



TO: Chris Hopman
FROM: Mike Greeff, Wolfgang Kanz
REVIEWED: Phillip Dodds, Sahil Sharma, Ally Campbell, Neville West
DATE: 26 November 2020
SUBJECT: Gisborne District Council Dry Weather Overflow Protocols

1. Background

This document is a synthesis of existing Council documents and processes in respect of dry weather overflows (which are not a consequence of rainfall and inflow and infiltration), and includes new information from recent improvements in our protocols. The Council aims to continually improve its processes and protocols.

Dry weather overflows mostly occur due to blockages in the sewer system, normally in the public wastewater network. The causes of these blockages are mostly from private wastewater systems and can vary to a great extent depending in what people flush down the toilet. This includes foreign objects in the wastewater network such as rags, toys, bottles etc, to fatbergs and silt build-up in pipes. Pipe failures and issues such as root intrusions and pump station failures can also cause or exacerbate overflows.

Overflows during dry weather discharge substantially less wastewater than wet weather overflows, mainly because they happen through the top of manhole covers or from private property gully traps, are generally contained close to where they have occurred, and are largely liquid rather than liquid and solids.

The discharge flow rates during dry weather overflows can vary from 5 litres (e.g. blocked gully trap) to 100 litres per second in rare instances (e.g. pump station failure), depending on the point of discharge, catchment area, source, etc. Normally, these dry weather overflow discharges are to land, although they can also enter water.

The volume of wastewater discharged into water during a dry weather overflow event is estimated to vary from 100 litres to 2,000 litres, rarely more, and the duration of an overflow normally less than a couple of hours. This is based on overflow events recorded between 2015 and 2020.

The effects of these overflows are:

- Pollution of waterways (streams, rivers and harbour)
- Public health issues
- A loss of sanitary services for customers
- Cultural and social effects



The information below on dry weather overflows is from the last 5 years:

Financial Year	Dry weather events	Number of events discharging to land	Number of events that reached water
2015/16	12	9	3
2016/17	9	7	2
2017/18	9	8	1
2018/19	4	3	1
2019/20	2	0	2
Total	36	27	9

This is an average of 7.2 dry weather overflow events per year, with an average of 5.4 to land per year, and 1.8 to water per year.

This is based on inspections, discussions and forms (PF14) submitted by Fulton Hogan (Council's wastewater operations contractor) as part of their maintenance and operations contract.

The exact volume discharged during each event is difficult to determine, as this depends on how quickly the overflow is detected, the size of the 'upstream' wastewater 'catchment', and challenges in estimating overflow quantities. Dry weather overflows generally occur out of manholes in roads or gully traps on properties, being readily visible, and therefore relatively quickly detected, stopped, and remedied.

Neither discharges from gully traps or sewer manholes are likely to reach water. Sewer manholes are closer to stormwater sumps, but discharges from manholes are generally very small because of the weight of the lid. These discharges are also quickly detected, can be contained within the network, and can be cleaned up relatively easily. For example, any nearby stormwater sumps/inlets can be manually blocked if an overflow is from a manhole, or stormwater pipes can be blocked up while the clean-up takes place.

Dry weather overflows can also occur at pump stations (e.g. when rags, wet wipes, any metal, or other solid objects run into the system and stop wastewater pumps from working properly). However, these events can normally be addressed quickly as the pump stations are remotely monitored and notifications are immediately (automatically) sent to the responding team once a failure is detected.

Overflow notices from gully traps and manholes usually come through the Council call centre, an urgent Request for Service (RfS) is lodged, and our operations team reacts on these as soon as created.

One of the bigger, more recent dry weather overflow events which occurred in 2017, an overflow in Oak Street, lasted approximately 2 hours. The repair took approximately 8 hours, with the cause being a blockage on the interceptor that serves Mangapapa. Further information is provided in Appendix 1 - Report 17-185 Oak Street Overflow.



During the 2017 Oak Street event, Council employed sucker trucks to pump out wastewater from the system to reduce the volumes reaching the waterbody. Council also notified the community of the dry weather overflow. Following this event Council made improvements to mitigate the risk of a similar event happening again in the future. Council always investigates the causes of overflow events when they happen, and puts in place mitigation to reduce the likelihood of overflows happening again at that location.

In terms of effects on communities and water users, dry weather discharges are generally very localised, quickly over, and do not present elevated health risks as they are easy to contain. If a discharge is larger, such as the Oak Street incident, the health risks are assessed at that time and appropriate warnings and monitoring are put in place.

The magnitude of an overflow effect on a waterbody is generally related to the volume discharged and the size of the affected waterbody – the bigger the waterbody, the smaller the effect (because of dilution). Where dry weather overflows affect smaller waterbodies, such as narrow creeks and streams, there may be more significant ecological effects. Community health effects are less likely in discharges into narrow creeks and streams as these are generally not used for recreation.

The ecological effects of dry weather overflows are considered in the specialist report on ecological effects of wastewater overflows (Kelly & Sim-Smith, 2020). The difficulty in defining the ecological effect of dry weather discharges is reflected in this report:

Dry weather overflows are unpredictable, in terms of when and where they occur, and their magnitude of effect. While they have the potential to cause significant adverse effects, actual impacts are site and discharge specific. Small discharges of residential sewage directly into Gisborne's main rivers are likely to be minor. Conversely, a large discharge over an extended period into a confined waterway could have a marked impact, particularly if the discharge included a large trade waste component.

Having effective systems and processes for preventing, detecting and responding to such events is therefore recommended.

Social effects include impacts on recreational values. The cultural effects of dry weather overflows are considered in the specialist KIWA Group report (KIWA Group, 2020):

The practice of allowing wastewater overflows is unacceptable to Tangata Whenua - it encroaches upon core fundamental principles of customary social and spiritual rights and practises, and it affects them deeply spiritually, socially, and culturally.

Wastewater overflows produce significant negative effects for Tangata Whenua, directly impacting on key regulatory cultural practises, rendering it near impossible to apply fundamental processes that would return the waterbody to a safe balanced state.

Dry weather overflows are abhorred by Tangata Whenua and the community, regardless of the frequency, magnitude, location, and relative effect of the discharge. Council therefore focuses on reducing the likelihood of overflows and actively managing the effects of overflows.



2. Prevention

As a first step Council aims to prevent overflows from happening. Council has increased its operational and capital activities in order to mitigate the risks of dry weather overflows taking place, including the below:

- Cleaning of key wastewater pipelines
Council carries out jet-cleaning of main interceptors and at-risk pipelines (e.g. siphons) on a regular basis. This is done through periodic maintenance and on an *ad hoc* basis as issues are identified through monitoring and surveillance.
- Education and awareness
The biggest causes of dry weather overflows are blockages caused by rags, toys, rubbish, fats, and other non-wastewater objects/materials flushed by people into the wastewater system. This can only be reduced by increasing public knowledge about these issues and also advising them about the health, cultural and environmental risks to everybody. Accordingly, Council has expanded its education and awareness programme. This includes:
 - A greater focus on schools
 - Broad-based awareness initiatives
 - Focusing on at-risk sectors of the community such as aged care facilities (wet wipes of particular concern) and fast food outlets and food processing activities such as butcheries (fats and oils)
- Enforcing and applying the regulatory requirements
Working with industrial and trade business to ensure regional plan and bylaw requirements are complied with. To achieve this Council employs a full time Trade Waste Officer, issues permits and consents, and follows up with compliance and enforcement processes.
- Increased network electronic surveillance
The team has identified strategic infrastructure to install telemetry and flow monitoring equipment, increased system surveillance, and enable alarm notifications.
This leads to early problem identification, trend analyses, increased understanding of the network, and the ability to provide an early response to e.g. pump station blockages.
- Monitoring/inspections
This is done proactively through CCTV inspections of pipelines and visual observations of manholes. Key manholes (that relate to high risk areas of the public network) are on an inspection schedule. Wastewater mains are inspected based on reported failure rate and/or age). High risk catchments in terms of DrainWise are prioritised. Ad hoc inspections in response to RfS's are also carried out.
Inspections lead to more targeted maintenance and infrastructure renewals and upgrades.



- Condition assessments
Network and pump station condition assessments lead onto identifying required renewals and upgrades that are then implemented.
- Network upgrades and renewals
Upgrades to the network are ongoing, including increasing storage capacity, upgrading pumps and impellers (last 2 years 14 pump stations upgraded – 28 pumps replaced), and lining, replacing or upsizing of wastewater pipelines.
Network modelling is carried out to ensure Council is aware of network upgrades required to ensure there is sufficient capacity.

3. Response Protocols

Recognising that it is impossible to prevent all overflows, Council has a protocol in place for reacting to wastewater overflows, and this includes work by pollution response staff in the Environmental Services and Protection hub, to test discharges and help mitigate health risks (and notify the public through media and putting up signage if there is a health risk). The focus is on rapid detection and response.

This protocol is attached in:

Appendix 2: A567543 – Wastewater Procedures for Discharges and Overflows.

In conjunction with the above protocol, Council also has detailed Operations and Maintenance Management Plans (OMMP) as part of its Maintenance and Operations Contract with its contractor (Fulton Hogan). OMMP WW-005 describes the procedure for responding to dry weather overflows. This procedure is attached in:

Appendix 3: A1614555 – Wastewater Blockages, Overflows and Disinfection (OMMP No WW-005).

The purpose of this protocol is to contain dry weather overflows as soon as possible to prevent wastewater from entering a waterbody, or if that is not possible to reduce the amount of wastewater discharged. As soon as Council is notified of an overflow event, this is treated as an emergency. Someone from Council's operations team or Fulton Hogan attend to this as a matter of urgency and also inform the jet-suck truck of the event and location. It requires the contractor to get a first responder to the site as quickly as possible - no more than 30 minutes after notification at any time of the day or night. The overflow takes priority over all other non-emergency work, and response times are ordinarily less than 10 minutes. The first responder will contain any spillage, prevent it from getting to water, assess what additional support is required, and arrange the clean-up.

A second requirement is that a maximum time of three hours occurs from establishment to disestablishment and includes the first response to site, disposal of overflow materials, and supply of disinfectant.



It is also a requirement that the Contractor completes the PF26 form in the event of a dry weather overflow. This document is attached in:

Appendix 4: A1952599 – PF26 – Dry weather overflows from the network.

***Previously this information was submitted on a PF14 Form – Liquid Waste Discharge Report. PF26 is more fit for purpose specifically to Dry Weather Overflow ***

Council also provides training to our contractors and staff to ensure this protocol is understood and followed during an overflow event. The PowerPoint presentation that describes this training can be viewed in:

Appendix 5: A581790 – Wastewater Discharges Procedure Presentation to Fulton Hogan & GDC Staff.

The unplanned and unexpected nature of dry weather overflows makes it difficult to predict actual ecological and / or health impacts. The focus is therefore on rapid detection/response, fast and effective remedial actions, and prevention. Also, where improvements to the network can be made after an overflow event, these are scheduled into Council's works programme.

The procedure/protocol referenced in the documents above is summarised below:

- When a dry weather overflow is reported, Council's wastewater operations engineer will immediately send out contractors with equipment (to get equipment there as fast as possible in case it is needed/relevant), and will go to site with the contractor. The investigation happens in parallel.
- Whoever gets there first becomes the 'First Responder' and their primary task is to stop the overflow as fast as possible and then mitigate the effects.
- They will also aim to identify the cause of the wastewater overflow – however, the key is to contain it as best as practicable and as fast as possible.
- Overflows are generally stopped/reduced through the use of sucker trucks and/or bunding (where possible). Bunding is only possible for small events and depends on landform etc. In Gisborne, sucker trucks are available through:
 - Fulton Hogan (x1)
 - Terry Taylor (x2)
 - Wayne's Waste (x1)
 - Bay Waste (x1)

Blockages are generally cleared through the use of jetting trucks or a mini-jetter, while bunding can be erected with the use of spades and picks using natural material and bunding socks.

The number of sucker trucks required depends on the size of the overflow and blockage, and in general the aim is to capture and remove all overflow volumes.

- Council back-up personnel are concurrently deployed, who then focus on fixing the issues causing the dry weather overflow.



- The focus remains on containment, i.e. 'stop the spread' and 'stop the source' – until it can be sucked up and be taken off-site. What can be done depends on the scale of the overflow.
- The operations staff are trained to deal with dry weather overflows. Training requirements are reviewed yearly.

Council completes an Overflow After Action Report following a dry weather overflow event.

4. Appendices

Appendix 1:	A851919	Report 17-185 Oak Street Overflow
Appendix 2:	A567543	Wastewater Procedure for Discharges and Overflows
Appendix 3:	A1614555	Wastewater Blockages, Overflows and Disinfection (OMMP No WW-005)
Appendix 4:	A1952599	PF26 – Dry weather overflows from the network
Appendix 5:	A581790	Wastewater Discharges Procedure Presentation to Fulton Hogan & GDC Staff



17-185

Title: Oak Street Overflow
Section: Utilities
Prepared by: Helen Churton (Wastewater Team Leader)
Meeting Date: 4 May 2017

Report to ASSETS & INFRASTRUCTURE Committee for information

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is inform the Committee of the events surrounding the wastewater overflow at Oak Street on 26 March 2017.

The overflow was caused by a blockage on the interceptor (main wastewater pipeline) that serves Mangapapa. The blockage had caused the pipe to pressurise and overflow.

To clear the blockage took more than eight hours using Fulton Hogan's high water pressure pipeline cleaning truck. When the material causing the blockage was finally removed from the pipe it was 7m long and took several men to pull it out.

The over pressurisation also caused a leak. Planning is under way to repair the leak which is located under the concrete footpath leading to the footbridge.

RECOMMENDATIONS


That the Assets & Infrastructure Committee:

1. Notes the contents of this report.

Authorised by:



Neville West
Water Utilities Manager



Herman Koenders
Acting Group Manager Operations

Keywords: Sewage, wastewater, overflow, Oak Street

BACKGROUND

1. A wastewater odour complaint was received by Council's after hours service on the morning of 26 March 2017. Council contractor Fulton Hogan attended the site and found an overflow discharging to the Mangapapa Stream at the end of Oak Street.
2. The overflow was caused by a blockage on the interceptor (main wastewater pipeline) that serves Mangapapa. The blockage had caused the pipe to pressurise and overflow.
3. Suction trucks were used to suck out wastewater upstream of the blockage. Within a short time this relieved enough pressure in the interceptor to stop the overflow to the stream.
4. To clear the blockage took more than eight hours using Fulton Hogan's high water pressure pipeline cleaning truck. When the material causing the blockage was finally removed from the pipe it was 7m long and took several men to pull it out.



5. The blockage consisted of a pile of rags, towels and other matter.



6. A few of the identifiable items were separated and photographed. These included:

- towels of various sizes (a large one is pictured under all the items below)
- plunger head
- half a brush
- sink plugs
- marbles
- children's toys
- sticks from cotton buds
- small socket
- bottle tops
- screwdriver
- safety pin
- lighter
- spring
- shaver heads
- toilet fragrance holder
- plastic centres from tampons
- AA batteries
- cutlery
- pegs
- stones



DISCUSSION

7. The frequency of overflows is partially reflective of the age of the network and we are reviewing the requirement to increase jet cleaning of mains to reduce the number of overflows along with increased surveillance. The wastewater network is designed to gravitate flow towards rivers which increases the risk of overflows to water. This will be incorporated in the review to look at additional mitigation options.
8. We have six major siphons, which mean the pipes are always fully surcharged with wastewater and are quite long (see location map attached). This makes cleaning very difficult and expensive. The low point in the siphon collects solids and the top of the siphon is quite often where fats solidify leading to potential blockages hence the need for regular cleaning. This is generally as a result of what the public put into the sewer.
9. Future performance issues of the sewer network are being investigated and include additional jet cleaning requirements, need for greater surveillance of the network and the possible need for an increased renewal programme for the earthenware pipes all of which are contributing to increased blockages and potentially overflows. This is being reviewed due to increased sensitivity by the community towards overflows as seen at Oak Street and will be promoted as part of the future Long Term Plan process.

Wastewater Procedure for Discharges and Overflows

External Notification and Reporting Procedures

(Original version agreed with Environmental Health and the Water Conservators in May 2014)

Any wastewater discharge must be immediately notified by the person who observes it and/or the first Fulton Hogan responder to the relevant person as per the escalation list below.

Person to Notify (this applies to both in and out of hours)

If the first person on the list cannot be reached within 15 minutes then ring the next person and so on down the list.

	Position	Current Positon Holder	Current Phone Number
1	Wastewater Team Leader		
2	Wastewater Operations Engineer		
3	4 Waters Operations Manager		
4	Water Team Leader		
5	Wastewater Treatment and Compliance Engineer		
6	Director Lifelines		

Let whoever you are notifying know the following:

- The location of the discharge and whether the discharge is from a pipe, manhole, pump station or the WWTP
- Whether it is from the domestic or separated industrial wastewater system.
- Whether the discharge is overland and/or has reached the stormwater or a water way.
- Whether it is wastewater at the treatment plant that has been screened (emergency overflow or normal screens), but has gone straight to the outfall pump station without going through the BTF.

The person notified needs to immediately call the Pollution Response hotline (0276527919) and inform them of the above information. *They will then inform Environmental Health, Water Conservators, any other relevant council departments and complete the public notification process.*

The person notified is then responsible for:

- Notifying the Wastewater Team Leader (if it's not the Wastewater Team Leader)
- Leading the response and ensuring the relevant procedures are instigated until the Wastewater Team Leader can take over.
- Notifying and activating Fulton Hogan's response.
- Liaising with Environmental Health and Water Conservators as appropriate, including ensuring they meet the relevant representatives on site.
- Arranging sampling and testing of the waterway.
- Informing Council Customer Services and other stakeholders as appropriate.

The person responsible shall stay on site to lead the response until the clean-up is underway or Pollution Control/Environmental Health/Water Conservators (as appropriate) have attended – whichever is the longer duration. They shall not pull off site before this point unless another suitable person has arrived on site and been thoroughly briefed to take over leading the response.

Useful Fulton Hogan Numbers

Position	Current Positon Holder	Current Phone Number
Reticulation Services Wastewater/Stormwater		
Reticulation Supervisor Water		
Sucker truck operator		
Pump station attendant		
Engineering Supervisor		
Divisional Utilities Manager		

Position	Current Position Holder	Current Phone Number
Fulton Hogan Area Manager		

Sucker Truck Backups

(Note that the capacity of the Fulton Hogan truck is 5000L)

Company	Current Contact(s)	Contact #	Truck Capacity
Terry Taylor Drainage Ltd			
Bay Waste Services			
Waynes Waste			

Response Procedures for Dry Weather Overflows from the Network

The most likely scenario of the first warning (in and out of hours) of a dry weather overflow is that it is called in by a member of the public and sent through to Fulton Hogan as a Request for Service.

1. Call for help

If the RfS indicates there has been a discharge then call the Fulton Hogan suction truck with immediately. Ideally to meet you out on site.

If you are not the Fulton Hogan supervisor, call the (duty) Fulton Hogan Supervisor to meet you out on site. If you are not the Fulton Hogan Reticulation Services Manager call the Fulton Hogan Reticulation Services Manager to meet you out on site as well.

If the discharge seems to relate to a pump station call the pump station attendant to meet you out on site.

Make sure someone is bringing the trailer of equipment and make sure you have the stormwater plans.

General principle: Always call for more help than you think you will need and then pull back if necessary. There should be enough people to carry out Steps 4- 6 concurrently.

2. Go to site

If you are not there already get to site as soon as possible and assess the size of the spill.

3. Follow the External Notification and Reporting Procedures

- Notify the Wastewater Team Leader (if it's not the Wastewater Team Leader)
- Lead the response and ensuring the relevant procedures are instigated until the Wastewater Team Leader can take over.
- Notify and activate Fulton Hogan's response.
- Liaise with Environmental Health and Water Conservators as appropriate, including ensuring they meet the relevant representatives on site.
- Arrange sampling and testing of the waterway.
- Inform Council Customer Services and other stakeholders as appropriate.

4. Make the site safe

The protection of public health and safety is the primary consideration in any wastewater overflow or discharge.

Public access shall be prevented to the spill area. This needs to be extended appropriately as the extent of the overflow is determined.

5. Stop the spread

If the discharge is on land only:

- Use spill containment dams from the suction truck to contain the spill area.
- Use plastic sheeting and soil to block storm water connections and road grates.
- Use earthen dams to block the road gutters



If the discharge has reached the piped stormwater system:

- Use schematics to find outlet of the stormwater system
- Proceed with haste to the outlet
- If the discharge has not reached the outlet and it is to a drain or stream use a plug or sand bags to block the outlet
- If the discharge has not reached the outlet and it is to a river seek instruction from the GDC person leading the response.

If the discharge has past the outlet of the piped stormwater system:

- If it is to a drain or stream assess how far the wastewater has travelled and use sand bags to form a bund at that point.
- If it is to a river seek instruction from the GDC person leading the response.

6. Stop the source

Jet the pipe to remove the blockage, if possible close a valve or turn a pump on. As the situation requires.

7. Remove the contaminated material and clean up the area

For contaminants on land follow the procedure below.

Suck out affected manholes and stormwater road sumps. Don't pour disinfectant down them, instead wash with potable water from the jet truck.

For clean-up of a drain or stream seek instruction from the GDC person leading the response.

8. Do the paperwork

Fill out PF-13 and PF-14 to record a dry weather overflow. Plus PF-10 for a mains blockage.

Procedure for clean-up and disinfection of contaminants on land

1. Ensure all appropriate PPE is worn.
2. Remove all possible effluent - use the sucker truck to vacuum up larger spills.

3. Remove all possible sludge - rake up as much solid waste as possible, pick up any remainder by hand if possible. Securely bag and dispose of contaminated material properly.
4. Disinfect - Use Geocil 150 diluted 1:4 and apply at a rate of 100ml per m². Diluted Geocill ready for use is stored at Fulton Hogan in the IBC in the reticulation garage.

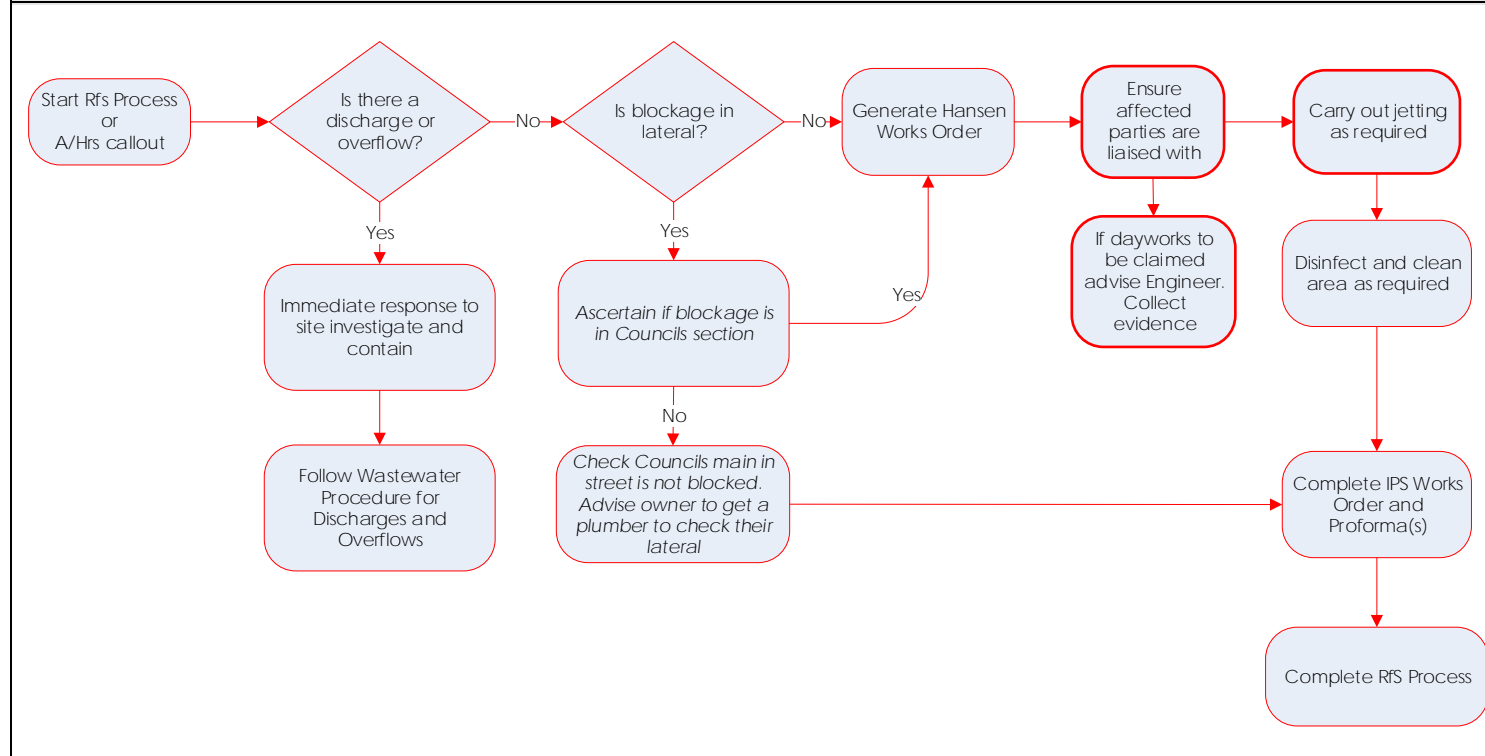
DRAFT

NAME OF THE WORK ITEM: Wastewater Blockages, Overflows and Disinfection (OMMP No WW-005)

<p>Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unblocked of wastewater pipelines, interceptors, mains, laterals and manholes Containment and removal of any associated sewerage overflow as a result of a blockage (Dry Weather Overflow) Cleaning up and disinfection of overflows 	<p>Inspection Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unplanned: Reactive
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<p>Response Times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unplanned jetting to remove blockage and respond to an overflow:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency response sewage discharge to land, stormwater system, natural waterway – 30 min response to reduce extent of spillage, 1 hour for support staff to be onsite, 8 hour completion Emergency response to blockage with no overflow – 1 hour response, 8 hour completion. Aim to prevent overflow Overflows shall be reported to the Engineer within 1 hour so that the reporting requirements to the Environmental Health section can be met. 	<p>Payment</p> <p>Blockage: S2.4.1 Clear Blockage – Local Sewer S2.5.1 Clear Blockage – Lateral S2.2.1 Service request for inspection</p> <p>Emergency Response - Overflow S2.7.1 Respond to Dry weather overflow S2.7.2 Clean up, disinfect sewer lateral S2.7.3 Clean up, disinfect from manhole</p>	<p>Performance Criteria: (Outcomes related to KPI's)</p> <p>KPI No XX – Comply with response requirements. (measured as a mean) onsite <= 1, resolved <=8 KPI No XX – Annual Overflow training workshop and quarterly check of vehicles</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Data Required/Provided:</th> <th>Strategies & Mgt Plans:</th> <th>Job Specific Work Instructions:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FieldGo/Proformas PF10, PF11 and PF26 IPS Work order Schematics (GIS) Recording overflow on WO </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LTP Wastewater Activity Management Plan GDC Engineering Code of Practice H&S Plan Communication Plan RfS Workflow Process </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater Procedure for Discharges and Overflows (A567543) Traffic Management Plan Risk Control Plan </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Data Required/Provided:	Strategies & Mgt Plans:	Job Specific Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FieldGo/Proformas PF10, PF11 and PF26 IPS Work order Schematics (GIS) Recording overflow on WO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LTP Wastewater Activity Management Plan GDC Engineering Code of Practice H&S Plan Communication Plan RfS Workflow Process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater Procedure for Discharges and Overflows (A567543) Traffic Management Plan Risk Control Plan
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Methodology:



Specification:

Refer to the following clauses of the Contract:

Emergency Response – Dry Weather Overflows
If an overflow has occurred then the Wastewater Procedure for Discharges and Overflows (A567543) shall be followed. It is essential that the first response is to head to site with a view to ascertain the extent of the issue and contain any spillage/overflow. Deployment of jet/suction truck should be simultaneous but independent from securing the site and containing any spillage. They aim is to minimise the quantity discharged which means priority is given to sucking then clearing the blockage to reinstate service. The rate includes an annual training workshop to go through the Wastewater Procedure (A567543) and a quarterly check of vehicles that they have containment equipment on-board.

Blockages
Lateral unblocking includes Traffic management, liaison with property owner, exposing the inspection cap and clearing the blockage, reinstating the inspection cap, cleaning up and disinfection the site if necessary. It is important to identify the likely cause and record this within the work order. If property owner has not had their plumber check their lateral, check manhole in road for potential blockage if nothing advise property owner to engage a plumber.

Sewer main unblocking includes Traffic management, any communications clearing the blockage, disposal of any recovered material, cleaning up and disinfection the site if necessary. It is important to identify the likely cause and record this within the work order. Where the contractor believes the work is outside the schedule rate and wishes to claim under day works. The contractor shall notify the engineer and the reasons why and agree, collect evidence to support the need for dayworks.

If the Contractor suspects structural damage to the pipeline he shall request to the engineer to undertake CCTV inspection (mains or laterals).

Any disinfectant used shall be of a type and mixed to sufficient strength to kill the pathanogenic bacteria in wastewater, and shall give off a scent to mask any odour.

The Contractor shall notify any affected parties when the site and blockage is clear and/or jetting is complete. When the work is complete the Contractor shall complete the IPS Work Order and if necessary pro forma PF10 and PF11. PF26 shall be completed in the event of a dry weather overflow (see Wastewater Procedure for Discharges and Overflows).

Issues & Resolutions:

EW10/02 PF-26 DRY WEATHER OVERFLOWS FROM THE NETWORK

WORK ORDER NO:

TOWNSHIP:

SERVICE REQUEST ID:

ADDRESS:

LOCATION & DESCRIPTION OF OVERFLOW.....

PHOTO or SKETCH OF MAP (if required)

TYPE OF OVERFLOW

Gully Trap/Inspection eye Manhole Broken Pipe Bypass Pump Station Overflow

Number of points of discharge:

Did the overflow enter (please tick):

		Further Details
<input type="checkbox"/>	Overland (no SW entry)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Piped Stormwater network	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Open Drain	
<input type="checkbox"/>	River	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Open Waterway/Stream	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Street	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Describe)	

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT INCLUDING CAUSE.....

.....

.....

.....

ESTIMATED VOLUME OF DISCHARGE (ℓ).....

Time discharge started.....

Time discharged ceased.....

DESCRIPTION OF REMEDIAL ACTION TAKEN.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Rodding Jetting Root Cutting Suction Truck Excavation Pipe Repair Pump Repair

.....

Removal of Debris Washdown affected area Disinfect

.....

PERFORMANCE DATA

Notified By:

NOTIFIED		TIME ON SITE		COMPLETED (ALL WORKS)	
DATE:	TIME:	DATE:	TIME:	DATE:	TIME:
/ /	AM/PM	/ /	AM/PM	/ /	AM/PM

VERIFIED.....

ENTERED.....

FILED.....

Dry Weather Wastewater Overflows



Step 1: Call for help



Step 2: Go to site



Step 3: External Notification



Step 4: Make the Site Safe



Step 5: Stop the spread



Step 5: Stop the spread



Step 6: Stop the source



Step 7: Clean up



Step 8: Do the paperwork



What next?

