Section 10 - Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications

A. Introduction

The intent of this section of the SSMP is to summarize how the City monitors the performance of the sewer system, determines the effectiveness of the O&M program, and measures the effectiveness of the City's program to reduce SSOs. Examples of performance indicators include:

- Number of SSOs over the past 12 months, distinguishing between dry weather overflows and wet weather overflows
- Volume distribution of SSOs (e.g. number of SSOs < 100 gallons, 100 to 999 gallons, 1,000 to 9,999 gallons, > 10,000 gallons)
- Volume of SSOs that was contained in relation to total volume of SSOs
- SSOs by cause (e.g. roots, grease, debris, pipe failure, pump station failure, capacity, other).
- Number of stoppages over the past 12 months
- Stoppages by cause
- Average time to respond to an SSO
- Relationship of capacity-related SSOs to storm event return frequency
- Ratio of planned sewer cleaning to unplanned sewer cleaning
- Backlog of repair, rehabilitation, and replacement projects
- Plans developed for, or implementation of, activities to target specific problems identified, such as roots, structural deficiencies, or fats, oil, and grease (FOG)

This section of the SSMP should also contain a description of what the wastewater collection system agency plans to do to make sure the SSMP remains current and useful over time. Examples of changes that could occur include modified operations and maintenance procedures, new O&M programs like initiating a root or FOG control program, organizational changes, and new sewers or pump station improvements made to increase the capacity or improve the reliability of the wastewater collection system

B. Regulatory Requirement

The Enrollee shall:

a. Maintain relevant information that can be used to establish and prioritize appropriate SSMP activities;

b. Monitor the implementation and, where appropriate, measure the effectiveness of each element of the SSMP;

c. Assess the success of the preventive maintenance program;

d. Update program elements, as appropriate, based on monitoring or performance evaluations; and

e. Identify and illustrate SSO trends, including: frequency, location, and volume.

C. City of Ceres Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications

The current approach to monitoring and measurement is informal. The Wastewater System Supervisor keeps lists stating the location of each SSO that occurred every year. The current list is reviewed against previous year lists to observe for reoccurring problems or increased number of SSOs. Other measurements are based on not receiving an increased number of complaints.

The City has initiated a root control program using chemical root foaming to reduce stoppages and possible overflows caused in whole or in part by root intrusion into the wastewater collection system.