

Committee Request for Board Action: None

45 attendees (including 2 guest speakers) from 26 member agencies

Committee Leadership Recruitment. The committee is searching for a co-chair to replace Andrew Damron, who has capably served since 2019. Contact [Mary Cousins](#) or [Tyree Jackson](#) to volunteer or nominate a colleague.

Presentation on Nozzle Capacity Cleaning from Nezat Training & Consulting

Rusty Nezat from [Nezat Training & Consulting](#) presented on large diameter pipe cleaning after first sharing a [safety video](#). The presentation focused on the “step cleaning” process, which is a method of determining the appropriate length to clean in each step. Pipe size (e.g., 15”), the amount of debris in the pipeline (e.g., ¼ or ½ full), and the length of each pipeline segment (e.g., 300 feet) are used to determine the appropriate length of each step (e.g., 10 feet). Large diameter pipes may require a screw jack to keep the nozzle in place (note, screw jacks should be used cautiously in clay pipes as they could break). Upcoming opportunities for the full training session include:

- [Tri-State Seminar](#): Sewer Cleaning 102, August 7th, Las Vegas, NV
- CWEA-Sponsored Event, September 12th, City of Lodi. Contact [Adam Horch](#)

Presentation on Reducing Rainfall-Dependent I&I from ADS Environmental Services

Patrick Stevens from [ADS Environmental Services](#) presented on his 30 years’ experience in analyzing sewers to identify and reduce rainfall-dependent I&I (RDII). His slides are available [here](#). “Lessons Learned” included:

- It is very difficult to see reductions in RDII when looking at larger basins. Analysis should be conducted on the smallest basins possible (ideally < 10,000 linear feet of pipelines, and definitely no more than 20,000 lf).
- Flow monitoring technology has improved – use ultrasonic sensors instead of drift-prone pressure sensors.
- If flow is being determined via subtraction between two flow meters, the expected difference in flow should be at least 20%. Placing meters upstream of siphons is also useful.
- Using smaller basins may allow agencies to de-prioritize rehabilitation in areas that do *not* show high I&I volumes. There is potential cost savings in this more targeted approach. Focus on identifying the roughly ~20% of pipe segments that are likely to be responsible for ~80% of the I&I volume.
- Assess whether there has been a reduction in RDII by using a “Control Basin” approach. Control basins should be somewhat similar to the basin where a rehab project is going on. This approach does not depend on weather conditions to demonstrate RDII reductions in the area that had rehab project(s). Select the control basin before the rehab work is completed so that pre- and post-project flow data are available.

SSS-WDR Update

The State Water Board reissued the [SSS-WDR](#) in December 2022, and the effective date is June 5, 2023. The last day to certify continuing regulatory coverage in CIWQS is June 4th. BACWA is conducting outreach to agencies that have not yet certified coverage.

The Clean Water Summit Partners hosted training sessions on the reissued SSS-WDR in January, March and May (slides and video content are available [here](#)). The group discussed updates on Spill Emergency Response Plans, which must be updated by June 5th. Detailed information about new reporting modules are not expected to be released by the State Water Board until June 5th, when they will go live in CIWQS. Ongoing training opportunities for the SSS-WDR include free webinars from [CSRMA](#) and content on the [CWEA website](#).

To comply with water quality sampling requirements for spills larger than 50,000 gallons to a surface water body, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board staff recommend:

- For spills to freshwater, sample for *E. coli*.
- For spills to non-freshwater (marine, estuarine, or brackish water): sample for Enterococcus.
- For spills to Bay segments with the SHELL beneficial use in [Basin Plan Table 2-1](#), sample for total coliform or fecal coliform in addition to Enterococcus.

Announcements and Events

- In April, CARB adopted the [Advanced Clean Fleet](#) regulations that require a gradual transition to zero-emission technology for medium- and heavy-duty fleet vehicles. BACWA representatives will participate in a statewide effort to develop training materials for the wastewater sector.
- On June 28th at Ironhouse Sanitary District, CWEA SF Bay Section will offer a open house training seminar with demos on hydro-excavation, trench shoring, underground line locating, and more. [See Flyer](#).

Next Collection System Committee Meeting: Thursday, August 17, 2023, 10 AM on Zoom