above, this program assists the utility, regulatory authorities, and public health authorities determine the appropriate response to protect health and/or the environment. The program has formally established sampling parameters (i.e., fecal coliform and others), standard sampling procedures, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

12. Contingency Plan for Utility Infrastructure

a. Contingency Planning Program

This program develops and modifies contingency plans for the sewer system and the treatment facilities that will be implemented during emergency situations. The planning process includes a preparedness committee of senior and experienced management and field personnel. A system overview is conducted to determine vulnerability to a variety of events which may be due to utility failures, natural causes, or failures caused by another party. Based upon these hypothetical events and past experience taken from root cause failure information in the IMS, prediction system component failure is made. Strategies to timely repair or overcome such component failures are developed, and the six (6) major contingency plan components are available in writing: public notification, agency notification, emergency flow control, emergency operation and maintenance, preparedness training, and water quality monitoring (described in 11(c) above).

i.) Public Notification

The public notification component includes a set of criteria, developed with input from local public health authorities, which are used as a basis for initiating public notification; a step-by-step procedural flow diagram; a list of manager names and phone numbers; a plan for regular business hours, off-hours, weekends, and holidays; a list of *Public Contacts* with phone numbers; identification of managers authorized to give statements; and pre-scripted news releases.

ii.) Agency Notification

The agency notification component includes a set of criteria, developed with input from appropriate local, State, and Federal authorities, which are used as a basis for initiating agency notification; a step-by-step procedural flow diagram; a list of manager names and phone numbers; a plan for regular business hours, off hours, weekends, and holidays; a list

of *Agency Contacts* with phone numbers; identification of personnel authorized to contact agencies; and copies of standard reporting forms used by the agencies.

iii.) Emergency Flow Control

The emergency flow control component is used to reduce overflow volumes and pollution where possible. The component includes a set of criteria which are used as a basis for initiating emergency flow control procedures; a step-by-step procedural flow diagram; a list of manager names and phone numbers; a plan for regular business hours, off-hours, weekends, and holidays; a list of *Emergency Flow Control Contacts* with phone numbers; identification of personnel authorized to initiate the emergency flow control program; and standard emergency flow control reporting forms.

Flow control activities may include flow re-routing, flow diversion, household flow reduction and advisories, commercial flow reduction and advisories, water pressure reduction and advisories, or use of pretreatment program protocols set forth in permits for significant industrial users. The initiating criteria, reporting forms and report formats should be developed in cooperation with significant industrial users and appropriate local, State, and Federal authorities.

iv.) Emergency Operation and Maintenance

The emergency operation and maintenance component includes a set of criteria which are used as a basis for initiating emergency operation and maintenance procedures; a step-by-step procedural flow diagram; a list of manager names and phone numbers; a plan for regular business hours, off-hours, weekends, and holidays; a list of *Emergency Operation and Maintenance Contacts* with phone numbers; identification of personnel authorized to initiate emergency operation and maintenance procedures; and standard reporting forms.

The initiating criteria, reporting forms, and report formats should be developed in cooperation with utility's insurance representatives, State and Federal emergency management agencies, and the State regulatory authority. Further, development of the emergency operations and maintenance component should include analyses of the need and use of stand-by equipment (prearranged rentals), stand-by contractors, and access to critical spare parts.

v.) Preparedness Training

The preparedness training component ensures that all personnel are fully aware of procedures and able to efficiently implement the Contingency Plan. The preparedness

training component includes specialized training courses, field trials, and special emergency situation safety training.

b. Response Flow Diagram

This diagram includes the roles of senior management and field personnel and shows the relationship of the six (6) major contingency plan components: public notification, agency notification, emergency flow control, emergency operation and maintenance, preparedness training, and water quality monitoring.

OPERATION PROGRAMS

1. Pump Station Operation

a. Preventative Operation Program

This program ensures reliable operation of the transmission system through use written standard operating procedures available for both manned and unmanned stations. Procedures may include reading and recording information from pump run-time meters, or start counters, or taking amperage readings; recording wet well conditions and grease accumulation; checking and resetting (as necessary) wet-well set points; checking and recording system pressure; checking remote monitoring and alarm equipment components; checking operation of alarms and stand-by power; and reporting maintenance needs. The program has established schedules, routes, priorities, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

b. Reactive Operation Program

This program ensures timely response to atypical situations in the transmission system through use of written standard operating procedures available for both manned and unmanned stations. Procedures may include initiating auxiliary power with portable generators, installing portable pumps during high flow, or initiating the Contingency Plan. The program has established standard forms and reporting procedures, performance measures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

2. Pretreatment Program

This program ensures that operation of the utility's treatment facility is protected from pollutant pass-through or interference. If a utility has industrial or commercial users it may have this program which includes industrial user identification, permitting, monitoring and inspections, enforcement, and other components. Personnel involved with the utility pretreatment program will have frequent communication with operation and maintenance personnel to detect possible pretreatment permit violations. The program has standard operating procedures, performance measures, inspection schedules, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

3. Corrosion Control Program

This program provides for inspection of the utility infrastructure for corrosion caused by hydrogen sulfide or other corrosives, the development and implementation of site-specific corrosion control

measures, a monitoring program to evaluate corrosion control measures, program performance measures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

4. Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program

This program prevents fats, oils, and grease from entering the utility infrastructure, therefore preserving sewer capacity, prolonging the infrastructure life, reducing overflow events, and saving the utility maintenance costs. The program includes a grease control ordinance, grease trap and interceptor design standards, permitting and inspecting commercial grease traps and interceptors, a credible enforcement component, a public education component for residential sources, performance measures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

5. Service Connection/Disconnection Program

This program includes written standard procedures for new sewer tap installation or for sewer disconnection; inspection of all new service connections to, or disconnections from, the utility sewer; a credible enforcement program; performance measures; and a mechanism for notifying personnel in the Mapping Program or including program information in the IMS.

6. Private Haulers Program

This program issues permits to private commercial or septic tank waste haulers discharging to the utility, and includes written standard operating procedures for inspection/sampling of the haulers, a credible enforcement program, program performance measures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

7. Line Location Program

This program responds to requests for utility sewer line locates, and includes written standard line location procedures, defined prioritization to assist scheduling, appropriate staffing and equipment for the average number of requests, standard line location procedures, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including program information in the IMS.

MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

1. Pump Station Preventative Maintenance

a. Pump Station Repair Program

This program is a reactive maintenance component intended to repair pump stations that are currently in a state of disrepair but still cost-effective to service. The program includes established priorities for pump station repairs, maintaining an ongoing inventory of completed repairs, a work schedule for pump station repairs, and a mechanism for including pump station repair information in the IMS. Upon completion of pump station repairs, service activities are transferred to the pump station preventative maintenance program.

b. Electrical Maintenance Program

This program is a component of the pump station preventative maintenance program. The program includes an established number of crews and personnel required to perform effective electrical maintenance, written standard electrical maintenance procedures, scheduling preventative maintenance, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including electrical maintenance information in the IMS.

c. Mechanical Maintenance Program

This program is a component of the pump station preventative maintenance program. The program includes an established number of crews and personnel required to perform effective mechanical maintenance, written standard mechanical maintenance procedures, scheduling preventative maintenance, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including mechanical maintenance information in the IMS.

d. Physical Maintenance Program

This program is a component of the pump station preventative maintenance program. The program includes an established number of crews and personnel required to perform effective physical maintenance, written standard physical maintenance procedures, scheduling, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including physical maintenance information in the IMS.

2. Gravity Line Preventative Maintenance

a. Routine Hydraulic Cleaning Program

This program includes accurately determined cleaning needs, established priorities and scheduled cleaning activities, support of an appropriate number of crews and personnel, acquired necessary equipment (e.g., Jet Unit, Combination Unit, etc.), written standard hydraulic cleaning procedures, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including hydraulic cleaning information in the IMS.

b. Routine Mechanical Cleaning Program

This program includes accurately determined cleaning needs, established priorities and scheduled cleaning activities, support of an appropriate number of crews and personnel, acquired necessary equipment (e.g., Rodders, Bucket Machine, etc.), written standard mechanical cleaning procedures, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including mechanical cleaning information in the IMS.

c. Root Control Program

This program includes accurately determined root control needs, established priorities and scheduled activities, support of an appropriate number of crews and personnel, acquired necessary equipment (e.g., mechanical, chemical, etc.), written standard root control procedures, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including root control information in the IMS.

d. Manhole Preventative Maintenance Program

This program includes accurately determined manhole maintenance needs, established priorities and scheduled activities, support of an appropriate number of crews and personnel, acquired necessary equipment (rings and lids, structural repair, etc.), written standard manhole maintenance procedures, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including manhole maintenance information in the IMS.

3. Air Valve Preventative Maintenance Program

This program provides for inspection and maintenance of air valves located on force mains (including regular valve exercise). The program includes an established number of crews and personnel required to perform effective preventative maintenance, written standard air valve maintenance procedures, scheduling, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including air release valve maintenance information in the IMS.

4. Maintenance of Way

a. Maintenance of Rights-of-Way and Easements Program

This program includes accurately determined maintenance needs, established priorities and scheduled activities, support of an appropriate number of crews and personnel (based on the number of waterway crossings and/or miles of sewer off-street), written standard maintenance procedures, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including maintenance information in the IMS.

b. Street Paving Monitoring Program

This program includes accurately determined monitoring needs, established priorities and scheduled activities, coordination with storm drain projects and street and highway officials, support of an appropriate number of crews and personnel, acquired necessary equipment (e.g., manhole and valve raising, etc.), written standard monitoring procedures, standard forms, performance measures, and a mechanism for including monitoring information in the IMS.

5. Reactive Maintenance Program

This program provides response to customer complaints or other unscheduled system problems forwarded by dispatchers. The program includes support of an appropriate number of crews and personnel, written standard response procedures including a protocol for initiating the Contingency Plan, standard forms, collection of information in support of failure analysis, sewer map availability, performance measures, and a mechanism for including reactive maintenance information in the IMS.