## Director Questions – Rachel

Tab 3, 2021 CAWD Employee Survey, I hope we can devote adequate time for Beth to cover this. A lot to unpack here.

Agreed – there is quite a bit here. Most of it seems pretty good, but there are some areas for improvement. One small problem: Beth came down with COVID on June 21st. She is still feeling the impacts of COVID. So, I will check in with her on Thursday prior to the meeting. If she is feeling well enough she will log on to ZOOM. She already knows that she cannot show up in person because of her COVID status. If she does not feel well, we may have to bump the presentation to next month.

Tab 4, pages 2 and 5 of Chris's Power Point Presentation. The caption Business Continuity Plan doesn't fit the content of the topic for me, so a clarification will be helpful.

It's difficult to keep it short and at the same time communicate the full issues. That may be part of what's going on here. Chris will be at the mic (so to speak) so he will answer any questions.

I define Business Continuity Planning as the process of creating systems of prevention/recovery to deal with potential threats to the District. It should also aid in enabling ongoing operations during a disaster. I think we already do much of this – but we have not brought it all together under a single banner "Business Continuity Plan". Therefore, the plan is to bring everything together as a formal plan, and fill in any spaces that we find, and make improvements as necessary.

Tab 10, page 34, Check # 2985 for $29,847 to program the MCP for a blower motor. Can some detail such as complexity, time required, etc., be provided? At $100 or $ 200 per hour, or whatever the programming rate is, the total amount of hours seems like a lot for a blower motor.

The cost of $29,847 included the following:

- This was a large sum to spend on a programming improvement. The team discussed the cost/benefit for months and after discussion with engineering and operations we agreed it was a good value.

- Justification:
  1. The blower system has the highest energy demand in the plant. So even a 5-10% reduction will have a good payback.
  2. We needed better data to determine if a future blower could be downsized.
  3. Operations needed better control of the dissolved oxygen to minimize swings so the setpoint could be lowered.
  4. The excess air during low demand periods was being sent to basin 4 which has been offline. The new program sends the excess air to the secondary distribution box which does not affect process control.

- Level of effort included:
  1. Programmable Logic Control programming of 2 blowers, 7 automated valves, 5 air flow meters and 6 dissolved oxygen analyzers to meet setpoint and maximize blower runtime at minimum output.

2. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Programming of 9 screens for blowers and aeration basins.
3. Trending of 50 data points.
4. 7 days onsite programming including lodging and flight.
5. Offsite development of program to control aerations and blowers. This is a standardized program for Turblex blowers and aeration control that is then configured for our system. The actual development of the standard program took years so we are paying for some of that investment.

This is the most complex part of the treatment plant. We have attempted to optimize this process and not quite achieved our target of lowering the blower to designed minimum output.

This programming upgrade has allowed the blowers to reduce output to the designed value which reduces energy and the aeration basin dissolved oxygen to meet setpoint with minimal swings.

Tab 13, pages 64 and 65. I may have asked this before. Do we communicate this information to River Watch?

Not yet. Rachel is in the process of inputting the data and preparing a final report for River Watch. As you can see from the charts in the Board packet we are almost done with the CCTV and we have completed 100% of manhole inspections. Rachel is making sure that we are on time and on target. We will communicate the final River Watch report to the Board.

Tab 14, page 70. As always, a well written and informative report. I really appreciate the guidance on not re-setting a circuit breaker without determining the cause of the trip.

Mark Dias and Chris Foley do a great job in maintenance! They give out lots of good information to staff.

Tab 16, page 79. The excessive grease findings by Ray in four restaurants reminds me to ask about the status of the Lean Six Sigma project. A brief update please.

The last team meeting was held on June 14 and the summary minutes are attached. To date, they have found that grease traps less than 150 pounds seem to be most problematic and that traps are not being cleaned often enough. They are ready to train pretreatment staff on how to video the commercial lateral and will look at the top 5 business on the list of potential problems before the next meeting in September.

SOURCE CONTROL TASK FORCE MEETING
AGENDA
6/14/22

Attending: Rachél Lather, Patrick Treanor, Daryl Lauer, Ed Waggoner, Ray DeOcampo

1. DEFINE GOALS

-Reduce grease in collections system by improving inspections, outreach to restaurants, and compliance follow up

2. AGREE ON SUCCESS MEASURE

- Flushing Schedule is able to be reduced
- Reduced SSO's due to grease
- Focus Source Control Inspections based on data

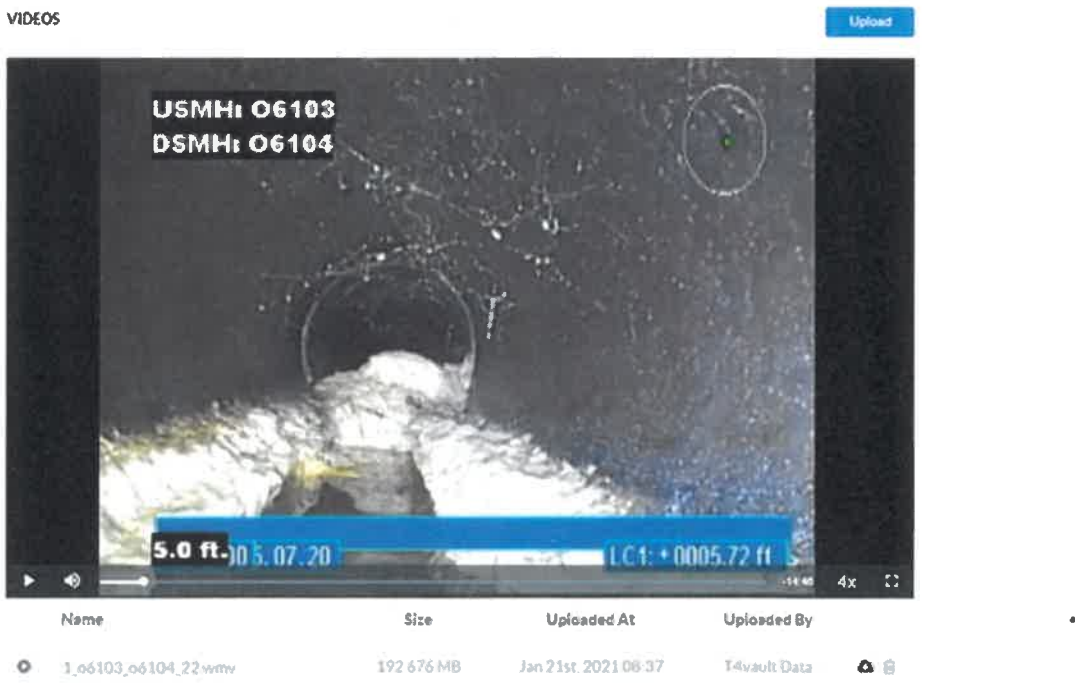
3. DATA COLLECTION COMPLETED- Analysis completed per Patrick Treanor

4. SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE LAST MEETING

a. Push camera for lateral inspections was purchased. Line crew staff are trained to use it.

b. Pretreatment staff have collected grease data at Highlands Inn that indicate that more grease than anticipated is coming from the vacation condos. Further data is needed to evaluate the overall impact to grease at the pump station.

c. Collections engineer has provided photos of lateral associated with Vesuvio and it's not pretty. Grease-berg at the lateral connection to the CAWD main.



5. NEXT STEPS

a. Train Pretreatment Staff to complete lateral video inspections and how to attach the video to the Pretreatment inspection report on phone.

b. Pretreatment staff to video the first 5 restaurants on the list. Vesuvio, Casanova, L'Escargot, Grazings and Akaomi. Look at grease trap size versus video results.

c. Based on data , verify whether a minimum grease trap size of 150 pounds should be required.

d. Discussed whether cleaning frequency records are reliable or of value to use in analysis. There are too many variables involved in verifying whether cleaning was done effectively or minimally.

e. Discussed how to improve Best Practices techniques at the restaurants and measure effectiveness.

f. Discussed the grease testing of manholes and pump station at Highlands Inn. Need to collect flow information in order to evaluate the grease loading from vacation condos. Pretreatment staff will follow up.

6. NEXT MEETING

Next Meeting September 7, 2022 to review progress on inspection process