




Did you know...

...that the Goleta West Sanitary District is approximately 5 miles square in area?

...that the Goleta West Sanitary District has approximately 60 miles of underground piping?

...that manhole lids are round so that they will not fall into the hole?

...that the Goleta West Sanitary District is the only local Sanitary District that provides street sweeping service at no additional charge to its customers?

...that the main office and pumping facility of the Goleta West Sanitary District is located within Santa Barbara city limits? 

Answers to Trivia (from page 2)

- ① **Building Sewer:** A gravity flow pipeline connecting a building wastewater collection system to a lateral or branch sewer. This sewer is also called a house sewer.
- ② **Industrial Wastewater:** Liquid wastes originating from industrial processing.
- ③ **Blockage:** When a collection system becomes plugged and the flow backs up, it is said to have a "blockage".
- ④ **Grease Trap:** A receptacle designed to collect and retain grease and fatty substances usually found in commercial kitchens.
- ⑤ **Gravity:** The attraction of the earth to any substance - solid, liquid or gas. Wherever possible, wastewater collection systems are designed to use the force of gravity to convey wastewater.
- ⑥ **Easement:** Legal right to use the property of others for a specific purpose. This gives the sanitary district the legal right to install and maintain a sewer line within the easement.



Goleta West Sanitary District
P.O. Box 4
Goleta, CA 93116-0004

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Kenneth A. Hendrickson
President

Richard H. Smith
Vice President

Michael E. Boyd
Harvey M. Gish
Deborah Lacerenza

Carrie Kennedy
Secretary of the Board

GENERAL MANAGER
Harold R. Vinson

NEWSLETTER STAFF
Diane Powers
Editor / Writer

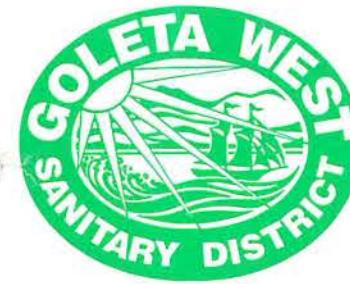
Carrie Kennedy
Writer

John R. Mattingly
Writer

Larry Bales
Photographer

J. Howry Graphics
Graphic Production

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
SANTA BARBARA, CA
Permit No. 606



THE GOLETA WEST
FALL • 1990
COLLECTOR

District Pursues Reclaimed Water

The Goleta West Sanitary District (GWSD) has long realized the need for reclaimed water as a valuable resource for irrigation. Reclaimed water is sewer effluent (wastewater partially or completely treated) that has been processed to a required level which can then be used for specific purposes.

The drought has brought the urgency for reclaimed water to the forefront involving agencies other than the GWSD; however, this District had already set into motion plans for the distribution of reclaimed water to the western Goleta Valley.

The GWSD had researched the possibility of a portable reclamation facility since the District understood that time was of the essence. An environmental impact report had begun and alternate facility sights had been researched.

A communication was sent to the Goleta Sanitary District requesting that the wastewater pumped to their plant by the GWSD be returned after treatment for distribution as reclaimed

water. This seemed like a reasonable request since the GWSD owns 40.78 percent of the treatment plant capacity. The Goleta Sanitary District denied the GWSD request and sought legal counsel to confront the issue. In the meantime the GWSD continued to pursue water reclamation efforts.

The Goleta Water District formed a partnership with the Goleta Sanitary District for the purpose of treating and distributing reclaimed water at a reduced cost to designated customers thus requiring the general public to pay increased water charges to subsidize this project. The GWSD, on the other hand, would charge **only the reclaimed water user and not the general public.**

In an effort to assist the Goleta Water District with their reclamation project the GWSD offered to install at GWSD expense reclaimed water lines within District boundaries. These lines would be owned by the GWSD but maintained by the Goleta Water District. Once again the GWSD


was doing what it thought best to get reclaimed water to the Goleta Valley in the shortest amount of time. The offer was not readily accepted by the Goleta Water District but rather postponed for further deliberation.

The Board of Directors of the GWSD at the regular Board meeting of September 18, 1990 decided to put to rest its efforts to bring reclaimed water to the western Goleta Valley.

What began as an energetic effort on the part of the GWSD to address the

IN THIS ISSUE...

- District Pursues Reclaimed Water 1
- Pretreatment Program 2
- Trivia Questions 2
- Goleta West's Personnel 3
- Did you know? 4
- Trivia Answers 4

critical water needs of the Goleta Valley was instead met with criticism, legal barriers and postponements. 



Kindergarten children from Kellogg Elementary School toured the District facility as part of their Working Community Project. The children are pictured in front of the District's street sweeper.



Pretreatment Program

"Down the sewer!" was a solution to hazardous waste generators problems of disposal prior to the 1970's. Anything water soluble (and some things non-soluble) was flushed down the drain to be discharged to various bodies of water and land. Sometimes the effluent was treated, most times not.

Our quality of life was affected and the general public cried out for pollution control. From this was born the regulatory agency known as the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). This agency had specific goals established by the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act:

- (1) To have the nation's waters clean enough for swimming by 1983.
- (2) To eliminate the discharge of pollutants by 1985.

One of the ways pollutants were to be eliminated was by regulating industrial dischargers (companies who discharged process wastewater to a treatment plant or directly to water or land). The regulation of companies who discharged to the Goleta wastewater treatment plant fell upon the local sanitary districts.

In 1983, the Goleta West Sanitary District began what is called the Pretreatment Program. The purpose of this program is to regulate the wastewater discharge from those industries within District boundaries. It is also designed to protect the collection system, the collection system workers and the POTW (Publicly Owned Treatment Works). The name pretreatment is used because the wastewater coming from the industries is "pretreated" before being discharged to the collection system and its final treatment at the POTW.

After the industrial waste has gone through the pretreatment process, the quality of the water discharged is usually better than the quality of the incoming potable water. The industries' treated wastewater is generally less hazardous at the point of discharge to the sewer than the wastewater of residential areas.

As the pretreatment program was being implemented, an Industrial Waste Control Ordinance was adopted by the District's Governing Board. This Ordinance spells out

exactly what could and could not be discharged to the collection system. Questionnaires were sent out to industries and evaluated. Companies were put on permits that specifically regulated the amount and types of pollutants they could discharge. Monitoring was performed by both the District and Industry to ensure compliance with the discharge limits.

Today the Pretreatment Program has grown in personnel from one part time to the equivalent of

one full time inspector. Fifteen industries are under permit with the District and continue to be regularly inspected and sampled for compliance with their discharge limits. Rules and regulations are constantly changing as technology learns more about how to remove pollutants from wastestreams. Inspectors attend workshops and seminars to keep up with the constant changes and to ensure that the program is being run according to the most recent legislation.

Collection System TRIVIA!

Below are six of the many words and terms used daily in the wastewater collection profession. See how well you can do in supplying the appropriate definitions.

- 1 Building Sewer
- 2 Industrial Wastewater
- 3 Blockage
- 4 Grease Trap
- 5 Gravity
- 6 Easement

(Answers are on page 4)



Goleta West Sanitary District Personnel Work Hard to Better Serve the Needs of the Community



Chief Inspector **John Mattingly** checks the flow chart to determine the District's average daily flow of wastewater to the treatment plant.



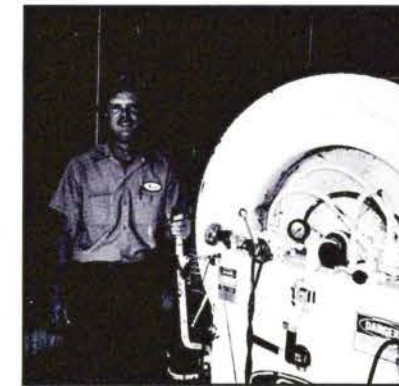
Management of the District office is the responsibility of Office Manager **Diane Powers**.



Accounting Clerk **Mia Barbeau** manages the District's computerized accounting programs and bookkeeping functions.



Joe Hernandez is responsible for the general maintenance of the District pump stations and assists with District lines maintenance.



Factor Operator **Ken Spencer** is preparing the District's Hydro-Jet Rodder for cleaning sewer lines as part of the District's Lines Maintenance Program.



Larry Bales inspects a sewer replacement as part of his job as District Inspector.



June Salazar assists with District facility and lines maintenance.



Street Sweeper Operator **John Murray** takes pride in the appearance of the District's street sweeper. John is also responsible for sweeper maintenance and street sweeping service.



Carrie Kennedy retrieves an industrial wastewater sample for analyses as part of her job as District Inspector.