



Sewer System Management Plan

WDID No. 8SSO11477

Prepared for:



FONTANA
CALIFORNIA

City of Fontana
Public Works Department
16489 Orange Way
Fontana, CA 92335





FACT SHEET



Reporting Sewage Releases

December 2018

REPORTING SEWAGE RELEASES:

In the past, there have been occurrences where untreated sewage was released into drinking water sources and was not properly reported to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). Proper and timely notification is imperative to allow government agencies and downstream users to take prompt action to protect public health and safety, the environment, and drinking water supplies. The purpose of this Fact Sheet is to help clarify the reporting requirements for sewage releases in California, under California Water Code §13271, *et seq.* and California Health and Safety Code §5411, *et seq.*

State Law requires that an unauthorized discharge of sewage [as defined in 23 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 2250 (b)] into or onto state waters must be reported to **Cal OES**. Upon such notification, Cal OES will then immediately notify the appropriate **Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)**, the **local public health department**, and **local office of environmental health**. These offices are responsible for determining appropriate public and environmental safety measures.

Report Sewage Releases to:

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Warning Center

(800) 852-7550

The **Reportable Quantity** for sewage spills is **1000 gallons or more**, as established in regulation [Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2250 (a)]

Please note that the Regional Water Quality Control Boards and Local Health Departments may have **additional reporting requirements – please contact them to see what requirements apply to you!**

ARE THERE ANY EXCEPTIONS?

Notification of an unauthorized discharge of sewage or hazardous substances, under section 13271 (b) of the California Water Code, is not required if the discharge is in compliance with waste discharge requirements.

PENALTIES FOR NOT REPORTING:

Any person who fails to provide the proper notifications is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000 dollars or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both, per section 13271 (c) of the California Water Code. Additional penalties can be administered under Health and Safety Code §5411, *et seq.*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Further information on reporting requirements can be located on the Cal OES Website at www.caloes.ca.gov in the *California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance* booklet. Please call the Cal OES Hazardous Materials Section at **(916) 845-8788** to answer any further questions.



[Home](#) :: [Resources](#) :: [Spill Report](#)

Report a Spill

If you are reporting an emergency, call **911** or the local emergency response agency.

Then contact the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, State Warning Center at **1-800-852-7550** or **1-916-845-8911**

To report a spill directly to the Santa Ana Regional Board, please contact us:

Telephone:

Main number: **951-782-4130**

Fax: **951-781-6288**

Email:

spillreportR8@waterboards.ca.gov

You may also use the [Cal/EPA Environmental Complaint Form](#)

**CUPA Directory**[UPA Directory](#)**CERS Data Registry (CDR)**[CDR Home](#)[CDR Search](#)**Other CERS Resources**[CERS Statistics](#)[CERS Central](#)[CERS Technical Support](#)

Unified Program Regulator Directory

San Bernardino County Fire Department

General Information | [Documents](#)**Type:**

Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

Address:

620 South E Street

City:

San Bernardino

State:

CA

Zip Code:

92415-0153

County:

San Bernardino

Phone:

(909) 386-8401

Fax:

(909) 386-8460

Public Email:efile@sbcfire.org**Web Site:**<http://www.sbcfire.org/>**Public Reporting Portal URL:**

-

Hazardous Materials Spill Reporting: (909) 386-8425 (24 Hour Number)

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Abbreviations

APWA	American Public Works Association
BMP	Best Management Practice
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CMMS	Computerized Maintenance Management System
CMOM	Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance
CWC	California Water Code
CWEA	California Water Environment Association
EMA	Enhanced Maintenance Area
FOG	Fats, Oils, and Grease
FPS	feet per second
FTE	Full time equivalent (FTE) employee
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HFMS	High Frequency Maintenance Sites
I/I	Infiltration/Inflow
IEUA	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation District
LRO	Legally Responsible Official
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MMRP	Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting Procedures
NASSCO	National Association of Sewer Service Companies
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OERP	Overflow Emergency Response Plan
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PDWF	Peak Dry Weather Flow
PWD	Public Works Director
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SSMP	Sanitary Sewer Management Plan
SECAP	Sewer System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
VCP	Vitrified Clay Pipe
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement

Definitions

Annual Report - An Annual Report (previously termed as “Collection System Questionnaire” in Order 2006-0003-DWQ) is a mandatory report in which the Enrollee provides a calendar-year update of its efforts to prevent spills.

Blockage or Stoppage - A buildup of debris in the main sewer line or lateral, which obstructs the flow of wastewater and allows the waste flow to back up behind the blockage, sometimes causing an overflow.

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) - CIWQS is the statewide database that provides mandatory electronic reporting as required in State and Regional Water Board-issued waste discharge requirements.

Data Submitter - A Data Submitter is an individual designated and authorized by the Enrollee’s Legally Responsible Official to enter spill data into the online CIWQS Sanitary Sewer System Database. A Data Submitter does not have the authority of a Legally Responsible Official to certify reporting entered into the online CIWQS Sanitary Sewer System Database.

Drainage Conveyance System - A drainage conveyance system is a publicly- or privately-owned separate storm sewer system, including but not limited to drainage canals, channels, pipelines, pump stations, detention basins, infiltration basins/facilities, or other facilities constructed to transport stormwater and non-stormwater flows.

Enrollee - An Enrollee is a public, private, or other non-governmental entity that has obtained approval for regulatory coverage under this General Order, including:

- A state agency, municipality, special district, or other public entity that owns and/or operates one or more sanitary sewer systems: greater than one (1) mile in length (each individual sanitary sewer system); one mile or less in length where the State Water Resources Control Board or a Regional Water Quality Control Board requires regulatory coverage under this Order, or a federal agency, private company, or other non-governmental entity that owns and/or operates a sanitary sewer system of any size where the State Water Resources Control Board or a Regional Water Quality Control Board requires regulatory coverage under this Order in response to a history of spills, proximity to surface water, or other factors supporting regulatory coverage.

Exfiltration - Exfiltration is the underground exiting of sewage from a sanitary sewer system through cracks, offset or separated joints, or failed infrastructure due to corrosion or other factors.

Geographical Information System (GIS) - A computerized database linked with mapping, which includes various layers of information used for asset management purposes. A GIS typically contains base information such as streets and parcels. Examples of information contained in sewer system GIS files can include: a sewer main map, sewer features such as pipe location, diameter, material, condition, age, last date cleaned or repaired, and links to pictures or video inspections.

Definitions

Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) - Infiltration is generally extraneous subsurface water that enters the sewer system over long periods of time, such as groundwater seepage through joints, cracks, and manhole structures. Inflow is generally extraneous surface waters that enters the system during a storm or flooding event, such as through manholes, illicit drain connections or other defects in the sewer. While it is impossible to control all I/I, it is highly desirable to reduce I/I when cost-effective.

Lateral (House Connection Sewer) - The portion of sewer that connects a structure (residence or business) with the main sewer line in the street, alley, or easement.

A lower lateral is the portion of the lateral located between the sanitary sewer system main, and either the property line, sewer clean out, curb line, established utility easement boundary, or other jurisdictional locations.

An upper lateral is the portion of the lateral from the property line, sewer clean out, curb line, established utility easement boundary, or other jurisdictional locations, to the building or property.

Legally Responsible Official - A Legally Responsible Official is an official representative, designated by the Enrollee, with authority to sign and certify submitted information and documents required by the General Order (2022-0103-DWQ).

Nuisance - For the purpose of this General Order, a nuisance, as defined in Water Code section 13050(m), is anything that meets all of the following requirements:

- Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property;
- Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal; and
- Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

Private Sewer Lateral - A private sewer lateral is the privately-owned lateral that transports sewage from private property(ies) into a sanitary sewer system.

Private Sanitary Sewer System - A private sanitary sewer system is a sanitary sewer system of any size that is owned and/or operated by a private individual, company, corporation, or organization. A private sanitary sewer system may or may not connect into a publicly owned sanitary sewer system.

Definitions

Sanitary Sewer System - A sanitary sewer system is a system that is designed to convey sewage, including but not limited to, pipes, manholes, pump stations, siphons, wet wells, diversion structures and/or other pertinent infrastructure, upstream of a wastewater treatment plant headworks, including:

- Laterals owned and/or operated by the Enrollee;
- Satellite sewer systems; and/or
- Temporary conveyance and storage facilities, including but not limited to temporary piping, vaults, construction trenches, wet wells, impoundments, tanks, and diversion structures.

For purposes of the Order, sanitary sewer systems include only systems owned and/or operated by the Enrollee (City).

Satellite Sewer System - A satellite sewer system is a portion of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different owner than the owner of the downstream wastewater treatment facility ultimately treating the sewage.

Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) - A sewer system management plan is a living document an Enrollee develops and implements to effectively manage its sanitary sewer system(s) in accordance with this General Order.

Sewage - Sewage, and its associated wastewater, is untreated or partially treated domestic, municipal, commercial and/or industrial waste (including sewage sludge), and any mixture of these wastes with inflow or infiltration of stormwater or groundwater, conveyed in a sanitary sewer system.

Sewershed - a section of the City's system that is a distinct drainage or wastewater collection area, and which is designated as such by the City.

Spill - A spill is a discharge of sewage from any portion of a sanitary sewer system due to a sanitary sewer system overflow, operational failure, and/or infrastructure failure. Exfiltration of sewage is not considered to be a spill under this General Order if the exfiltrated sewage remains in the subsurface and does not reach a surface water of the State.

Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) - A waste discharge identification number (WDID) identifies each individual sanitary sewer system enrolled under this General Order. A WDID number is assigned to each enrolled system upon an Enrollee's approved regulatory coverage.

Wastewater Collection System - All pipelines pump stations, and other related facilities, upstream of the headworks of the wastewater treatment plant that convey wastewater from its sources to the wastewater treatment plant.

Waters of the State - Waters of the State are surface waters or groundwater within boundaries of the state as defined in Water Code section 13050(e), in which the State and Regional Water Boards have authority to protect beneficial uses. Waters of the State include, but are not limited

Definitions

to, groundwater aquifers, surface waters, saline waters, natural washes and pools, wetlands, sloughs, and estuaries, regardless of flow or whether water exists during dry conditions. Waters of the State include waters of the United States.

Waters of the United States - Waters of the United States are surface waters or waterbodies that are subject to federal jurisdiction in accordance with the Clean Water Act.

Change Log

Pursuant to Section 5.5 of Order 2022-0103-DWQ (p. 21), “During the time period in between Plan updates, the Enrollee (City) shall continuously document changes to its SSMP in a change log attached to the Plan.”

[illegible]

Executive Summary

The City of Fontana has prepared this Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP or “Plan”) for submittal to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB or “State Water Board”) pursuant to the State Water Board’s General Order No. 2022-0103-DWQ, *Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems* (“the Order”), adopted December 6, 2022, and effective June 5, 2023 (a copy of the Order is in **Appendix A**). The Fontana City Council adopted this SSMP during a regularly scheduled public meeting. The purpose of this Plan is to set forth goals, actions, and guidelines for the City’s various activities involved in managing, operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, and expanding the City’s sewer system, including response actions to a sewage spill. The contents of this Plan follow the required elements listed in Attachment D to the Order.

The City’s waste discharge identification number (WDID) in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) is 8SSO11477. The City Public Works Department is responsible for the sewer system through its Utilities & Streets Division. Various other divisions and departments in the city provide support to the success of the sewer system. The Legally Responsible Official (LRO) is: Kyle Scribner, Public Works Manager. The City has legal authority to operate the sewer system through Section 23 of its Municipal Code. Because the City does not have wastewater treatment capabilities, the City has legal agreements with the City of Rialto and Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) to treat the City’s wastewater.

The City’s Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program uses an electronic work order tracking system and GIS-enabled database to ensure complaints, problems, repairs, preventive actions, and planned capital improvements are addressed by City staff in an orderly fashion. The City uses a standard set of design criteria and construction standards for installation, inspections, and repairs. Public education and source control efforts, regular inspections of grease traps and segments known to clog frequently are used by the City to reduce the occurrence of spills associated with pipe blockages.

In the event of a spill emergency, the Fontana Spill Emergency Response Plan (SERP), formerly referred to as the Overflow Emergency Response Plan (OERP), is located in **Appendix D**, which is summarized in Element 6 (*Spill Emergency Response Plan*) can dictate the appropriate steps for the City to take.

The City regularly undertakes a systemwide evaluation by way of a Sewer Master Plan update, which assesses the existing and ultimate buildout of the City’s sewer system to identify deficiencies that can be addressed in the short- and long-term capital improvement plan. The City is preparing a Sewer Master Plan Update concurrent with this SSMP update and information developed as part of that effort was used herein where noted. Capital improvement projects are identified in the 2024 Sewer Master Plan as well as in Element 8 (*System Evaluation, Capacity Assurance and Capital Improvements*).

In order to improve system management over time, the City will maintain data on the effectiveness of SSMP elements, periodically audit the SSMP, and update the SSMP according to the State’s statutory timeframes. The City will use said data to evaluate trends in spills, repairs, and customer complaints which can inform repair plans. Using data collected by the City on its sewer system,

internal audits shall be done pursuant to the Order once every three years and a new SSMP update once every six years. The City will Communicate timely and useful information to the public about spills and for receiving input on this Plan as well as communication with owners/operators of systems connected to the City system (e.g., IEUA and Rialto) are required by the Order.

Element 1 Sewer System Management Plan

Goal and Introduction

The goal of this Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP or “Plan”) is to provide a plan and schedule for the City of Fontana to: (1) properly manage, operate, and maintain all parts of the City’s sanitary sewer system, (2) reduce and prevent spills, and (3) contain and mitigate spills that do occur.

Element 1 discusses the following required elements: Regulatory Context, SSMP Update Schedule, and Sewer System Asset Overview.

1.1 Regulatory Context

The City of Fontana has adopted this SSMP in accordance with the SWRCB statewide waste discharge requirements for public sanitary sewer systems, otherwise known as Order No. 2022-0103-DWQ (adopted December 6, 2022) (**Appendix A**). The Public Works Department of the City of Fontana is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City’s sanitary sewer system. The City owns the sewer collection system but does not own the treatment facility and all sewage is conveyed to a treatment plant run by either the City of Rialto to the east or treatment plants run by Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) to the west.

The City utilizes the staff from several departments that directly or indirectly support the operation and maintenance of the City’s sewer system. The distribution of the City personnel is shown in the organizational chart presented in Element 2 of this plan. These employees administer the City’s sewer service charge, enforcement ordinances, maintain records/reports of facility maintenance activities, administer preventive maintenance, manage sewer construction programs, provide evaluation of proposed and existing sewer facilities, structures, pump stations and lines. Chapter 23 of the Fontana Municipal Code (*Sewers and Sewage Disposal*) details the City’s regulations for the construction and use of sewer facilities, including industrial waste, building sewers and connections, permits, fees, charges and billing, extensions of the sewer system, private sewage disposal systems,¹ financing of facilities, and preventing discharges of pollutants into storm drains. A copy of Chapter 23 of the City Municipal Code is in **Appendix B**.

The City’s local sewer system management program is dictated in part by the State Water Board regulations found in Water Quality Order No. 2022-0103-DWQ, adopted December 6, 2022 (“the Order”). This Plan is one requirement of said Order.

1.2 Sewer System Management Plan Update Schedule

The City of Fontana City Council adopted the original SSMP on December 9, 2009. The most recent SSMP is dated September 2021.

¹ Private systems such as septic tanks that are not connected to the public sanitary sewer system are not required to be addressed in this Plan.

The SWRCB has created an online tool to see each public sewer system's SSMP update and audit due dates using the City's Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID No. 8SSO11477): https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ssso/lookup/

Pursuant to Order 2022-0103-DWQ, the City shall conduct an internal audit of its SSMP and implementation of its Plan at a minimum of once every three (3) years and submit it to the CIWQS Sanitary Sewer System Database. The audit must be conducted for the period after the end of the City's last required audit period. Audit reports submitted to will be viewable only to SWRCB staff.

Pursuant to Order 2022-0103-DWQ, the City's SSMP must be updated, uploaded, and certified to the online CIWQS Sanitary Sewer System Database at a minimum every six (6) years after the required due date of the last plan update. The updated SSMP must include: elements required in Attachment D of the Order; summary of revisions included in the Plan update based on internal audit findings; and other sewer system management-related changes. The Fontana City Council shall approve the updated plan, the Legally Responsible Official (LRO) shall upload and certify the approved updated Plan in the online CIWQS Sanitary Sewer System Database (section 3.11 of Attachment E1 of the Order). During the time period in between Plan updates, the City shall continuously document changes to its SSMP in a change log attached to the Plan (see Change Log between Definitions and Executive Summary of this Plan).

Table 1 is the schedule for the City to update the plan and conduct internal audits. Milestones for activities that work towards preventing sewer spills are shown in the City's Capital Improvement Plan (see Element 8).

Table 1 – Plan Update and Internal Audit Schedule

System Name: Fontana City CS	WDID Number: 8SSO11477
Original Plan Required Due Date	5/2/2009
Original Plan Audit Due Date	5/2/2011
Plan Audit 1	5/2/2013
Plan Update 1	5/2/2014
Plan Audit 2	5/2/2015
Plan Audit 3	5/2/2017
Plan Audit 4	5/2/2019
Plan Update 2	5/2/2019
Plan Audit 5	5/2/2021
Plan Audit 6^(a)	5/2/2024
Plan Update 3^(b)	5/2/2025
Plan Audit	5/2/2027

System Name: Fontana City CS	WDID Number: 8SSO11477
Plan Audit	5/2/2030
Plan Update 4	5/2/2031

Source: SWRCB website:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ssso/lookup/

(a) Per Section 5.4 and Attachment E1, Section 3.10 of the General Order, the Audit Report is due within six months after the end of the required 3-year audit period. 5/2/2024 is the end of the required 3-year audit period.

(b) Per Section 5.5 and Attachment E1, Section 3.11 of the General Order, Plan updates are due within six years after the required due date of the Enrollee's last Plan Update.

1.3 SSMP Certification and Recertification

The SSMP has been presented to and acted upon by the Fontana City Council at a public meeting. Subsequent SSMP approval must also be considered and acted upon at a public meeting. Once it is approved, the Director of Public Works and/or City's Legally Responsible Official (LRO) to be in compliance with the requirements set forth in the WDR. The LRO shall also complete the certification portion and the online assignee must certify its approval in compliance with the WDR requirements, including completion of the certification portion in the Online SSO Database Questionnaire by checking the appropriate milestone box, printing, and signing the automated form and sending the signed form to:

State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality
Attn: SSO Program Manager
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812

The SSMP must be updated every five years to keep it current. When significant amendments are made to any portion or portions of the SSMP, it must be resubmitted to the City Council for approval and re-certification. The re-certification shall be in accordance with the certification process described above.

1.4 Sewer System Asset Overview

The City of Fontana is in western San Bernardino County, in the heart of the Inland Empire region of southern California. It sits at the intersection of three major freeways: I-15, I-210 and the I-10. Metrolink rail service to the greater Los Angeles area runs through the center of the City. The City of Fontana was incorporated in 1952 and the population is estimated at approximately 208,393 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census). The City's incorporated area as of 2020 is approximately 43 square miles, with a sphere of influence of 10 additional square miles. The City's sewer service area is contiguous with the City limits plus the City sphere of influence.

The City of Fontana sewer system consists of five hydraulically distinct collection systems, as shown in Table 2. Each sewer tributary area correlates to an interagency discharge point to a treatment plant located either to the west of the City to IEUA, or to the east with City of Rialto.

Table 2 – Fontana Sewer Tributary Areas

Tributary Name	Tributary Acres	Percent of Service Area	Sub-Tributary Name	Sub-Tributary Acres
IEUA 1	11,094	33%	-	-
IEUA 2	10,319	31%	Barbie Lift Station	34
			Locust Lift Station	105
IEUA 3	8,241	25%	-	-
IEUA 4	2,188	6.5%	Industrial Lift Station	308
			Southridge Lift Station	618
Rialto	1,567	4.5%	Tamarind Lift Station	1,286
Total	33,409	100%	Total	2,351

Source: 2024 City of Fontana Sewer Master Plan (Albert A. Webb Associates), Section 4.2).

Tributary areas “IEUA 2” and “IEUA 4” each have two smaller sub-tributary areas, and “Rialto” has one sub-tributary area corresponding to City lift stations that pump to an interagency discharge point.

Approximately 95% of the City’s sewer service area contributes wastewater to the IEUA regional sewer system. Connections to IEUA’s system are made at five points along Fontana’s western boundary, which sends sewage for treatment at IEUA Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 1 (RP-1) on Walnut Street in the City of Ontario and IEUA Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 4 (RP-4) located on 6th Street in the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

The Tamarind Lift Station collects approximately 5% of the City’s sewer service area and discharges into the City of Rialto’s sewer system at the southeast corner of the City for treatment at Rialto’s wastewater treatment plant on Richmond Avenue.

The City Department of Public Works uses the LUCITY software for its work-order management software, which is linked to GIS. LUCITY is a computerized maintenance management system.

The City of Fontana’s collection system includes the following elements (as of 2023):

- 44,096 customer connections;

- 9,793 active manholes and 782 inactive manholes;
- Seven City-owned and active pump stations and one active pump station owned by IEUA;
- Approximately 457 miles of gravity sewer mains, consisting of 430 miles owned by City, 26 miles owned by IEUA, 2,040 feet privately owned, 910 feet of unknown ownership; and 697 feet of inverted siphon;
- Approximately 4 miles of force mains, consisting of roughly 2 miles owned by the City and 2 miles owned by IEUA;
- Sewer pipelines range in diameter from 4-inches to 72-inches, with the vast majority being 8-inches (74%);
- Sewer pipelines are made of various materials including cast iron pipe (CIP), concrete, ductile iron pipe (DIP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), reinforced concrete pipe (RCP), vitrified clay pipe (VCP), other, and unknown; but the vast majority is VCP (98%);
- Sewer pipelines vary in age with installation as early as the 1950s until recently in 2023, with most pipelines built between 1980 and 2009 (67%);
- There are no structures that divert stormwater to the sewer system; and
- There are three unique service boundary conditions for the City: first, the City provides sewer service to the full area within its City Sphere of Influence; second, the City conveys all collected wastewater to neighboring agencies for treatment outside the City limits (i.e., IEUA and City of Rialto); and third, there exists many properties in the City that still rely on private septic tanks and are not connected to the sewer system for which the City is addressing by bringing them online when feasible.

The customer service connection makeup as of 2023 is approximately 92.6% residential (40,858 connections), 0.8% commercial (335 connections), 0.8% industrial (365 connections) and 5.8% “other” (2,538 connections), with “other” including the following land use connections: Open Space (22), Public Facilities (93), Recreational Facilities (24), Public Utility Corridors (2), Walkable Mixed Use Corridor and Downtown (2,165), and Walkable Mixed Use Urban Village (232).

Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 summarize the sewer pipelines (mains) by size, age, and material. **Figure 1** provides the City’s up-to-date map of its sanitary sewer system, with the elements stipulated by Section 4.1 of Attachment D to the Order.

Table 3 – Inventory of Sewer Pipelines

Line Type	Length (ft)	Miles	% of Total
Gravity Line	2,391,047	452.85	99.16%
Force Main	19,482	3.69	0.81%
Inverted Siphon	697	0.13	0.03%
Total	2,411,226	457	100%

Source: 2024 City of Fontana Sewer Master Plan (Albert A. Webb Associates).

Table 4 – Inventory of Sewer Pipelines by Owner

Owner	Length (ft)	Miles	% of Total
City of Fontana	2,269,446	429.82	94.12%
IEUA	138,830	26.29	5.76%
Private	2,040	0.39	0.08%
Unknown	910	0.17	0.04%
Total	2,411,226	457	100%

Source: 2024 City of Fontana Sewer Master Plan (Albert A. Webb Associates).

Table 5 – Inventory of Sewer Mains by Diameter

Pipe Diameter (inch)	Length (ft)	Pipe Length (miles)	% of Total
4	1,086	0.21	0.05%
6	22,464	4.25	0.93%
8	1,781,221	337.35	73.87%
10	145,891	27.63	6.05%
12	144,890	27.44	6.01%
15	92,946	17.60	3.85%
16	151	0.03	0.01%
18	55,926	10.59	2.32%
21	63,396	12.01	2.63%
24	22,048	4.18	0.91%
27	10,738	2.03	0.45%
30	25,774	4.88	1.07%
33	20,678	3.92	0.86%
36	6,961	1.32	0.29%
39	296	0.06	0.01%
42	10,067	1.91	0.42%
48	217	0.04	0.01%
54	3,945	0.75	0.16%
66	1,996	0.38	0.08%

Pipe Diameter (inch)	Length (ft)	Pipe Length (miles)	% of Total
72	536	0.10	0.02%
Total	2,411,226	457	100%

Source: 2024 City of Fontana Sewer Master Plan (Albert A. Webb Associates).

Table 6 – Inventory of Sewer Mains by Age

Decade of Construction	Pipe Length (miles)	% of Total
1950-1959	59	12.99%
1960-1969	13	2.84%
1970-1979	34	7.51%
1980-1989	107	23.44%
1990-1999	96	20.93%
2000-2009	113	24.85%
2010-2019	15	3.34%
2020-2023	5	0.99%
Unknown	14	3.12%
Total	457	100%

Source: 2024 City of Fontana Sewer Master Plan (Albert A. Webb Associates).

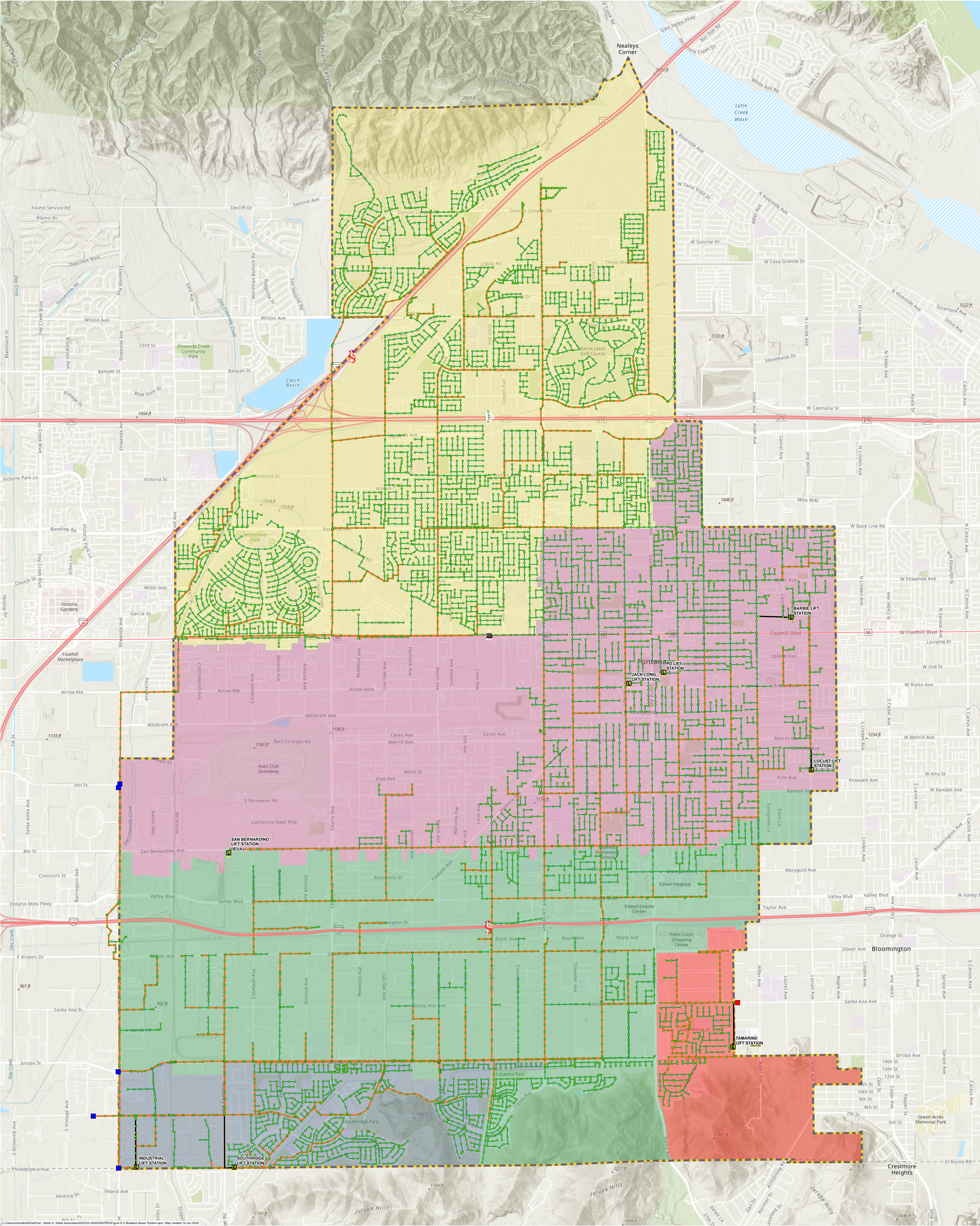
Table 7 – Inventory of Sewer Mains by Material

Pipe Material	Pipe Length (miles)	% of Total
CIP	0.06	0.01%
Concrete	0.11	0.02%
DIP	6.21	1.36%
PVC	2.96	0.65%
RCP	0.04	0.01%
VCP	446.58	97.79%
Other	0.04	0.01%
Unknown	0.66	0.14%
Total	457	100%

Source: 2024 City of Fontana Sewer Master Plan (Albert A. Webb Associates).

CIP: cast iron pipe
DIP: ductile iron pipe
PVC: polyvinyl chloride
RCP: reinforced concrete pipe
VCP: vitrified clay pipe

FIGURE 1
EXISTING SEWER SYSTEM



LEGEND

Model Pipes

Diameter (in)

8-inch or less

10-inch or greater

Force Mains

Manholes

IEUA Discharge Point

Rialto Discharge Point

Sewer Lift Stations

Tributary Areas

IEUA 1

IEUA 2

IEUA 3

IEUA 4

Service Area Boundary

RIALTO

Element 2 Organization

Pursuant to Element 2 of Attachment D to the Order, this section of the SSMP must do the following:

- Identify organizational staffing responsible and integral for implementing the local Sewer System Management Plan through an organization chart or similar narrative documentation that includes:
 - The name of the Legally Responsible Official (LRO) as required in section 5.1 (Designation of a Legally Responsible Official) of the Order;
 - The position titles, telephone numbers, and email addresses for management, administrative, and maintenance positions responsible for implementing specific Sewer System Management Plan elements;
 - Organizational lines of authority; and
 - Chain of communication for reporting spills from receipt of complaint or other information, including the person responsible for reporting spills to the State and Regional Water Boards and other agencies, as applicable. (For example, county health officer, county environmental health agency, and State Office of Emergency Services.)

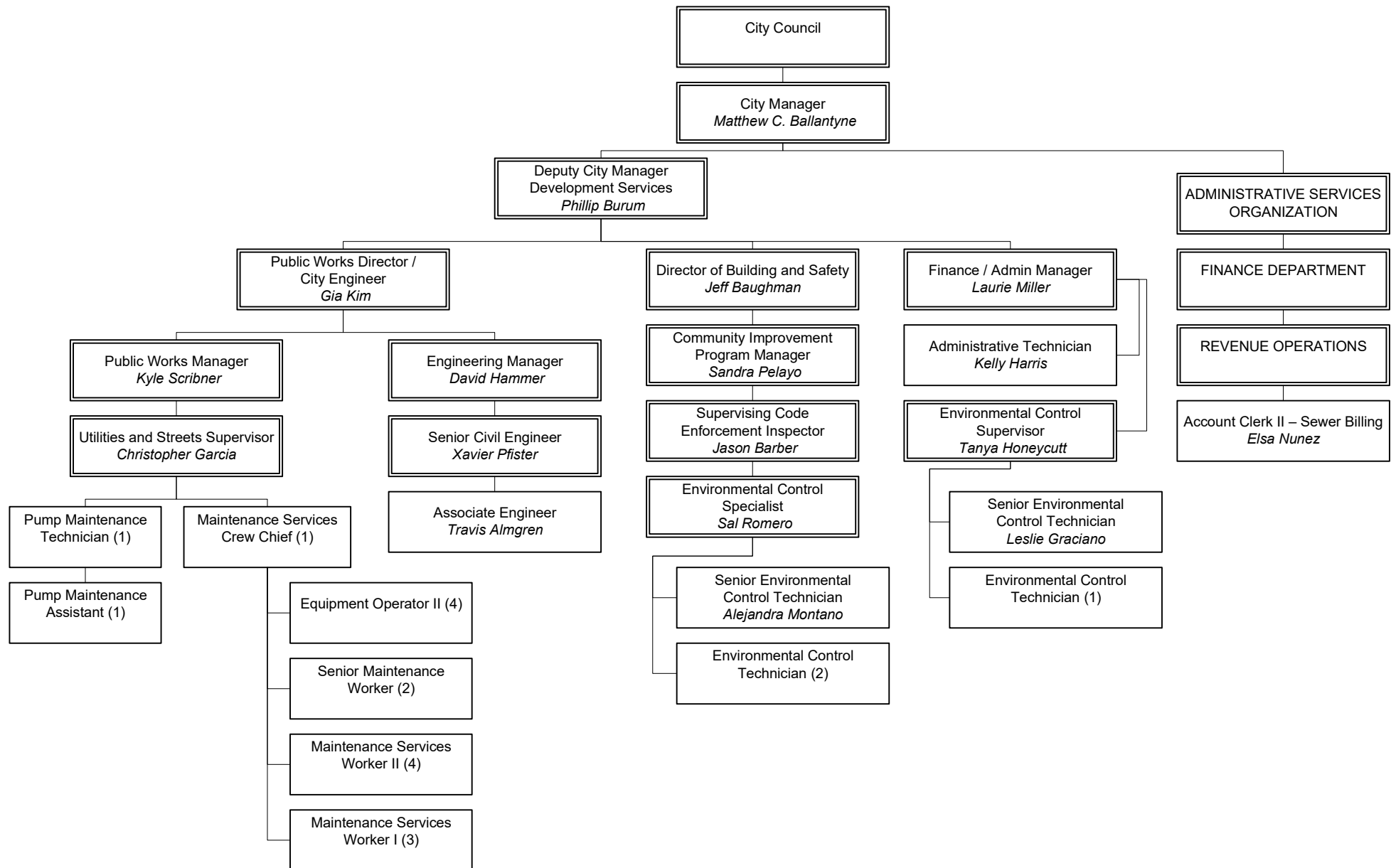
2.1 Organizational Structure

Fontana is a General Law City governed by the codes adopted by the legislators of the State of California. Fontana is governed by an elected Mayor and four Council Members. The City's Municipal Code establishes several departments and divisions to administer City services, programs, and projects. Most management, operations, and maintenance activities related to the City's wastewater collection system are the responsibility of departments located in Development Services and Administrative Services Organizations.

The City maintains detailed job descriptions for wastewater collection system management, operation, maintenance, and engineering staff. These job descriptions establish the qualifications and responsibilities of positions that have roles in the Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) program.

The distribution of City personnel associated with the sewer system are shown in the City organizational chart presented on **Figure 2** (next page). These personnel provide evaluation of proposed and existing sewer facilities, administer the City's sewer service charge and enforcement ordinances, maintain, and report facility maintenance activities and administer preventive maintenance and sewer construction programs. A City of Fontana Public Works Information Guide is provided in **Appendix C**.

Figure 2 – Organizational Chart for Departments Involved in Sewer System



2.1.1 Position Descriptions

- **City Council** - Responsible for establishing new and amending existing ordinances and policies governing the municipal operations, and the operations of the city's sanitary sewer system including the approving of all O&M contracts and agreements within the community's interest.
- **City Manager** – Responsible for the overall management and application of all legal and policy directives that relate to the city's activities, including the operation and maintenance of the city's sanitary sewer system.
- **City Engineer / Director of Public Works** – Directs the accomplishment of statutory and policy criteria, within the scope of the City Council's policy and legal requirements. Directs its execution, and evaluates work accomplished within his areas of responsibility, including the SO&M program. Also directs the planning, budgeting, design and construction of new and rehabilitation of existing sewage collection systems and assists with claims and litigations against the City relative to public infrastructure.
- **Public Works Manager** – Manages policy implementation, manages SSMP implementation, monitors SSMP implementation and effectiveness, ensures adequate resources are available for policy and SSMP activities, communicates SSMP effectiveness to the Public Works Director, recommends improvements to SSMP procedures.
- **Utilities & Streets Supervisor** - Monitors SSMP plans and procedures, facilitates field operations, assesses SSMP plans and procedures, solicits and provides feedback on effectiveness of plans
- **Crew Chief** - Responsible for assigning work and oversight of the sewer maintenance workers performing sewer collection system operation and maintenance and repairs. Reports to the Utilities & Streets Supervisor.
- **Pump Maintenance Technician** - Responsible for repairs, operations, and oversight of the sewer, lift and pump stations. Reports to the Utilities & Streets Supervisor.
- **Equipment Operator/Maintenance Workers** - Field Crews workers are responsible for performing daily maintenance activities of the sewer collection system including responding to SSOs, sewer cleaning, repairs and other activities as needed. They report to Maintenance Services Crew Chief.

Development Services Organization

The Fontana Development Services Organization is made up of the following departments: Building and Safety, Code Compliance, Development Services Accounting and Finance, Engineering, Fire Protection District, Housing, Planning, and Public Works. In addition, the Environmental Control Administration (EC Admin) is part of Development Services and its sister division, Environmental Control Code Compliance (EC Code Compliance) is within the Building and Safety Department. EC Admin and EC Code Compliance have three primary focus areas split between the separate divisions: wastewater pretreatment, stormwater quality, and solid

waste/recycling. EC Admin has 2 FTE positions: Supervisor and Senior Environment Control Technician. EC Code Compliance has 5 FTE positions: Supervisor, Environmental Control Specialist, Senior Environmental Control Technician, and two Environmental Control Technicians.

The responsibilities of the EC Admin and EC Code Compliance that are the most critical to a comprehensive SSMP program are the pretreatment program including control of fats, oils, and grease (FOG), and assistance with SSO response and reporting. Both activities are required by WDR regulations.

Public Works Department

The Fontana Public Works Department has primary responsibility for managing, operating, and maintaining the wastewater collection system. The department is headed by the Public Works Director / City Engineer and has four (4) divisions. Each division has a manager who reports to the Director. The four divisions are:

- Utilities and Streets Division;
- Parks and Landscape Division;
- Support Services - Facilities/Fleet Division; and
- Public Works Administration, Finance, and Technology Division.

Utilities and Streets Division and Support Services Division have the most involvement with wastewater collection system activities. Figure 2 summarizes the organization of the Public Works Department.

Utilities and Streets Division

The Utilities and Streets Division is responsible for planning, prioritizing, and performing operations and maintenance of the wastewater collection system. Controlling and reporting SSO's is within the responsibility of the Utilities and Streets Division. Typical O&M activities performed by this division include sewer cleaning, root control, blockage removal, pump station O&M, video assessment, repair and replacement of sewer lines, manhole inspections, CIPP, and insecticide treatments.

There are a total of 18 employees in the Utilities and Streets Division assigned to O&M of the wastewater collection system (Figure 2). To provide their employees with the greatest understanding of public works functions, entry-level employees (maintenance service workers I and II) regularly rotate between sewer maintenance and street maintenance; however, the number of staff dedicated to wastewater and stormwater collection system maintenance remains constant. Upper-level maintenance workers typically always remain dedicated to wastewater collection system maintenance.

Parks and Landscape Division

The Parks and Landscape Division are typically not directly involved with collection system O&M. However, in an emergency, workers in the Parks and Landscape Division can provide support to other divisions in the Public Works Department.

Support Services Division

The Support Services Division is headed by a Division Manager who reports to the Director of Public Works. This division is comprised of two primary workgroups, Fleet and Facility Maintenance that maintain the trucks, equipment, and tools used in the O&M of the wastewater collections system.

Public Works Administration, Finance, and Technology Division

Assist with accounts payable, requisitions, and providing contact between the Public Works Department and the City's Information Technology Division that maintains the GIS mapping, computers, and LUCITY.

Engineering Department

The Engineering Department is involved in several activities related to the wastewater collection system. These activities include:

- Design and construction standards and specifications for the installation of new or rehabilitated collection system infrastructure;
- Procedures and standards for inspecting and testing the installation of new or rehabilitated collection system infrastructure; and
- Construction observation and inspection of new infrastructure.

The Engineering Department is responsible to perform studies to identify and addresses any capacity issues related to the City's wastewater collection system under Element 8 of this SSMP, *System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance*. This includes updating hydraulic models of the wastewater collection system and identifying capital projects to accommodate higher wastewater flows from new developments. The Engineering Department also coordinates and maintains all the updates to the Sewer System Master Plan.

Key Support Units

Other Divisions or Departments within the City, and specific contracted services, will continue to carry out some of the compliance actions for the City called for by the Order, as follows:

Environmental Compliance Administration and Code Compliance

EC Code Compliance is responsible for plan checks to require the installation of pretreatment equipment in qualified businesses (i.e., restaurants and other FOG producing establishments). EC Code Compliance also issues pretreatment permits controlling the discharge of FOG and other industrial wastewaters that may have a deleterious effect on the community and/or regional sewer system. EC Code also conducts routine FOG inspections at food service establishments (FSE's) and other food manufacturing facilities.

Building & Safety Department

Building & Safety Department is committed to ensuring that state law and city ordinances are followed. The services offered are permits, inspections, plan check, codes and local

amendments, “Accela” (online portal to apply for permits, etc.), and additional resources like building associations, commissions, and organizations.

Planning Department

The Planning Department compiles information and projections on future growth in and around the City. This information is utilized by the Public Works, Engineering, and Building & Safety Departments when projecting future wastewater flows and planning for future facilities.

Administrative Services Organization

There are several departments in the Administrative Services Organization that provide management support to the wastewater collection system. These departments include Human Resources, Management Services, and Technology Services.

Police Department

The Fontana Police Department is the primary dispatch for all afterhours callouts that affect the wastewater collection system.

2.2 Responsibility for SSMP Management, Administration, and Maintenance

The City Public Works Department has the ultimate responsibility for management, administration, and maintenance of the various elements of the City’s SSMP. The responsibility for day-to-day implementation is delegated to City staff, as listed in Table 8.

Table 8 – City Staff Responsible for the SSMP

SSMP Element	Responsible Person, Title
Element 1. Goals and Introduction	Public Works Manager
Element 2. Organization	Utilities & Streets Supervisor
Element 3. Legal Authority	City’s Legal Counsel
Element 4. Operation and Maintenance Program	Utilities & Streets Supervisor, and Environmental Control Supervisor
Element 5. Design and Performance Provisions	City Engineer
Element 6. Spill Emergency Response Plan	Utilities & Streets Supervisor
Element 7. Sewer Pipe Blockage Control Program	Utilities & Streets Supervisor, and Environmental Control Supervisor
Element 8. System Evaluation, Capacity Assurance, and Capital Improvements	City Engineer
Element 9. Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications	Utilities & Streets Supervisor, and Environmental Control Supervisor

SSMP Element	Responsible Person, Title
Element 10. Internal Audits	Public Works Manager, and Utilities & Streets Supervisor
Element 11. Communications Program	Public Works Manager

2.3 Legally Responsible Official

The LRO for the City of Fontana is: Kyle Scribner, Public Works Manager

Pursuant to Section 5.1 of the Order, "...the LRO must have responsibility over management of the City's entire sanitary sewer system and must be authorized to make managerial decisions that govern the operation of the sanitary sewer system, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital improvement recommendations to ensure long-term environmental compliance" (p. 18). Furthermore, "the LRO must have or have direct authority over individuals that possess a recognized degree or certificate related to operations and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems, and/or have professional training and experience related to the management of sanitary sewer systems, demonstrated through extensive knowledge, training and experience."

Within 30 days of a change to the LRO contact information, the City shall inform the SWRCB by emailing ciwqs@waterboards.ca.gov and copying the local Regional Water Board (i.e., Santa Ana Region) according to Attachment F of the Order.

Authorized Representative

The City's Public Works Manager is the authorized representative who is responsible for the execution of compliance actions required under the WDR. This includes, but is not limited to, signing and certification of all reports and correspondence as required under this Order.

2.4 Chain of Communication

When the City Public Works Department receives a complaint or information regarding a potential spill event during working hours, that employee will immediately notify the Utilities and Streets Supervisor and the field crews are dispatched and will respond to the location and implement the Fontana Spill Emergency Response Plan (SERP), as shown in Element 6 and **Appendix D**. Table 9 shows the chain of communication in the event of a spill.

Table 9 – Public Works Department Chain of Communication

Responsible Party	Name	Phone Number
1. 24-hour Dispatch Center	--	Regular Business Hours: 909-350-6760 After-Hours: 909-350-7700 (Fontana Police Department)
2. Utilities and Streets Supervisor	Christopher Garcia	909-350-6764
3. Field Crews	Maintenance Services Crew Chief	
4. Environmental Control Supervisor	Tanya Honeycutt	909-350-6772
5. Legally Responsible Official and Data Submitter	Public Works Manager, Kyle Scribner	909-350-6530

Element 3 Legal Authority

Pursuant to Section 3 of Attachment D of the Order, this section of the SSMP must include:

- Copies or an electronic link to the Enrollee's (City's) current sewer system use ordinances, service agreements and/or other legally binding procedures to demonstrate the Enrollee (City) possesses the necessary legal authority to:
 - Prevent illicit discharges into its sanitary sewer system from inflow and infiltration (I&I); unauthorized stormwater; chemical dumping; unauthorized debris; roots; fats, oils, and grease; and trash, including rags and other debris that may cause blockages;
 - Collaborate with storm sewer agencies to coordinate emergency spill responses, ensure access to storm sewer systems during spill events, and prevent unintentional cross connections of sanitary sewer infrastructure to storm sewer infrastructure;
 - Require that sewer system components and connections be properly designed and constructed;
 - Ensure access for maintenance, inspection, and/or repairs for portions of the service lateral owned and/or operated by the Enrollee (City);
 - Enforce any violation of its sewer ordinances, service agreements, or other legally binding procedures; and
 - Obtain easement accessibility agreements for locations requiring sewer system operations and maintenance, as applicable.

3.1 Statutory Authority

Pursuant to the California Government Code Sections 37100 and 54350, the City Council, as the local legislative body, may by ordinances and resolutions make and enforce all rules and regulations necessary for the administration of the City's SSMP. Consistent with the law, several ordinances have been established by the City Council to govern all aspects of the SSMP.

3.1.1 Municipal Code

Fontana has legal authority to own and operate a wastewater collection system based on Chapter 23 of the City's Municipal Code – Sewers and Sewage Disposal. This section provides rules and regulations for the construction and use of sanitary sewer facilities installed, altered, or repaired within the City after July 3, 1963. A copy of Chapter 23 of the City's Municipal Code is included in this SSMP as **Appendix B**. Chapter 23 contains Articles that address the following topics:

- Industrial Waste (Article II)
- Building Sewers and Connections (Article III)
- Permits (Article IV)
- Fees, Charges, and Billing (Article V)
- Extension of Sewer System (Article VI)

- Private Sewage Disposal Facilities (Article VII)
- Financing of Facilities (Article VIII)
- Preventing Discharge of Pollutants into Storm Drains (Article IX)

Section 23-21 enables the City to comply with all applicable state and federal laws required by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the WDR regulations. The City is given the authority to regulate the system through issuance of permits to certain industrial users and enforcement of general requirements for other users. The Municipal Code also authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities and user reporting and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs for sewer service.

3.1.2 Agreements with Other Agencies

Because the City of Fontana does not own a wastewater treatment facility, the City has entered into regional contracts and agreements related to wastewater treatment with the neighboring entities who do have treatment facilities, which are IEUA and the City of Rialto. These agreements and contracts include:

- Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract – This contract contains the legal framework for the operation of the IEUA regional sewage system, including planning, financial, management, and operations.
- City of Rialto Sewage Service Agreement – This agreement contains the legal framework for the operation of the City of Rialto wastewater treatment plant. In addition to the domestic and commercial/industrial wastes generated within the City of Rialto's service area, the treatment plant receives waste from portions of the City of Fontana. The City of Fontana service area encompasses land within current incorporated areas lying south of Interstate Highway 10 and east of Sierra Boulevard.
- Regional Pretreatment Agreement – This agreement contains the legal framework for enforcing pretreatment standards, including the monitoring of industrial dischargers and the implementation of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) control programs.
- IEUA's Spill Emergency Response Plan (formerly, *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Unified Response Guidance Plan (SSOURGP)*) – This document describes the processes and procedures that are to be used in response to a sanitary sewer overflow. It also includes a mutual aid agreement for the sharing of resources during an emergency situation. This plan is included as **Appendix E** of this SSMP.

Element 4 Operations and Maintenance Program

Pursuant to Section 4 of Attachment D of the Order, this SSMP must include the following, as applicable to the City's system:

- Up-to-date map(s) of the sanitary sewer system and procedures for maintaining and providing State and Regional Water Board staff access to the map(s). The map(s) must show gravity line segments and manholes, pumping facilities, pressure pipes and valves, and applicable stormwater conveyance facilities within the sewer system service area boundaries.
- Scheduling system and a data collection system for preventive operation and maintenance activities conducted by staff and contractors.
- Training provided on a regular basis for operations and maintenance staff and contractors that covers certain elements.
- Inventory of sewer system equipment and identifying critical replacement and spare parts.

4.1 Sanitary Sewer System Mapping

At the same time as this SSMP is being prepared (2023), the City is also undertaking an update to its Sewer Master Plan, which includes updating maps of the system. The City maintains a comprehensive inventory of the wastewater collection system assets which documents the horizontal and vertical locations of sewer system facilities, as well as the attributes of various sewer system components. This information is used to develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) database that facilitates O&M activities and expedites data management and retrieval for reporting purposes. The locations of most sewer pipes and associated appurtenances within the City were originally documented using atlas map books. The atlas maps, which were originally prepared based on information obtained from as-built drawings, have been converted to GIS using ESRI's ArcGIS software. The conversion of records to GIS has primarily included digitizing location information from the City's atlas map sheets and recording facility attributes including:

- Year of installation
- Diameter
- Slope
- Material
- Invert elevations
- Manhole rim elevations
- Effective length of pipeline segments between manholes
- Flow direction of sewage
- Historic maintenance information for each pipe

The conversion of the graphic information to the computerized mapping system, population of the GIS database, assignment of identifying labels to all pipeline segments and manholes allows the City to facilitate the effective management of the system and implement an asset management program for the wastewater collection system. To improve the accuracy of the information contained in the GIS and minimize the potential errors associated with the update of any graphic data converted into GIS, City staff has diligently reviewed and confirmed the accuracy of the information. Involved in the review is Public Works staff that has extensive knowledge and experience with the City's wastewater collection system.

Updates to the GIS information are typically generated by Sewer Maintenance crews while performing routine operation and maintenance activities. Discrepancies between information contained on the atlas maps and field conditions are manually documented on the atlas maps. The atlas map pages containing comments are dated and submitted to GIS for updating of electronic files. In the last several years, the City has been proactive in establishing and implementing a routine for updating the information in its GIS. The GIS is currently updated on a regular basis and printed once or twice annually and is available to field staff on wireless laptop computers and in printed field copies.

The City sewer infrastructure GIS web map application can be accessed with this link: <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?layers=e837bfa064df4546ab85f93d39c45104>

The following data is available on the web map application: manholes, caps, siphon manhole, cleanouts, network junctions, toes, pipe change, sewer pump station, sewer pipes (active collectors, dry collectors, IEUA pipelines, active force mains, and dry force mains.

A sample area of the City's GIS web map application is shown on **Figure 3**, below.

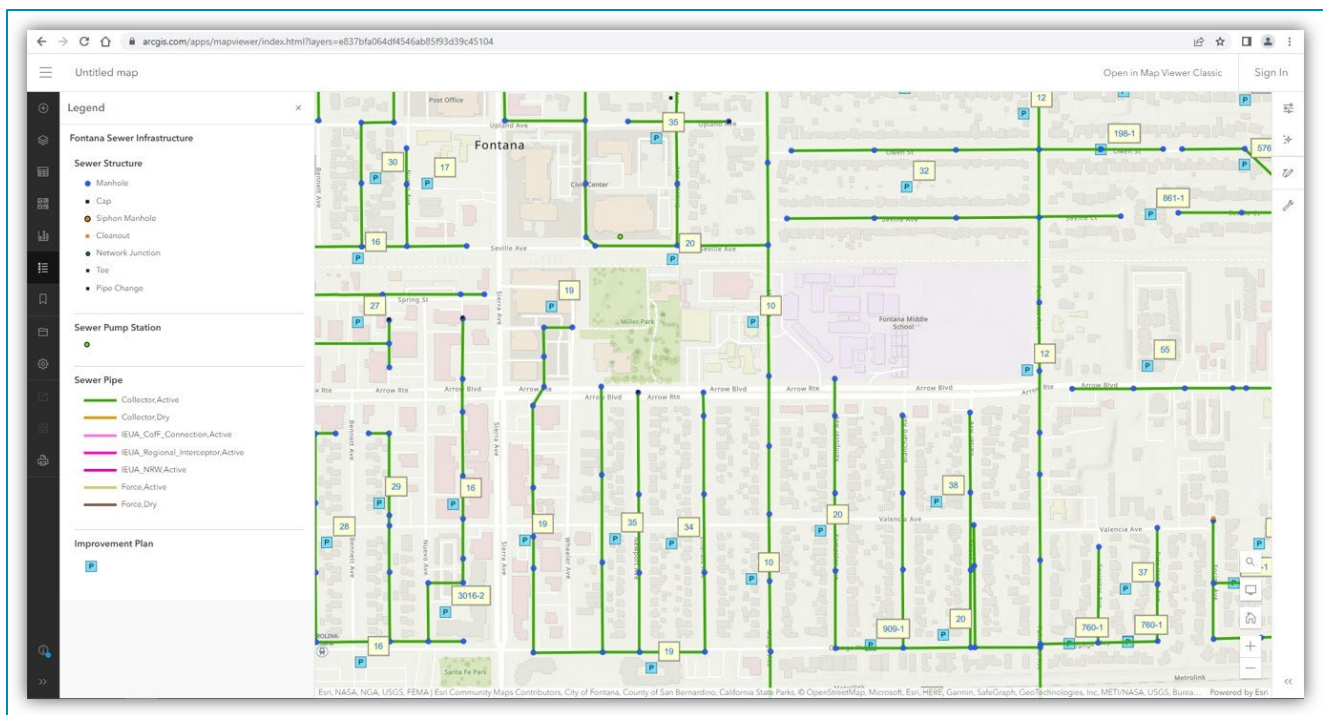


Figure 3 – Sample Image from FontanaGIS Mapping System

In addition to the web map application shown in Figure 3, the City utilizes the computerized maintenance management system, LUCITY to track workorders in GIS using the following data:

- Coordinates of manholes, clean outs, and dead ends;
- Service connections (approximate location is acceptable);
- Location of asset (e.g., street name, block name, cross road, etc.);
- Rehabilitation and repair data;
- Acceptance date of work;
- Rehabilitation material; and
- Effective nominal diameter of pipe.

4.2 Preventive Maintenance Activities

The City of Fontana’s wastewater collection system requires frequent maintenance due to age, extended use, debris accumulation, and tree root intrusion. To minimize and prevent system blockages and preserve and extend the useful life of the wastewater collection system, Fontana’s Preventive Maintenance Program includes the routine cleaning of the wastewater pipelines, as described herein.

4.2.1 Sewer Cleaning Program

Fontana's wastewater collection system requires cleaning to remove accumulated debris and sediment that has fallen out of suspension from the waste stream. All pipes are cleaned in a methodical and systematic manner to ensure consistency in the cleaning efforts. Generally, cleaning is recommended to occur from the upstream manhole to the downstream manhole, since the flow in the pipe can assist moving debris downstream.

Mainline Maintenance Efforts

Fontana's Sewer Maintenance staff conducts routine cleaning of the sanitary sewer collections system. The cleaning is performed by two crews at an approximate rate of 2,604 linear feet per truck per day. The cleaning of the entire wastewater collection system is performed approximately once every 2.5 years using two combination jet-rodder/vacuum vehicles. When necessary, the City's one standby jet-rodder/vacuum truck is utilized to make up any deficits in cleaning efforts and achieve monthly goals. The sewer pipelines are typically cleaned by inserting a high-pressure flushing nozzle or jet-rodder in the pipe and removing debris from the downstream manhole. Purchased or staff-made appurtenances are inserted at the downstream manhole to capture large debris. The material removed with the appurtenances is decanted. The liquid is discharged into the sewer and the solids are temporarily stored in 5-gallon buckets. Remaining debris is vacuumed from the manhole with the high-powered vacuum hose and contained in the truck's containment tank. When the tank on the vacuum truck is approximately one-half full, it is emptied.

The City's cleaning efforts focus on one sewershed of the City at a time in the direction of flow to convergence locations. Sewer Maintenance crews work daily to eliminate potential pipe and manhole blockages. There are currently two crews consisting of two staff members each that are assigned to perform daily routine cleaning tasks. Additionally, the work crews clean high frequency maintenance sites (HFMS, or "Hot Spots") on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis. These locations include several of the City's siphons, pipelines with sags, and areas identified as having excessive amounts of grease accumulation and root concentrations.

Cleaning efforts are documented daily. Documented information pertaining to sewer pipeline cleaning activities include lineal footage cleaned, pipe size, pipe length, type of debris removed, names of staff performing the cleaning, and any additional pertinent comments. Progress will vary daily depending on the existing conditions, staffing available, and other assigned duties.

Lateral Maintenance Efforts

The City responds to customer complaints about sewer service. Complaints are generally related to sewer stoppages or odors. During CCTV of the sewer mainline, a pipe defect or blockage may be seen at the lateral connection. At this time, city staff will service the lateral. A customer of the sewer collection system connects to the City sewer line by way of a privately owned and maintained upper sewer lateral that extends from the customer's building or residence to the City property line. Public Works staff maintains the lower lateral from the service clean-out located at the City property line to the sewer main.

Pump Station Maintenance Efforts

Pump stations are inspected on a weekly basis. Weekly inspections include visual check of the mechanical and electrical equipment, manual cycling of pumps, checking and cleaning floats, vacuuming grease from the wet well and debris removal. Pump stations are inspected extensively every two years. Extensive maintenance includes quarterly cleaning out of wet well and removing pumps for inspection and repairs if necessary.

Root Removal Efforts

Root intrusion can damage sewers and cause sewer pipelines to restrict flow and/or plug. Public Works staff primarily uses the jet-rodder/vactor vehicles in areas with high root concentrations and is currently working towards implementing a mainline root treatment program where the frequency of root treatment is based on information captured during the televising (CCTV) of the system. A component of the City's cleaning efforts includes using the City's jet-rodder/vacuum truck as well as routine chemical treatment to minimize the potential for SSO due to root related problems. As necessary, the jet-rodder/vacuum is used to clear roots from the wastewater collection system.

The root treatment includes the application of chemical root inhibitors to reduce or eliminate roots intruding into the laterals. Pipelines identified as locations with root intrusion problems are treated and evaluated on a regular basis. Target sites are located in the older developed areas with large mature trees as well as locations identified via the CCTV inspection efforts that identify high concentration of roots. As locations are identified as requiring chemical treatment for root control, location information is recorded in the CCTV database, assessed, and evaluated for inclusion in the subsequent cycle of the root control program.

Investigation of Customer Complaints and Concerns

The City responds to customer complaints/concerns about sewer service. Complaints are generally related to sewer stoppages, overflows, or odors. Response is performed by the collection system staff during working hours and on-call staff during after-hours. Response includes assessing the complaint and resolving the problem.

Most of the complaints are related to stoppages. The sewer cleaning crew is diverted to remove stoppages. The City's initial response time goal is 30 minutes. During non-work hours, the City has staff on standby to address complaints.

Manhole Treatment Program

To control infestations of insects and to maintain adequate access to the system, the City's wastewater collection system manholes are systematically treated for the removal of roaches. The roach treatment program primarily targets the more mature areas within the City as well as areas with food service establishments. The spraying of manholes is performed by an independent contractor retained by the City. Public Works goal is to treat approximately 1,000 manholes annually. The manholes selected for treatment are identified by areas known to be prone to insect infestation, and observations made during the annual cleaning.

Preventative Maintenance Recommendations

Public Works has a program to clean every mainline at least once every two to three years, and to clean the identified high frequency maintenance sites on a weekly, monthly, or quarterly basis. This interval of cleaning has proven sufficient for adequate maintenance of the system. This report is formally documenting this effort.

To improve the cleaning efforts, Public Works should establish cleaning metrics to measure progress and effectiveness of the program. It is recommended that the City continue to divide the sewer system into three (3), substantially equal major sewersheds for easy identification and tracking. Further, work assignments should continue to be made on a weekly basis, to ensure the completion of specific weekly cleaning goals by crews. As well, this will allow the crews to adjust their progress based on the diameter of pipe being cleaned (larger diameter pipe takes longer to clean than smaller diameter pipe), emergencies as assigned, and unforeseen impediments, such as rain, traffic, easement access, and so on, that reduce their progress on any given day.

Based on the assumptions below, two crews would be responsible for cleaning approximately 20,750 lineal feet of pipe per week. This will result in an average of 2,604 lineal feet per day per crew, which is within industry standards. As crews complete their assignment, subsequent assignments should be issued, regardless of the work is completed in less than one week.

Table 10 – Weekly Cleaning Benchmarks

Weekly Cleaning Target	20,750 lineal feet	3.92 miles
Monthly Cleaning Target	83,000 lineal feet	15.71 miles
Quarterly Cleaning Target	249,000 lineal feet	47.19 miles

Expectations for annual cleaning efforts include:

- One (1) crew of two (2) persons each should be assigned to continuously clean the system;
- One (1) crew of two (2) persons each should be assigned to maintain High Frequency Maintenance Sites as well as responding to emergency events (SSO, Customer Concerns);
- Each crew can average 48 weeks to complete the assigned weekly cleaning tasks; this allows for four (4) weeks for vacations, holidays, and training;
- Each crew should average three (3) days per week on any cleaning assignment to account for equipment repair, emergency repair assignments, and other unforeseen activities that may be assigned
- Crews are responsible to document and report anomalies (e.g., material, diameter, depth, length, etc.) in the map book data for correction in the master GIS database; an

Accelerated Cleaning Program Plan

A cleaning interval has been established for HFMS (Hot Spot) segments that include pipe segments with the potential to accumulate debris more quickly than other sections and those areas susceptible to blockages that can lead to an SSO. Examples of HFMS include the City's siphons, pipe segments with shallow slopes, areas where the pipe diameter reduces as the flow moves downstream, areas where higher concentrations of debris are discharged into the system, areas where the sewage may be difficult to recover if an SSO occurs, and areas with potentially high impacts to environmental areas if an SSO occurs.

Currently, Public Works staff cleans these sites on a monthly basis, based on field observations and supervisor recommendations. Furthermore, the crews should document the type and amount of debris removed from these segments.

Sewer System Inspection and Assessment

Routine inspection of wastewater collection system facilities provides a means to monitor the condition of the facilities and the effectiveness of the maintenance operations. Information obtained from routine inspections serves to:

- Identify existing or potential problems;
- Provide accurate information regarding any existing or potential problems;
- Isolate the location of any existing or potential problems;
- Provide information regarding the criticality of any existing or potential problems; and
- Facilitate identification of the optimal method to rectify problems.

Regular and systematic inspection and assessment of wastewater collection system infrastructure provides a basis for identifying and scheduling capital improvements as well as identifying needed maintenance activities. The results of the overall assessment are then used to determine the funding required to repair, rehabilitate, and replace an aging collection system and to prioritize how the funds should be allocated.

Recommendations for capital improvements will optimize the expenditure and efforts to operate a sewer collection system. Currently, we are substantially completed with the CCTV evaluation phase of the entire sewer collection system and will begin the assessment phase. The CCTV inspections are performed subsequent to pipe cleaning and debris removal and of all new and rehabilitated pipelines to ensure contractor compliance with the City's design and construction standards. The City's current inspection capability extends to pipes of various sizes.

4.3 Rehabilitation and Replacement Efforts

The City Sewer Maintenance Section is responsible for performing various types of wastewater facility repairs and rehabilitation improvements. Repair and rehabilitation work performed by crews may include point repairs at cracks, joints, and service interfaces, repairing collapsing or broken sewer pipe, removing obstructions in the sewers that hinder cleaning operations, manhole rehabilitation, video inspection and other related work. Repairs that require resources

beyond those available within the Utilities and Streets Division, including staff and equipment, are coordinated, and scheduled. In conjunction with the City's Utilities & Streets Division's staff and equipment, the Sewer Maintenance staff is able to implement mitigation efforts and perform repairs for pipelines of various sizes to restore or replace failing wastewater collection sewer lines. The types of repairs performed by City staff vary according to the location, depth, and utilities located in the vicinity of the necessary repair.

As required, the City retains outside services for repair work that must be completed quickly, is excessively deep, and/or that are in areas with extensive utilities. Public Works staff have performed repairs for pipelines up to 15-inches in diameter but may perform repairs for larger pipe if appropriately planned and scheduled in advance.

The LUCITY work order tracking system provides a method for the City to track equipment, maintain an inventory of its assets, detail timing and method in which work orders will be performed to maintain the assets, and accumulate all associated costs for labor, materials and equipment. The ability to track activities such as scheduled and performed work, and workforce productivity allows City staff to determine the resources necessary for routine preventive maintenance activities as well as additional activities necessary to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection system. A versatile CMMS in conjunction with a GIS-based tool for maintaining specific wastewater collection system data has been utilized and customized to manage specific activities and resources associated with Fontana's collection system including, but not limited to the following:

- Tracking and monitoring ongoing operation and maintenance activities;
- Ensuring proper coordination between wastewater collection system maintenance work and other activities;
- Establishing a more efficient and systematic approach planned maintenance activities that enables a more efficient use of staff resources;
- Affecting inventory control enabling better spare parts forecasting to eliminate shortages and minimize existing inventory;
- Tracking and monitoring work orders for specific system activities; and
- Eliminating paperwork and manual tracking activities, thus enabling staff to become more productive.

Scheduling of maintenance and cleaning activities is currently performed by staff within the Utilities and Streets Division. Daily schedules are manually composed and delineate the type and location of work to be performed. Work is assigned and performed and reports summarizing daily progress are generated by maintenance crews and submitted to the Utilities & Streets Supervisor to track progress and status of wastewater collection facilities. Daily progress reports and work-related forms are filed at the Public Works yard for future access and reference. Since the mapping is fully on the GIS any wall map can be printed of the City sewer system and depicting the City's wastewater collection system. The map can be highlighted daily by the maintenance crews to reflect the cleaning and CCTV inspection completed. The map serves to

provide City maintenance crews with a comprehensive view of the progress of preventive maintenance activities.

4.4 Training

Prior to performing any work at Public Works Facilities, Public Works sewer maintenance staff are trained on the provisions of the wastewater operations and maintenance policies, procedures, safety policies, and the equipment used. Instructional material includes Fontana's approved SSMP and Sanitary Sewer Overflow Unified Response Guidance Plan (SSOURGP). This will serve as a mode of instructing staff on the SSMP, spills, and all the required documentation. Training for operation of the Public Works equipment includes primarily "on-the-job" training in conjunction with weekly "tailgate" and monthly division meetings to discuss safety issues. Training and event participation must be documented and maintained by either the Operations staff or the Safety and Risk Management Division. As necessary and determined by appropriate managerial staff, training programs may also include supplemental technical training required to perform specific job-related duties efficiently and safely.

City sewer maintenance staff are encouraged, though not required, to receive Sewer Collection System Maintenance training and certification through the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Collections System Maintenance Grade I through IV (www.cwea.org). Other certifications for which staff are encouraged, though not required to obtain, include but are not limited to, Confined Space, Traffic Control, Trench Shoring, and the National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO) (www.nassco.org) for Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program (PACP) certified to perform CCTV inspection and assessment. NASSCO can also certify for the inspection of Cured-in-Place Pipe (CIPP) installation. Mandatory certification requirements may be imposed in the future if deemed necessary by governing authorities.

Other sources of training include the Water Environment Federation (WEF) specialty conferences on collection system operations, webinars, and publications that support sewer system education and training.

4.4.1 Contractors

All construction contractors working on sewer facilities are required to develop a project-specific plan to mitigate spill response. Emergency response procedures shall be discussed by City staff with contractors at project pre-construction meetings, regular project meetings, and after any contractor-involved incidents. All service contractors will be required to observe contractor procedures. See **Appendix I** for template language that can be used in contractor specifications.

4.5 Equipment Inventory

Sewer System Equipment

Public Works staff currently conduct visual and structural inspections of City manholes. Inspection information is documented and included in the daily reports prepared and submitted to the City's Utilities & Streets Supervisor for tracking and reporting purposes. The inspections

occur concurrently with pipeline cleaning and inspections. As such, all manholes will be identified and documented every two (2) to three (3) years.

The Utilities & Streets Division maintains an inventory of vehicles and replacement parts. The inventory of vehicles and equipment available for performing the daily routine operations and maintenance of Fontana's wastewater collection system includes the type and quantity of the equipment, as shown in Table 11.

Table 11 – Sewer System Equipment Inventory

Equipment	Quantity
Combination Jet-Rodder / Camel Vehicle	4
CCTV Van	1
Sewer Repair / Service Truck	1
¾ - Ton Truck	3
Mechanical Rodding Machine	0
Jet Rodder Easement Machine	0
Confined Space/Standby Trailer	1
8-inch By-pass Machine	1
8-inch By-pass Hose (LF)	1,700
2-inch By-pass Machine	1
4-inch By-pass Hose (LF)	400
Arrow Boards (Trailer Mounted)	1
Light Tower (Trailer Mounted)	8
Atmospheric testers	8
Lateral Push Camera	2
Drain Cleaning Machine (3/4-inch cable)	6
Portable Gas Generator	4
Message Boards	8

Table 12 includes a summary of the replacement pipe according to material type that the City keeps in the on-site inventory.

Table 12 – Sewer System Replacement Pipe Inventory

Pipe Diameter	Quantity
Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP) (6-foot Segments)	
4-inch	41
4-inch wye	22
4-inch 45°	8
6-inch	29
6-inch wye	5
6-inch 45°	8
8-inch	6
10-inch	1
10-inch cross	0
12-inch	0
ABS PVC Pipe ⁽¹⁾	
4 – inch wye	6
Note: (1) The City does not authorize use of ABS in the public right-of-way. (2) The City has a standard for SDR 26 as the currently accepted material.	

Table 12 includes a summary of the repair fittings maintained in the City’s inventory in the Operations Yard.

Table 13 – Replacement Fitting Inventory

Fitting Size (inches)	Type	Quantity
4 x 4	VCP to VCP	60
6 x 6	VCP to VCP	25
8 x 8	VCP to VCP	20
10 x 10	VCP to VCP	4

Note: VCP = vitrified clay pipe

The City vehicles and replacement parts are made readily accessible to maintenance staff in the Operations Yard for the specific types of repairs the Sewer Maintenance staff performs. For repairs that extend beyond the City’s internal resource capabilities, the City retains the services of professional contractors. Routine assessment of the resources will ensure that Public Works maintenance staff is adequately prepared to perform necessary system repairs. The inventory includes adequate sizes and types of critical repair and replacement parts. Public Works also

maintains a resource list of contractors and vendors who stock the specific types of supplies used by the City and that are available for emergency and short notice deliveries.

Element 5 Design And Performance Provisions

Pursuant to Section 5 of Attachment D to the Order, this Plan must include the following items as applicable to the City's system:

- Updated design criteria, and construction standards and specifications, for the construction, installation, repair, and rehabilitation of existing and proposed system infrastructure components; and
- Procedures and standards for the inspection and testing of newly constructed, newly installed, repaired, and rehabilitated system pipelines, pumps, and other equipment and appurtenances.

5.1 Updated Design Criteria and Construction Standards & Specifications

The City's design and construction standards are included within its Municipal Code. Development of standards for the design, construction, inspection, testing and acceptance of new, rehabilitated, or repaired portions for the collection system is key in ensuring a safe, and reliable collection system. Even if the City has existing standards in place a comprehensive review of these is required to establish meeting the SSMP criterion. The purpose of this is to prevent inconsistencies in the system that can lead to hydraulic deficiencies which can result in a sanitary sewer overflow.

The City of Fontana Engineering Department maintains standard details and specifications for the design and construction of the wastewater collection system in a document named Standard Plans for Public Works Construction. These details and specifications are based on the American Public Works Association's "Greenbook" Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction and are supplemented by information specific to the City. Included with the standard details and specifications are pipe material requirements, backfilling and compaction requirements, and slope and deflection requirements.

The City keeps a current copy of the design and construction standards on the website: <https://www.fontanaca.gov/3483/Design-and-Construction-Standards>. Section 2000 of the Construction Standards pertains to sewer construction. A copy of the sewer construction section of the City's Standard Plans for Public Works Construction is included as **Appendix F** in this SSMP.

Table 14 provides the City Design Criteria from the most recent Sewer Master Plan (2024).

Table 14 – Design Criteria

Evaluation Condition	Design Criteria
Manning's 'n' Factor	
All Pipe Materials	0.013
For Design	
Pipeline Diameter (Minimum)	

Evaluation Condition	Design Criteria
Gravity Mains	8-inch
Pipeline Maximum Flow Depth (d/D)	
Peak Design Dry Weather Flow	d/D = 0.50 for ≤ 12-inch diameter
	d/D = 0.75 for > 12-inch diameter
Wet Weather Flow	Remaining Capacity ¹
Pipeline Velocity	
Minimum	2.5 fps @ half full and full
Maximum	8 fps
Gravity Line Minimum Slope	
8-inch	0.0040
10-inch	0.0030
12-inch	0.0024
15-inch	0.0017
18-inch	0.0014
21-inch	0.0011
24-inch	0.0011
27-inch	0.0011
30-inch	0.0011
33-inch	0.0011
36-inch	0.0011
Force Main	
Minimum Velocity	3.5 fps
Maximum Velocity (new pipes)	6 fps
Maximum Velocity (existing pipes)	8 fps
Hazen-Williams Roughness Constant "C"	120
Minimum Manhole Diameter (inches)	
8-12-inch diameter pipeline	48
15-27-inch diameter pipeline	60
30-42-inch diameter pipeline	72
48-72-inch diameter pipeline	LA County Sanitation District Standard Manhole, Type "B"
Pumping Facilities	Firm Capacity (largest pump out of service)

Source: 2024 Fontana Sewer Master Plan (Albert A. Webb Associates).

¹ For evaluating whether existing pipes require improvement, surcharge is allowed as long as the HGL remains at least 5 ft below the rim elevation under peak design flow.

5.2 Procedures and Standards

The City provides inspection of the installation and rehabilitation of deteriorated public sewer facilities within the City's jurisdiction. Inspectors are well trained in pipeline and pumping station

construction; they attend training classes and educational seminars to stay familiar with advancements in the industry. The inspectors are also provided with adequate tools and materials to perform their jobs, including the project specific construction plans.

During construction, the Engineering Division provides inspectors for the installation of new infrastructure. These inspectors are on-site periodically to help ensure that the City's design and construction standards are being followed. The City also requires the preparation and submittal of "Record Drawings" of every completed project prior to final approval and acceptance of the project as public infrastructure.

When new infrastructure is turned over to the City, the contractor is required to provide the Public Works Department with a copy of a video inspection of the new pipes. The City is currently reviewing the effectiveness of this procedure based on concerns that some infrastructures are being accepted with debris remaining in the pipes, which can eventually lead to blockages and possible spills.

The City has developed a comprehensive process for reviewing new development projects. The process begins when a developer submits a development proposal to the Planning Division. The Planning Division reviews the project and sends the proposal to other departments for review. During this phase, both the Public Works, Building & Safety, and Engineering Departments can comment on the proposal and set conditions.

After conditions have been set, the Planning Division makes a recommendation to the Planning Commission. If the Planning Commission approves the development proposal, the project goes into the design phase. During this phase, the developer must submit plans to the Building & Safety Department for plan-check review. If the plans follow all requirements, permits are issued for construction. All new development must be approved by the City Council, and all infrastructure turned over to the City is required to have a one-year warranty.

Element 6 Spill Emergency Response Plan

Pursuant to Section 6 of Attachment D to the Order, this section of the Plan must include:

- Up to date Spill Emergency Response Plan (SERP) [previously referred to as, “Overflow Emergency Response Plan” or “OERP” in the last permit iteration] to ensure prompt detection and response to spills to reduce spill volumes and collect information for prevention of future spills. The SERP must include procedures to:
 - Notify primary responders, appropriate local officials, and appropriate regulatory agencies of a spill in a timely manner;
 - Notify other potentially affected entities (for example, health agencies, water suppliers, etc.) of spills that potentially affect public health or reach waters of the State;
 - Comply with the notification, monitoring and reporting requirements of this General Order, State law and regulations, and applicable Regional Water Board Orders;
 - Ensure that appropriate staff and contractors implement the Spill Emergency Response Plan and are appropriately trained;
 - Address emergency system operations, traffic control and other necessary response activities;
 - Contain a spill and prevent/minimize discharge to waters of the State or any drainage conveyance system;
 - Minimize and remediate public health impacts and adverse impacts on beneficial uses of waters of the State;
 - Remove sewage from the drainage conveyance system;
 - Clean the spill area and drainage conveyance system in a manner that does not inadvertently impact beneficial uses in the receiving waters;
 - Implement technologies, practices, equipment, and interagency coordination to expedite spill containment and recovery;
 - Implement pre-planned coordination and collaboration with storm drain agencies and other utility agencies/departments prior, during, and after a spill event;
 - Conduct post-spill assessments of spill response activities;
 - Document and report spill events as required in this General Order; and
 - Annually, review and assess effectiveness of the Spill Emergency Response Plan, and update the Plan as needed.

One of the primary purposes of the SSMP is to reduce the probability of spills to the greatest extent possible. Properly planned and implemented SSMP programs can be very effective in preventing spills. However, despite a collection system owner’s best effort, spills can still occur. Therefore, the SERP is a critical element of a comprehensive SSMP program.

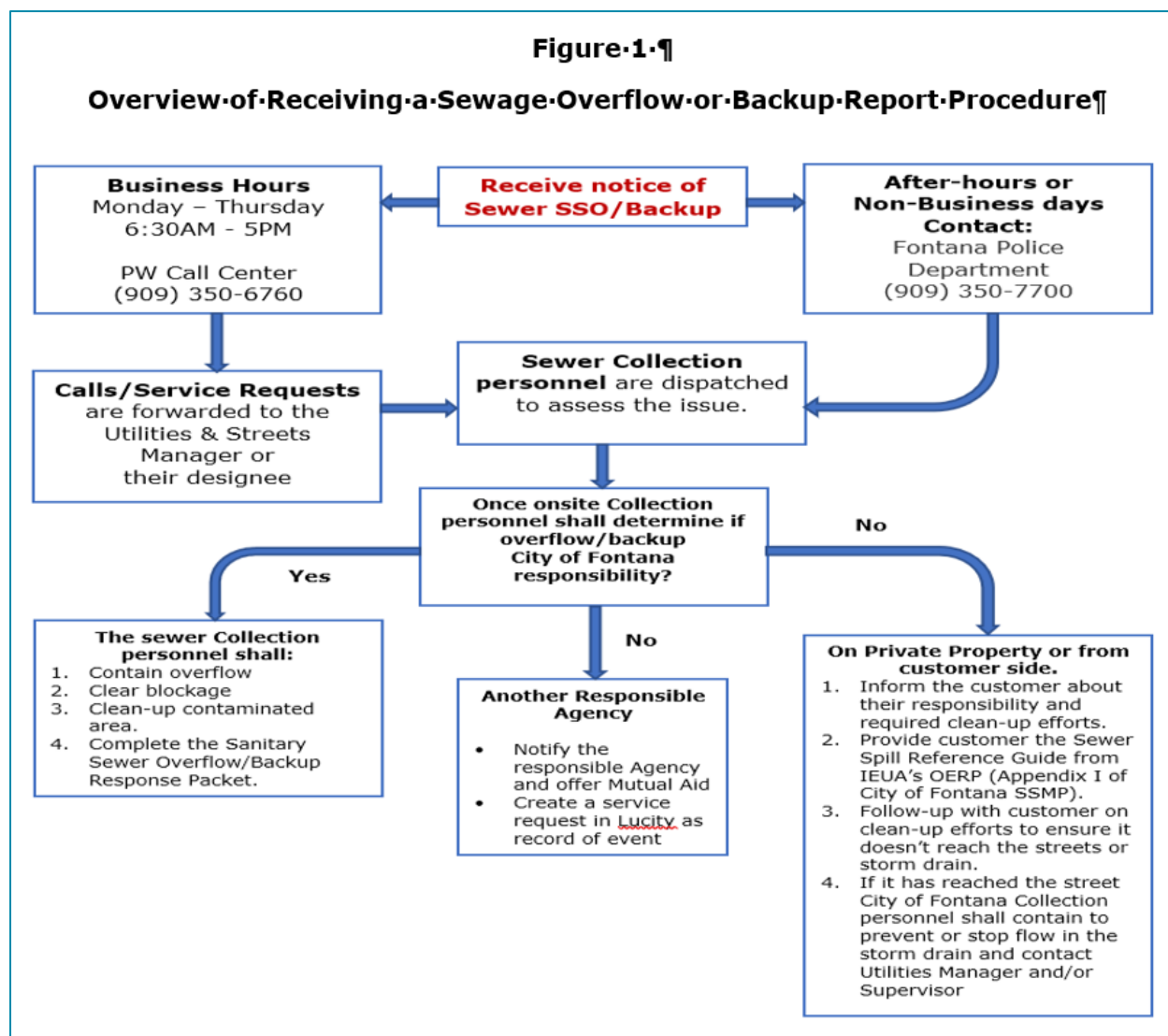
The City of Fontana uses the SERP in **Appendix D** and the IEUA Spill Emergency Response Plan (formerly, Sanitary Sewer Overflow Unified Response Guidance Plan (SSOURGP)) located in

Appendix E.¹ The Fontana SERP includes provisions for obtaining additional equipment, contacting supporting agencies, and reporting the overflow. The SERP also describes detailed procedures related to spill events including overflow response procedures and public advisory procedures. According to the Fontana SERP and the IEUA Spill Emergency Response Plan (formerly, SSOURGP), a report of a possible spill can be made 24-hours a day. Once a call is received, it is routed to an operator at the appropriate agency. The operator then dispatches a response crew to address the spill.

Upon arriving at a spill site, the City's sewer crew or standby crew observes the volume of the spill and takes necessary steps to contain the spill until the flow is controlled. This may include securing of the surrounding area, the display of warning signs, providing odor control, etc. At this point, the sewer crew attempts to remove the blockage and resolve any problems that are causing the overflowing condition. If the situation cannot be remedied, the City of Fontana SERP contains contingency plans for employing portable pumps and other equipment. Clean up arrangements are made with the Utilities and Streets Supervisor, Manager, or Public Works Director. The City of Fontana SERP contains procedures describing the clean-up process once a spill event has been contained and resolved. The clean-up procedures describe methods for removing the sewage, warning sign requirements, and water quality monitoring requirements.

The plan also details agencies that need to be contacted and the information that needs to be gathered and reported regarding the spill event. The spill response procedures presented in the Fontana SERP in **Appendix D** are presented in the flow chart below.

¹ Available online at: <http://www.ieua.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Unified-SSMP-2015-04-27-Final-with-Appendices.pdf>



In addition to the written procedures described above, the City of Fontana SERP contains report forms for personnel to fill out during a spill response. The City will contact IEUA in the event a spill enters the Regional Sewer System with potential to impact plant operations. Forms are provided in **Appendix D** that help to ensure that proper procedures are followed, and necessary information is reported to the state. The spill database is accessed through the CIWQS, which is the State Water Board's regulatory and water quality information management system. The spill report collects detailed information on a specific overflow event.

The City reports all spills that result from a failure in any portion of a sanitary sewer system under their management. For the purposes of reporting, spill fall into one of three categories:

- **Category 1 Spill:** All discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of any volume resulting from a failure in the City's sanitary sewer are classified as the following:
 - (1) Reach surface water and/or reach a drainage channel tributary to a surface water; or

- (2) Reach a municipal separate storm sewer system (storm drain) and are not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system or not otherwise captured and disposed of properly.

Any volume of wastewater not recovered from a drainage conveyance system is considered to have reached surface water unless the storm drain system discharges to a dedicated stormwater or groundwater infiltration basin (e.g., infiltration percolation pond, dry well).

- **Category 2 Spill:** Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of 1,000 gallons or greater resulting from the City's sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition that do not reach surface water, a drainage channel, or a municipal separate storm sewer system (storm drain) unless the entire spill discharged to the storm drain system is fully recovered and disposed of properly.
- **Category 3 Spill:** A spill equal to or greater than 50 gallons and less than 1,000 gallons of untreated or partially treated wastewater resulting from the City's sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition that does not discharge to a surface water.
- **Category 4 Spill:** A spill of less than 50 gallons, from or caused by a sanitary sewer system regulated under the General Order that does not discharge to a surface water.
- **City Owned / Operated Lateral Spills:** A spill of any volume from the City's owned and/or operated lateral that is caused by a failure or blockage in the lateral and that do not discharge to a surface water.
- **Private Lateral Spill:** Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater resulting from blockages or other problems within a privately owned sewer lateral that is connected to the City's sanitary sewer system. Reports of these events may be submitted by the City on a voluntary basis to the CIWQS Online Spill Database. This type of sewage discharge is the responsibility of the private lateral or collection system owner depending on the amount and duration of the spill.

If the City does not have any spills in a calendar month, then a "no-spill certification" is completed and submitted to the CIWQS system.

As part of the City of Fontana SERP and IEUA SERP (formerly, SSOURGP), the IEUA and its contracting agencies have developed a Mutual Aid Agreement that allows the agencies to share resources in the event of an emergency. This agreement helps to ensure that sufficient equipment and personnel will be available to respond to an SSO event.

Element 7 Sewer Pipe Blockage Control Program

Pursuant to Section 6 of Attachment D to the Order, the City is required to evaluate its service area to determine whether a sewer pipe blockage control program is needed to control fats, oils, grease (FOG), rags, and debris. If the City determines that a program is not needed, then it must provide justification to the State. On the other hand, if FOG, rags, and debris are found to be a problem, then the City must prepare and implement a source control program to reduce the amount of these substances discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

7.1 Public Education and Outreach Program

The City proactively reaches out to users of its sewer system regarding the community's FOG, rags, and debris source control program (see City website <https://www.fontanaca.gov/630/Fats-Oils-Grease> and example materials in **Appendix G**). Information on proper disposal of FOG and other spill prevention measures, including installation of grease traps, backwater valves, sewer lateral maintenance, etc. is disseminated through publication of quarterly articles in newsletters, and notices with business license renewals, on a usual schedule. The City also participates in a joint FOG public outreach program with IEUA. Several pamphlets and stickers are sent or made available to customers describing proper ways to dispose of food and grease waste. These notifications provide descriptions of grease control efforts that can be undertaken by homeowners and businesses alike.

7.2 Disposal of Pipe-Blocking Substances

Debris removed from pipes during routine maintenance or emergency response is taken to the city yard and dewatered on a concrete pad. The liquid portion is routed back to the sanitary sewer through a sand/oil clarifier. The sand oil clarifier captures FOG and sediment. The clarifier is pumped on a quarterly basis, or more often if FOG and solids exceed 25 percent of the overall capacity of the clarifier. The pumped waste is manifested and legally disposed of by the pumping company. Solid dewatered material is placed in 10-yard lowboys and picked up by the solid waste hauler.

7.3 Authority to Inspect and Enforce

The City has the legal authority to control both the quantity and quality of wastewater entering the system. The statewide WDR regulation also requires a FOG, rags, and debris source control and cleanup program. As part of a FOG, rags, and debris program, the City implements source control measures to prevent excessive amounts of FOG, rags, and debris from entering the collection system and leading to blockages and overflows.

The City has the legal authority to enforce a pretreatment program and perform inspections based on Chapter 23 (Sewer and Sewage Disposal) of the City's Municipal Code. This section of the Municipal Code contains several provisions which allow the City to regulate and enforce

pretreatment standards. In addition to providing legal authority, the Code requires restaurants and other food processing facilities to install gravity separators.

7.4 Requirements for Grease Removal Devices

The City's sewer use ordinance requires that all restaurants install grease interceptors to catch FOG, rags, and debris that can cause pipe blockages. Regular inspection of grease interceptors is necessary to ensure that customers are properly cleaning and maintaining the interceptors. City staff indicated that approximately 75-90 percent of grease interceptors are inspected on an annual basis. Fiscal Year 22-23 saw a 97 percent inspection rate. Areas with known FOG problems are identified in the City's GIS system and are scheduled for more frequent cleaning. The EC Admin and EC Code Compliance is responsible for implementing and enforcing pretreatment requirements. The wastewater collection system currently serves two Significant Industrial Dischargers (SIUs). All SIU's are regulated by IEUA's Industrial Pretreatment Program and City EC Staff attend inspections when possible.

7.5 Pretreatment Inspection Program

The City identifies businesses subject to FOG inspection through plan check, business license reviews, and during field evaluations. All businesses with pretreatment equipment are issued a wastewater discharge permit and are subject to annual inspections. During a routine inspection, the EC Code Compliance inspector will check the capacity of pretreatment equipment using the 25 percent rule, verify quarterly or biannual pumping records are onsite and available for review, verify proper disposal of yellow grease by legal means, check that all floor sinks have screens, discuss and provide written FOG best management practices to reduce the amount of FOG discharged to the sewer system. Pretreatment inspection enforcement response procedures allow for escalated enforcement actions, e.g., verbal enforcement and education, notice of correction, notice of violation, or administrative actions to bring a business into compliance. The timeframe for compliance is dependent on the severity of the issue and its effect on the sewer system.

7.6 Blockage-Prone Segments

Experience has shown that FOG, rags, and debris contributes to about 50% of the total spill events that occur in a community sewer system. The remaining 50% is usually attributable to root intrusion into the system and other structural causes. As indicated in Section 6 of this document, blockage-prone sections of the City's collection system (HFMS) are identified during routine maintenance operations and investigations of blockages that result in a spill event. HFMS are typically cleaned by hydro-jetting and rodding or cutting if roots are encountered. Those portions of the system found to have persistent FOG, rags, and debris problems are inspected and cleaned more frequently, depending on the magnitude of the problem.

Furthermore, segments of the collection system with persistent FOG, rags, and debris problems are referred to the Support Services Division for additional evaluation and corrective actions.

The maintenance of grease interceptors and grease traps is verified during the annual Industrial Pretreatment Inspection Program discussed in Element 7.5. If a facility is contributing excessive amounts of FOG, rags, and debris and they do not have a grease removal device, then they will be notified by EC Code Compliance to install a pretreatment system.

7.7 Source Control Measures

EC Code Compliance is the primary group responsible for observing site conditions during source control inspections. Source control inspections occur on FSE's and food manufacturing facilities to control FOG. In addition, inspections are performed on other commercial and industrial non-FSE businesses that may contribute materials that have the potential to disrupt flow and cause a spill, e.g., rags, towels, other solids.

If FOG or ragging are observed during routine CCTV activities, the operation crew notifies EC Administration and EC Code Compliance of the issue. EC staff review the upstream sewershed to identify possible non-compliant or previously unknown businesses. Business outreach will range from public outreach to formal notices to comply.

Element 8 System Evaluation, Capacity Assurance and Capital Improvements

Pursuant to Section 8 of Attachment D to the Order, this SSMP must include procedures and activities for:

- Routine evaluation and assessment of system conditions;
- Capacity assessment and design criteria;
- Prioritization of corrective actions; and
- A capital improvement plan.

8.1 System Evaluation and Condition Assessment

The City has conducted a system evaluation by way of the following study that integrate population projections, development assumptions, and projected wastewater generation rates to evaluate and assess the short and long-term needs for collection system facilities.

- *2024 City of Fontana Sewer Master Plan prepared by Albert A. Webb Associates*

The master plan is currently used as the City's primary long-term planning tool with creation of a short- and long-term capital improvement plan. The master plan evaluates the sewer system assets utilizing the best practices and technologies available. This plan identifies areas of the collection system that may experience capacity problems within the next five years and the next 20+ years. Prioritization for projects is given to system areas with a high level of environmental risk; located near surface waters, steep terrain, high groundwater, or environmentally sensitive areas; or within vicinity of receiving water with bacteria impairment on the Clean Water Act section 303(d) list. Sewers found to be over capacity or near capacity are given the highest priority. The plans also contain analysis of the adequacy of current sewer use fees.

In addition to the master plan, the City uses visual observations and video surveillance, utilizes observations of system conditions, prepares documentation of system evaluations and repair activities in order to identify system segments that may be vulnerable direct and indirect impacts of climate change. Including but not limited to, flooding and erosion, wildfires, and increased power disruptions.

For any new or expanded sewage discharges, the City requires completion of a sewer capacity study, by a registered engineer, prior to giving approval for projects that can affect the capacity of the public sewer system. The completed study will analyze the capacity in the existing system and will set forth mitigation requirements for the applicant to ensure adequate capacity. The study will also justify the sizing of proposed lines to accommodate the peak flows from all area's tributary to the mainline sewer under consideration or pumping station, now and in the future. The approved capacity study is referenced directly by the City's plan checker when design plans for the new infrastructure are submitted to assure adequate capacity. All proposals for new connection to existing sewer must also comply with the Engineering and Public Works Department policies for managing available sewer capacity.

8.2 Capacity Assessment and Design Criteria

The Engineering Department is given the legal responsibility for ensuring sound, logical, and functional design of the public sewer infrastructure. The Municipal Code defines terms, establishes fees, sets out provisions for enforcement and maintenance, and sets the basis of design standards for sewers. For specifics on design and performance provisions, refer to Element 5 and **Appendix F**.

The aforementioned 2024 Sewer Master Plan identifies design criteria, capacity deficiencies, hydraulic modeling results, and recommended appropriate capital improvement projects for the City to address in the short- and long-term.

8.3 Prioritization of Corrective Action

The findings of the condition assessments and capacity assessments previously described in Elements 8.1 and 8.2, must be used to prioritize corrective actions. Prioritization must consider the severity of the consequences of potential spills.

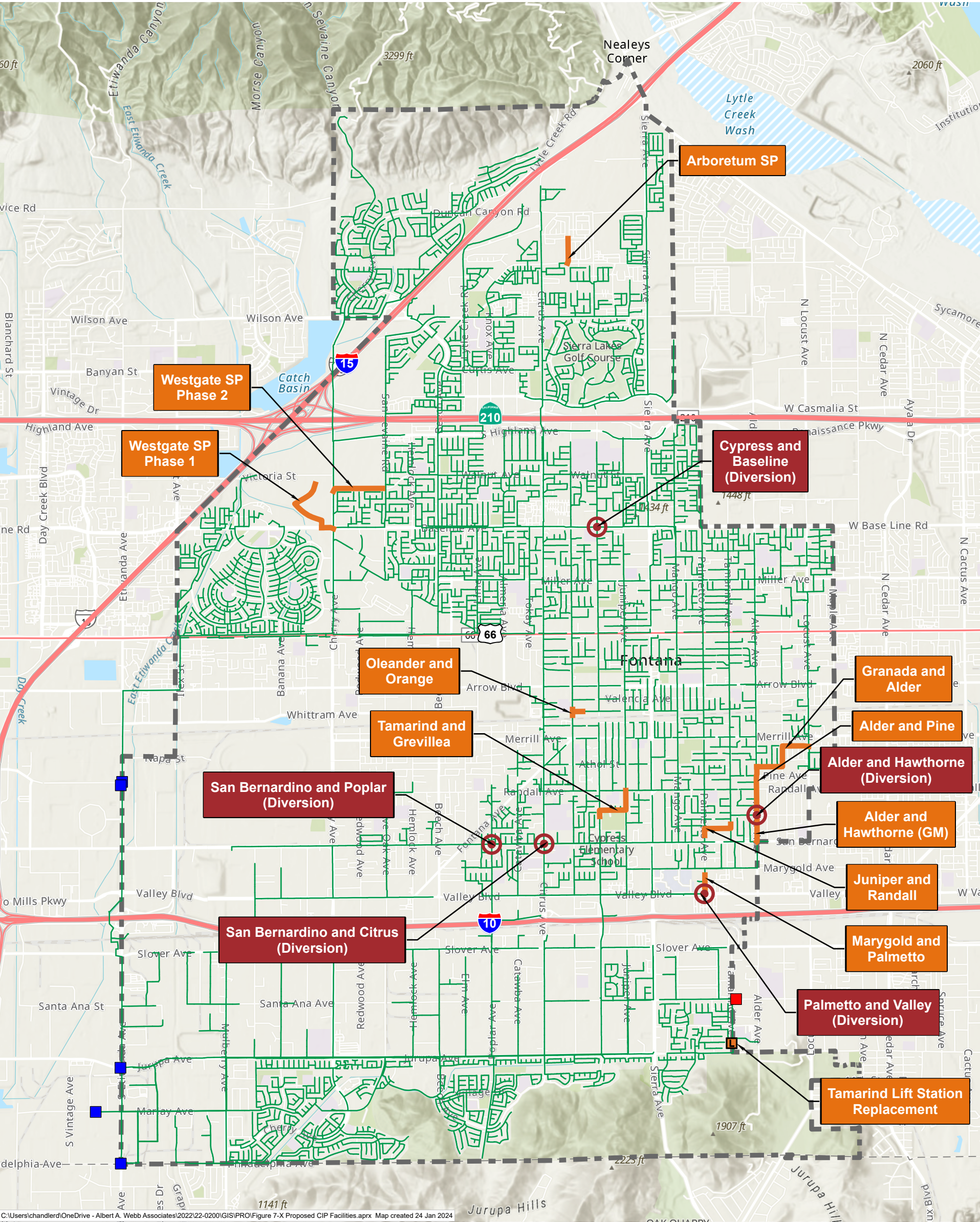
The aforementioned 2024 Sewer Master Plan identifies capacity deficiencies and recommended appropriate capital improvement projects for the City to address in the short- and long-term.

8.4 Capital Improvement Plan

A multi-year CIP is a major determinant in how well a utility performs and fulfills the requirements of the WDR. CIP's are defined as long-term schedules for the repair, replacement, or upgrade of existing and new assets. New assets are focused on meeting increased demand targets that reflect the comprehensive master plan for full build out of a community, whereas, the balance of a CIP is taken up with maintaining existing assets in good to excellent operating condition. Capacity modeling and asset condition inventory are the two key tools used in developing a CIP. Knowledge of both capacity and condition of assets are required to accurately develop a CIP.

Figure 4 is a figure of the proposed CIP facilities from the City's 2024 Sewer Master Plan, which can be periodically updated and swapped out as needed in this document.

FIGURE 4 PROPOSED CIP FACILITIES



Element 9 Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications

Pursuant to Section 9 of Attachment D of the Order, this section of the SSMP must include:

- Adaptive Management section that addresses Plan-implementation effectiveness and the steps for necessary Plan improvement, including:
 - Maintaining relevant information, including audit findings, to establish and prioritize appropriate Plan activities;
 - Monitoring the implementation and measuring the effectiveness of each Plan Element;
 - Assessing the success of the preventive operation and maintenance activities;
 - Updating Plan procedures and activities, as appropriate, based on results of monitoring and performance evaluations; and
 - Identifying and illustrating spill trends, including spill frequency, locations and estimated volumes.

Overview

This section of the SSMP discusses parameters the City tracks to monitor the success of the SSMP and the overall performance of the sanitary sewer collection system. It is critical that the City monitors implementation of the SSMP elements and measures the effectiveness of SSMP elements in reducing SSOs. Effectiveness should be measured by developing and tracking performance indicators on a regular basis. Performance indicators should be selected to meet the goals of the wastewater collection system agency. The box above contains specific language regarding the Monitoring, Measurement and Program Modifications requirement of the WDR.

Purpose

In order to effectively manage programs, performance measures that gauge success should be developed and data to support the findings must be collected. To this end, accurate and consistent data keeping is extremely important for successful sewer system management. It is imperative that the correct data is captured, in a format that is easily extractable, and that operations personnel understand their role in this process. Focus should be placed on performance metrics, components of trend tracking, and bench-marking procedures both internally and externally. Based upon data collected, decisions can be made as to changes that may be warranted and needed in order to maximize program efficiencies. Setting up a Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modification program will allow a community to better manage and implement SSMP programs.

Minimum Requirements

At a minimum, the enrollee must:

- Maintain relevant information that can be used to establish and prioritize appropriate SSMP activities;

- Monitor the implementation and, where appropriate, measure the effectiveness of each element of the SSMP;
- Assess the success of the preventative maintenance program;
- Update program elements, as appropriate, based on monitoring or performance evaluations; and
- Identify and illustrate SSO trends, including: frequency, location, and volume

9.1 Maintaining, Monitoring, and Measuring Data

Relevant data on all work done in the implementation and execution of the City SSMP program is documented and maintained in the LUCITY work order system and used in preparing the monthly summary report as-needed. These data files are used in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the overall SSMP program.

Performance indicators are tailored to the unique characteristics of the Fontana sanitary sewer system to develop indicators that are used to continually assess the performance of the system in order to work towards the City's goals. Table 15 shows the collection system characteristics for the City.

Table 15 – City of Fontana Collection System Indicators

Indicator Description	Current Value (as of 2023)
1. Service Area Population	216,330 people
2. Number of Customer Accounts	45,357
3. New Connections per Year	640
4. Length of Sewers	463 miles
5. Average Age of System	50 years
6. Number of Lift Stations	7 lift stations
7. Number of collection system employees	18
8. Number of Lift Station Failures per Year	0
9. Mainline Blockages per Year per Mile of Sewer	0.002
10. Lateral Blockages per Year per Mile of Sewer	0.15
11. Pipe Failures per Year per Mile of Sewer	0.002
12. Sanitary Sewer Overflows per Year per Mile of Sewer	0.001
13. Flow Monitoring Events per Year	1
14. Percentage of Sewers Inspected by Video per Year	20%
15. Percentage of Sewers Cleaned per Year	45%
16. Average response time for spill event (minutes)	15

The performance indicators that the City uses to assess the performance of the wastewater collection system include:

In addition, the following data are important for tracking the sewer system over time:

- Service area population;
- Number and types of customer accounts;
- New connections per year;
- Areas annexed (or de-annexed) each year;
- Properties in the City with private septic systems;
- Total lengths of gravity and force main pipelines, and additional installed (or rehabilitated) annually;
- Year of installation for pipes, pumps, valves, etc. in order to track age of system components;
- Number of lift stations, number of pumps per station, and design capacity of each station

The following are budget performance indicators to track the level of funding allocated and expended on operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection system. Section 8 describes budget dedicated to the program.

- Annual collection system budget per account: the total annual budget allocated to the wastewater collection system divided by the number of customer accounts.
- Percentage of budget for collection system rehabilitation: the total budget for collection system rehabilitation and replacement divided by the total collection system budget.

Using the proposed performance indicators, the City can track the performance of the collection system as time goes on in order to enhance its planning and operational practices to maximize the performance of the system and continue to meet current and future regulatory requirements.

Recommendations for City SSMP enhancements as they relate to the Performance Indicator Analysis include the following:

- Prepare an annual internal technical memorandum that updates the Performance Indicator Analysis. Monitor the implementation and, where appropriate, measure the effectiveness of each performance measure of the SSMP Program. Periodically update program elements and performance measures, as appropriate, based on monitoring or performance evaluations.
- Conduct audits of the City's SSMP Program using data collected during the preparation of the annual updates to the Performance Indicator Analysis. At a minimum these audits should occur every two years and a report should be prepared and kept on file. This audit should focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the SSMP Program and its compliance with the proposed regulatory requirements. The report should also include a discussion of potential deficiencies and steps to correct them.

- Continue to improve long-term data collection efforts to enhance the quality and integrity of the data sample used for the annual Performance Indicator Analysis.
- Create a database for long-term performance measure data and benchmarking studies.

Element 10 Internal Audits

Pursuant to Section 10 of Attachment D to the Order, this section of the SSMP shall include:

- Internal audit procedures, appropriate to the size and performance of the system, to comply with section 5.4 of the Order.

Audit programs are intended to provide controls for ensuring that all programs associated with the SSMP are being implemented as planned and managed appropriately. Audit outcomes should provide information about challenges and successes in implementing the SSMP by evaluating work practices and operations, documentation, procedures records and staff for implementation effectiveness and consistency. The audit will identify program or policy changes that may be needed to continually improve effective implementation.

Pursuant to Section 5.4 of the Order, the City shall conduct an internal audit of its SSMP, and implementation of its Plan, **at a minimum frequency of once every three years**. The audit must be conducted for the period after the end of the City's last required audit period. **Within six months after the end of the required 3-year audit period**, the LRO shall submit an audit report into the online CIWQS Sanitary Sewer System Database per the requirements in Section 3.10 (Sewer System Management Plan Audit Reporting Requirements) of Attachment E1 of the Order. Audit reports submitted to the CIWQS Sanitary Sewer System Database will be viewable only to Water Boards staff. The internal audit shall be appropriately scaled to the size of the system(s) and the number of spills. The City's sewer system operators must be involved in completing the audit. At minimum, the audit must:

- Evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the Enrollee's Sewer System Management Plan in preventing spills;
- Evaluate the Enrollee's compliance with this General Order;
- Identify Sewer System Management Plan deficiencies in addressing ongoing spills and discharges to waters of the State; and
- Identify necessary modifications to the Sewer System Management Plan to correct deficiencies.

The City shall submit a complete audit report that includes:

- Audit findings and recommended corrective actions;
- A statement that sewer system operators' input on the audit findings has been considered; and
- A proposed schedule for the Enrollee to address the identified deficiencies."

The City may perform the audits in-house or hire an outside consultant to conduct a comprehensive audit and gap analysis. The results and recommendations of all audits shall focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the SSMP and the City's compliance with the SSMP requirements, including identification of any deficiencies in the SSMP and steps to correct them. All audits will be kept on file in the City Department of Public Works office.

Element 11 Communication Program

Pursuant to Section 11 of Attachment D of the Order, this section of the SSMP must include:

- Procedures for the City to communicate with the public for:
 - Spills and discharges resulting in closures of public areas, or that enter a source of drinking water, and
 - The development, implementation, and update of its Plan, including opportunities for public input to Plan implementation and updates.
- Procedures for the City to communicate with owners/operators of systems that connect into the City's system, including satellite systems, for
 - System operation, maintenance, and capital improvement-related activities.

11.1 Public Notification

The City maintains a website to inform the public about City activities (<https://www.fontanaca.gov/>). The City's SSMP may be found on the Sewer Maintenance page of the City's Public Works website at <https://www.fontanaca.gov/548/Sewer-Maintenance>. Public notices were posted on the City's website announcing the opportunity for the public to review and comment on the forthcoming adoption of the SSMP. The document was also made publicly available in the City Council meeting packet for two weeks prior to the meeting.

This SSMP was adopted by Fontana City Council during a public city council meeting. Significant updates to the SSMP are also periodically approved by the City Council on an as-needed basis. The City uses the website to notify the public of important upcoming activities related to the SSMP, such as major improvement projects. The City can also communicate directly with large and small, private and public, property owners as-needed when conducting sewer system maintenance and improvement projects.

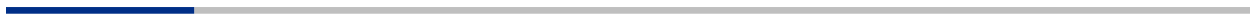
Agencies with which the City communicates with regarding sewer issues include IEUA and City of Rialto who own the treatment plants to which the City sends its sewage. The City communicates regularly with staff from IEUA and Rialto to discuss pertinent issues. The City does not have any satellite collection systems that discharge into the City's sewage collection system.

Element 12 References

	<i>Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract with Exhibits, As Amended October 19, 1994. Also included: Regional Pretreatment Agreement, Regional Wastewater Ordinance (CBMWD Ord No. 57), and Wastewater Quality Limitations Applicable to Contracting Agencies. (Appendix E.1)</i>
	<i>City of Fontana. City Construction Standard Plans, Section 2000, Sewer. (Appendix F)</i>
	<i>City of Fontana. Municipal Code of Ordinances, Chapter 23 – Sewers and Sewage Disposal. (Appendix B)</i>
	<i>City of Fontana. Sewer System Management Plan (draft). Originally certified 2009, Readopted September 2021.</i>
	<i>City of Fontana and City of Rialto. Extraterritorial Sewer Services Agreement. July 16, 1991. (Appendix E.2)</i>
	<i>Inland Empire Utilities Agency. Spill Emergency Response Plan Update. May 2023. (Appendix E.3)</i>
	<i>State Water Resources Control Board. Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements, General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems. Adopted December 6, 2022, Effective June 5, 2023. (Appendix A)</i>

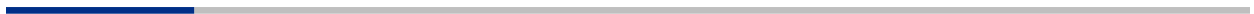
Appendix A

Appendix A General Order No. 2022-0108-DWQ



Appendix B

Appendix B City of Fontana Municipal Code, Section 23



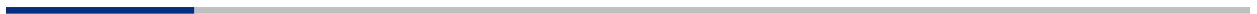
Appendix C

Appendix C Fontana Public Works Information Guide



Appendix D

Appendix D Fontana Spill Emergency Response Plan



Appendix E

Appendix E IEUA Spill Emergency Response Plan



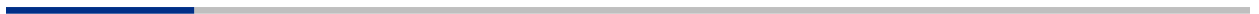
Appendix F

Appendix F Fontana Standard Plans for Sewer Construction



Appendix G

Appendix G Fontana Fats, Oil & Grease (FOG) Materials



Appendix H

*Appendix H Monthly Lateral and Mainline Hot Spot Maintenance
List*



Appendix I

Appendix I Template Language for Contractor Specifications

