

City of Tiffin CSO Notification Plan Annual Report for 2020

Here is a list of all of our CSO discharge locations. The outfall signs contain the permittee name, permit number and CSO discharge number, our plant contact information including telephone number and the following description of the discharge; “Untreated human sewage may be discharged from the outfall during wet weather and harmful bacteria may be present in the water”

Station Number	Description
2PD00025004	Daughters of America
2PD00025005	Tomb St. East of Henry
2PD00025007	Webster St. @ River
2PD00025008	Harrison St. @ Erie
2PD00025009	Adams St. @ River *
2PD00025010	Miami St & Frost Pkwy *
2PD00025011	Alley S. of Miami St @ Frost *
2PD00025012	W. Perry St. & Frost Pkwy *
2PD00025013	Alley S. of W. Perry St. *
2PD00025014	Alley S of W Market St
2PD00025015	#67 Benner @ River
2PD00025016	Sandusky St. @ Jehovah's Witness

2PD00025017	Liberty St. @ Riverside Dr.
2PD00025018	Jefferson St. @ Riverside Dr. *
2PD00025019	S. Washington St. @ Riverside Dr. *
2PD00025020	Alley betw E. Perry & E. Market *
2PD00025021	E. Market St. @ Parking Lot
2PD00025022	Madison St. @ Front St. *
2PD00025023	Alley S. of Madison St. *
2PD00025024	Main & Schonhardt
2PD00025025	Circular St., S. of Bridge
2PD00025026	Hedges St. @ Rebecca St. Bridge *
2PD00025027	Hedges Boyer Park
2PD00025028	Hunter St. & Riverside Dr.
2PD00025030	Front St. & Third St.
2PD00025031	E. Perry St. W of Monroe
2PD00025032	State Hospital N. of Main Ent.
2PD00025033	Industrial Ave. @ Riverside Park
2PD00025034	Huss St. & N. Water St.
2PD00025037	S. River Road *
2PD00025050	Madison St. @ Schondhart St.
2PD0025051	Walker St. @ Hedges St.
2PD0025052	Rebecca St. @ Ann St.

*Indicates no sign at discharge point.

* All CSO's discharge to the Sandusky River except for 2PD00025024 through 2PD00025027 which discharge to Rock Creek.

The City of Tiffin's Public Water Supply (PWS) is pulled from the Sandusky River and all of the Cities CSO locations are downstream from the PWS. Also there is no public parks with designed water access. The Long Term Control Plan did not find any additional sensitive areas.

Nine Minimum Controls Implementation

The US EPA CSO Control Policy (1994) requires implementation of the nine minimum controls (NMCs) by all communities with CSOs. All communities with CSOs are required to create and submit a Combined Sewer System Operational Plan (CSSOP). One of the main purposes for submitting the plan is to document how the community will execute the nine minimum controls for combined sewer overflows. These nine minimum controls are:

1. Routine inspection, operation and maintenance of the system.
2. Maximize use of collection system for storage during wet weather.
3. Review and modification of pretreatment program
4. Maximization of flow to Publically Owned Treatment Works (POTW) for treatment.
5. Elimination of dry weather overflows.
6. Control of solid or floatable materials in CSO discharges.
7. Monitoring, inspection and reporting of CSOs.
8. Pollution prevention to reduce CSO impacts.
9. Public notification of any areas that are affected by CSOs, especially beaches and water recreational areas.

Each community with CSOs must provide documentation on specific actions that have been taken to implement all minimum controls in their CSSOP. If a minimum control is not applicable to a community, this must also be explained in the plan such that all controls have been identified and commented on.

The City of Tiffin prepared the “Combined Sewer System Operational Plan” which was originally developed in April 1993 in accordance with Ohio EPA requirements. The CSSOP was revised in February 1998 to address three additional minimum controls. Additional updates to the CSSOP were documented in the LTCP performed in 2006. The CSSOP was developed to document the nine minimum control practices currently being implemented or proposed to be implemented by the City to reduce CSO discharges and maximize the existing system infrastructure. The operation and maintenance (O&M) procedures outlined in the CSSOP still remain in effect by the City, and the following items summarize the ongoing efforts towards obtaining compliance with the nine minimum controls in coordination with their CSSOP.

1. Operation and Maintenance Program

The City’s sewer system is maintained by five (5) employees of the Public Works Department through routine maintenance activities as well as a work order system. Additionally, personnel from the WWTP department perform some overflow inspection and sampling activities, as well as pump station maintenance. The following is a list of on-going system operation and maintenance activities that have been performed throughout the City:

■ CSO structures and catch basins are cleaned as needed. The City performs cleaning of any observed or reported blockage in the combined sewer system with the City’s jet-vac truck (Vactor 810 model) and bucket machine. In addition, regular street sweeping is performed by the Public Works Department to remove grit and sediment from the pavement surfaces in the City.

■ The City’s WWTP checks the operation of five (5) CSO structures after every significant rain event or snow melt to ensure that they are operating properly and to identify any maintenance needs. A rain event is considered

significant if there is at least 0.2 inches of rainfall. The Public Works Department inspects each CSO three (3) times per week. Additionally, all pump stations are inspected two (2) times per week.

- Record keeping of the routine CSO and pump station inspections include depth of flow in the pipe and necessary repairs or maintenance.

- Pump station wet wells are cleaned twice per year for all pump stations with recurring debris problems.

- The City owns and operates a sewer televising truck. This CCTV truck has greatly enhanced the City's ability to proactively inspect the sewer system and identify where maintenance or repair issues may be necessary.

2. Maximum Use of the Collection System for Storage

One method of increasing collection system storage volume is to keep the interceptor sewer and local sewers clean from debris. Storage will be maximized when the system is operating without obstacles or debris in the lines. This can be accomplished with proper maintenance of the collection system. The City continues to perform its regular maintenance efforts described in the CSSOP to maximize collection system storage. In general, the following is a list of activities that have aided in maximizing collection system storage:

- The City owns and operates a jet-vac (Vactor 810 model) truck and sewer televising truck. These items, along with normal cleaning efforts, have added a significant amount of storage capacity to the sewer system.

- Since 1994, backflow prevention valves were installed in CSO structures throughout the City which has aided in providing additional storage capacity by preventing river water from entering the sewer system.

- Wet weather events can lead to significant amounts of infiltration and inflow (I/I) through leaking joints, cracks, and connections of roof drains and other

private structures. Flow monitoring has been performed as part of the LTCP Update. Smoke and dye testing was also previously used to identify downspout connections approximately ten (10) years ago.

■ Prior to 1994, adjustable sluice plates were located on the outlet pipes of the CSO structures to limit flow to the interceptor. These have all been removed to maximize flow to the treatment plant. Also, eighteen (18) overflow weirs have been raised by the City since 1994 to increase the storage capacity of the sewers. Both of these actions were direct recommendations from the CSSOP.

3. Review and Modification of Pretreatment Program

The City developed an Industrial Pretreatment Program in August, 1984 in an effort to comply with the Clean Water Act. The program included development of several items, including an industrial waste survey, ordinance, technical information, monitoring program, local limitations, monitoring equipment needs, financing, and public participation. The Industrial Pretreatment Program currently remains in effect and annual reporting is performed as required by the Ohio EPA and the City's NPDES permit. In addition, the City obtained a mercury variance which requires annual reporting and updates to the Ohio EPA.

4. Maximization of Flow to POTW for Treatment

Maximizing wet weather flow to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) for treatment during wet weather conditions can be done in much the same way as previously described. Performing the proper maintenance on the interceptor as well as all local sewers throughout the collection system will allow a higher volume of flow to reach the WWTP. This includes routine inspections and cleanings of the CSO structures, streets, catch basins, pump stations, and regular cleanings of the

entire collection system. Wet wells are cleaned twice per year for pump stations with recurring debris problems. In addition to cleaning the collection system, another way that the City can increase the wet weather flow to the treatment plant is increased hydraulic capacity of the pump stations.

The Hayes Pump Station was replaced in 2010 at a cost of \$540,399. This pump station is currently referred to as the Borer Lift Station. Additionally, two (2) pumps were replaced at the Behm Lift Station in 2013.

Cleaning of sewers as part of on-going maintenance efforts has restored additional hydraulic capacity in the sewers and increased wet weather flow to the WWTP.

5. Prohibition of Dry Weather Overflows

Backflow prevention valves have been installed on 20 of the most critical CSO outfall pipes to aid in eliminating river inflow into the interceptor sewers. These prevention devices include flap gates, duckbill valves, and a combination of both. River water intrusion (RWI) was investigated as a potential issue as part of the LTCP Update.

In addition, the City also continues its routine inspection efforts of CSO structures three (3) times per week and after significant rain events to determine if maintenance is required. In the event of a CSO, each outfall is equipped with a sign detailing the severity of such event and directing the observer to contact the public works department if a dry weather overflow is occurring.

6. Control of Solid and Floatable Materials in CSO Discharges

Regular street sweeping and catch basin cleaning are ways to minimize discharging solids. These will limit the amount of solid material entering the sewer system through catch basin grates and through regular household items being flushed down private connections. The routine cleanings performed by the Public Works

Department have been described in previous sections.

The City also performs sewer cleaning with a jet-vac truck and bucket machine on an as-needed basis.

7. Required Inspection, Monitoring, and Reporting of CSOs

The City has continued to upgrade and maintain the CSO monitoring and reporting efforts in conjunction with its maintenance and operating program. Routine monitoring and reporting of CSOs is performed in accordance with the NPDES Permit requirements and information is sent to the Ohio EPA. Monitoring practices include inspecting each CSO structure three times per week as well as choosing five structures for inspection after significant rain events. The City schedules cleaning and lubrication of the CSO structures on an as-needed basis, along with making any needed repairs.

8. Pollution Prevention to Reduce CSO Impacts

Hazardous material discharges to the sewer system are prohibited, and industrial discharges are monitored and regulated through the Industrial Pretreatment Program by the WWTP Superintendent as well as enforcement of the Sewer Use Ordinance.

This has been helpful in reducing the level of contaminants in the CSOs.

Seneca County hosts a biannual household hazardous waste collection. Examples of materials accepted at the collection are latex and oil based paint, primers, pesticides, spray aerosol cans, fluorescent bulbs, oven cleaner, antifreeze, motor oil, mercury thermostats, and household batteries.

The City and Seneca County Board of Commissioners have joined together annually for fifteen (15) years for the Sandusky River Clean Sweep. Volunteers in the community travel to a designated cleanup site that is uniquely chosen each year. At these events there are papers and handouts for river conservation. An additional form of public education is an Earth Day poster contest with various local schools.

9. Public Notification for Any Areas Affected By CSOs

In the event of a CSO, each outfall is equipped with a sign detailing the severity of such event and directing the observer to contact the public works department if a dry weather overflow is occurring.

The City has been diligent in their implementation of the nine minimum controls, which has allowed them to increase capacity in the existing infrastructure and decrease CSO discharges during development and implementation of the LTCP. The nine minimum controls will continue to be implemented during preparation of the LTCP Update and throughout the duration of implementation of the CSO control improvements recommended in the LTCP Update.

This annual report will also be available on the City of Tiffin website. If you have any questions related to the information in this report please contact Plant Superintendent Kevin Hughes at 419-448-5440 or khughes@tiffinohio.gov

April 30, 2021

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