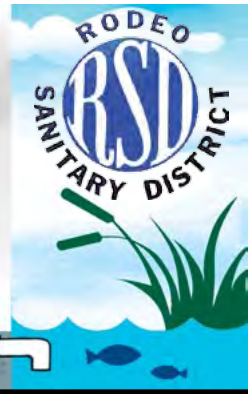




The Rodeo Sanitary District PIPELINE



A newsletter about protecting public health and the environment

Winter 2013-2014

RSD On The Water

Greetings!

As a continued effort to keep our residents and businesses informed, the District sends this newsletter to all addresses in Rodeo. The focus of this newsletter will be pollution prevention, current and future activities, and the latest and greatest news from the folks at the treatment plant.

Mike Carlson - 1941 - 2013

Long time Rodeo Sanitary District Board Director Mike Carlson passed away on October 5, 2013. Mike retired from the District in December 2012 to move to Portland Oregon to be close to one of his daughters. Mike had been with the District since October 1998. Mike served multiple stints as Board President and Secretary. Mike also served on the Personnel Committee, Community Relations Committee and Solid Waste Franchise Committee.

Internship Program

In past newsletters, the District mentioned that we participate in an award winning operator training program with a group of public agencies. The District is now enjoying a very successful unpaid internship program. The District in conjunction with the Solano Community College brings in a few unpaid intern op-

erators each academic semester. Solano has an Associates of Science degree in water and wastewater treatment. However, most agencies will not hire based on education alone, hands on experience is vital. Additionally, the state has strict guidelines on operators at a sewage treatment plants and an individual must have 1800 hours of experience before becoming certified to operate the plants. As a result, many agencies in the area formed the Bay Area Consortium of Water and Wastewater Education (BACWWE). The group is working with Solano to assist in funding and teaching the classes (free to the students) and provide training opportunities for the students. The District Manager of the Rodeo Sanitary District is the unpaid internship committee chair for BACWWE. There have been a total of thirteen unpaid interns for the District and so far nine have secured full time jobs, two still gaining experience with the District. For more information about the program, please visit www.bacwwe.org.

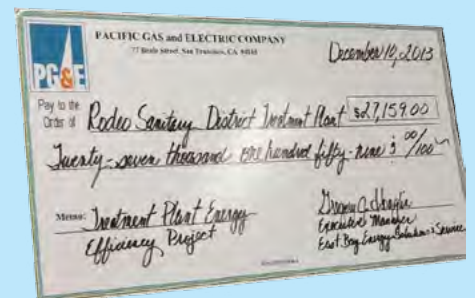
Conservation

Over the past few years, the District has worked very hard to save the ratepayers money and the District received several grants from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and PG&E. Prior



to 2013, the total grants received from the BAAQMD were \$35,000 and \$4,500 from PG&E with a District match of \$4,000. These conservation projects save the District about \$20,000 in electrical costs.

In 2013, the District implemented one additional project. This project replaced 40 year old air supply equipment with modern high efficiency equipment. The BAAQMD grant for this project is \$89,000, with PG&E incentives of \$27,000 and will represent a savings in electrical costs of up to \$25,000 per year. The District's expense was \$19,000.



Comprehensive Wastewater Master Plan

The District completed the Comprehensive Wastewater Master Plan in June 2013. The Master Plan is needed from an environmental and public health protection standpoint. Much of the District's infrastructure is aging and near the end of

(continued on Page 2)

Mission Statement:

To safely provide the highest level of wastewater collection and treatment as economically as possible for the people of Rodeo while protecting the sensitive ecosystem of the San Pablo Bay and the overall environment.



Awards

- 2013 Small Plant of the Year - San Francisco Bay Section of the California Water Environment Association



District Meetings (510) 799-2970

- ▶ **New Location** - Regular Board Meeting, 6:00 PM second Tuesday of each month at the John Swett Unified School District Board Room, 400 Parker Ave.
- ▶ Budget Committee Meeting, 1:00 PM second Tuesday of each month at the District Office, 800 San Pablo Ave.
- ▶ Administrative Committee Meeting, 1:00 PM first Tuesday of each month at the District Office, 800 San Pablo Ave.

(continued from Page 1)

its useful life. There are also sewer lines in the front and back yards of residences that are in a deteriorated condition. Additionally, during winter, the District experiences infiltration of rain water into the sewer system increasing the risk to public health and the environment. During winter 2011-2012, the District monitored twelve manholes for water flow to determine the location of the most rain water infiltration. This was a vital component of the master plan to determine if the collection system could be rehabilitated enough to eliminate the need to expand the main pump station and treatment plant from reduced wet weather flows. In general, the master plan investigated and identified deficiencies in the infrastructure and recommend rehabilitation projects and the means to fund these projects.

State Revolving Fund Loan Program

The District has submitted an application to seek low cost funding from the State and Federal Governments so the District can implement the first portion of the Capital Improvements Program generated from the Comprehensive Wastewater Master Plan. The District is seeking \$16 million to fund the replacement of 50,000 feet of severely deteriorated sewer pipe, to rehabilitate and provide reliability to the main pump station, and to perform electrical and structural rehabilitation to the treatment plant. The projects will take 3-4 years to complete. After the completion of the projects, the District will study the effectiveness of the projects to ensure

the District is funding the projects in the most efficient manner possible.

Marina Project

The Contra Costa County Conservation and Development Department funded a project to bring sewage services to the Rodeo Marina. The project is 100 percent complete and was constructed in the area of San Pablo Avenue and Rodeo Creek. The County required that the construction activity minimized the disruption of traffic and reduced the impacts to the recent construction of Parker Avenue. As a result, the construction method for a large portion of the project was Pilot Tube Micro Tunneling. This is an interesting method for the installation of the sewer line, where the pipe is installed by essentially a horizontal drill then pushed into the ground with powerful hydraulic jacks. Unfortunately, this method could not drill through rock and the portion of the line up the hill on San Pablo Avenue near the Marina Bridge had to be installed by the traditional open trench method. The final portion that crosses the railroad tracks will be installed by a third method called Bore and Jack, a very similar method to the Pilot Tube Micro Tunnel.

The District is in the final stages of annexing the Marina into the District. This is a rather complicated process that is processed by another public agency called the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). The LAFCO regulates the boundaries of agencies to ensure they are fairly distributed in a philosophy that makes logistical sense. Annexation is anticipated to be completed by March 2014.

Rodeo Creek Bridge Replacement Project

As part of the Contra Costa County's need to replace the aged Rodeo Creek Bridge, the District is required to replace the sewage force main attached to the bridge. The District's influent pump station is located north west of the Rodeo Creek Bridge. The influent pump station sewage force main to the treatment plant is attached to the old bridge. When the bridge is demolished and replaced (summer 2014), the District is required to relocate the force main just a few feet north of the existing bridge. The construction contract has been awarded and construction will begin sometime in February 2014. The project is anticipated to cost the District about \$600,000.

Flush Only Human Waste and Toilet Paper

Wipes Clog Pipes

Disposable wipes of all kinds are exploding in popularity – and wreaking havoc on sewer systems!

Many consumers use disposable wipes because they're convenient for cleaning and disinfecting. Even people who would not normally embrace disposable products because of concern for overburdened landfills are using wipes that are being marketed as "flushable." Instead of tossing them in the trash, people flush them down the toilet, believing they've done the right thing.

(continued on Page 3)

Cooking: Bad for Sewers?

Fats, oils and grease. They're the number-one cause of sewer clogs and overflows, and they may be coming from your kitchen!

Even if you don't pour used cooking oil and excess grease down the drain (and we hope you don't!), some of the fatty foods that get sent through your garbage disposal may cause problems. All year long, cooking byproducts from thousands of homes and restaurants in your area get washed down kitchen drains. The fats, oils and grease can build up in sewer pipes over time and create blockages, backups and overflows inside homes or in public streets.

During the holiday season — when more people are cooking higher-fat content foods, deep-fat-frying their turkeys, and enjoying large family meals — the amount of fats, oils and grease entering the sewer system increases, as does the potential for problems.

Here are a few things you can do to help prevent a clog or sewer backup from happening and ruining your holidays:

- ▶ Keep dairy products, fats, oils, grease or greasy foods out of the sink and the garbage disposal.
- ▶ Freeze small amounts of fats, oils and grease in a container with a tight-sealing lid and dispose of it in the trash.
- ▶ Mix cooking oil with an absorbent material such as cat litter or coffee grounds, place it in a lidded container and dispose of it in the trash.
- ▶ For greasy pans that need to be soaked in soapy water, pour off the grease into a container and wipe the pan with a paper towel. Then after soaking the pan, place a paper towel over the drain basket to catch grease and food particles as you empty the soapy water down the drain.
- ▶ Bring large quantities of cooking oil and grease to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility for recycling into biofuels.



**Green Tips
for the
Holidays**



(continued from Page 2)

“Flushable” Wipes Should NOT be Flushed



The “flushable” label means they will go down your toilet when flushed. What you should be concerned about is what can happen next. Disposable wipes do not disintegrate quickly in water like toilet paper does.

Consumer Reports® tested several brands of wipes labeled “flushable” and found that while toilet paper disintegrated after about eight seconds, the wipes still hadn’t broken down after 30 minutes.

These products stay largely intact as they travel through sewer pipes and can easily get caught on roots or other debris, increasing the risk of clogs in your pipes and sewage overflows in your home or the street.

As the use of disposable wipes grows, we are being forced to commit significant resources to remove them from our sewer lines, pumps, and treatment plant facilities, and to repair or replace the equipment they damage.

Disposable wipes are an even greater threat to your home’s sewer pipe, which is smaller and more easily clogged.

The facts: “flushable” wipes are responsible for increased maintenance activities at sewage pump stations, sewer system overflows, and increased maintenance at the sewage treatment plant. What does this mean to you? \$MONEY\$!!! For example, just a few years ago, before the “flushable” wipe explosion, District employees had to clean the sewage pumps at the main pump station only twice per year. Each cleaning takes about two hours. Now District employees must clean the same pumps twice per week. That is an increase of 5,200 percent!! In dollars and cents, that equates to approximately \$13,000 per year. If we did not clean the pumps, their performance drops to the point of being unable to pump sewage which would lead to a catastrophic sewage spill into the bay potentially resulting in fines in the \$100,000’s.

If you use disposable cleaning/disinfecting wipes, moist towelettes, baby wipes, personal hygiene wipes or similar disposable or so-called “flushable” products, please put them in the trash, never in your toilet.

Flush only human waste and toilet paper, regardless of what a product label says.

How to Protect Your Home and Personal Property From a Sewage Overflow

Wherever a sewer system exists, so does the potential for overflows. There is an inexpensive device that can protect your property.

Our Responsibility or Yours?

If a sewage backup occurs, call the Rodeo Sanitary District (RSD) immediately (510-799-2970). A crew will be dispatched to locate the blockage and determine if it is in the public sewer line. If the problem is in the public sewer line, the crew will clear the blockage and clean up the affected area, home or business.



Two of the most popular models of Overflow Prevention Devices

Many overflows, however, are caused by clogs in the side-sewer pipe (lateral) that connects your home’s plumbing to the public sewer line. This pipe is the property owner’s responsibility. RSD cannot remove the blockage, make repairs, or clean up the mess that results from an overflow due to conditions in that pipe. You (or the property owner) must contact—and pay for—a licensed plumbing contractor to do this work.

A Simple Device Can Help Protect Your Home

Regardless of whether the clog is in the public sewer main or your private lateral, a sewage overflow inside your home can often be prevented by installing a backwater overflow device (BWOD).

With a BWOD installed on your sewer lateral, sewage backing up in the pipe from the direction of the street will be released through the device into your yard, rather than through drains in your home. (A blockage in the pipe between your house and the BWOD may still release sewage into your home.)

These devices cost less than \$50 and are available at many plumbing supply stores. Because proper elevation and location are critical for the device to function properly, we recommend installation by a licensed plumbing contractor. Once installed, you should keep the BWOD clear of obstructions such as dirt or vegetation that might interfere with its operation.

It’s Not Only Smart, It’s Required

Since 2006, the sewer system management plan has required that BWODs be installed on the sewer laterals of all houses and businesses within the RSD service area, regardless of when those buildings were constructed. The District will require the installation of the BWOD if a permit for construction is pulled from the County.



To find out if your property already has an BWOD installed, check your sewer lateral cleanout, approximately two to ten feet from your home. It may be hidden by vegetation. Alternatively, you can ask a professional plumber to determine whether an BWOD is present and in good working order.

For more information, call the RSD staff at (510) 799-2970.

RSD Partnership Permanent

The partnership was formed and kicked off during pollution prevention week in September 2008. Rodeo Hardware is the staging point for District residents to recycle batteries (no car batteries), fluorescent tubes, compact fluorescent lights (CFLs), and for you to exchange your old mercury thermometer for a free digital thermometer. So far, RSD and Rodeo Hardware have recycled over 1,200 pounds of batteries, 1,200 fluorescent lights and exchanged almost



75 mercury thermometers.

You can, at any time (as long as Ed's is open), bring down these items for recycling. You can also take them to the West County Household Hazardous Chemical Recycling Facility (see page 2). Unfortunately, RSD and Ed's are not set up to take more than just the batteries, fluorescent bulbs and mercury thermometers.

Please contact RSD for more information at (510) 799-2970.

10 Ways to Protect the Bay

Here are ten things we can all do to help protect the Bay, and the rest of our environment, from pollution:

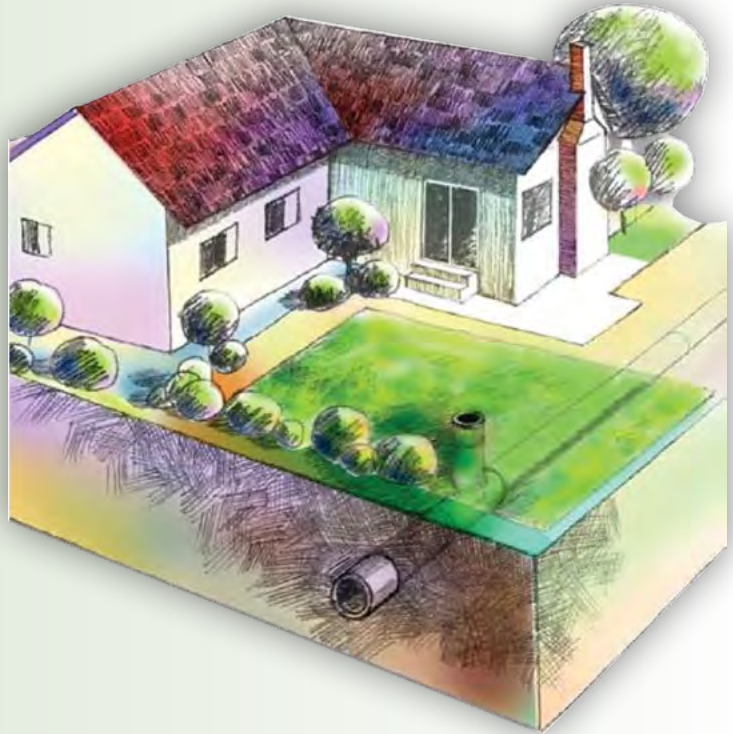
- 1. Use alternatives to toxic cleaning products.** Purchase products labeled "non-toxic." Use baking soda mixed with water as an all-purpose cleaner instead of commercial products made of harsh chemicals. Use a solution of vinegar and water to produce streak-free windows and mirrors without harmful vapors or odors.
- 2. Reduce use of toxic pesticides and landscape chemicals.** Use pesticides and weed killers only when absolutely necessary. Choose the least-toxic product, such as insecticidal soap, to target a specific pest. Switch to organic fertilizers which release nutrients slowly. Do not apply chemicals to your yard if rain is forecast, and avoid over-watering to prevent contaminated run-off from flowing into storm drains and the Bay.
- 3. Properly dispose of household hazardous waste.** Instead of putting batteries, fluorescent bulbs, paint, solvents, oil, pesticides or other household hazardous waste items in the trash or down the drain, bring them to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility.
- 4. Do not flush medicines.** The chemicals found in many medications can pass through our sewage treatment process and end up in the Bay, where they may harm aquatic life. Instead, ask your pharmacy if it has a take-back program or place them in the trash, out of reach of children and pets (see article on page 2).
- 5. Prevent fats, oil and grease from going down the drain.** Grease can clog pipes and potentially cause an overflow that may release sewage to the environment. Instead, collect oil and grease in a sealed container and put it in the trash. Bring large quantities (such as from a turkey fryer) to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility for disposal.
- 6. Use digital or spirit-filled fever thermometers instead of mercury ones.** A mercury thermometer dropped into a sink can break and release highly toxic mercury into the drain. The mercury in one fever thermometer is enough to contaminate more than 200 million gallons of water. Mercury thermometers thrown in the trash contaminate landfills. Bring your mercury thermometers to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility and exchange them for digital thermometers—free!
- 7. Buy rechargeable batteries.** Dead batteries are considered hazardous waste because they contain metals and corrosive materials that would be harmful to the environment. It is illegal to dispose of them in the trash. Rechargeable batteries will last at least 10 times longer than single-use batteries, saving you money and protecting the environment. Many major retailers that sell rechargeable batteries allow customers to bring them back at no charge. Alternatively, you can bring them to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility for recycling/disposal.
- 8. Don't be a litter bug.** Trash on the beach or in gutters can end up in local waters where it may injure or even kill marine animals. Please dispose of trash properly, and recycle plastic bags at major grocery stores.
- 9. Wash your car at a commercial car wash.** Washing your car on your driveway or the street will allow the run-off to flow into the storm drain. Water in storm drains flows untreated to the Bay, and the soap, dirt, oil and metals washed from your car will flow with it. Even biodegradable soaps can harm fish and wildlife. Commercial car washes use sewer drains that flow to the treatment plant.
- 10. Pass it on!** Share these pollution prevention tips with others so that they can help protect the Bay, too!

Is a Public Sewer Pipeline Buried on Your Property?

The Rodeo Sanitary District (RSD) uses and maintains about 25 miles of underground pipes to collect Wastewater from more than 3,000 customers and transport it to our treatment plant here in town. Wastewater flows downhill by gravity, and sometimes the best route for our pipes is through someone's yard. Although we would prefer to have all of our underground pipes located under public streets where they can be easily accessed, about 5 miles of our pipes are located on private property.

Unfortunately, not all homeowners realize that a public sewer pipeline may be buried on their property. As a result, the homeowner may inadvertently create an obstruction by building a deck, pool, or other structure over the sewer line which can interfere with our ability to make repairs or perform maintenance.

Before even starting to plan such structures, if you suspect there may be a pipeline buried on your property, please call us at (510) 799-2970 and leave a message with your address (and parcel number, if available). We will research the details and let you know if a public sewer line is buried on your property.



West County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility Hours and Location

Hours

Thursday – Friday, 1st Saturday of every month
 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
 (closed for lunch from 12:00 to 12:30 p.m.)

1-888-412-9277

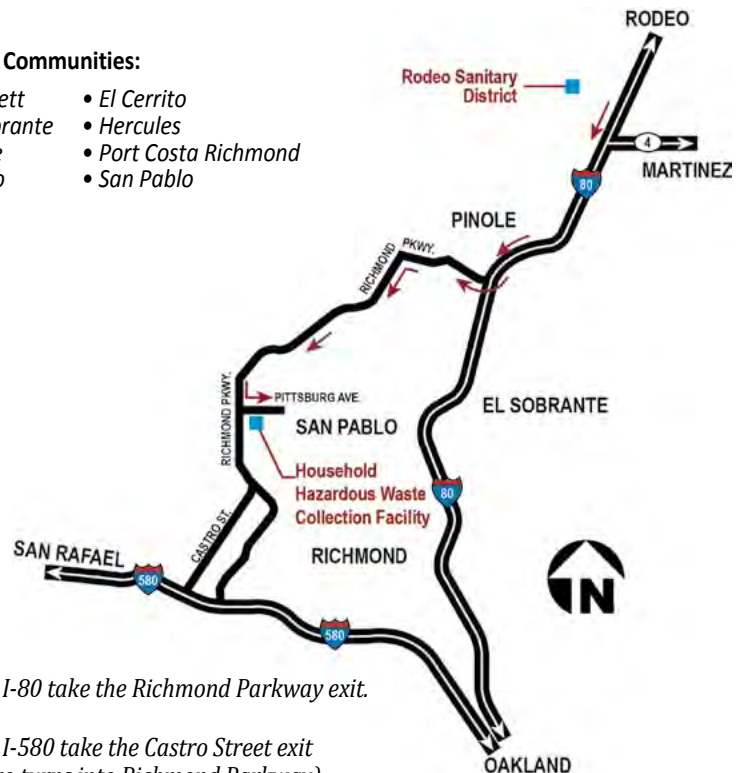
Visit their website for more information and useful recycling tips:

www.recyclenore.com



Eligible Communities:

- Crockett
- El Cerrito
- El Sobrante
- Hercules
- Pinole
- Port Costa Richmond
- Rodeo
- San Pablo



- From I-80 take the Richmond Parkway exit.
- From I-580 take the Castro Street exit (Castro turns into Richmond Parkway).

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility
 101 Pittsburg Avenue, Richmond, CA 94801



How to Get Rid of Stuff You Don't Want or Need

Did you know that many products labeled by manufacturers as “flushable” should **not** be flushed down the toilet? Flushing anything other than human waste and toilet paper down the toilet may clog sewer lines, harm the environment, increase the cost of wastewater treatment, damage our treatment plant equipment, or even harm our workers!

So what should you do with stuff like expired medicines, used dental floss, cat litter, cigarette butts, feminine hygiene products, disposable wipes and other items? Follow this handy disposal guide! It tells you how to dispose of common household waste in safe, simple and environmentally healthy ways.

Item	Disposal Method	Notes
Aluminum Cans	Put in recycle cart or take to recycling facility	
Automotive Fluids (oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, carburetor cleaner, gasoline, etc.)	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	Some communities offer scheduled curbside pick-up of transmission fluid, used motor oil; oil may also be taken to some service stations or auto parts stores
Band-Aids, Bandages	Put in trash	
Batteries (car and household batteries)	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, or to retail store that accepts/recycles them	Consider rechargeable batteries
Bones (fish, chicken, etc.)	Put in trash	
Cardboard	Put in recycle cart or take to recycling facility	
Cat/Kitty Litter	Put in trash (even the “flushable” kind)	If you bag it first, please use biodegradable bags
Chemicals, Chemical Products (not otherwise listed)	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	
Cigarette Butts, Matches	Put in trash	Be sure they are completely out and cold
Cleansers, Detergents, Disinfectants, Household Cleaning Products	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (even “biodegradable” products)	
Coffee Grounds	Put in trash	Can be used in compost
Condoms, Contraceptives	Put in trash	
Cotton Balls, Q-Tips	Put in trash	
Dead Pets/Animals	Small fish (under 3 inches) may be flushed; put small animals (less than 10 pounds, such as mice, hamsters) in trash; take larger ones to pet cemetery or bury on own land	Check with Contra Costa County Animal Services Department for more information: (925) 335-8300
Dental Floss	Put in trash	
Disposable Cleaning Wipes	Put in trash (even the “flushable” kind)	
Disposable Diapers, Incontinence Products	Remove and flush fecal material, or wrap in leak-proof container; place in trash (even the “flushable” kind)	Consider reusable diapers or a diaper service
Drugs, Medications, Pharmaceuticals http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/HHW/Pharm-Waste/	Remove from original containers; put in sealable container (such as zip-style plastic bag); add substance to make drugs unusable (small amount of liquid, used coffee grounds, kitty litter, garbage); seal container; put in trash. Remove personal info from original container and recycle	Check with your pharmacy to see if it offers a drug take-back program Never flush, pour down the drain, or put in recycle cart
Eggshells	Put in trash	Can be used in compost
Electronic Waste (e-waste: computers, cell phones, TVs, etc.)	Watch for and use free e-waste collection events; or take to: Contra Costa Transfer & Recovery Station, Hauling Pros, Rapid Recycle, Recycle for Breast Cancer, or other e-waste recycling facilities	Some communities offer biannual curbside collection of e-waste; check with your garbage collection service Call CCC Recycling Hotline: (800) 750-4096
Feminine Hygiene Products (tampons, menstrual pads, panty liners, sanitary napkins)	Put in trash	
Fertilizers	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	Consider using slow-release organic fertilizers or compost
Food Waste	Small amounts may go down garbage disposal (except for bones, fats, oils or grease); or put in trash	Can be used in compost
Hair	Put in trash (small, incidental amounts can be washed down drain)	

Item	Disposal Method	Notes
Light Bulbs-Fluorescent , including CFLs (Compact Fluorescent Lights)	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	They contain small amounts of mercury which is very harmful to the environment
Light Bulbs-Incandescent, Halogen	Put in trash	
Mercury Thermometers, Thermostats, Switches and other Mercury-Containing Items	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	Exchange mercury fever thermometers for digital ones at the District office-free
Needles, Syringes, "Sharps"	Put in containers designed specifically for sharps disposal (or a puncture-resistant unbreakable container); seal; put in trash	Do not put in recycle cart
Newspaper, Paper Products	Put in recycle cart or take to recycling facility	
Oil, Grease, Fats (from food products)	Put in sealable container (such as coffee can); let solidify or mix with absorbent material (such as kitty litter); seal container; put in trash	Bring large amounts (such as from turkey fryer) to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility
Paints, Stains (latex, oil-based enable, alkydl, epoxy), Paint Thinners, Turpentine, Solvents, Varnish/Lacquer, Wood Preservatives	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility; empty, dried-out (hardened throughout) containers may be put in trash	Use up or give away excess to friends
Paper Towels, Napkins	Put in trash	
Personal Care Products (hair color, makeup, nail polish, nail polish remover, etc.)	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility or put in trash	
Pesticides, Weed Killers	Bring to Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	If using a reusable sprayer, pour rinse water on ground-not down drain; consider using safer alternatives to toxic pesticides
Pet Waste	Dog waste can be flushed, but preferred method is to put in trash (in biodegradable bag); put cat waste in trash (in biodegradable bag); pet waste may also be buried on own land (not in vegetable garden)	Cat waste may contain parasites harmful to aquatic life and difficult for treatment processes to remove, so it should not be flushed
Plastic Bags	Take back to grocery store or put in trash	Consider reusable bags. Do not put in recycle cart.
Plastic Bottles	Put in recycle cart or take to recycling facility	
Styrofoam	Put in trash	
Tissue	Put in trash	
Yard Waste	Put in "green waste" trash carts	Can be used in compost

Questions?

- ▶ For solid waste disposal, call (510) 262-1610
- ▶ For household hazardous waste, call (1-888) 412-9277
- ▶ For recycling, call (1-800) 883-2274

Guidelines for Safe Disposal of Unwanted Drugs

What should you do with expired or unwanted medications?

First, check with your pharmacy to see if it offers a pharmaceutical take-back program for your unused drugs. If a pharmaceutical take-back program is not available, please follow these guidelines for disposing of your medications:

- ▶ Take them out of their original containers
- ▶ Put them in a sealable container (such as a sealable coffee can or plastic bag)
- ▶ Mix in an undesirable substance (such as used coffee grounds or kitty litter)
- ▶ Seal the container
- ▶ Put the container in the trash
- ▶ Do not dispose of syringes or needles with medications

The latest studies have shown that the chemicals in many drugs can harm fish, amphibians and other aquatic life.

Sewage treatment plants are designed to treat human waste and biodegradable material; they are not equipped to filter out all traces of these chemicals, which will end up in the Bay.

By following these guidelines, you will be helping to protect the water environment while also ensuring that unwanted medications are disposed of properly and kept away from pets, children, and substance abusers.

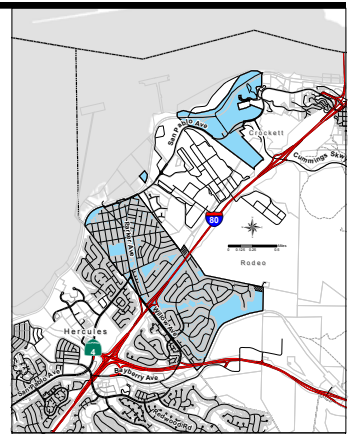
Because many medications contain controlled substances, we are unable to accept them at the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility. Federal law allows only the individual to whom the controlled substance is prescribed, or law enforcement personnel, to possess them. Please help to protect our environment by following the above guidelines when disposing of your expired or unwanted medications.



DO NOT FLUSH YOUR DRUGS!

About Rodeo Sanitary District

Rodeo Sanitary District is a special enterprise district that collects and cleans an average of 1 million gallons of wastewater per day at its Treatment Plant in Rodeo. The District's service area includes all of Rodeo and the village of Tormey. The District serves 3,000 residences and businesses in western Contra Costa County.



Where to Call...

General information	(510) 799-2970 or www.rodeosan.org
Sewer overflows <i>(When there's an overflow in the street or a backup in your home, call this number and in most cases, a crew will be there within an hour.)</i>	(510) 799-2970
Garbage <i>For new garbage service or changes to your existing service (Richmond Sanitary Service)</i>	(510) 262-1610
Sewer connection permits	(510) 799-2970
To report illegal discharges into sewer system	(510) 799-2970

RSD Pipeline is brought to you by:
Board of Directors

Barbara Russey, President
Alan Leal, Vice President • **Robert Russey**, Board Director
Janet Callaghan, Board Director • **Richard Frakes**, Secretary

Board meetings are open to the public and are generally held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. at the John Swett Unified School District Board Room at 400 Parker Avenue.

Steven S. Beall, District Manager

The Rodeo Sanitary District PIPELINE

Printed and designed by the Rodeo Sanitary District, with the assistance of Juan Tijero from CDM Smith using desktop publishing. This newsletter is published periodically to provide useful information to our customers. RSD would like to thank the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (Michael Scahill) for allowing us to use the CCCSD Pipeline newsletter to form the RSD newsletter.

Steven S. Beall, Writer
Juan Tijero, Desktop Publisher



Protecting Public Health and the Environment



800 San Pablo Avenue, Rodeo, CA 94572

Please recycle this newsletter.

