

The City of Clyde, operates and maintains its combined sewer collection system in accordance with the U.S. EPA's 1994 nine minimum controls (*Federal Register / Vol.59, No.75 / Tuesday, April 19, 1994 / Notices Section II B. page18691*). A brief description of the controls and Clyde's activities for this reporting year follows:

**Control 1—Reducing CSOs Through Operation and Maintenance**

Clyde continued to implement its operation and maintenance program for the combined sewer collection system. With only the one CSO outfall (located at the WWTP), only hydraulic overloads caused the \_\_ CSOs during this reporting year.

**Control 2—Storing CSOs in Collection System**

To maximize as much combined sewage storage as possible in the collection system, the influent trunk sewer and the detention basin were completely filled prior to any CSO discharge. This is routinely done in order to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs.

**Control 3—Optimizing Pretreatment Program**

Clyde monitored the industrial pretreatment discharges. This was done to minimize CSO pollutants from the discharges of non-domestic users.

**Control 4—Maximizing Flow Through the Treatment Plant**

Clyde continued to operate the WWTP at its maximum treatable flow rate during wet weather flow conditions. This is routinely done to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs.

**Control 5—Preventing Dry-Weather Overflows**

There were no dry weather overflows at Clyde's CSO outfall during this reporting year.

**Control 6—Controlling Solids and Floatables**

The influent combined sewage was screened to control solid and floatable materials in CSOs.

**Control 7—Preventing Pollution of Receiving Water Bodies**

To reduce the impact of CSOs on Raccoon Creek, the first flush during the CSO event(s) is routed to the detention basin.

**Control 8—Notifying the Public**

In 2018, a public notification process was implemented to inform the EPA, Sandusky County Health Department, and interested citizens when CSOs occur.

**Control 9—Monitoring CSO Outfalls to Confirm the Effectiveness of CSO Controls**

Clyde continued to monitor the CSO outfall to characterize CSO impacts. Monitoring included metering the volume of the CSO discharge, visually inspecting the overflow for floatables, and sampling the initial overflow for pollutant concentrations. During this reporting year, the WWTP effectively met its Long Term Control Plan goal of limiting CSO events to four or less.

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