

SPILL CALCULATION PROCEDURES

1. Determine and record the time of initial caller notification of sewer spill.
2. Measure and record the flow in inches immediately downstream of spill or blockage and determine flow rate in gallons per minute (gpm) using table above. Record the pipe size in inches.
3. Clear obstacles from blocked sewer, allow free and steady flow to stabilize. Note time the flow stabilizes.
4. Measure the depth of flow in inches in the previously blocked sewer and determine flow rate from table above.
5. Subtract the flow rate from the downstream sewer determined in 2 above from the flow rate from the previously blocked sewer determined in 4 above and multiply the result by the elapsed minutes from notification to clearance.
6. Report total amount spilled to Supervisor or Superintendent

SEWER OVERFLOW AND SPILL PROCEDURES

1. 99% of all visible debris should be removed from the site.
2. Areas where sludge is pooled should be pumped back into sewer.
3. Site should be raked and limed to neutralize sludge accumulations.
4. Deodorant should be applied to neutralize odor problems.
5. Areas below where spill entered stream should be checked for visible debris or sludge on banks.
6. Crew Chief should document on Work Order extent of cleanup completed and note whether repeat visits for additional lime applications are needed.
7. Crew Chief should insure that Supervisor or Superintendent has notified the GA EPD (during normal duty hours) or that Dispatch has notified GA EPD (during off-duty hours). Telephone notification is required with backup letter report.
8. If spill has occurred at a national park, National Park Service also should be notified using same procedures as noted above.
9. Supervisor or Superintendent should insure that spill location is entered into the GIS database.
10. Superintendent and Division Manager should identify repeat locations and develop plan to eliminate further spills at these locations.

D.2.2 MANHOLE OVERFLOWS (Adapted from Guidance from GA EPD)

The following guidance can be used in estimating the rate of loss of flow out of manholes. As this is an estimate, judgment by the observing person and/or estimator must always be used. The following manhole SSO quantification methods are provided as guidance.