# NAVIGATING CONSENT DECREES



Temple Williamson, PE

## Words of Wisdom

"When the end of the world comes, I want to be in Cincinnati because it's always twenty years behind the times." – Mark Twain

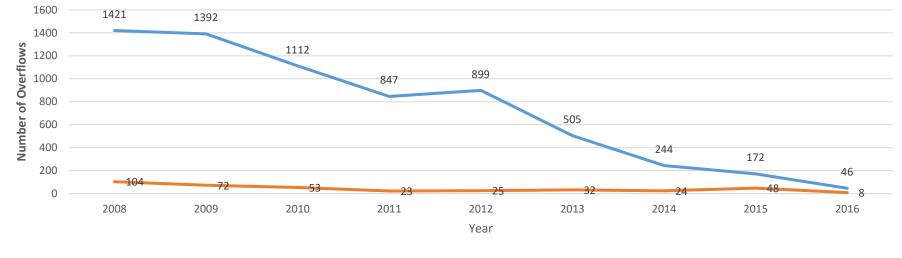


# Define an SSO?



- \* What is the Minimum Volume?
- \* EPA vs TCEQ
- \* SSO vs a Spill





Less than/equal to 100 gal Greater than 100 Gal

# **General Triggers for Enforcement**



\* Red Flags

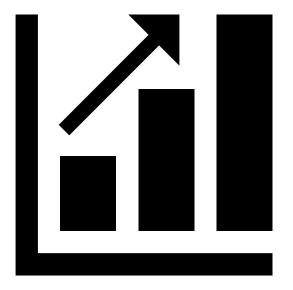
- \* >5 SSOs per 100 Miles of Main (Closely Monitor)
- \* An SSO that effects Public Health (Instant Enforcement)
- \* Fish Kills

(Possibly Instant Enforcement)

## **Corpus Christi before Enforcement**



#### Too Many SSOs & DMR Excursion = Administrative order or Consent Decree



- An administrative order (AO) is an agreement between an individual, business, or other entity and a regulatory body. In this agreement, the offender agrees to pay for damages caused by violations and to cease activities that caused those violations.
- \* A consent decree is an order made by a judge with the consent of all parties involved in a dispute or action. It reflects the agreement of the parties and is typically used in legal proceedings. <u>Unlike an AO, a consent decree is filed in court and is part of litigation</u>

# What Happens Next?

#### Years of Negotiation Followed by normally 10 years to comply

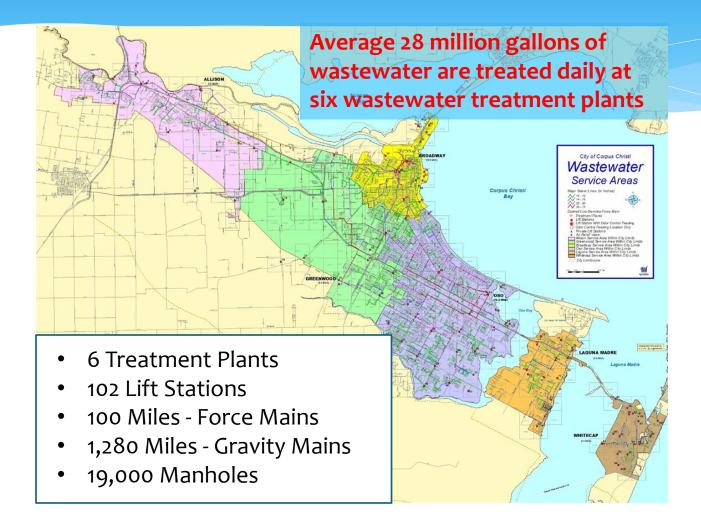
#### Specific requirements

- CMOM Plan
- Overflow Response Plan
- High frequency cleaning program
- System-wide cleaning program
- System-wide inspection program (CCTV)
- Lift station and force main condition assessment and remedial measures
- FOG control program
- Root control program
- Capacity Assurance (Hydraulic Model) and remediation
- Firm delivery dates with stipulated penalties

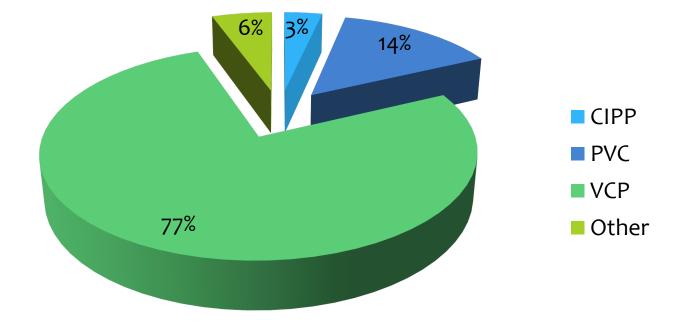


Cost Doesn't Matter to the TCEQ/EPA

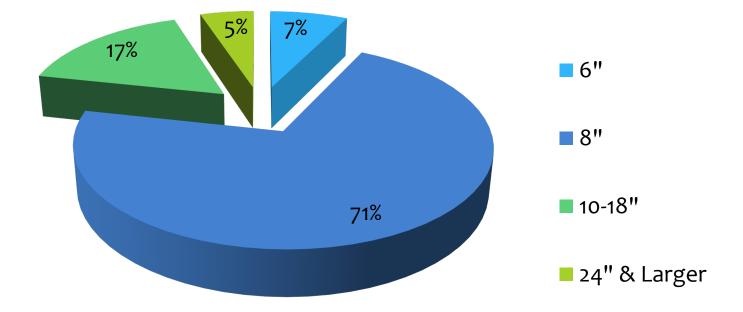
#### **Corpus Christi Wastewater System**



# Material Types

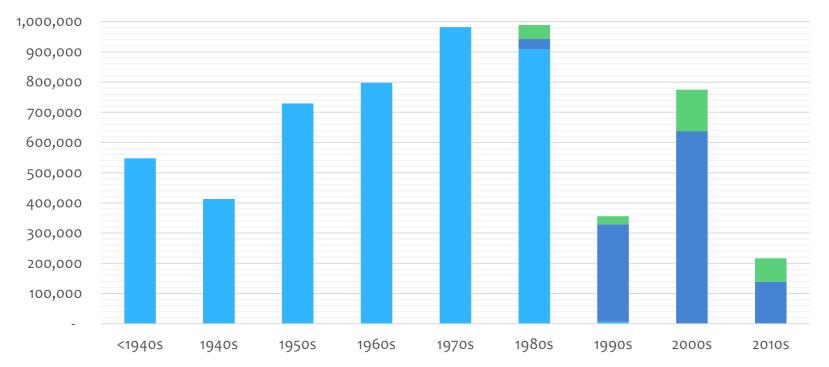


# **Collection System by Diameter**

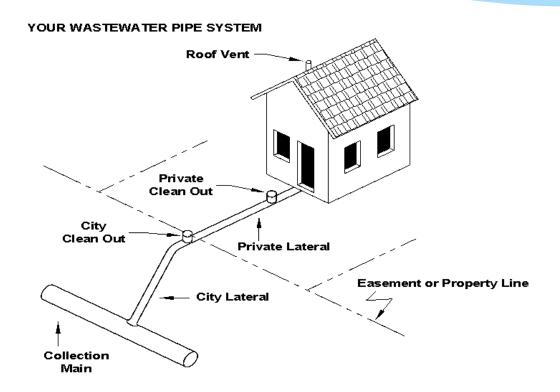


# **Collection System Age**

■ Clay ■ PVC ■ Rehab



# What is maintained by the City



# **Collection System Challenges**





# Other Challenges: Cave-Ins

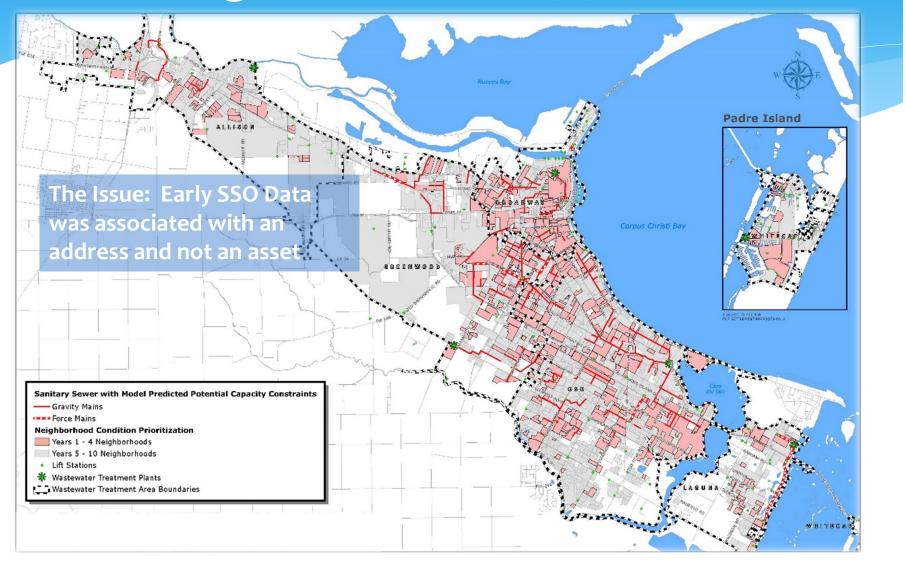


# Key Facts



- \* 47% of the System was installed prior to 1970
- 52% of Large Diameter Lines have been rehabbed
- 78% of Large Diameter Lines have been rehabbed or installed after 1980
- \* 45% of the System is located in "backyard" easements
- 80% of the Manholes are brick manholes
- \* 76% of the system is clay pipe

# Neighborhood Approach

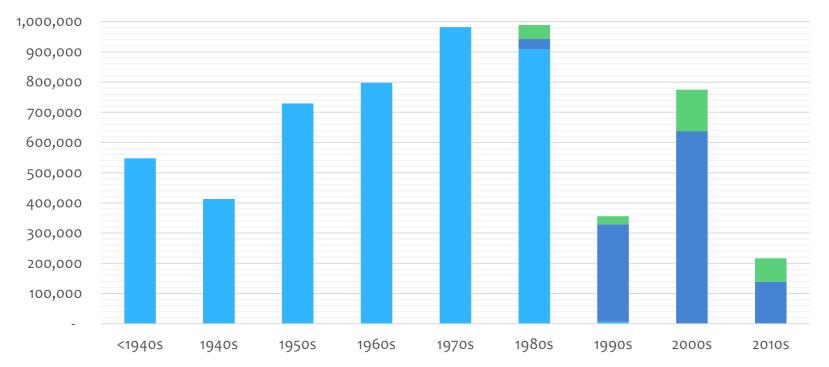


# Early Action Items

- Developed checklist for review of lift stations
- \* Inspected manholes and conducted smoke testing
- \* Inspected air release valves
- \* Updated standard detail drawings
- Prepared small and large diameter cleaning and CCTV specifications
- \* Prepared upgrade to the City's work order software
- \* Figure out potential yield rates from CCTV findings

# **Collection System Age**

■ Clay ■ PVC ■ Rehab



# **Condition Rating - D**

Manhole has moderate structural defects that may include cracks, loose bricks, separated casting, moderate root intrusion, broken cover and defects that may impact system hydraulics due to structural issues or contribute to significant infiltration/inflow. Some visible staining due to infiltration/inflow may be present. Active infiltration may have been observed. Moderate to severe defects may include loose casting, moderate to severe corrosion of metal surfaces, deterioration of concrete mortar between bricks, etc.

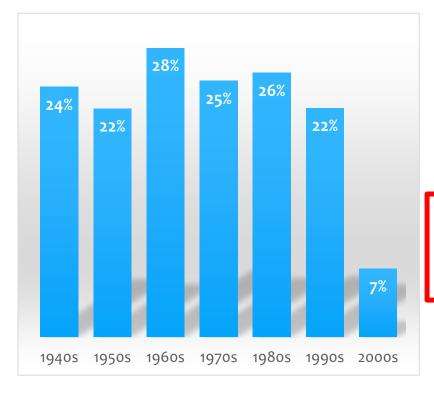


# Condition Rating - E

Manhole may have severe structural defects that may include potential for structural failure, missing bricks, separated/broken casting, severe root intrusion, broken/missing cover and defects that may impact system hydraulics or contribute to significant infiltration/inflow. Visible staining due to infiltration/inflow may be present. Active infiltration may have been observed. Severe defects may include separated/broken casting/cover, severe corrosion of metal surfaces, missing mortar between bricks, etc. Manhole inspection was completed and the manhole will be addressed in the remediation plan or immediate repair may be warranted based on condition.

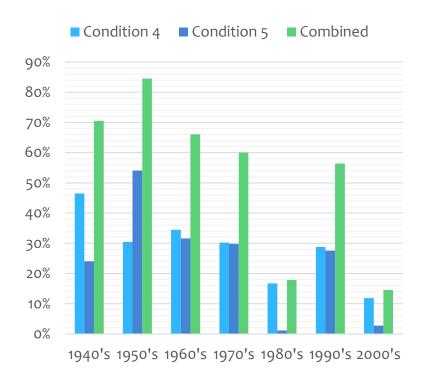


## Manholes Yield Rates



- \* Category
- \* A = Very Good
- \* B = Good
- \* C = Fair
- \* D = Poor
- \* E = Very Poor

# **Mainline Yield Rates**



PACP O&M Quick Score Rating

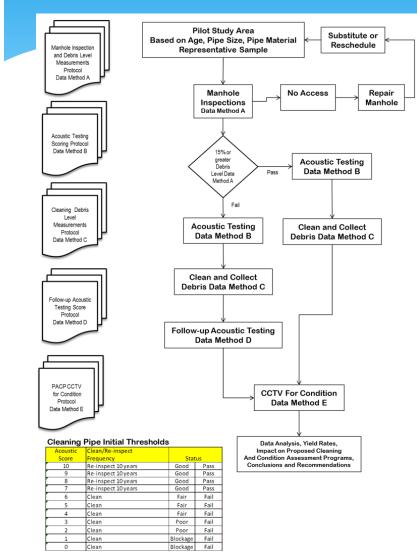
Condition Grade	Description	Estimated Time to Failure
0	No Structural Defects but has O&M Defects	Unlikely in foreseeable future
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unlikely in foreseeable future
2	Good Structural, defects have not begun to deteriorate	20 years or more
3	Fair Structural, Moderate defects that will continue to deteriorate	10 to 20 years
	Poor Structural, Severe defects that will become grade 5 in the foreseeable future	5-10 years
5	Immediate Attention, defects requiring immediate attention	Has failed or will likely fail in next 5 years

# New Technology: Acoustic Testing

The technology developed at the University of North Carolina uses sound waves generated at a transmitter and a microphone receiver that analyzes the sound. The low frequency sonic wave generated from the transmitter at one manhole propagates from the speaker and travels thru the pipeline and is received by a microphone acting as a receiver of the sound. Once started, the test is totally automatic. Output Data from Acoustic Testing

- \* Measurement ID
- Operator ID's
- Date/Time
- \* Measurement Duration
- Calculated Pipe Length
- Measurement Status
- Assessment Number (0-10)
- \* Pipe Status (Block, Good, Fair)
- GPS coordinates

# **Process for Acoustic Testing**



#### \* Pre & Post-Cleaning Testing

Acoustic	Pipe
Score	Status
0-1	Blocked/Fail
2-3	Poor/Fail
4-6	Fair/Fail
7-10	Good/Pass

\*Unless cleaning findings indicate a need for a more frequent cleaning

# **Acoustic Testing Results**

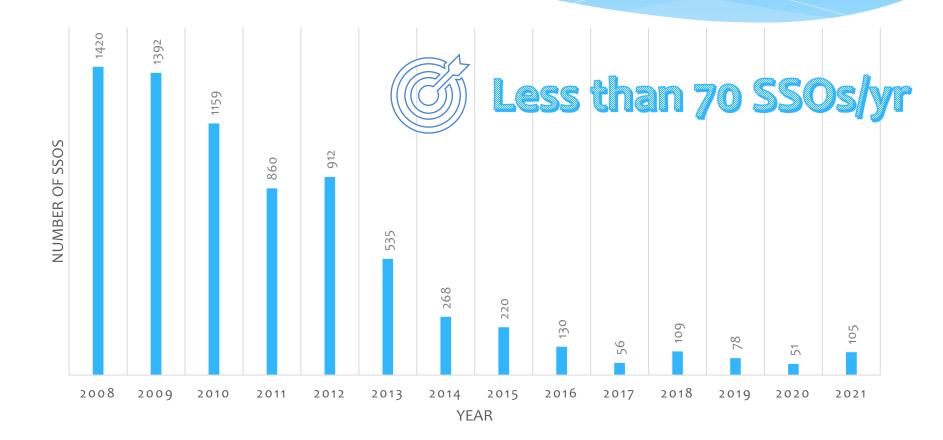
#### **Pre-Cleaning**

	Acoustic Score									Total	Fail	%	Pass	%		
Decade	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1940's	19	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0		26	25	96.2%	1	3.8%
1950's	34	4	5	2	7	2	1	1	4	1		61	55	90.2%	6	9.8%
1960's	42	6	7	10	5	11	11	15	11	3		121	92	76.0%	29	24.0%
1970's	16	9	4	7	9	6	13	17	24	8		113	64	56.6%	49	43.4%
1980's	5	4	1	2	1	4	13	9	20	5		64	30	46.9%	34	53.1%
1990's	36	6	2	4	7	8	9	20	12	5		109	72	66.1%	37	33.9%
2000's	4	3	0	3	1	6	13	24	40	17	1	112	30	26.8%	82	73.2%
	156	33	20	28	31	38	62	86	112	39	1	606	368	60.7%	238	39.3%

#### Post-Cleaning

	Acoustic Score										Total	Fail	%	Pass	%	
Decade	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1940's	15	0	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0		25	24	96.0%	1	4.0%
1950's	20	6	4	6	3	7	5	2	2	0		55	51	92.7%	4	7.3%
1960's	24	5	4	7	6	6	14	4	18	4		92	66	71.7%	26	28.3%
1970's	12	3	5	6	6	6	4	9	8	3	2	64	42	65.6%	22	34.4%
1980's	1	3	1	3	3	4	5	3	4	3		30	20	66.7%	10	33.3%
1990's	29	4	2	7	7	7	5	2	7	2		72	61	84.7%	11	15.3%
2000's	3	0	1	2	2	3	5	6	8	0		30	16	53.3%	14	46.7%
	104	21	18	34	31	34	38	27	47	12	2	368	280	76.1%	88	23.9%

# **SSO History**



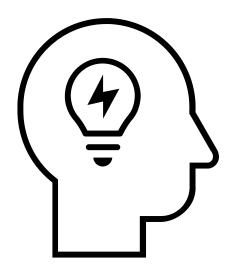
#### Lessons Learned

- \* Review and update your GIS on a regular basis
- \* Establish Cause of SSO's
  - Utilize GIS & Work Order System to analysis chronic SSOs by asset
  - Establish detailed procedures for investigation and tracking SSOs
- The rehabilitation of the City's large diameter mains in the 80s and 90s is saving Corpus Christi money today
- \* Make sure new technology fits your system and processes

## Around the State

- \* San Antonio Great Work Order Data so a very targeted approach to specific asset classes of pipe
- Corpus Christi Limited Work Order Data (But Great GIS) – using spatial data to focus on SSO hot spots
- Tyler Systematic approach prioritized with flow monitoring with annual remedial measures plans
- Houston Use of AI and other software for CCTV review and management

# Big Take Away



# Don't Get in this Position!!!



Reduce the number of Sanitary Sewer Overflows reported each year



Address Sanitary Sewer Overflows before human health and safety or the environment is impacted



Address Sanitary Sewer Overflows before they become an enforcement issues

#### But How? Have a CMOM Plan



# Capacity Assure – How do I know I have issues?



Lift Stations: Run longer than normal or has more frequent starts or stops after rain events



Backup Mains: stoppages and sanitary sewer overflows



Peak Flows: wastewater treatment plants see significant peaks in flow

# Remember This Slide!!!

× =

Evaluate 10% of the collection system each year and prepare rehabilitation plan and budget for the next year

Commit to evaluating the entire system on a 10-year cycle and consider joining the SSOI Program



Monitor SSOs/100 miles of sewer (This is the benchmark)



Monitor trends and make repairs while they are minor and less expensive

# **Benefits of TCEQ SSOI**



A participating system will not be subject to formal enforcement by TCEQ for most continuing SSO violations, as long as the overflows are addressed by the SSO plan. *Note:* Participation in the TCEQ's SSO Initiative does not preclude federal enforcement action by the Environmental Protection Agency.

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Participation allows the municipality to direct resources towards corrective actions rather than having to pay penalties associated with an enforcement order in addition to the corrective actions.



Participation ensures that SSOs addressed by the SSO plan will not affect the system's compliance-history rating.

# Building a gathering place for the family...PRICELESS.



#### Questions?

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