Preserving the Health and Safety of the Greater Richmond Community and its Environment

April 18, 2016

ANNUAL OPERATING REPORT
2015

RICHMOND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT -

SANITARY AND STORM WATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

CITY OF RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

VEOLIA WATER

RICHMOND, CA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT
January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

Prepared by

Veolia North America

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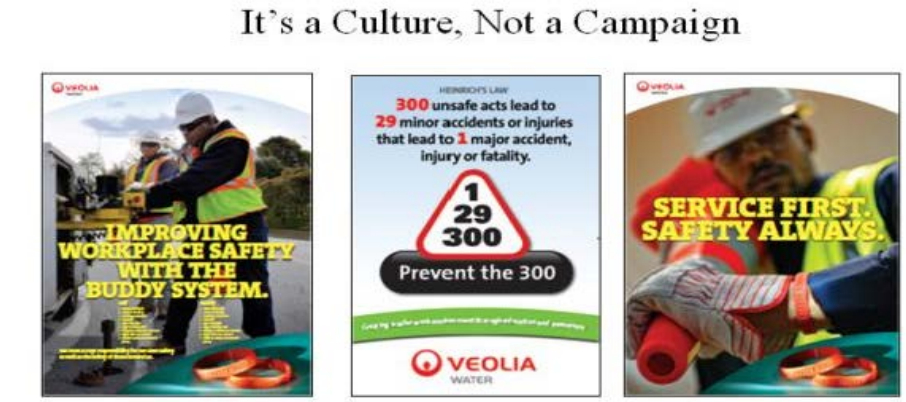

Safety Achievements

Veolia Richmond has had no lost time incidents since October 7, of 2008. There were no OSHA recordable safety incidents in 2015.

- Plant staff conducted all of the required Veolia Water monthly safety training (more than 20 training sessions). Additionally there were frequent departmental safety tailgate meetings.
- Completed all required monthly internal safety inspections and also were audited by Veolia's Regional Safety staff.
- Plant staff participated in the Great California Shakeout earthquake preparation drill on October 15, 2015. The drill was coordinated by Veolia regional safety management staff with almost all of the company's 40 plus West Region sites participating.
- The site specific Health and Safety Program Manual was updated during 2015
- Confined Space Entry and Lock-out/Tag-out programs were reviewed and updated during the reporting period

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT PERFORMANCE STATUS/REVIEW

2015 Operational Status and Statistics:

- 1.817 billion gallons of wastewater was treated through the Veolia Richmond WPCP and discharged into San Francisco Bay in 2015. Total volume discharged in 2014 was 2.285 billion gallons. The decrease in discharge volume in 2015 was the result of a very dry year with relatively high, rain induced plant flows measured only in February and December. Low ground water levels, water conservation efforts due to the ongoing drought and sewer system improvements have contributed to the flow reductions.

- **92.7**% of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) was removed
- **92.6**% of total suspended solids (TSS) were removed

Operational Improvements Implemented and Noteworthy Activities Included:

- Upgrade plant 3 water pumping system. New pumps and solids screen have been installed. The piping portion of the system needs to be replaced and the project is being included as part of the treatment plant Facility Plan.
- Contracted with Synagro to clean influent wet wells, grit basins and storm water storage basins. The project began in December of 2015 and was completed in January 2016.
- Veolia operations and maintenance staff have supported construction of the Wet Weather Storage Project and related facilities.

Operational Challenges Included:

- Continuing to operate facility without functional and effective automated grit removal system.
- Process upset that began in late December of 2014 and lasted through late February of 2015. The process upset resulted in several violations of the NPDES permit governing the treatment plant. The incident was thoroughly investigated internally and by external consultants; the cause was not linked to operational problems or activities. It was likely the result of some material discharged to the sewer system or a chemical/physical change in the wastewater entering the treatment plant. Additional discussion is provided below under Compliance Summary.
- Failure of bulk chlorine storage tanks installed in 2014.
- Aeration mixer failures in July and August

COMPLIANCE SUMMARY STATUS / REVIEW:

NPDES

There were ten instances of non-compliance with the West County Agency (WCA) NPDES permit during 2015. Those incidents, described as follows, were specific to the Richmond plant effluent. In addition, there were 3 instances where the ammonia limit on the West County combined effluent was exceeded as described below.

During the months of January and February the plant violated its NPDES permit limitations due to a prolonged plant upset as noted in the following bullets;

- 4 weekly average effluent TSS exceedances (January)
- 2 monthly average effluent TSS exceedances (January and February)
- 1 monthly average effluent BOD exceedance (January)

The treatment plant process became upset directly after the December 2014 rain events and did not recover until the middle of February 2015. This was the first time in 12 years of operating Richmond's treatment facilities the process had been upset to that extent from an unknown source. A thorough review of internal operations by Veolia project and corporate technical support staff did not determine the upset to be related to plant operation's activities. Dr. David Jenkins was retained to evaluate the activated sludge process and found significant amounts of stalked bacteria in the biology that thrive on ethanol/methanol. Dr. Jenkins is very familiar with the Richmond process dating back to 2006 and this is the first time he has observed stalked bacteria in the treatment process biology.

In July and August of 2015, two fixed aerator failures resulted in the inability to provide enough oxygen to the treatment plant biology (activated sludge). The aerators were replaced with portable units until repaired and returned to service however the temporary units were not able to provide sufficient air to prevent the process from being adversely affected. As a result, BOD removal through the process decreased and resulted in three exceedances of NPDES limits for BOD in the plant effluent (one in August and two in October). Almost immediately after the aerators were repaired, effluent BOD levels returned to below permitted discharge limits.

In regard to the combined outfall (combined discharge from the Richmond and West County plants), there were exceedances of the total ammonia limit prescribed in the WCA NPDES permit for the months of May, July and October 2015. It has been determined there was an increase in loading of ammonia to the Richmond treatment plant in early 2015 that was sustained through much of the year. An investigation is continuing into the possible source.

Richmond WPCP 2015 Blending Summary

As a result of rain and high treatment plant flows, there were two blending events during 2015 as noted in the Table 1.0 below (blending is the modified treatment plant process mode whereby more wastewater comes into the plant than can be treated by the biological process). Primary treated flow is diverted around the biological processes then disinfected and blended with fully treated plant effluent. There are measures in the NPDES permit regulating the Richmond WPCP that requires activities to reduce blending events at the treatment plant; implementation of those measures is underway.

Table 1.0

Event Start Date and Time	Event End Date and Time	Event Duration (Hours)	Total Volume Blended (Gallons)
2/8/2015 – 1456 PM	2/9/2015 – 0005PM	9 Hours and 9 Minutes	1,507,000
4/7/2015 – 1000 AM	4/7/2015 – 1041 AM	41 Minutes	59,451

2016 Goals and Process Improvement Recommendations

- Evaluate the prospect of converting from the Rockwell RS View platform to an Ignition or Wonderware operating system as the plant and collections (lift stations) SCADA operating platform (***in progress***)
- Upgrade treatment plant electrical infrastructure. (***project is in construction***)
- Upgrade aeration system by converting to fine bubble diffused air or similar system.
- Upgrade grit removal facilities (***project is in design)***
- Rehabilitation of the secondary clarifiers
- Rehabilitation of 3 water distribution system
- Update Wastewater Treatment Master Plan/5 Year Facility Plan (***in progress***)
- Upgrade plant street lighting and process area lighting

Odors and H2S Alerts

Table 2.0 below shows the year over number of telephoned odor complaints to the treatment plant and call center from 2013 through 2015. Telephoned odor complaints have averaged about 13 over the past 4 years.

Table 2.0 **Richmond, CA WPCP**

Year	Number of Phoned in Odor Complaints
2015	**12**
2014	**12**
2013	**16**
2012	**10**

Table 3.0 shows the total tabulated H2S alerts measured at the treatment plant north, south and Brickyard Cove H2S monitors from 2013 through 2015. H2S alerts dropped slightly again in 2015 due in part to reliability problems with the monitors during the 4th quarter as reflected in the table. The monitors were out of service for substantial portions of the year. Veolia and City staffs

have been working with the equipment vendor in efforts to understand these issues. It can be observed by the data that the north and south fence meters were quite reliable in 2013 and 2014 but that reliability dropped considerably in 2015. These facts could be due to aging of the equipment which was installed beginning in late 2011 to early 2012. Staff is evaluating the feasibility of contracting with an alternative vendor for this equipment and service.

Table 3.0

H2S Alerts

	2015			2014			2013		
	North	South	Brickyard	North	South	Brickyard	North	South	Brickyard
December	0**	OOS	OOS	0	1	OOS	2	3	0
November	OOS	OOS	OOS	5	7	0	8	8	0
October	OOS	OOS	0	0	2	OOS	7	5	0
September	OOS	OOS	0	1	0	0	6	3	0
August	OOS	1**	0	1	1	0	6	1	0
July	OOS	0	0	0	0	OOS	0	1	OOS
June	0**	0	0**	0	0	OOS	10	0	0
May	0**	1	0	0	1	OOS	9	7	0
April	0**	1	0	0	0	OOS	1	OOS	0
March	OOS	3	0	0	0	OOS	0	0	0
February	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
January	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	17	0	7	13	0	51	28	0

OOS = meter out of service **** = 50% or less meter uptime for the month**

Only H2S alerts above the regulatory response threshold (30 ppb) are included

MAINTENANCE STATUS / REVIEW:

2015 Achievements and Major Maintenance Projects

- Purchased/installed new back-up #3 water pump and motor
- Conducted annual preventative maintenance service on both digester boilers
- Purchased/installed new motor/brake assemblies for bar screen
- Installed new influent pump drive
- Supported construction of wet weather storage facility (WWSF) and transfer of facility to operations
- Purchased new exhaust blower for the bio-filter odor control system
- Installed new Lobepro primary sludge pump
- Purchased and installed 3 new gearboxes and 1 fan blade assembly in aeration basins

- Rebuilt one return activated sludge (RAS) pumps
- Purchased and installed new Hach DO monitoring system for aeration basins
- Purchased 2 portable floating aerators (back-ups in case of failure of fixed units)
- Conducted two semiannual inspections of Dystor covers
- Rebuilt sludge transport pump
- Installed 2 new pressure regulators on digester gas flare system
- Purchased and installed new moisture traps for digester gas system
- Purchased and installed new gas and air hoses for Dystor #1
- Purchased new composite sampler
- Purchased new trailer mounted pump
- Purchased and installed new force main pipe at Keller Beach lift station

2016 Goals

- Continue to develop a robust inventory of critical spares based on maintenance analysis supported by Veolia's West Region asset management group. Also develop accurate storeroom inventory tracked through CMMS.
- Develop and formalize apprenticeship program for maintenance utility worker development
- Continue to cross train maintenance staff in areas of mechanical work, electrical/instrumentation and pump repair specialties

A tabulated work order summary for 2015 is provided below based on the preventative and corrective maintenance performed at the facilities by area.

Table 4.0 **Work Order Summary**

	Preventative Maintenance	Corrective Maintenance	Total
Storm Lift Stations	732	2	734
Sanitary Lift Stations	1149	11	1160
WWTP	983	82	1065
Total	**2864**	**95**	**2959**

Table 5.0 **2016 Preliminary Planned Procurement and Maintenance Projects**

2016 Planned Projects	
Rebuild of bar screen	Digester gas flow meter installation
Influent pump VFD purchase and installation	Lobepro pump lobe replacement
Scum auger rebuild	Site security upgrades
Primary clarifier chain and flight rebuild	Dystor system critical spares purchase

Replace disinfection building heater	Transport pump rebuild
Primary sludge pumps rebuild	1 scum pump installation
RAS pump rebuild	PVRB rebuild
WAS pump rebuild	New back up 3 water pump
Boiler annual maintenance service	Replacement 3 water screen
Lift station communications upgrades	Ferry Point L/S pump installation

Below in Table 6.0 are major maintenance expenditures made during 2015. The costs do not account for all maintenance expenditures; they are representative of major equipment replacement, maintenance or substantial overhaul. Veolia's contractual mandate requires a major maintenance expenditure of $60,000 annually.

Table 6.0 2015 Richmond WPCP Major Maintenance and Projects

Process Area	Project Description	Project Cost (Rounded)
VEOLIA FUNDED TREATMENT PLANT RELATED		
#3 Water System	Purchase of new pump and motor	$18,000
Boiler System	Annual maintenance service	$14,000
Bar Screen	Purchase new brake assemblies for drive motor	$5,500
Screening Compactor	Constructed catwalk to access compactor for routine and other maintenance	$6,000
Influent Pumping System	Installation of new VFD for influent pump	$17,000
Wet Well Odor Control System	Purchase of new exhaust fan system	$19,000
Primary Clarifier System	Purchase and install new Lobepro pump	$13,000
Secondary Clarifier System	Purchase new RAS check valves for clarifiers 1 and 2	$10,000
Aeration Basin	Installation of new gear box and drive shaft	$30,000
Aeration Basin	Installation of new aerator fan blade	$17,000
Aeration Basin	Rebuild of RAS pump and purchase of new RAS pump	$32,000
Aeration Basin	Purchase and install new Hach DO system with controllers	$12,000
Aeration Basin	Purchase new portable floating aerator	$16,000
Aeration Basin	Purchase rebuild kit for floating aerator	$7,500
Digester System	Purchase spare parts for sludge transport pumps	$6,000
Digester Flare System	Purchase new fire eyes, cables and controller	$5,000
Digester Flare System	Installation of new Gas PRV	$6,000

Dystor System	Purchase and install moisture traps in gas system	$7,000
Dystor System	Semiannual cover Inspections	$18,000
Dystor System	Install new gas and air hoses on Dystor	$13,000
Sampling System	Purchase of new sampler	$6,000
General Plant	Purchase of spare parts lists for Lobepro pumps	$21,000
General Plant / Collections	Purchase of new trailer mounted pump	$37,000
General Plant	Facility painting	$8,500
General Plant	Purchase of rebuilt Lobepro pump for plant spare	$7,500
VEOLIA FUNDED COLLECTIONS SYSTEM RELATED		
Keller Beach Lift Station	Purchase new pipes for force main	$7,000
ICI Lift Station	Purchase replacement pump	$8,000
Canyon Estates #1	Installation of fence	$10,000
Vactor Trucks	Purchase new high pressure hoses	$6,000
CITY FUNDED		
#3 Water System	Purchase of water filtering system	$27,000
Aeration Basin	Purchase and installation of 2 new gear boxes and drive shafts	$66,000
Aeration Basin	Replace leaking plywood basin dividers with durable HDPE sheets	$35,000
	Total	**$511,000**
	Total Veolia Funded	**$383,000**

VEOLIA CAPITAL PROJECTS MANAGEMENT (CPM):

Achievements in 2015

CPM is the construction arm of Veolia Water responsible mainly for constructing capital projects and providing the construction management function for those improvements. Following are the improvements and projects completed (or largely completed) in 2015;

- Assisted bringing the wet weather storage facility project from about 40% to 100% complete during the year
- Replacement of (3) sodium hypochlorite (bleach) bulk storage tanks. These tanks were originally replaced in 2014 however a design flaw resulted in repeat failures (at flange area of tank bottoms). The replacement was done under full warranty.

- Completed McBryde Ave point repair bundle
- Completed Sewer Force Main Condition Assessment
- Task Authorization executed and work begun on 5 Year Treatment Facility Plan (CIP)
- Mathieu Court Sewer Replacement Project – 610' of sewer pipeline was replaced along with 30 laterals
- Completed full design of Treatment Plant Electrical Upgrade Project
- Executed TA for 13th Street Capacity Improvement Project Design

LABORATORY STATUS / REVIEW:

Achievements in 2015

- Laboratory participated in State Proficiency Testing for Laboratory QA/QC with all passing results.
- Utilizing the on-site and contract laboratories, staff completed all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit required sampling and analyses.
- Laboratory continued to meet the new nutrient monitoring and reporting requirements
- Laboratory staff provided support to the operations group for continued process control and odor monitoring.
- Veolia Richmond project laboratory analyzed 1,466 compliance samples and 7,610 process control samples.
- Laboratory staff continued to implement and comply with Veolia's corporate internal quality control/quality assurance program.
- One laboratory technician left employment at the end of 2015 and replacement was on-boarded shortly thereafter

SANITARY SEWER AND STORM WATER SYSTEM STATUS/REVIEW:

2015 Department Goals and Objectives

2015 marked the 12th year that Veolia Water operated and maintained the City of Richmond's 195 miles sanitary sewer collection system, lift stations and storm water assets. The following primary goals continue to guide Veolia's efforts in the operation and management of the City of Richmond's sanitary and storm water collection systems and requires working closely with City staff:

- Minimize the number of sanitary sewer overflows (SSO's) by focused O&M efforts.
- Focus on continual improvement to customer satisfaction through quick response times, effective and regular face to face interactions, and prompt follow-up.

- Protect public and employee health, environmental quality and property from SSOs and related hazards
- Protect the City's sanitary sewer system assets by appropriate and effective maintenance and repair and replacement activities.
- Implement Sewer System Management Plan for sanitary collection system O&M
- Maintain well developed, effective and well defined cleaning/CCTV plans and schedules for sanitary and storm systems based on asset needs and equitable resource allocation.

Sanitary System

Tables 7.0 and 8.0 below indicate the number and volume of overflows from the engineered overflow structure (weirs) at Harbor and Wright between 2014 and 2015. Both were relatively dry years however there was a very wet 3 week stretch at the beginning of December 2014.

Table 7.0 **SSO from Engineered Overflow Structure**

2015 Harbor and Wright Overflow Weir			
Date of Spill	**Gallons spilled**	**Start time**	**End time**
	0		

Table 8.0

2014 Harbor and Wright Overflow Weir			
Date of Spill	**Gallons spilled**	**Start time**	**End time**
12/11/2014	2,390,000	11:45AM	12-12-2014 @ 03:30AM
2014 Total	**2,390,000**		

Table 9.0 below shows SSO occurrences in 2014 and 2015. The Baykeeper Settlement of 2006 contained SSO reduction goals which included a target SSO limit of 16 for the 2015 calendar year.

SSOs were divided about evenly between the calendar wet and dry seasons in 2015. A high percentage of SSO incidents occur in the first and fourth quarter during a typical calendar

year. That detail indicates the percent of SSOs that are usually capacity related and occur in areas of the system that have insufficient capacity to convey sewage. Additionally, high flows during heavy rains tend to mobilize solids (grease, rags, sediment etc.) in the sanitary sewers. Those materials are redeposited in other areas when the flows subside. This action typically results in a higher frequency of SSOs following rainy periods (independent of capacity). 2015 was a very unusual year in that none of the 21 SSOs was capacity related.

During dry weather, infrastructure issues (pipe failure due to age or pipe settling creates offsets in joints) or blockages (caused by grease build-up, rags, intruding lateral connections or tree roots, for example) predominate as the primary cause of SSOs. Of the 21 SSOs reported in 2015, 15 did not reach surface waters. The average volume of the SSOs that did reach surface waters is estimated to be about 535 gallons.

Table 9.0

		Sanitary Sewer Overflow Statistics			
	Q1 (January – March)	Q2 (April – June)	Q3 (July - Sep)	Q4 – (October – November)	
2015	4	3	8	6	**21**
2014	10	5	3	16	**34**
Reduction/Increase	-60%	-40%	166%	-63%	**-38%**
2015 Baykeeper Target	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**16**
2014 Baykeeper Target	**7**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**26**
2015 SSO Percentage	Wet Season	48	Dry Season	52	
2014 SSO Percentage	Wet Season	76	Dry Season	24	
2015 SSO Type	**Number**	**Total Volume**	**Volume/% to Surface Water or Soaked into Soil**		
Capacity – Wet Weather	0	0	0		
SSOs - Other Causes	21	9,150	3,792/41.4		
Percentage of Volume Reaching Surface Waters from Non Capacity/Wet Weather Causes			**100**		

Volumes Presented in Gallons
Wet Season = Q1 and Q4 **Dry Season = Q2 and Q3**

Program Metrics and Achievements

- Lead and supervisory members of the collections O&M staff maintained their PACP (Pipeline Assessment & Certification Program) certifications.
- Collections O&M staff and management participate in relevant California Water

Environment Association (CWEA) and Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA) activities.

- Collection Technicians attend CWEA classes to prep for upcoming Grade 1 & 2 certification tests.
- Collections staff participate in daily morning safety meetings and review of daily accomplishments to share with management and the rest of the staff. This sharing of information develops growth in each individual and prevents redundancy in our tasks to improve group overall productivity.
- The collections department responded to 240 sanitary sewer related customer calls during 2015 as well as assisting with responses and requests from other City departments.
- The collections crew cleaned 84.4 miles of sewer pipeline as part of the underground preventative maintenance program during 2015.
- Televised (Closed Circuit TV or CCTV) 17.4 miles of the sewer system during 2015.
- Completed 19 manhole inspections in 2015.
- Completed 49 point repairs and 7 manhole repairs to the sanitary sewer collection system in 2015.
- In 2015 about $260,000.00 was spent through Veolia operations and maintenance (O&M) on point repairs in the sanitary sewer system. These do not include point repairs bundled and constructed through Veolia's CPM group.
- Currently, nine Smart Cover monitors are installed in various locations within the City of Richmond sewer service area. The monitors allow for remote level monitoring of key locations known to have capacity or periodic blockage issues increasing the potential for SSOs.
- Veolia Collection System staff efficiently and effectively responded to 21 dry weather SSOs in 2015. Six (6) Category 1 and fifteen (15) Category 3 events.
- 13 point repairs were completed on 21 dry weather SSO sites to mitigate the root cause (pipe defects) and to resolve issues within the pipe.
- Staff contracted root foaming on street and easement sewer lines totaling 16,276 ft. to reduce potential SSOs caused by roots.
- Following a sewer discharge at 2533 Maine Ave., staff identified multiple defects during a CCTV inspection of the affected main. Two point repairs were completed and forty feet of 4" vcp sewer main were removed and replaced with 6" PVC sewer main allowing maintenance access to the entire line segment.
- After a sewer discharge at 2821 Regatta Blvd. collection system staff discovered a pipe failure in the 15" sewer main serving the area. This break allowed raw sewage to flow to the

36” storm drain immediately under the sewer main, entering a wetlands area leading to San Francisco Bay. Both the sewer main and the storm drain were repaired on the day of discovery preventing further discharge to the Bay.

Recommendations

- Continue developing and execute plan to design and construct solutions to resolve repeat (same line segment) capacity related SSOs within two (2) years.
- Bundle and execute repairs to correct defects linked to past SSOs in the collection system whether it be line replacement, point repairs or manhole rehabilitation.
- Continue to resolve area specific maintenance access issues.

Storm Water System

The City of Richmond storm system includes various features provided in Table 9.0 below. The system is vast and the currently defined list of assets and their scale are greater than understood when Veolia began work in Richmond in 2004. In recent years, the addition of duck bills, flap gates and trash capture devices has expanded the asset list. Portions of the City’s storm water collection system are located in unincorporated parts of the area away from the City core serviced by the sanitary sewer. The storm water system is roughly constructed in many areas with easements and aspects that are much more loosely defined and less understood than the sanitary sewer system.

Table 9.0

Storm Mainlines	142 miles
Storm Manholes	1685
Pump Stations	8
Flap Gates/Duck Bills	12
Corrugated Metal Mainlines	5 miles
Overflow Weirs	2
Catch Basins	1529
Ditches	7 miles
Concrete Swales	12 miles
Storm Edges	11 miles
Infiltration Basins	4
Storage vaults,	4
Drop Inlets	1175
Trash Inserts (small)	3

Trash Inserts (large)	2
Curb Inlets	1834
Pipe Culverts	2 miles
Retention Basins	0
Outfalls	127
End walls	12
Inlets	222
Sluice Gates	11
Detention Basins	18
Treatment Vault	1

Veolia's storm water O&M strategy, developed with City staff, is focused on maintaining the storm water drainage facilities based on available resources using a blended approach. The approach combines visual inspections and cleaning and televising programs utilizing performance measures (non-numerical, for example CCTV work for one week of every month) and metrics that can be evaluated based on targeted numeric values (for example number of inspections or total linear feet cleaned).

The operations and maintenance strategy is geared towards mitigating flooding issues, reducing storm water calls, reducing risk property damage from flooding and also protecting public health and safety. Our priority for televising the storm pipes is to investigate connectivity issues (however various pipe segments fit together in conveying storm water.

2015 Accomplishments

- Cleaned 137 catch basins, culverts and ditches.
- 9 point repairs were made to the storm water collection system along with 2 manhole repairs.
- Cleaned 10,414 ft. of storm conveyance system.
- Televised 4,493 ft. of storm pipeline.
- Responded to 157 storm related service calls.
- Completed 1,149 storm pump station PM activities and 11 corrective maintenance activities.
- Inspected duckbills and flap gates (designed to prevent seawater from backing up into the storm or sanitary sewers.
- Inspected and cleaned the GSRDs (trash capture devices) 4 times in 2015.
- Staff continues to work on connectivity issues in order to further define the storm system.

- Staff is continuously working on completing tasks based storm water performance measures and other projects that arise.
- At the storm drain outfalls located near the boat ramp south of Cutting Blvd. two unrestricted outfall pipes were disconnected from the storm drain system. This action is preventing tidal influence to approximately two miles of storm drain system that affect the Atchison Village and Point Richmond areas.
- Contract and Veolia staff opened the storm drain outfall at the Ohio St. easement near Richmond Parkway. This project allowed Veolia field staff access to clean two 27" storm outfall pipes serving the Atchison Village area and insuring enhanced surface drainage.
- Veolia staff discovered and removed a large amount of debris from a storm drain system near the Richmond Country Club alleviating flooding issues from Giant Hwy. and Collins Ave. to Richmond Parkway during storm events.

Recommendations

- Develop and formalize a plan for necessary inspection and maintenance activities related to storm drain outfalls, duckbills, and flap gates.

COMMUNITY:

- Member Richmond Council of Industries.
- Member East Bay Leadership Council
- Member Point Richmond Business Association
- Member of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.
- Maintain periodic community updates on Veolia Richmond website which includes relevant information on the Veolia Richmond project. Provide outreach to the community for projects such as the Dystor (digester cover) replacement and for applicable sewer repair projects
- Responded to odor complaint calls and treatment plant fence line monitor H2S alerts (and provided findings via letter or e-mail)
- Attended periodic Point Richmond Neighborhood Council and Richmond City Council meetings.

SPONSOR/DONOR:

- Richmond Police Athletic League
- YMCA of the East Bay

- Richmond RYSE
- Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA)
- Bay Area Consortium of Water and Wastewater Educators (BACWWE)
- The Watershed Project; Adopt a Beach (Keller Beach) Program; involves public outreach and coordinating several annual clean-up events at Keller Beach throughout the year.
- Rosie the Riveter Trust

Continue paid OIT/Intern Program which employs two Richmond residents in rotating either wastewater operations or other relevant training for up to a year and a half. At the end of the training program the employees are expected to hire on to the Veolia Richmond project or, by virtue of experience and certification earned, be eligible for employment in the field of wastewater treatment operations with other agencies.

PROJECT SUPPORT STATUS / REVIEW:

Veolia Staff:

Sachin Chawla	Vice President of Operations, Northern California
Ed Dix	Process Control Management Plan
John O'Hare	Process Control, Laboratory and Regulatory Specialist
Jeremiah Danielson	Veolia Water West Operating Services, Inc. Environmental Health & Safety Manager
Dennis Flosi	Instrumentation, Controls and SCADA/PLC
Tanya Barber	Human Resources

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION STATUS / REVIEW:

Facility: Wastewater Treatment Plant Contract Operator – Registration Number CO - 0010

Staff

Aaron Winer – Project Manager
Grade V Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Certificate # 9895
Grade I, Laboratory Analyst, Certificate, # - 00013118
Grade IV, Environmental Compliance Inspector, Certificate # - 050744001
Grade II Industrial Waste Treatment Plant Operator, Certificate # - 244

Russ Clifton – Assistant Project Manager; Chief Plant Operator
Grade lV Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator, Certificate # 4084
Grade lll Water Distribution Operator

Reese P. Corcoran - Operations Supervisor – Grade V Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator, Certificate # 8704

James M. York – Grade V Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator, Certificate # 8726

Zane Foy – Grade II Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator, Certificate # 9972
Grade T1 Water Treatment Operator, Operator # 30879
Grade II Industrial Waste Treatment Plant Operator, Certificate # 02078203

James Beirn – Grade II Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator, Certificate # 40050

Evelyn Christian – Grade II Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator, Certificate # 41813

There are currently one Operations Supervisor, one Operator III and one Operator in Training (OIT) positions that have been recruited with onboarding procedures currently underway.