# **Sewer Liability Resource Guide**



MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION **RISK MANAGEMENT SERVICES** 

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# Sewer Liability Resources Guide Introduction

#### What this Guide is:

The Sewer Liability Resource Guide is intended to provide resources to members that operate sewerage collection and/or wastewater processing systems. These resources are intended to help you maintain your system and prevent situations that could lead to sewerage backups and liability claims. The resources are intended as a guide. You are free to use all or some of the information contained in the guide, or use it to assist you in developing your own procedures.

#### Why this Guide is important:

Having sewerage back up into a private business or residence because of failure to properly maintain the system generates bad publicity that can severely damage relations with your customers, your community and with your Board. In addition, the Maine Tort Claims Act does not provide any immunity or dollar cap for claims made for damages caused to others by failure to maintain a sewer system. This means you can be sued, and your liability is <u>unlimited</u>.

#### What this Guide can help you achieve:

The resource guide can help you set up a structured asset monitoring, maintenance and documentation program, or help you supplement and improve your existing program. Also, a documented and structured maintenance guide can help you save money by helping you systematically address small problems before they develop into larger and more costly issues. This guide also contains helpful information on what to do in the event of a sewer backup, suggestions on customer relations and additional resources.

#### Who should utilize this Guide:

Employees or contractors most familiar with your system should utilize the forms and resources in the guide in the way that is the most effective for you.

#### Feedback:

We want to hear from you! Let us know if the information in this guide is helpful, or if any additions or changes should be made to it. Feel free to contact 1-800-590-5583 and ask to speak to a member of the Underwriting Staff, or email <u>RMSUnderwriting@memun.org</u>.

#### We would like to thank Brunswick Sewer District, Mechanic Falls Sanitary District, Veazie Sewer District and York Sewer District for their assistance with this Resource Guide.

Disclaimer: This packet is intended for general informational purposes only. It is not meant, nor should it be relied upon, as legal advice in any particular situation. Links to documents herein are provided as examples for informational purposes only. The information herein is not a substitute for consultation with legal counsel and legal review or other specific guidance on the subject.



# Section 2 – Maintenance & Documentation

**Section 2** – **Maintenance & Documentation** is designed to offer assistance with the maintenance and documentation of your sewer system. Identifying problem areas and cleaning more frequently along with keeping a written schedule or plan of these inspections and cleanings may prevent sewer backups and identify future problems. If a backup occurs, written documentation will help in determining if reasonable maintenance has been done.

**Sewer Liability Information** section provides critical information on understanding that a sewerage back up due to the failure to properly maintain and document a sewer system may create costly claims for your District. In addition, the Maine Tort Claims Act does not provide any immunity or dollar cap for damages caused to others by failure to maintain a sewer system. This means you can be sued, and your liability is <u>unlimited</u>.

Exhibit 2.1: Sewer System Evaluation Form is a tool to assist you in the documentation:

Infrastructure identification Inspection procedures Cleaning methodology Identification of problem/critical lines Manhole Inspection procedures Lift-Station Inspections Sewer Use Ordinance Emergency Planning Employee training Contractor consideration Scheduled system maintenance

Sample Inspection Forms document inspections, maintenance and identification of problem areas.

Exhibit 2.2 - Manhole Inspection Form #1

Exhibit 2.3 - Manhole Inspection Form #2

Exhibit 2.4 - Line Inspection Form

Exhibit 2.5 - Pump Station Inspection Form





#### Sewer Statute

#### Title 30-A §3403, Proper maintenance of drains

After a public drain has been constructed and any person has paid for connecting with it, the municipality shall maintain and keep it in repair to afford sufficient and suitable flow for all drainage entitled to pass through it, but its course may be altered or other sufficient and suitable drains may be substituted in its place. If the municipality does not so maintain and keep it in repair, any person entitled to drainage through it may have an action against the municipality for damages sustained by the municipality's neglect.

#### **Municipality Liability**

- Generally, the municipality may be liable for deferred or inadequate maintenance. Backups due to other causes may not create liability.
- "A town is not liable for fault in the location, size, plan of construction, or general design of its sewers, but it may be liable for failure to keep them in repair." Sherburne v. Inhabitants of Sanford (1915) Me., 113 Me.66 92 A. 997.
- Combined sewer systems or systems that experience surcharging, absent a blockage, may not create liability for the municipality.

#### Maintenance

- "Maintenance" is not defined by statute. The type of maintenance done and its frequency depends in part on the operator's knowledge of the line. Is there a prior history of blockages, are there restaurants or other sources of grease, is it a dead-end or low spot, what is the condition of the pipes? These and other factors will help to determine the "reasonableness" of the maintenance.
- What is proper maintenance? It can be annual inspection with a camera, periodic jetting or flushing, or visual inspections at the manhole cover. Identifying problem areas and cleaning more frequently along with keeping a written schedule or plan of these inspections and cleanings may prevent sewer backups and identify future problems. Written documentation is always crucial in defending a claim for damages.

#### What should you do after a backup?

- <u>Never</u> say "we will take care of it."
- <u>Do not</u> admit or insinuate fault.
- <u>Always</u> respond to the residence and find out if the backup was caused by a problem in your line.
- <u>Clearly explain</u> that you are not allowed to work on their private lateral line. Suggest that the homeowners submit the loss to their own insurance provider (most likely a homeowner's policy) and advise them that a loss notice will be submitted to your insurance carrier who will be in contact with them and conduct an investigation.
- <u>Notify</u> your liability coverage provider immediately.



# **Sewer System Evaluation Form**

Size, Linear Feet, and Type of lines: Diameter Linear Feet Type	
A	
B.	
<u>C.</u> D.	
E.	
L.	
Any undersized lines and schedule for replacement/upgrade?	Yes No
Any private system lines connected to the system?	Yes No
Inspection/maintenance requirements for private system lines?	Yes No
Documented plan/schedule for system line cleaning with records maintained?	Yes No
Type of line cleaning performed. Rodding Jetting Other	
Problem or critical lines identified and inspected cleaned more frequently?	Yes No
Problem or critical line locations: AB	
C D	
Frequency of inspection of critical/problem lines:	□ Annual
Has a video survey of the system been completed? If yes, what percentage of the system has been video surveyed? 10% 25% 50% 75% 100%	Yes No
Plan to avoid downstream surges, how is it controlled?	Yes No
Documentation of inspected lines maintained?	Yes No
<ul> <li>Maintenance and inspection logs include the following information?</li> <li>a. Date of inspection, cleaning, or repair.</li> <li>b. Location of line and manhole.</li> <li>c. Name(s) of operator(s)/Contractor.</li> <li>d. Size of the line cleaned.</li> <li>e. Equipment used.</li> <li>f. Any unusual findings or occurrences.</li> </ul>	Yes       No         Yes       No

Exhibit 2.1



Percentage of entire system cleaned annually?	
$\Box 10\% \Box 20\% \Box 30\% \Box 40\% \Box 50\%$ Have areas not been cleaned in longer than 5 years?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Plans to address these areas? If yes, describe:	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Documented manhole inspection procedure in place?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Procedure for obstructed/blocked manhole access?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Lift stations are equipped with power failure alarms?      Local    Onsite visual/audible      Connected to SCADA    24	Yes No No hour monitoring
Lift stations either have onsite generator for back-up power or generator connection point for portable generator?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
How many portable generators are available?	
Lift stations equipped with high water or high flow alarms?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Sewer Use Ordinance in place?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
The sewer use ordinance includes the following elements? Requires installation of back flow preventers?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Education of municipal residents on the need for periodic inspection of back flow preventers?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Requires grease traps be installed at all commercial facilities such as restaurants?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Prohibits property owners from directing sump pumps and down spouts into the sewer system?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
There is an emergency plan in place to ensure a timely and appropriate response if a back-up occurs?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Emergency plans include the following elements? A list identifying who will be called when a back-up occurs?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
A list of equipment needed and where it is stored?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Employees have received training and are properly equipped for entering Confined Spaces?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Confined Space entry equipment including harnesses, tripod, winch, atmospheric testing equipment, ventilation fans inspected and properly maintained?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Employees have been properly trained in use of jetting/rodding/system cleaning equipment?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌



Employees have been trained in proper work zone set up and have access to MUTCD information?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
The member has appropriate and sufficient number of traffic control devices?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
If contractors are used for any system maintenance or repairs Certificates of Insurance are presented and verified before work begins?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Scheduled system maintenance, upgrade, line replacement, lining of existing lines. 1 year:	
5 year:	
10 year:	
Capital Improvement Plan Funded?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Other Municipality Entitles Using System? If yes, whom:	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Other Municipal Entities following criteria listed on document? If yes, whom:	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Recommendations:	



#### MANHOLE INSPECTION REPORT

MH NO:			DATE:		_ TIME:		INSPEC <u>TOR:</u>	
ELEVATION	<u> </u>		DEPT	H TO INVERT:		_	CLEANLIN <u>ESS:</u>	
CONSTRUCT	TION:			STREET RE	EFERENCES:			
	(					ہ م		
1. Frame &	Cover:							
2. Chimney:								
3. Cone:								
4. Barrel:								
5. Shelf:								
6. Pipes or								
7. Infiltratio	on Noted:							
8. Flow at t	ime of Inspe	ection:						
A-	PIPE SIZE	le <u>ngth</u>	_TO M <u>H#</u>	EST. FLOW	TYPE FLOW	1		
B-								
C-								
D-								
REMARKS: (I	nclude nee	d for repai	rs)				Ties to Manhole	



Exhibit 2.2

1. INITIAL INSPECTION:	11. STRUCTURAL INSPECTION	111. HYDRAULIC INSPECTION
A. LOCATION:	A. STEPS:	A. INFLOW INDICATIONS:
1. Roadway	1. Serviceable	1. Debris on
2. Gutter	2. Unsafe	Sides/Shelf
3. Paved Alley	3. Missing (No.)	
4. Unpaved Alley	4. Corroded	B. SURCHARGE INDICATIONS:
5. Easement		1. Grease/Debris
6. Other	B. CONE:	Sides & Shelf
	1. Serviceable	Sides & Shell
B. MANHOLE COVER	2. Broken	C. CLARITY OF FLOW:
1. Serviceable	3. Sulfided	1. Turbid Appearance
	4. Misaligned	
2. Damaged	<b>.</b>	2. Clear Appearance
3. Displaced	5. Leaking/Bad Joints	
4. Missing Grout		D. FLOW
5. Needs Raising	C. RISER	1. Steady
6. Needs Lowering	1. Serviceable	2. Pulsing
	2. Broken	3. Turbulent
C. RING & FRAME:	3. Sulfided	4. Surcharging
1. Serviceable	4. Misaligned	5. Sluggish
2. Loose	5. Leaking/Bad Joints	
3. Displaced		E. FLOW DEPTH COMPARED
4. Missing Grout	D. SHELF:	TO ADJACENT MANHOLES:
5. Needs Raising	1. Serviceable	1. Same
6. Needs Lowering	2. Broken	2. Lower
	3. Dirty	3. Higher
D. MANHOLE MATERIAL:	3. Sulfided	
1. Brick		F: FLOW DEPTH:
2. Concrete	E. CHANNEL:	Inches
	1. Serviceable	Time: AM/PM
E. SIZE M. H. COVER	2. Obstructed	
1. 24 Inch	3. Sulfided	IV. VERMIN
2. 30 Inch	4. Bad Pipe Joint	1. Roaches
	5. Silt	2. Rats
F. MANHOLE SIZE:	6. Poor Struct. Cond.	3. Other
1. 4 Foot		
2. 5 Foot		
2. 51 001		
OBSERVATION SUMMARY:		
OBSERVATION SOMMART.		
FOREMAN II RECOMMENDATIONS:		
SUPERVISOR COMMENTS:		

MANHOLE INSPECTION FORM

Γ



Exhibit 2.3

# **Manhole Inspection Report**

nspection Date: Manhole #:										
Address:		GPS Coord	linates:							
Weather Conditions:		Inspector:	Inspector:							
Gas Meter Reading: O2:	LEL:		Co2:	H2S:						
Cover Condition: Loose	Tight	Sealed	Bolted	Buried						
Frame/Cover Status: Good	Raise	Lower	Cover Rep	lace Frame Replace						
Manhole Interior Construction:	Plastic	Brick		Metal Other						
Interior Condition: Good	□ <sup>Fair</sup>	Poor								
Manhole Access Rungs: Goo	od 🗌 Fair		r							
Grit Level: Inches Feet	Root Int	rusion: 🗌 Ye	es 🗌 No							
Manhole Depth:										
Infiltration Into Manhole:	e Low	□ Mec	lium 🗌 Hig	ġh						
Connections Entering Manhole:	Туре	Diamet	er							
Alarms Tested and Working:	$\Box^{\mathrm{No}}$									
Observed Flow Rate: Normal	Below Avera	age 🗌 Abo	ove Average							
Further System Inspection Needed Du	ue to Observed C	Conditions:	Yes I	No						
Repairs needed: Yes No										
Component in need of Repair:										
Repair Work Order Number:										



# **Line Inspection & Cleaning Documentation**

It is recommended that all line segments and manholes be clean or be cleaned to the point that the entire pipe or manhole is visible unless specified otherwise. Very light deposits may, in the opinion of engineer, be acceptable. However, any deposits that obscure a joint, obscure a potential defect or result in any "holding of flow" shall not be acceptable.

Pipe ID	Location		Length (ft)	Material	Equipment	Frequency Days	Last Maintained	Comment
2-05-04	Water St	10	260	VC	Jet/vac	30	8/1/2014	<b>Good Flow</b>

#### **Cleaning Results**

					Not Rated
Material	Clear	Light	Medium	Heavy	Rated
Debris					
Grease					
Roots					
Other					

#### **Remarks:**

<b>Recommended</b> Cleaning frequen	Actions: ncy: The San	ne	Increase	Decrease
Repair Pipe:	No	Yes	Comment	
Repair MH:	No	Yes	Comment	
Root Control:	No	Yes	Comment	
Completed by: _			Date:	
Supervisor:			Date:	

Ensure that line segments have been cleaned prior to a CCTV survey.



Exhibit 2.5

				P	ump s	Statio	n (	Ch	ec	kl	ist	t													
	Date:											En	nplo	yee:	:				/						
Station	P #1	P #2	P #3	2 Op	3 Op	Gen.	Gen. Oil	Gen Block Heater	Breakers	Test Pumps	Sump Pump	Alarm System	Temperature	Comminutor	Wet Well	Building	Grounds	Fire Ex.	Clean floats	Clean Multitrode	Clean Vac Bowls	Changed Filters	X Valves	Run Gen.	Pump Grease
													_		_										

Exhibit 2.5



# **Section 3 – Operational Assessment**

Asset management helps wastewater utilities identify resources, optimize operations, improve communications and plan for future needs. Within this section you will find a CMOM (*Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance*) Checklist and additional information on the implementation of the Asset Management Form.

#### Exhibit 3.1 - Understanding a CMOM Program

What is CMOM? Purpose of a CMOM How to use

#### **Exhibit 3.2 - Asset Management Form**

**General Information Collection System Description Engineering Design** Sewer Use Ordinance **Organizational Structure Internal Communications** Budgeting Training Safety **Customer Service** Equipment & Collection System Maintenance **Equipment Parts Inventory** Management Information System Mapping Inspections Cleanings Manhole Inspection and Assessment Pump Stations Assessment Capacity Assessment **Tracking Sanitary Sewer Overflows Overflow Emergency Response Plan** Smoke and Dye Testing Hydrogen Sulfide Monitoring and Control Infrastructure Security



#### **Introduction**

A sanitary sewer collection system is a vital element of any community's infrastructure and a critical component of the wastewater treatment process. The nation's sanitary sewer infrastructure has been built over the last 100 years or more using a variety of materials, design standards, installation techniques, and maintenance practices. As this valuable infrastructure ages, the importance of preventive and predictive maintenance increases.

#### What is CMOM?

CMOM stands for "capacity, management, operations, and maintenance." It is a flexible, dynamic framework for municipalities to identify and incorporate widely-accepted wastewater industry practices to:

- Better manage, operate, and maintain collection systems
- Investigate capacity constrained areas of the collection system
- · Respond to sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) events

The CMOM approach helps municipal wastewater utility operators provide a high level of service to customers and reduce regulatory noncompliance. CMOM can help utilities optimize use of human and material resources by shifting maintenance activities from "reactive" to "predictive"–often leading to cost savings through avoided overtime, emergency construction costs, increased insurance premiums, and the possibility of lawsuits. CMOM information and documentation can also help improve communications with the public, other municipal works and regional planning organizations, and regulators.

In CMOM planning, the utility selects performance goal targets, and designs CMOM activities to meet the goals. The CMOM planning framework covers operation and maintenance (O&M) planning, capacity assessment and assurance, capital improvement planning, and financial management planning. Information collection and management practices are used to track how well each CMOM activity is meeting the performance goals, and whether overall system efficiency is improving. On an ongoing basis, activities are reviewed and adjusted to better meet the performance goals. As the CMOM program progresses, performance goals can change. For instance, an initial goal may be to develop a geographic information system (GIS) of the system. Once the GIS is complete, a new goal might be to use the GIS to track emergency calls and use the information to improve maintenance planning.

An important component of a successful CMOM program is to periodically collect information on current systems and activities and develop a "snapshot-in-time" analysis. From this analysis, the utility establishes its performance goals and plans its CMOM program activities.

Additional information describing CMOM can be found at: <u>www.epa.gov/npdes/sso</u> or <u>www.epa.gov/</u> <u>region4/water/wpeb/pdfs/self-audit\_review2-3.pdf</u>.

Exhibit 3.1



Page i



### About this Checklist (Continued)

#### What is the purpose of the CMOM program checklist?

This document is a screening-level tool that can help utilities evaluate CMOM programs and identify general areas of strength and weakness. Completing this CMOM assessment will allow the utility to flag CMOM program areas that need improvement and establish priorities for additional, more detailed assessments. In addition, the checklist will allow the utility to compare annual performance (e.g., percent of employees meeting training standards).

This document is not intended to be all-inclusive. It addresses the types of practices EPA believes should be considered by most utilities when implementing a CMOM program. However, the ways in which utilities use the information gathered through the checklist will depend on the complexity and site-specific issues facing individual collection systems. When reviewing the questions, utilities should use their judgment to determine if the question is reasonable for their collection system size and design.

#### How do I use this checklist?

The questions on the checklist will request answers in three different formats:

- Check yes, no, or not applicable (NA),
- Fill in the blank, and
- Check all that apply.

At the end of each section, additional space is provided to allow for comments on or explanations of the answers recorded (information that will be useful to the utility in follow-on planning). Each utility should make an effort to answer all the questions that are applicable to its system. If a particular question takes a significant amount of time to answer, this could be an indication of an area of weakness. Utilities should plan to invest approximately one day to complete the checklist.

This document is designed to help utilities perform an initial evaluation of CMOM activities. **It is not intended to serve as an absolute indicator of a successful CMOM program, nor will all of the questions apply to every utility.** By working through these questions, utilities will be able to identify strengths and areas for improvements in their CMOM programs. If a utility has a significant number of "no" answers or very few items selected in the checklist, this could indicate an area of weakness. The utility manager then can make a more detailed evaluation, including identifying specific actions needed to address areas for improvement.

Page ii



#### CHECKLIST COMPLETED BY:

	Date
Name	
Daytime Telephone Number	
JTILITY CONTACT INFORMATION	
Utility Name	
LOCATION	STAFF
Street Address	Name
Street Address (continued)	Title Email
City State Zip	Phone () Fax () -

PERMITTED TR	EATMENT & COLLECTION FACILIITES			
		PERN	AIT COVE	RAGE
NPDES or STATE PERMIT #	PERMITTEE/CO-PERMITTEE/JURISDICTIONS	WWTP Effluent		Wet-Weather Facility
		_		_



Exhibit 3.2



#### SERVICE AREA CHARACTERISTICS

Samias and	Numbe	r of Service Con	nections	
Service area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	TOTAL
Service population PEOPLE	NUMBER +	+ NUMBER	NUMBER =	NUMBER
Annual precipitation				
INCHES				
Collection system service lateral responsibility	(check one)			
At main line connection only		Beyor	nd property line/c	lean out
From main line to property line or easement	/cleanout	Other:	:	
Combined Sewer Systems What percent of sewer system is served by combined sewers (i.e., sanitary sewage and storm water in the same pipe)?				



#### Gravity Force Mains Sewers **PIPE DIAMETER** 8 inches or less % % PERCENT PERCENT 9 - 18 inches % % PERCENT PERCENT 19 - 36 inches % % PERCENT PERCENT >36 inches % % PERCENT PERCENT **PIPE MATERIALS** Prestressed concrete cylinder pipe (PCCP) % % PERCENT PERCENT High density polyethylene (HDPE) % % PERCENT PERCENT % Reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) % PERCENT PERCENT N/A Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) % PERCENT PERCENT N/A Vitrified clay pipe (VCP) % PERCENT PERCENT % % Ductile iron PERCENT PERCENT % % Non-reinforced concrete pipe PERCENT PERCENT % Asbestos cement pipe % PERCENT PERCENT % % Cast iron PERCENT PERCENT Brick % % PERCENT PERCENT Fiberglass % % PERCENT PERCENT Other (Explain)\_ % % PERCENT PERCENT

## **Collection System Description**



# **Engineering Design (ED)**

ED-01	Is there a document which includes design criteria and standard construction details?	YES	NO
ED-02	Is there a document that describes the procedures that the utility follows in construction design review?	YES	NO
ED-03	Are WWTP and O&M staff involved in the design review process?	YES	NO
ED-04	Is there a procedure for testing and inspecting new or rehabilitated system elements both during and after the construction is completed?	YES	NO
ED-05	Are construction sites supervised by qualified personnel (such as professional engineers or certified engineering technicians) to ascertain that the construction is taking place in accordance with the agreed upon plans and specifications?	YES	NO
ED-06	Are new manholes tested for inflow and infiltration?	YES	NO
ED-07	Are new gravity sewers checked using closed circuit TV inspection?	YES	NO
ED-08	Does the utility have documentation on private service lateral design and inspection standards?	YES	NO
ED-09	Does the utility attempt to standardize equipment and sewer system components?	YES	NO



# Satellite Communities and Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO)

SUO-01	Does the utility receive flow from satellite communities? IF NO, GO TO PAGE 6	YES	NO
SUO-02	What is the total area from satellite communities that contribute flow to the collection system? ( <i>Acres or square miles</i> )		
SUO-03	Does the utility require satellite communities to enter into an agreement? IF NO, GO TO QUESTION SUO-06.	YES	NO
SUO-04	Does the agreement include the requirements listed in the sewer use ordinance (SUO)?	YES	NO
SUO-05	Do the agreements have a date of termination and allow for renewal under different terms?	YES	NO
SUO-06	Does the utility maintain the legal authority to control the maximum flow introduced into the collection system from satellite communities?	YES	NO
SUO-07	Are standards, inspections, and approval for new connections clearly documented in a SUO?	YES	NO
SUO-08	Does the SUO require satellite communities to adopt the same industrial and com- mercial regulator discharge limits as the utility?	YES	NO
SUO-09	Does the SUO require satellite communities to adopt the same inspection and sam- pling schedules as required by the pretreatment ordinance?	YES	NO
SUO-10	Does the SUO require that satellite communities or the utility to issue control permits for significant industrial users?	YES	NO
SUO-11	Does the SUO contain provisions for addressing overstrength wastewater from satellite communities?	YES	NO
SUO-12	Does the SUO contain procedures for the following? (Check all that apply)		
	Inspection standards Pretreatment requirements Building/sewer perm	nit issues	
SUO-13	Does the SUO contain general prohibitions of the following materials? (Check all that a	pply)	
	$\Box$ Fire and explosions hazards $\Box$ Corrosive materials $\Box$ Obstructive materials	1	
	Oils or petroleum Material which may cause interference at the wastewater treatment	t plant	
SUO-14	Does the SUO contain procedures and enforcement actions for the following? (Check all	l that ap	ply)
	☐ Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) ☐ Storm water connections to sanitary lines (do	wnspouts	)
	☐ Infiltration and inflow ☐ Defects in service laterals located on private	property	
	☐ Building structures over the sewer lines  ☐ Sump pumps, air conditioner connections		



# **Organizational Structure (OC)**

OC-01	Is an organizational chart available that shows the ov utility, including operation and maintenance staff?	verall personnel structure for the	YES	NO
OC- 02	Are up-to-date job descriptions available that delinea for each position?	te responsibilities and authority	YES	NO
OC-03	Are the following items discussed in the job description	ions? (Check all that apply)		
	□ Nature of work to be performed	$\Box$ Examples of the types of work		
	☐ Minimum requirements for the position	List of licenses required for the p	osition	
	□ Necessary special qualifications or certifications	Performance measures or promot	ion poten	tial
OC-04	What percent of staff positions are currently vacant?			%
OC-05	On average how long do positions remain vacant? ( <i>n</i>	nonths)		
OC-06	What percent of utility work is contracted out?			%



IC-01	Which of the following methods	are used to communicat	e with utility staff?	(Check all that	apply)	
	Regular meetings	Bulletin boards	🗌 E-mail	Other (walki	ie talkie/p	ager)
IC-02	How often are staff meetings	held? (e.g., Daily, Week	ly, Monthly, etc.)			
IC-03	Are incentives offered to em	ployees for performance	e improvements?		YES	NO
IC-04	Does the utility have an "Em	ployee of the Month/Qu	arter/Year" program	n?	YES	NO
IC-05	How often are performance	reviews conducted? (e.g.	Semi-annually, An	nually, etc.)		
IC-06	Does the utility regularly con	mmunicate/coordinate w	with other municipal	departments?	YES	NO



# **Budgeting (BUD)**

BUD-01	What is the average annual fee for residential users?	\$	
BUD-02	How often are user charges evaluated and adjusted? (e.g. annually, biannually, etc.)		
BUD-03	Are utility-generated funds used for non-utility programs?	YES	NO
BUD-04	Are costs for collection system operation and maintenance (O&M) separated from other utility services such as water, storm water, and treatment plants? IF NO, GO TO QUESTION BUD-07.	YES	NO
BUD-05	What is your average annual (O&M) budget?	\$	
BUD-06	What percentage of the utility's overall budget is allocated to maintenance of the collection system?		%
BUD-07	Does the utility have a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that provides for system repairs/replacements on a prioritized basis?	YES	NO
BUD-08	What is your average annual CIP budget?	\$	
BUD-09	What percentage of the maintenance budget is allotted to the following maintenance?		
	<b>Predictive maintenance</b> (tracking design, life span, and scheduled parts replacements)		%
	<b>Preventive maintenance</b> (identifying and fixing system weaknesses which, if left unaddressed, could lead to overflows)		%
	<b>Corrective maintenance</b> (fixing system components that are functioning but not at 100% capacity/efficiency; for example partially blocked lines)		%
	<b>Emergency maintenance</b> (reactive maintenance, overflows, equipment breakdowns)		%
BUD-10	Does the utility have a budgeted program for the replacement of under-capacity pipes?	YES	NO
BUD-11	Does the utility have a budgeted program for the replacement of over-capacity pipes?	YES	NO



# Training (TR)

TR-01	Does the utility have a formal job program?	) knowledge,	skills, and abilities	(KSA) training	YES	NO
TR-02	Does the training program addres utility?	ss the fundam	ental mission, goals	s, and policies of the	YES	NO
TR-03	Does the utility have mandatory	training requi	rements identified f	for key employees?	YES	NO
TR-04	What percentage of employees m the past year?	et or exceede	ed their annual train	ing goals during		%
TR-05	Does the utility provide training	in the followi	ng areas? (Chack a	ll that apply)		
1105			-			
	□ Safety			Public relations		
	□ Routine line maintenance		keeping	SSO/Emergency	•	
	Confined space entry	Electric	al and entation	$\square \begin{array}{c} \text{Pump station ope} \\ \text{and maintenance} \end{array}$		
	Other	Pipe rej		CCTV and trenc		
		Bursting	g CIPP			
TR-06	Are operator and maintenance ce QUESTION TR-08	rtification pro	ograms used? IF NC	), GO TO	YES	NO
TR-07	Are operator and maintenance ce	rtification pro	ograms required?		YES	NO
TR-08	Is on-the-job training progress ar	1d performant	ce measured?		YES	NO
TR-09	Which of the following methods ( <i>Check all that apply</i> )	are used to a	ssess the effectiven	ess of the training?		
	□ None □ Periodic t	esting	□ Drills	Demonstrations		
TR-10 V	What percentage of the training offer	red by the util	lity is in the form of	the following?		
	Manufacturer training	%	In-house cla	assroom training	%	
	On-the-job training	%	Indust	try-wide training	%	



# Safety (SAF)

SAF-01	Does the utility have a written safety policy?	?	YES	NO
SAF-02	How often are safety procedures reviewed an <i>etc.</i> )	nd revised? (e.g. Semiannually, Annually,	YES	NO
SAF-03	Does the utility have a safety committee?		YES	NO
SAF-04	Are regular safety meetings held with the uti	ility employees?	YES	NO
SAF-05	Does the utility have a safety training progra	um?	YES	NO
SAF-06	Are records of employee safety training kept	t up to date?	YES	NO
SAF-07	Does the utility have written procedures for	the following? ( <i>Check all that apply</i> )		
	Lockout/tagout	Biological hazards in wastewater		
	☐ Material safety date sheets (MSDS)	Traffic control and work site safety		
	Chemical handling	Electrical and mechanical systems		
	Confined spaces permit program	Pneumatic and hydraulic systems safe	ety	
	Trenching and excavations safety		-	
SAF-08	What is your agency's lost-time injury rate?	% or		hours
SAF-08 SAF-09	Are the following equipment items available			hours
				hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> )	and in adequate supply? (Check all that		hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> )   Rubber/disposable gloves	and in adequate supply? ( <i>Check all that</i>		hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> )	and in adequate supply? ( <i>Check all that</i> <ul> <li>Full body harness</li> <li>Protective clothing</li> </ul>		hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> )	and in adequate supply? ( <i>Check all that</i> <ul> <li>Full body harness</li> <li>Protective clothing</li> <li>Traffic/public access control equipment</li> </ul>		hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> )	<ul> <li>and in adequate supply? (Check all that</li> <li>Full body harness</li> <li>Protective clothing</li> <li>Traffic/public access control equipment</li> <li>5-minute escape breathing devices</li> </ul>		hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> )	and in adequate supply? (Check all that      Full body harness      Protective clothing      Traffic/public access control equipment      5-minute escape breathing devices      Life preservers for lagoons      Safety buoy at activated sludge plants      Fiberglass or wooden ladders for		hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> )	<ul> <li>and in adequate supply? (Check all that</li> <li>Full body harness</li> <li>Protective clothing</li> <li>Traffic/public access control equipment</li> <li>5-minute escape breathing devices</li> <li>Life preservers for lagoons</li> <li>Safety buoy at activated sludge plants</li> <li>Fiberglass or wooden ladders for electrical work</li> </ul>		hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> )    Rubber/disposable gloves  Confined space ventilation equipment Hard hats, safety glasses, rubber boots Antibacterial soap and first aid kit Tripods or non-entry rescue equipment Fire extinguishers Equipment to enter manholes	and in adequate supply? (Check all that      Full body harness      Protective clothing      Traffic/public access control equipment      5-minute escape breathing devices      Life preservers for lagoons      Safety buoy at activated sludge plants      Fiberglass or wooden ladders for		hours
	Are the following equipment items available <i>apply</i> ) Rubber/disposable gloves Confined space ventilation equipment Hard hats, safety glasses, rubber boots Antibacterial soap and first aid kit Tripods or non-entry rescue equipment Fire extinguishers Equipment to enter manholes Portable crane/hoist Atmospheric testing equipment and	<ul> <li>and in adequate supply? (Check all that</li> <li>Full body harness</li> <li>Protective clothing</li> <li>Traffic/public access control equipment</li> <li>5-minute escape breathing devices</li> <li>Life preservers for lagoons</li> <li>Safety buoy at activated sludge plants</li> <li>Fiberglass or wooden ladders for electrical work</li> <li>Respirators and/or self contained</li> </ul>		hours

SAF-10 Are safety monitors clearly identified?



NO

YES

# **Customer Service (CS)**

CS-01	Does the utility have a customer service and public QUESTION CS-03	c relations program? IF NO GO TO	YES
CS-02	Does the customer service program include gives field to the following? ( <i>Check all that apply</i> )	ala 🗆 Madia	
	Community gatherings		Inspector(s) lity officials
			inty officials
CS-03	Are employees of the utility specifically trained in	customer service?	YES
CS-04	Are there sample correspondence, Q/A's, or "scrip written or oral responses to customers?	ts" to help guide staff through	YES
CS-05	What methods are used to notify the public of maj work? ( <i>Check all that apply</i> )	jor construction or maintenance	
	Door hangers Newspaper Fli	ers 🗌 Signs 🗌 Other 🗌 No	one
	Dublic radio or T.V. announcements		
CS-06	Is a homeowner notified prior to construction that	his/her property may be affected?	YES
CS-07	Do you provide information to residents on cleanu basement backups and overflows from manholes v	· · · ·	YES
CS-08	Does the utility have a customer service evaluation the community?	n program to obtain feedback from	YES
CS-09	Do customer service records include the following	g information? (Check all that apply)	
	Personnel who received the complaint or request	Name, address, and telephone number	of customer
	□ Nature of the complaint or request	☐ Location of the problem	
	To whom the follow-up action was assigned	Date the follow up action was assigned	l
	Date of the complaint or request	Cause of the problem	
	Date the complaint or request was resolved	Feedback to customer	
	Total days to end the problem		
CS-10	Does the utility have a goal for how quickly custo calls) are resolved? IF NO, GO TO THE NEXT I		YES NO
CS-11	What percentage of customer complaints (or emetimeline goals?	rgency calls) are resolved within the	%



# Equipment and Collection System Maintenance (ESM)

ESM-01	Is a maintenance card or record kept for each piece of the collection system? IF NO, GO TO QUESTION E		YES	NO
ESM-02	Do equipment maintenance records include the follow	wing information? (Check all that a	upply)	
	Maintenance recommendations	Maintenance schedule		
	Instructions on conducting the specific maintenance activity	A record of maintenance on the equipment to date		
	Other observations on the equipment			
ESM-03	Are dated tags used to show out-of-service equipmen	t?	YES	NO
ESM-04	Is there an established system for prioritizing equipm	ent maintenance needs?	YES	NO
ESM-05	What percent of repair funds are spent on emergency	repairs?		%
ESM-06	Are corrective repair work orders backlogged more t	han six months?	YES	NO
ESM-07	Do collection system personnel coordinate with state, repairs, before the street is paved?	county, and local personnel on	YES	NO



# **Equipment Parts Inventory (EPI)**

EPI-01	Have critical spare parts been identified?	YES	NO
EPI-02	Are adequate supplies on hand to allow for two point repairs in any part of the system?	YES	NO
EPI-03	Is there a parts standardization policy in place?	YES	NO
EPI-04	Does the utility have a central location for storing spare parts?	YES	NO
EPI-05	Does the utility maintain a stock of spare parts on its maintenance vehicles?	YES	NO
EPI-06	Does the utility have a system in place to track and maintain an accurate inventory of spare parts?	YES	NO
EPI-07	For those parts which are not kept in inventory, does the utility have a readily avail- able source or supplier?	YES	NO



# Management Information System (MIS)

MIS-01	Does the utility have a management information system (MIS) in place for tracking maintenance activities? <i>(Either electronic or good paper files)</i> IF NO, GO TO PAGE 15.
MIS-02	Are the MIS records maintained for a period of at least three years?
MIS-03	Is the MIS able to distinguish activities taken in response to an overflow event?
MIS-04	Are there written instructions for managing and tracking the following information? ( <i>Check all that apply</i> )
	Complaint work orders Scheduled inspections Compliance/overflow tracking
	☐ Scheduled work orders ☐ Sewer system inventory ☐ Equipment/tools tracking
	Customer service Safety incidents Parts inventory
	Scheduled preventive Scheduled monitoring/ maintenance sampling
MIS-05	Do the written instructions for tracking procedures include the following information? ( <i>Check all that apply</i> )
	□ Accessing data and information □ Updating the MIS
	☐ Instructions for using the tracking system ☐ Developing and printing reports
MIS-06	How often is the management information system updated? ( <i>Check one</i> ) Immediately Monthly



# System Mapping (MAP)

MAP-01	Are "as built" plans (record drawings) or maps available for use by field crews in the vest office and in the field?				
MAP-02	Is there a procedure for field crews to record changes or inaccuracies in the maps and update the mapping system?				
MAP-03	Do the maps show the date the map was drafted and the date of the last revision?				
MAP-04	Do the sewer line maps include the following? (Check all that apply)				
	Scale	Street names	Pipe material		
	□ North arrow	SSOs occurrences/CSOs outfalls	Pipe diameter		
	Date the map was drafted	☐ Flow monitors	Installation date		
	Date of last revision	☐ Force mains	Slope		
	Service area boundaries	Pump stations	☐ Manhole rim elevation		
	Property lines	□ Lined sewers	□ Manhole coordinates		
	Other landmarks (Roads, water bodies, etc.)	$\square$ Main, trunk, and interceptor	☐ Manhole invert elevation		
	$\square$ Manhole and other access	sewers	☐ Distance between manholes		
	noints	Easement lines and dimensions			
	Location of building laterals				
MAP-05	Are the following sewer attributes	s recorded? (Check all that apply)			
	□ Size □ Invert elevation □ Separate/combine		ed sewer		
	☐ Shape ☐ Mater	ial 🗌 Installation Date			
MAP-06	Are the following manhole attribu	ites recorded? ( <i>Check all that apply</i> ,	)		
		Age			
	Type (e.g., precast, cast in place	, etc.)			
MAP-07	Is there a systematic numbering a	nd identification method/system esta	ablished to YES NO		



identify sewer system manhole, sewer lines, and other items (pump stations, etc.)?

## Internal TV Inspection (TVI)

TVI-01	Does the utility have a standardized pipeline condition assessment program?			YES	NO
TVI-02	Is internal TV inspection used to perform condition assessment? IF NO, GO TO PAGE 17.			YES	NO
TVI-03	Are there written operation procedures and guidelines for the internal TV inspection YES Program?				NO
TVI-04	Do the internal TV record logs include the following? (Check all that apply)				
	Dipe size, type, length	Pipe size, type, length, and joint spacing   Internal TV operator name			
	Distance recorded by	by internal TV   Cleanliness of the line			
	Results of the internal (including a structural				ele-
TVI-05	Is a rating system used to inspection process?	determine the	severity of the defects found during the	YES	NO
TVI-06	Is there documentation ex	xplaining the co	odes used for internal TV results reporting?	YES	NO
TVI-07	Approximately what percent of the total defects determined by TV inspection during the past 5 years were the following?				
	Failed coatings or linings	%	Line deflection %		
	House connection leaks	%	Joint separation %		
	Illegal connections	%	Crushed pipes %		
	Pipe corrosion $(H_2S)$	%	Collapsed pipes %		
	Fats, oil, and grease	%	Offset joints %		
	Broken pipes	%	Root intrusions %		
	Debris	%	Minor cracks %		
	Other	%			

TVI-08 Are main line and lateral repairs checked by internal TV inspection after the repair(s) have been made?



YES

#### MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION RISK MANAGEMENT SERVICES

## Sewer Cleaning (CLN)

CLN-01	What is the system cleaning frequency? (the entire system is cleaned every <u>"X"</u> years)			
CLN-02	What is the utility's plan for system cleaning (% or frequency in years)?			
CLN-03	What percent of the sewer lines are cleaned, even high/repeat cleaning trouble spots, during the past year?		%	
CLN-04	Is there a program to identify sewer line segments, with chronic problems, that should be cleaned on a more frequent schedule?		NO	
CLN-05	Does the utility have a root control program?			
CLN-06	Does the utility have a fats, oils, and grease (FOG) program?			
CLN-07	What is the average number of stoppages experienced per mile of sewer pipe per year?		%	
CLN-08	Has the number of stoppages increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past 5 years?			
CLN-09	Are stoppages plotted on maps and correlated with other data such as pipe size and material or location?			
CLN-10	Do the sewer cleaning records include the following information? (Check all that apply)			
	☐ Date and time ☐ Method of cleaning ☐ Identity of cleaning cr	ew		
	Cause of stoppage Location of stoppage or rou- tine cleaning activity Further actions necessary/initiated			

CLN-11 If sewer cleaning is done by a contractor are videos taken of before and after cleaning?

NO

YES



## Manhole Inspection and Assessment (MAN)

MAN-01	Does the utility have a routine manhole inspection and GO TO QUESTION MAN-06.	and assessment program? IF NO,		YES	NO
MAN-02	Are the results and observations from the routine manhole inspections recorded?		YES	NO	
MAN-03	Does the utility have a goal for the number of manholes inspected annually?		YES	NO	
MAN-04	How many manholes were inspected during the past year?				
MAN-05	Do the records for manhole/pipe inspection include the following? (Check all that apply)				
	□ Conditions of the frame and cover		Presence of corrosion		
	Euidence of surphores		] If repair is necessary		
	Evidence of surcharge		II Tepair is necessary		
	<ul> <li>Offsets or misalignments</li> </ul>		Manhole identifying number	er/location	1

estimated quantity

 $\square$  Inflow from manhole covers

NO

YES

Recording conditions of (corbel, walls, bench, trough, and pipe seals)

MAN-06 Does the utility have a grouting program?



# Pump Stations (PS)

PS-01	Are Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) and Standard Maintenance Procedures (SMPs) used for each pump station?		NO
PS-02	Are there enough trained personnel to properly maintain all pump stations?	YES	NO
PS-03	Is there an emergency operating procedure for each pump station?	YES	NO
PS-04	Is there an alarm system to notify personnel of pump station failures and overflow?	YES	NO
PS-05	Percent of pump stations with back up power sources		%
PS-06	Does the utility use the following methods when loss of power ocurs? (Check all that ap	ply)	
	☐ On-site electrical generators ☐ Portable electric generators ☐ Alternate power source ☐ Vacuum trucks to bypass pump station	O	her
DG 07			
PS-07	Is there a procedure for manipulating pump operations (manually or automatically) during wet weather to increase in-line storage of wet weather flows?	YES	NO
PS-08	Are wet well operating levels set to limit pump start/stops?	YES	NO
PS-09	Are the lead, lag, and backup pumps rotated regularly?	YES	NO
PS-10	Are operation logs maintained for all pump stations?	YES	NO
PS-11	Are the original manuals that contain the manufacturers recommended maintenance schedules for all pump station equipment easily available?	YES	NO
PS-12	On average, how often were pump stations inspected during the past year?		NO
PS-13	Are records maintained for each inspection?	YES	NO
PS-14	Average annual labor hours spent on pump station inspection		
PS-15	Percent of pump stations with pump capacity redundancy		%
PS-16	Percent of pump stations with dry weather capacity limitations		%
PS-17	Percent of pump stations with wet weather capacity limitations		%
PS-18	Percent of pump stations calibrated annually		%
PS-19	Percent of pump stations with permanent flow meters		%



# Capacity Assessment (CA)

CA-01	Does the utility have a flow monitoring program?		
CA-02	Does the utility have a comprenhensive capacity assessment and planning program?		NO
CA-03	Are flows measured prior to allowing new connections?		NO
CA-04	Do you have a tool (hydraulic model, spreadsheet, etc.) for assessing whether ad- equate capacity exists in the sewer system? IF NO, GO TO QUESTION CA-06.		NO
CA-05	Does your capacity assessment tool produce results consistent with conditions observed in the system?	YES	NO
CA-06	What is the ratio of peak wet weather flow to average dry weather flow at the wastewater treatment plant?		
CA-07	How many permanent flow meters are currently in the system? (Include meters at pump stations and wastewater treatment plants)		
CA-08	How frequently are the flow meters checked? (e.g. Daily, Weekly, Monthly, etc.)		
CA-09	Do the flow meter checks include the following? (Check all that apply)         Independent water level       Velocity reading         Checking the desiccant       Cleaning away debris		
CA-10	Are records maintained for each inspection? IF NO, GO TO QUESTION CA-12.	YES	NO
CA-11	Do the flow monitoring records include the following? (Check all that apply)         Descriptive location of flow meter         Frequency of flow meter inspection         Type of flow meter         Frequency of flow meter calibration		
CA-12	Does the utility maintain any rain gauges or have access to local rainfall data?	YES	NO
CA-13	Does the utility have any wet weather capacity problems?		NO
CA-14	Are low points or flood-plain areas monitored during rain events?		
	Are low points or flood-plain areas monitored during rain events?	YES	NO
CA-15	Are low points or flood-plain areas monitored during rain events? Does the utility have any dry weather capacity problems?	YES YES	NO


## Tracking SSOs (TRK)

TRK-01	How many SSO events have been reported in the past 5 years?	
TRK-02	What percent of the SSOs were less than 1,000 gallons in the past 5 years ?	%
TRK-03	Does the utility document and report all SSOs regardless of size?	
TRK-04	Does the utility document basement backups?	
TRK-05	Are there areas that experience frequent basement or street flooding?	
TRK-06	Approximately what percent of SSOs discharges were from each of the following in	
	the last 5 years?Main and trunk sewersStructuralManholes%Structuralbypasses	%
	Pump stations % Lateral and branch sewers %	
TRK-07	Approximately what percent of SSOs discharges were caused by the following in the last 5 years?         Debris buildup       %       Excessive infiltration and inflow         Collapsed pipe       %       Capacity limitations       %       Fats, oil, and grease         Vandalism       %       Vandalism       %       Fats, oil, and grease	% %
TRK-07A TRK-07B	What percentage of SSOs were released to:         Soil       %         Paved area         Surface water (rivers/lakes/streams)       %         Coastal, ocean, beaches         For surface water releases, what percent are to areas that could affect:         Contact recreation (beaches, swimming, areas)       %         Drinking water sources	% <u>%</u> %
	Shellfish growing areas%	
TRK-08	How many chronic SSO locations are in the collection system?	
TRK-09	Are pipes with chronic SSOs being monitored for sufficient capacity and/or structural condition?	YES NO
TRK-10	Prior to collapse, are structurally deteriorating pipelines being monitored for renewal or replacement?	YES

#### MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION RISK MANAGEMENT SERVICES

### **Overflow Emergency Response Plan (OERP)**

OERP-01	Does the utility have a documented OERP available for utility staff to use? IF NO, GO TO QUESTION OERP-04.			YES	NO
OERP-02	How often is the OERP rev	viewed and updated? (Annu	ally, Biannually, etc.)		
OERP-03	Are specific responsibilitie gencies?	es detailed in the OERP for	personnel who respond to emer-	YES	NO
OERP-04	Are staff continuously trained and drilled to respond to emergency situations?			YES	NO
OERP-05	Do work crews have immediate access to tools and equipment during emergencies?			YES	NO
OERP-06	Does the utility have standard procedures for notifying state agencies, local health departments, the NPDES authority, the public, and drinking water authorities of significant overflow events?			YES	NO
OERP-07	Does the procedure include a current list of the names, titles, phone numbers, and responsibilities of all personnel involved?			YES	NO
OERP-08	Does the utility have a public notification plan?			YES	NO
OERP-09	Does the utility have procedures to limit public access to and contact with areas affected with SSOs? ( <i>Procedure can be delegated to another authority</i> )			NO	
OERP-10	Does the utility use containment techniques to protect the storm drainage systems?			YES	NO
OERP-11	Do the overflow records include the following information? ( <i>Check all that apply</i> )				
	Date and time	□ Location	Any remediation efforts		
	Cause s)	How it was stopped	Estimated flow/volume discharg	ed	
	□ Names of affected receiv	ving water(s)	Duration of overflow		

NO

YES

OERP-12 Does the utility have signage to keep public from effected area?



## Smoke and Dye Testing (SDT)

SDT-01	Does the utility have a smoke testing program to identify sources of inflow and infiltration?	YES	NO
SDT-01A	Does the utility have a smoke testing program to identify sources of inflow and infiltration in illegal connectors?		NO
SDT-01B	Does the utility have a smoke testing program to identify sources of inflow and infiltration in house laterals (private service laterals)?	YES	NO
SDT-02	Are there written procedures for the frequency and schedule of smoke testing?	YES	NO
SDT-03	Is there a documented procedure for isolating line segments?	YES	NO
SDT-04	Is there a documented procedure for notifying local residents that smoke testing will be conducted in their area?	YES	NO
SDT-05	What is the guideline for the maximum amount of the line to be tested at one time? <i>(Feet or Miles)</i>		
SDT-06	Are there guidelines for the weather conditions under which smoke testing should be conducted?	YES	NO
SDT-07	Does the utility have a goal for the percent of the system smoke tested each year?	YES	NO
SDT-08	What percent of the system has been smoke tested over the past year?		%
SDT-09	Do the written records contain location, address, and description of the smoking ele- ment that produced a positive result?	YES	NO
SDT-10	Does the utility have a dye testing program?	YES	NO
SDT-11	Are there written procedures for dye testing?	YES	NO
SDT-12	Does the utility have a goal for the percent of the system dye tested each year?	YES	NO
SDT-13	What percent of the main collection system has been dye tested over the past year?		%
SDT-14	Does the utility share smoke and dye testing equipment with another utility?	YES	NO



### Hydrogen Sulfide Monitoring and Control (HSMC)

HSMC-01	How would you rate the systems vulnerability for hydrogen sulfide corrosion? (Check only one)				
	□ Not a problem	Only in a few isolated areas	A major problem		
HSCM-02	Does the utility have a c	corrosion control program?		YES	NO
HSCM-03	Does the utility take hydrogen sulfide corrosion into consideration when designing new or replacement sewers?			YES	NO
HSCM-04	Does the utility have written procedures for the application of chemical dosages?			YES	NO
HSCM-05	Are the chemical dosages, dates, and locations documented?			YES	NO
HSCM-06	Does the utility document where odor is a continual problem in the system?			YES	NO
HSCM-07	Does the utility have a program in place for renewing or replacing severely corroded sewer lines to prevent collapse?			YES	NO
HSCM-08	Are the following methods used for hydrogen sulfide control? ( <i>Check all that apply</i> )				
	Aeration	□ Chlorine	Potassium perma	inganate	
	Iron salts	Sodium hydroxide	Biofiltration		
	Enzymes	Hydrogen peroxide	Other		
	Activated charcoal of	canisters			
HSCM-09	Does the system contain	air relief valves at the high points o	of the force main system?	YES	NO
HSCM-10	HSCM-10 How often are the valves maintained and inspected? (Weekly, Monthly, etc.)				

NO

YES

HSMC-11 Does the utility enforce pretreatment requirements?



Although outside the scope of a CMOM program, municipal wastewater utilities should also consider security vulnerabilities. To reduce the threat of both intentional and natural disasters, the utility should take steps to implement appropriate countermeasures and develop or update emergency response plans.



## **Section 4 – Customer Relations**

The Customer Relations section of this guide is designed to assist how you and your staff interact and educate your customers on the Sewer Backups and the prevention of Sewer Backups.

#### **Exhibit 4.1 - Sewer Backup Procedures**

Office Representatives: Suggested language as to what to do and say in the event of an alleged sewer backup, including documentation.

Field Representatives: Suggested language as to what to do and say in the event of an alleged sewer backup, including documentation.

#### Exhibit 4.2 - Reference Guides:

Auto cards are designed to help your field operators communicate with your customers during a loss.

- Working with Property Owner
- Litigation STOPS Direct Communication
- Examples of what you might say

**Exhibit 4.3 - Incident Report:** This sample report is created to assist your field operators to obtain and document pertinent loss data in the event of an alleged sewer backup.

**Customer Education and Sample News Letter Topics**: This section is designed to provide educational resources and communication tools to help inform your customers of their responsibilities, hazards, and any updates or projects to the sewer system.

Exhibit 4.4 - Understanding Sewer Backups / Customer Information

Exhibit 4.5 - Fat Oil Grease Clogs Pipes

Exhibit 4.6 - What Not To Flush

Exhibit 4.7 - Not A Trash Can

Exhibit 4.8 - News Letter Samples

- Purpose of a Wastewater Treatment Facility
- How a Treatment Plant Works
- Challenges Facing Treatment Facilities
- Customer Education
- Plant & System Upgrades
- Community Outreach



## **Customer Relations: Backup Procedures**

This is intended to provide guidance and direction to District/Municipality staff in the event that a customer reports experiences and reports a sewer backup on their property. Proper responses to sewer backups can potentially minimize the loss and maintain customer relations. These procedures are designed to help you protect yourself, assist the customer and protect the assets and reputation of the District/Municipality.

District/Municipality should designate a primary contact person or persons that have been trained to properly assist the customer with their unique situation. When District/Municipal personnel are contacted either by phone or in person it is recommended that you follow the below referenced steps:

#### **Office Representatives:**

- Remember that the primary goal of the initial conversation is to gather all pertinent and factual information about the event while helping the customer by showing professionalism and empathy.
- Record all information on an Incident Log.
- Provide your name and position.
- Be concerned, courteous and compassionate.
- Secure the:
  - o Location address,
  - Person calling,
  - Phone Number, date & time,
  - Scope of the problem and description.
- Due not admit or insinuate fault or responsibility.
- Do not promise to pay, repair or hire outside assistance.
- Recommend that they contact their insurance company immediately to arrange for the initial cleanup. Their insurer should be able to recommend a professional cleaning service. The District/Municipality should not make recommendations.
- Recommend to the caller that they should take proper precautions to minimize the loss.
- Indicate that crews will be out quickly to determine the cause (provide an estimated response time for site inspection).
- Contact the District/Municipal insurer (send claim report as soon as possible).
- Notify any local, state or federal agency as needed or required.





#### **Field Representatives:**

The actions taken by field representatives will vary depending on the scope of the event, availability of equipment and the specific facts of the situation.

- Meet the customer and discuss with them that the purpose of the visit is to determine the cause of the loss.
- Remain professional, calm, concerned, courteous and compassionate.
- Document all aspects of the visit. Field Staff should be provided with an Incident Report Form (see sample form):
  - Who you met with Name and Number.
  - What was said to you and by whom.
  - What you said and to whom.
  - Take pictures of the site.
  - Document findings of causation.
- Do not indicate any fault or promise to repair or clean. You can provide contact information for the District/Municipal insurer and advise that they will investigate and make a final decision regarding responsibility based on the facts.
- Recommend that they contact their insurer to mitigate losses.



#### WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS A SEWER BACKUP Working with the Property Owner

The primary goal of the initial discussion is to gather facts, determine scope of risks and mitigate loss. Your dedication to customer satisfaction can help protect the District/Municipality. Please remember that every backup is unique and will require different responses but the universal principals below can assist you and the customer in all situations.

#### Remember, you are representing the District/Municipality...

<u>DO</u>

#### Be courteous Be compassionate Be concerned Be consistent (fair)

#### DO NOT

Admit fault or liability Say: "We'll take care of this." Promise to pay Hire someone to clean Work on private lines or property.

#### Write Down (Refer to Incident Form)

- Who you spoke with
- Time and Date of report
- What happened
- What was said by you and to you
- Extent of observed injuries or damage

#### **Physical Evidence**

- Preserve all physical evidence (photos can be helpful)
- Document items impacted by backup

#### Contacts

- City employee must report sewer backups/incidents to:
- If property owner believes city is responsible they should contact:





#### WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS A SEWER BACKUP Working with the Property Owner

Litigation STOPS direct communication . . .

If a property owner is suing the city:

- Accept service of summons and complaint
- Immediately forward a copy of summons and complaint to:
  - o District/Municipality Risk Manager Insurance Representative
  - District/Municipality Attorney
  - Claims Department MMA Risk Management Services
- Attorney defending District/Municipality will contact plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney
- All contact concerning lawsuits should be made through attorney

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#### WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS A SEWER BACKUP Working with the Property Owner

#### Examples of what you might say ...

- I can see that you are upset. I know that if this happened to me I would probably be upset too.
- I can certainly understand why you might feel the way you do.
- This has probably been an upsetting experience for you, hasn't it?
- I can certainly sympathize with your situation.
- I can see how frustrating this has been for you.



## **Incident Report Form**

Incident Date:	Incident Time:	
Customer Name:		
Address of Event:		
Contact Numbers:		
Witnesses Name & Numbers:		
Prepared By:	Date & Time:	
Incident Description:		
What was said to you and by whom?		
What was said by you and to whom?		
Findings & Follow-up Actions:		

Manhole Inspection Form Completed? Yes No



## Understanding Sewer Backups: Customer Information

A sewer line backup can be a stressful experience and we want to provide you with some information and tools to assist you during this difficult time. In the event of a sewer backup it is particularly important to know who to call and what to do. The District/Municipality is here to assist you, and is open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. We can be reached by calling (207) --- --- during regular operating hours. AFTER normal business hours, on weekends, or holidays, you may call the After Hours Emergencies number at (207)------ to report a problem. Please note that Sewer backups have a variety of causes, which is why it is critical for the impacted party to immediately notify the District/Municipality of the backup so that an investigation can be perform on each backup to attempt to determine the cause. This determination will help the District's/Municipality's insurer establish if the homeowner will be offered compensation for damages and cleanup costs. It is important to understand that sewer line mains are the responsibility of the District/Municipality to maintain and repair. The Lateral Line (connection from the private property to the sewer main) and all service line from the main to the home is the responsibility of the property owner. Any sewer line backup or clog from the sewer main to the house will be the responsibility of the property owner. The District/Municipality cannot repair a break or clog if it is on the homeowner side.

In the event of a sewer backup, the homeowner has a duty to protect their property, regardless of the cause of the backup or who pays for it. The homeowner must take reasonable steps to minimize further damage.

#### The following are some suggested/recommended steps to assist you in the event of a backup:

- (1) Contact the District/Municipality to report a sewer backup.
- (2) You may also wish to contact your homeowner's insurance agent for guidance on submitting a claim to your insurer.
- (3) Take photographs of the backup, both prior to and after the water and sewage are removed.
- (4) All water and sewage should be immediately removed from the basement.
- (5) Remove all wet rugs, clothes, boxes, and other items from the basement area.
- (6) Take pictures and document any damaged property.
- (7) If the water was high enough to involve a motor on a furnace, or electrical appliance, you may want to contact a reputable repair service to remove the motor and have it dried.

(8) Document any actions you take (calls, contacts, costs) in response to the sewer backup.

**PLEASE NOTE**: The above suggestions are meant to assist in the event of a sewer backup, and are not an admission of liability or a commitment to reimburse the homeowner for any costs incurred.



Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG), combined with tree roots in the sewer system, can create massive, cement-like clogs which cause a great number of sewer backups and overflows. When put down the kitchen drain, FOG causes sewer problems that can result in:

- Damage to homes and businesses
- Health and environmental hazards ("Sewer overflows in the street can work their way into storm drains, which go directly to our creeks and streams")
- Costly repairs
- Increased maintenance for cleaning up messes and replacing pipes

#### How does FOG create sewer backups and overflows?



Just as fat accumulates and causes blockages in human arteries, oil and grease solidifies and accumulates in household pipes, restricting the flow of <u>wastewater</u> and causing sewer backups and overflows. When poured down the kitchen drain, FOG cools, turns solid, and floats to the top of other liquid in sewer pipes. The FOG layer sticks to the sewer pipes and, over time, blocks sewage flow. It can then cause a sewer backup or overflow.

**How it starts**: Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) separates from other liquids as it goes down your drain. The FOG cools and sticks to household pipes, commercial pipes and sewer pipes.

A matter of time: Over time, pipes become clogged and sewage flow becomes restricted.

Nowhere to go but back: The clogged pipe eventually backs up and floods your home with wastewater. Or it causes it to overflow onto the street.

A threat to the environment: The untreated wastewater can then flow to local waterways, potentially harming the environment.

**The cost to ratepayers**: Not only is FOG costly to the environment, it can also be costly to ratepayers, as the expense of repairing clogged pipes may ultimately impact customers' monthly rates.

#### What you can do:

Together if we take these steps at home and at work, we can prevent FOG from entering our sewers.

- Never pour Fats, Oils, or Grease down drains or flush down toilets.
- When cooking collect Fats, Oils, or Grease and dispose of them properly in the trash.
- Dispose of food waste by composting or by solid waste removal rather than using a sink disposal system.
- Restaurants and food preparation establishments may wish to contact rendering companies who purchase Fats, Oils or Grease to be used in soaps, fertilizers and feed.





# WHAT NOT TO FLUSH



## WET WIPES & PAPER TOWELS

Wipes and paper towels are difficult to breakdown and do not disintegrate like toilet paper which clogs our systems.



#### **MEDICATIONS**

Help prevent pollution of water sources by the proper disposal of medications

#### PERSONAL HYGIENE ITEMS

These items do not breakdown and may buildup in lines causing a costly backup. Please dispose of these items properly in the trash.

#### FATS, OILS & GREASE

Cooking by-products such as oils and grease from fried food can congeal inside pipes and cause a sewage backup.



Place food waste in the trash to avoid a clog.

#### **PAINTS & CLEANING PRODUCTS**

These items may contain harmful chemicals and toxic ingredients which can be harmful to our water. Please take these items to a hazardous waste location.



Exhibit 4.6



#### MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION RISK MANAGEMENT SERVICES

## It's a Toilet, Not a Trash Can!

Never flush the following items (or put down the garbage disposal or drain). Toss them in the trash instead.

- Baby/Facial/Cleaning Wipes
- Tampons
- Sanitary Napkins
- Medication
- Hair
- Dental Floss
- Cotton Swabs/Balls
- Bandages
- Rags and Towels
- Rubber Items (like latex gloves)
- Fat, Cooking Oil, Grease



- Clothing Labels
- Candy/Food Wrappers
- Syringes
- Cigarette Butts
- Disposable Toilet Brushes
- Kitty Litter
- Aquarium Gravel
- Plastic Items
- Diapers
- Fruit Stickers
- Paper Towels



#### Purpose of a Wastewater Treatment Facility:

To provide the public service of wastewater treatment of raw wastewater. If raw wastewater were to be released directly into the environment without proper treatment the organic materials could cause rapid bacterial growth in our rivers and streams which can deplete oxygen levels and damage ecosystems. Raw wastewater also contains harmful pathogenic bacteria that can cause disease in humans.

#### How a Treatment Plant Works:

There are various types of treatment plants. Many treatment plants utilize biological principles that are naturally occurring. Bacteria is used in a controlled manner to biodegrade all of the wastewater organics such that no organic material will remain when the treated water is released back into the environment. Effluent is also disinfected to protect public health.

#### **Challenges Facing Treatment Facilities:**

As with many Treatment Facilities in Maine we are facing numerous challenges. These challenges include:

- Aging infrastructure that can be over 100 years of age.
- Increase in usage and an under develop facility.
- Improper waste being flushed into our system including wet wipes, diapers, chemicals, medications and more.
- Federal and State Environmental compliance.

#### **Customer Education:**

Sewer backups have a variety of causes, which is why it is critical for the impacted party to immediately notify the District/Municipality of the backup so that an investigation can be perform on each backup to attempt to determine the cause. This determination will help the District's/Municipality's insurer establish if the customer will be offered compensation for damages and cleanup costs. It is important to understand that sewer line mains are the responsibility of the District/Municipality to maintain and repair. The Lateral Line (connection from the private property to the sewer main) and all service line from the main to the customer is the responsibility of the property owner. Any sewer line backup or clog from the sewer main to the house will be the responsibility of the property owner. The District/Municipality cannot repair a break or clog if it is on the customer's side.

#### Plant & System Upgrades:

- Line repairs
- Cleanings
- Raising of Manholes
- Catch-Basin replacements,
- Computer Upgrades etc....

#### **Community Outreach:**

- Education for the Public
- Facility tours
- Environmental impact



#### Maine Statutes Regarding Line Maintenance

- Title 30-A: Section 3403 Proper maintenance of drains required: http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/30-A/title30-Asec3403.html
- Title 38: Waters and Navigation Section 361-A, subsection 3-D: http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/statutes/38/title38sec361-A.html
- Section 414-D: Municipal Satellite Collection Systems
   <u>http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal\_industrial/index.html</u>

#### Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resources:

- Resource regarding Operations and Maintenance: <u>https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/toolbox.html</u>
- Resource regarding force main sewer: <u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/force\_main\_sewers.pdf</u>
- Resource regarding Sewer-lift stations: <u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/sewers-lift\_station.pdf</u>
- Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU):

https://www.epa.gov/crwu

#### State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Water Quality Manager Resources:

• Municipal Satellite Systems:

General Page: http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal\_industrial/index.html

Registration Form: http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal\_industrial/mscs-registration5-25-18.pdf

Report Form: http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/wd/municipal\_industrial/mscs-ud-report.pdf



#### New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission:

• Wastewater page:

http://neiwpcc.org/our-programs/wastewater/

• Collection System information on Fats, Oils, and Grease; Optimizing Operation, Maintenance OM&R Manual; Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM):

http://neiwpcc.org/our-programs/wastewater/collection-systems/

• Storm Resiliency - Preparing for Extreme Weather at Wastewater Utilities (September 2016):

http://neiwpcc.org/our-programs/climate-change/preparing-extreme-weather-wastewaterutilities/

#### **Other Resources:**

• Maine Water Environment Association (MeWEA) promotes training opportunities for the water environment community and promotes public education to protect and enhance Maine's water resources:

https://www.mewea.org/

• Joint Environmental Training Coordinator Committee (JETCC) coordinates training that meets the needs of environmental professional throughout the State of Maine:

http://jetcc.org/index.php

• North East Biosolids & Residuals Association (NEBRA) membership includes professionals who manage most of the North East regions biosolids:

https://www.nebiosolids.org/

