

**Appendix A-7:
Annual Customer Information Meetings**

Meeting Booklets

October/November 2011

ALCOSAN

Annual Customer Information Update

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2011



ALCOSAN

Regional Wet Weather Plan



Members of the Board

Rep. Harry Readshaw
Chairman

October 2011

Sylvia C. Wilson

Theresa Kail-Smith

Jack Shea

Evelyn R. O'Brien

Jacques L. Moye

Daniel G. Keller

Theresa Kail-Smith

I want to personally welcome you to an ALCOSAN public information meeting addressing the sewer overflow issue. I know you will not only learn more about the issue but also the different lines of responsibility in meeting federal environmental and public health laws.

Arletta Scott Williams
Executive Director

It is more important than ever for you to become engaged in the public comment process. ALCOSAN has been studying and developing strategic and regional plans to handle additional sewage and stormwater flows (and associated pollutants) for over a decade. This series of meetings represent the last meetings before the Plan is completed. Of course, public comment will be solicited for the final report but due to the comprehensive nature of the program, it is important to provide feedback throughout the development process.

David W. Borneman, P.E.
Director
Engineering & Construction

We encourage everyone to remain connected to this issue. You can receive regular information by logging into our website, becoming our friend on Facebook, attending ALCOSAN and municipal meetings, and practicing pollution prevention steps located in this program.

Arthur M. Tamilya, Esq.
Director
Environmental Compliance

Please feel free to share your thoughts and comments before, during, after and in between meetings!

William H. Inks, CPA
Director
Finance & Administration

Jan M. Oliver
Director
Regional Conveyance

Sincerely,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SANITARY AUTHORITY

Douglas A. Jackson, P.E.
Director
Operations & Maintenance

Arletta Scott Williams
Executive Director

ALCOSAN ANNUAL CUSTOMER INFORMATION UPDATE

2011 PRESENTATION SUMMARY

- ALCOSAN is under federal court order to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows and to significantly reduce combined sewer overflows by 2026. A regional Wet Weather Plan of corrective actions to accomplish this is due in 2013.
- ALCOSAN's approach to the development of this regional Wet Weather Plan involves the organization of its 83 municipality customer service area into 7 planning basins. Detailed plans are being developed to address the needs of each planning basin, and these plans will be refined and integrated into a Draft Wet Weather Plan to be submitted to the regulatory agencies in 2013.
- ALCOSAN's Wet Weather Plan development process includes flow monitoring, hydraulic and hydrologic modeling, water quality sampling, alternatives development (basin-level and regional solutions), and an affordability analysis to produce a Draft Wet Weather Plan. The draft plan will be submitted for municipal and public comment, and regulatory agency review and approval prior to finalization. Critical elements of this planning process are public participation and municipal coordination.
- The primary focus for 2011 has been alternatives development and evaluation. These alternatives are also referred to as potential solutions. Community and region-wide meetings are being held to share the potential solutions for various locations within each of the planning basins throughout the service area.
- Alternatives will continue to be refined through the first half of 2012 and will incorporate both basin-level and regional potential solutions. ALCOSAN is in the process of collecting data and defining its approach to the affordability analysis. The affordability analysis is targeted for completion in 2012. Flow monitoring, hydraulic and hydrologic modeling, and water quality sampling have been completed.
- Quarterly meetings continue to be held with the Customer Municipality Advisory Committee (CMAC), the Regional Stakeholders Group (RSG), and the Basin Planning Committees. Public meetings are being conducted and ALCOSAN continues to seek opportunities for raising public awareness and facilitating public education.
- ALCOSAN has combined the most feasible basin alternatives from each of the seven planning basins with the necessary regional conveyance, storage, and treatment facilities to develop system-wide alternatives. The system-wide alternatives represent a regional solution to controlling all ALCOSAN and municipal combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). In a parallel effort, ALCOSAN has partnered with the Allegheny Conference on Community Development to organize and facilitate a Regionalization Review Panel. This panel is assisting ALCOSAN with its ongoing evaluation of the viability of a regional approach to addressing wastewater and stormwater infrastructure services.
- Public participation and municipal coordination continue to be key challenges and an ongoing effort for ALCOSAN as a part of the Wet Weather Plan development process. ALCOSAN's efforts in these areas will continue through 2013 to ensure the opportunity for public involvement, information exchange, and effective municipal engagement and timely involvement in the planning process.
- Next steps include evaluating and comparing basin-specific and regional alternatives, refining cost estimates and completing the water quality assessment.
- ALCOSAN is just months away from completing its Draft Wet Weather Plan. Municipal and public input and participation in this process continues to be critical. *Please make note of the following key milestones:*
 - July 2012 – Draft Wet Weather Plan Completed
 - July – October 2012 – Municipal and public review and comment period on Draft Wet Weather Plan
 - October – December 2012 – Final Wet Weather Plan Completed
 - January 23, 2013 – Final Wet Weather Plan submission to Regulatory Agencies for review/approval

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

The problem is that too much stormwater is going to places that it shouldn't – and it is the primary cause of the sewer overflows that ALCOSAN must fix.

During wet weather (rain or snow melt), excess water enters the system designed to carry sewage flow to ALCOSAN's wastewater treatment plant. When this occurs, the system becomes overloaded, (which can happen with as little as one-tenth of an inch of rain) and untreated sewage diluted with stormwater and runoff from houses, yards, and roadways overflows into our rivers and creeks.

Some overflows occur by design. Combined sewers are meant to carry wastewater and stormwater together and overflow during wet weather. However, overflows also occur when excess groundwater enters the system through old, leaking and broken lines. Extraneous stormwater and surface flow can enter the sewer system through manhole lids and illicit residential connections, such as sump pumps and foundation drains. Another source of the problem stems from creeks that have been improperly directed into the sewer system.



Combined Sewer Overflow

Sewer overflows pose serious potential impacts to public health because 90 percent of Allegheny County's 1.3 million residents get their tap water from the rivers, and thousands use the rivers for recreation.

What happens if ALCOSAN cannot fix these problems?

Public health and the aquatic environment throughout the region will remain threatened, and existing conditions will continue to deteriorate. ALCOSAN will face heavy fines and will not be allowed to take on new wastewater contributors because it would have failed to show that it can properly process existing wastewater flows. Your quality of life will be compromised, economic growth will be inhibited, and the region's ability to retain and compete for new residents, employers, and investments will be jeopardized.

How is ALCOSAN going to fix the problem?

ALCOSAN is developing a Wet Weather Plan to correct sewer overflows, which annually discharge up to an estimated 10 billion gallons of untreated wastewater into the Pittsburgh region's rivers and creeks and degrade water quality. However, the sewer overflow issue is not just an ALCOSAN problem. The stakes are high for everyone who lives, works, and recreates within the 83 municipalities that comprise ALCOSAN's service area, including the City of Pittsburgh.

What can you do to help?

If you are reading this article, you have already taken an important first step to **educate yourself** about the problem. You should also plan to **share the information** with someone else. Also, if you received this handout because you attended one of ALCOSAN's public meetings, we encourage you to **stay engaged in the process**, and plan to bring a friend to the next meeting that you attend. Finally, we ask that you **make a personal commitment to changing behavior that contributes to the problem**. Review the list of things that you can do in the section entitled "So, What Can Residents Do?" in this booklet, and identify as many items as you can to act on. The more you can do, the better. When thousands of people begin changing their behavior to help address this issue, the results can be profound.

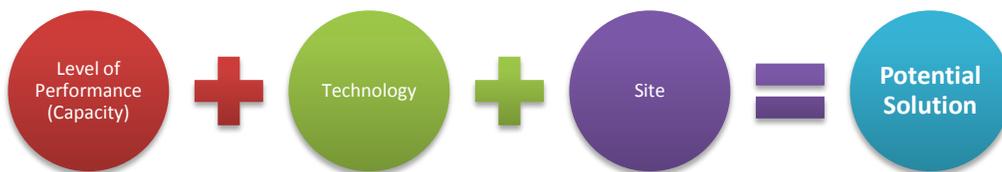
DEVELOPING POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

ALCOSAN, along with your local municipality, is charged by the regulatory agencies to develop a plan to reduce and/or eliminate sewer overflows. As ALCOSAN develops this plan, it must evaluate and analyze the existing condition of the regional conveyance system. By gathering, evaluating, and analyzing this fundamental data, ALCOSAN has information it needs to start to develop potential solutions.

To date this evaluation has included:

- conducting comprehensive water quality studies
- researching pollutant levels and their impact on local waterways
- gathering and analyzing the amount of flow in the collection and conveyance systems
- developing computer models and using them to predict flows within the sewer system
- developing tools to uniformly estimate project costs

In order to effectively evaluate the most feasible solutions, ALCOSAN has divided its service area into watersheds or drainage basins, referred to as planning basins. In each of seven planning basins, engineering teams, with the help of municipal and community leaders, are developing potential solutions for sewer overflows. Engineers must first identify the problem areas and then examine the level of performance needed, the technology that could provide that performance, and the site needed to accommodate that technology.



Level of Performance or Capacity. The capacity is defined by the amount of flow generated during periods of wet weather which the facility is expected to control. Each potential solution has to consider the existing flow, as well as possible future flow that would be generated by additional homes, industry, and businesses.

Technology. Technologies are the means used to control wet weather flows. There are four basic ways to control overflows:

- **REMOVE IT** technologies will “remove” flow by reducing or eliminating stormwater entering the existing sewer collection system. These measures can range from household conservation to “green” technologies such as rain gardens, which absorb stormwater versus the stormwater flowing into separate sanitary and storm sewers.
- **MOVE IT** technologies will “move” flow to ensure that the existing sewer system is operating at full capacity. This may include constructing new sewers and/or adding pumping facilities, which allow the flow to be captured and moved through the system more efficiently.
- **HOLD IT** technologies will “hold” flow by temporarily storing it in tanks, tunnels, or the sewer collection system, so it does not discharge into rivers and streams untreated. This flow is later sent to the treatment plant after wet weather subsides and capacity becomes available.
- **TREAT IT** technologies will “treat” flow by conveying it to treatment basins or to wastewater treatment plants. This may include expanding the existing plant, and/or building new smaller treatment plants referred to as “satellite” facilities. After treatment, all treated flow is discharged into a local waterway.

Site. A site is the location where a proposed technology will be constructed. Sites need to be large enough, accessible, and suitable for construction of the proposed technology.

This combination of performance level (capacity), technology, and a site has produced hundreds of possible solutions. The most feasible technologies and sites are being evaluated, and the potential solutions are being individually and collectively evaluated as the basis for the regional solution.

WET WEATHER CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

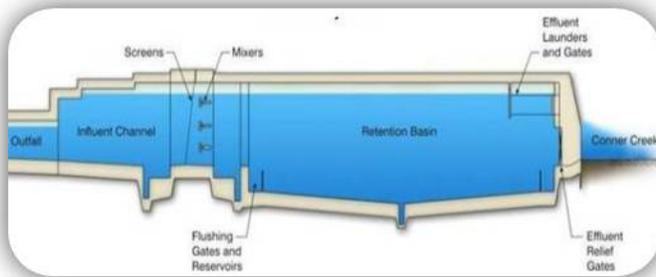
Retention treatment basins (RTBs), storage tanks and tunnels are three technologies being considered by ALCO-SAN for implementation in its Long Term Control Plan for eliminating sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), and significantly reducing combined sewer overflows (CSOs). These technologies have been utilized for wet weather control in similar programs across the country.

While there are other wet weather control technologies available, these systems are the most commonly used because of their operational flexibility, ability to achieve public health and environmental goals, and acceptance by local and federal regulatory agencies.

An RTB is classified as a “treatment” technology. Floatables (items floating on the water surface such as plastic bottles, cigarette butts, sanitary products) and other solid materials are captured on screens as flow enters the facility. Smaller solids settle out by gravity as flows slowly pass through the retention basin. Bacteria and pathogens are removed by disinfection before the treated wet weather flows discharge to a waterway. The discharged water is required to meet specific water quality guidelines.

Storage tanks and tunnels are considered “storage” technologies. Excessive wet weather flows are directed into one of these units and temporarily stored until there is sufficient capacity in the ALCOSAN system to accommodate the wet weather flows. Each type of wet weather control technology is designed to treat or store a specific quantity of wet weather flow.

Retention Treatment Basin (RTB)



Schematic of the inside of an RTB



Underground RTB in residential setting

What is an RTB? An RTB is a combination of a primary treatment facility and storage basin. The facility is made up of a large settling basin with a screening apparatus at the entrance to the basin. The RTB facility is equipped with several ancillary features. Odor control equipment is usually installed to reduce any odor associated with overflow waters. Flushing systems automatically clean the unit after each use. A pump station will typically be used to either pump flow into or out of the facility. These systems are basically the only mechanical parts of an RTB.

How an RTB works as a treatment facility. Screens remove floatables and large solids before they enter the basin. Water passes slowly through the basin, thus allowing smaller solid material to settle out of the water. Bacteria in the water is killed by injecting a chlorine-based disinfectant into the water as it passes through the basin. Residual chlorine is then removed from the water before it is discharged from the facility to a local waterway.

How an RTB provides temporary storage. The basin portion of an RTB is typically large enough to accommodate thousands of gallons of flow. This large volume effectively serves as an equalization storage tank while the flow slowly passes through the basin.

Features. The RTB basin, located underground, may be several hundred feet long, and multiple units may be required to accommodate large flows. Most equipment will be housed in above-grade buildings.

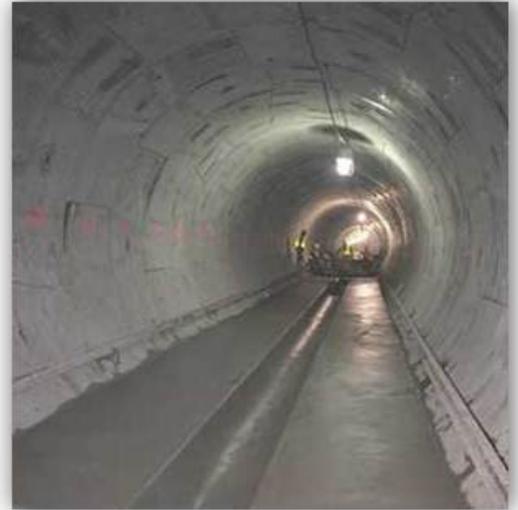
WET WEATHER CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES CONTINUED...

Tunnel

What is a tunnel? Tunnels are large diameter conduits constructed below the ground. Tunnels are used to temporarily store large volumes of wet weather flows. While primarily used to store flow, tunnels may also be used to transport flows to a treatment facility.

How a tunnel works. The actual tunnel is constructed up to several hundred feet below the surface and can be lined with concrete to prevent leaks. New pipelines, closer to the surface, intercept overflows and direct the water to a drop shaft. Flow is directed down the shaft into the tunnel. Each shaft is equipped with screening to prevent large debris from entering the tunnel. Additional shafts are often constructed to allow access to the tunnel for maintenance. A pump station is constructed at the downstream end of the tunnel and is used to pump stored flows back to the existing ALCOSAN system.

Features. While tunnel construction is a large undertaking, a tunnel in operation can handle a significant amount of flow. With the exception of screening facilities, a dewatering pump station and shaft openings, most facilities are located below ground.



Tunnel

Below Ground Storage Tank

What are below ground storage tanks? Below ground tanks are basically large buried vaults used to temporarily store wet weather flows. They are usually constructed below ground to minimize community intrusion.

How storage tanks work. Large volumes of wet weather flow are directed into the tank, typically by gravity for below grade tanks, by means of new intercepting pipelines. A screening facility is typically constructed upstream of the tank and is used to capture floatables, large solids and other debris before they enter the tank. The wet weather flows are stored in the tank until the storm subsides and the system equalizes. A pump station is used to drain stored flow from the tank and transport it to the ALCOSAN system. Tanks are typically provided with a flushing system that automatically cleans the tanks after each wet weather event. An odor control system may also be installed to control odors emanating from the tank.

Features. An underground storage tank may have a relatively small impact on the local community. Above-grade buildings will be required to house screening, odor control and pump station equipment. Since the tank is below ground, the actual top of the tank may be used for public uses such as parking or recreational fields. An odor control system may also be installed to control potential odors.



Amenities above storage tanks

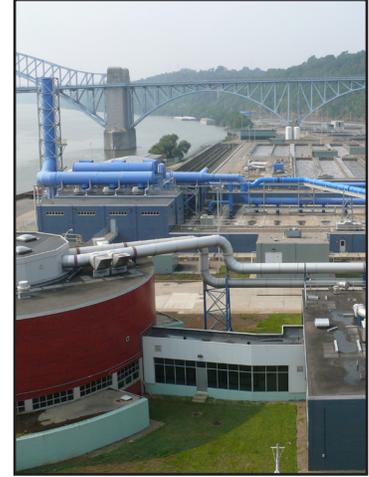
UNDERSTANDING HOW SEWAGE SERVICE IS BILLED

Your water company and ALCOSAN are two distinctly separate companies, each with its own functions and responsibilities. Your water company is responsible for the treatment, delivery and billing of drinking water. ALCOSAN is responsible for the treatment, disposal and billing of wastewater.

ALCOSAN's charges are based on the amount of water a customer uses during a quarterly billing period. Water usage information, whether usage is based on meter readings or a flat rate, is provided by the water company.

Because your sewage bill is based upon water usage, your bill may vary each quarter. Factors which impact both the water and wastewater portions of your bill are:

- Seasonal conditions
- Changes in the number of occupants in your home
- Water conservation
- Leaking pipes and fixtures



Most customers are billed either by their municipality or by a municipality-contracted third party billing service such as a tax collector or water service provider. Service billed by 78 of ALCOSAN's 83 communities includes a surcharge established and managed by that municipality with funds earmarked for community sewer maintenance and repair. The five communities billed directly by ALCOSAN are Aspinwall, Ben Avon, Ben Avon Heights, Thornburg and Verona. Residents of the other communities are billed by the municipality's service provider.

As of January 2010, ALCOSAN's treatment charge is \$4.04 per 1,000 gallons of water used. In addition, the Authority charges a quarterly customer service charge of \$8.48. A customer using 15,000 gallons a quarter will pay \$69.08 in ALCOSAN charges.

Service Solutions: A Handy Reference for Addressing Sewage Related Questions and Concerns

ALCOSAN Billing

For questions regarding the ALCOSAN portion of your sewage bill, please contact ALCOSAN Customer Service at (412) 766-6696.

Municipal Billing

For questions regarding the municipal portion of your sewage bill, please contact your municipality or the municipal billing service provider.

Household Hazardous Waste

For questions regarding the disposal of hazardous products for the home, please contact the Southwestern Pennsylvania Household Hazardous Waste Task Force (www.swpahhw.com) at (412) 488-7452, or the Allegheny County Health Dept. Recycling Division at (412) 578-8319.

Home Sewer Back-ups Blocked Drains/Downspouts

For questions regarding home sewer backups or blocked drains and downspouts, please contact a licensed private plumbing contractor.

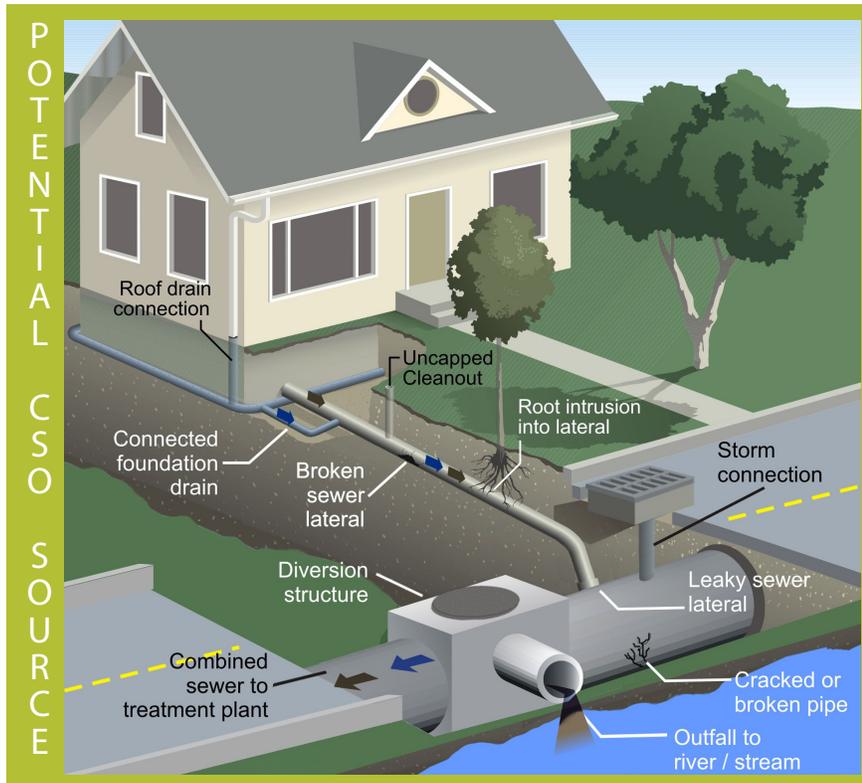
Garbage / Non-Hazardous Household Waste

To report garbage that has not been collected or for questions regarding bulk trash pickup in your community, please contact your municipality or municipal waste hauler.

Storm / Sanitary Sewer Overflows

To report sewage overflows at an ALCOSAN structure located along rivers and creeks, please call 1-888-936-9363. To report sewage overflows at a municipal structure, please contact the municipality in which the overflow is being observed.

WHAT IS A CSO? (COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW)



What is a CSO?

- ✓ The discharge of sanitary sewage combined with rainfall runoff

Why do CSOs occur?

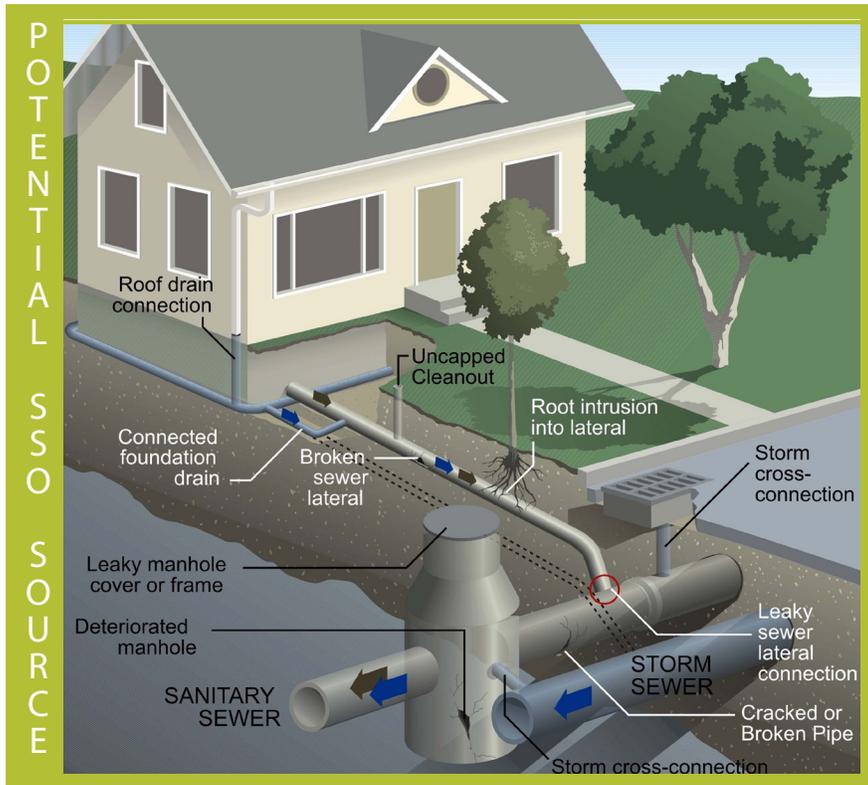
- ✓ Combined sewer pipes become overloaded during wet weather



What are the impacts of CSOs?

- ✓ Potential health risk due to discharge of pollutants, bacteria and trash
- ✓ Violations of federal, state and local regulations

WHAT IS A SSO? (SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW)



What is a SSO?

- ✓ The discharge of sanitary sewage from a sanitary sewer system

Why do SSOs occur?

- ✓ Sewage exiting broken pipes during periods of wet weather
- ✓ Groundwater infiltration and surface water inflow into sewer system
- ✓ Sewer capacity is exceeded and leaky sewer service connections
- ✓ Residential contributions (ie: roof leaders, foundation drains, etc.)

What are the impacts of SSOs?

- ✓ Potential health impacts if human contact
- ✓ Violations of federal, state and local regulations

RESIDENTIAL SOURCE REDUCTION

PROBLEM



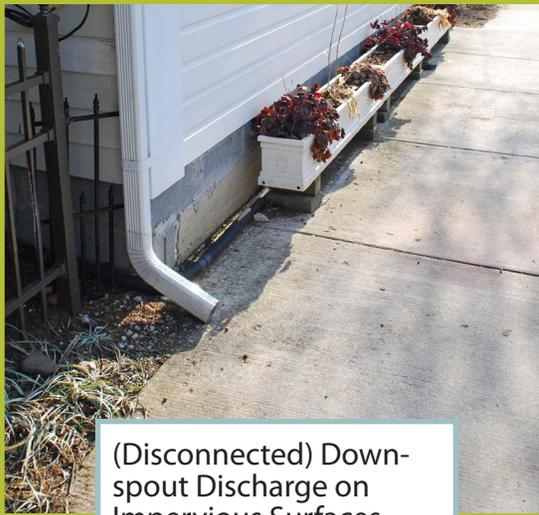
Roof Leaders connected to Sanitary Sewer

SOLUTION



Rain Barrel

PROBLEM



(Disconnected) Downspout Discharge on Impervious Surfaces

SOLUTION



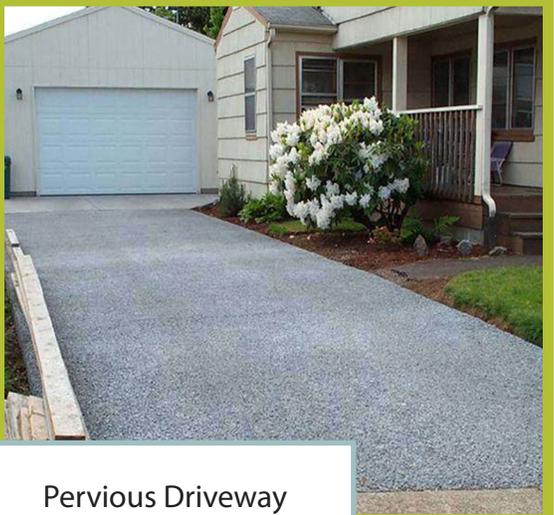
Rain Garden

PROBLEM



Roof Runoff onto Impervious Driveway

SOLUTION



Pervious Driveway

ALCOSAN WET WEATHER PROCESS TIME LINE

What ALCOSAN is doing

What the public can do

Gather Information on Existing Conditions 2008

- Flow data
- ALCOSAN sewer system
- Municipal sewer system
- Stream inflows

Attend Basin Planning Committee (BPC) meetings quarterly; Visit www.alcosan.org

Develop Information and Tools for Analysis 2009

- Potential sites
- Prepare reports - existing conditions, sites screening and control reports
- ALCOSAN Costing Tool (ACT)
- Hydraulic models

Attend BPC meetings quarterly; Attend Community Meetings (Nov 2009); Visit www.alcosan.org

Develop Solution Components 2010

- Provide models to municipalities
- Identify sites
- Determine capacity needs
- Evaluate technologies
- Prepare flow projections

Attend Basin Planning Committee (BPC) meetings quarterly; Visit www.alcosan.org; find us on Facebook & follow us on Twitter

Identify and Evaluate Potential Solutions 2010/11

- Develop alternatives
- Run computer model simulations
- Determine feasible solutions
- Develop estimated costs
- Develop evaluation criteria
- Prepare Basin Feasibility Report

Attend BPC meetings quarterly; Attend Community Meetings (Oct/Nov 2010); Visit www.alcosan.org and Facebook & Twitter pages

WE ARE HERE

Identify and Refine Potential Solutions 2011

- Identify most favorable alternatives
- Combine basin solutions to create regional solutions
- Prepare Basin Facilities Plan

Attend BPC meetings quarterly; **Attend Town Hall Meetings (Oct/Nov 2011)** and provide input; Visit www.alcosan.org and Facebook & Twitter pages

Prepare Draft Wet Weather Plan 2012

- Recommend regional alternatives
- Municipal and public comment period
- Address comments
- Finalize Wet Weather Plan for regulatory review

Attend public hearing; provide comments during public comment period; Visit www.alcosan.org and Facebook & Twitter pages

Regulatory Review and Approval Period 2013

- Agency comment and approval of Final Wet Weather Plan
- Identify priority projects

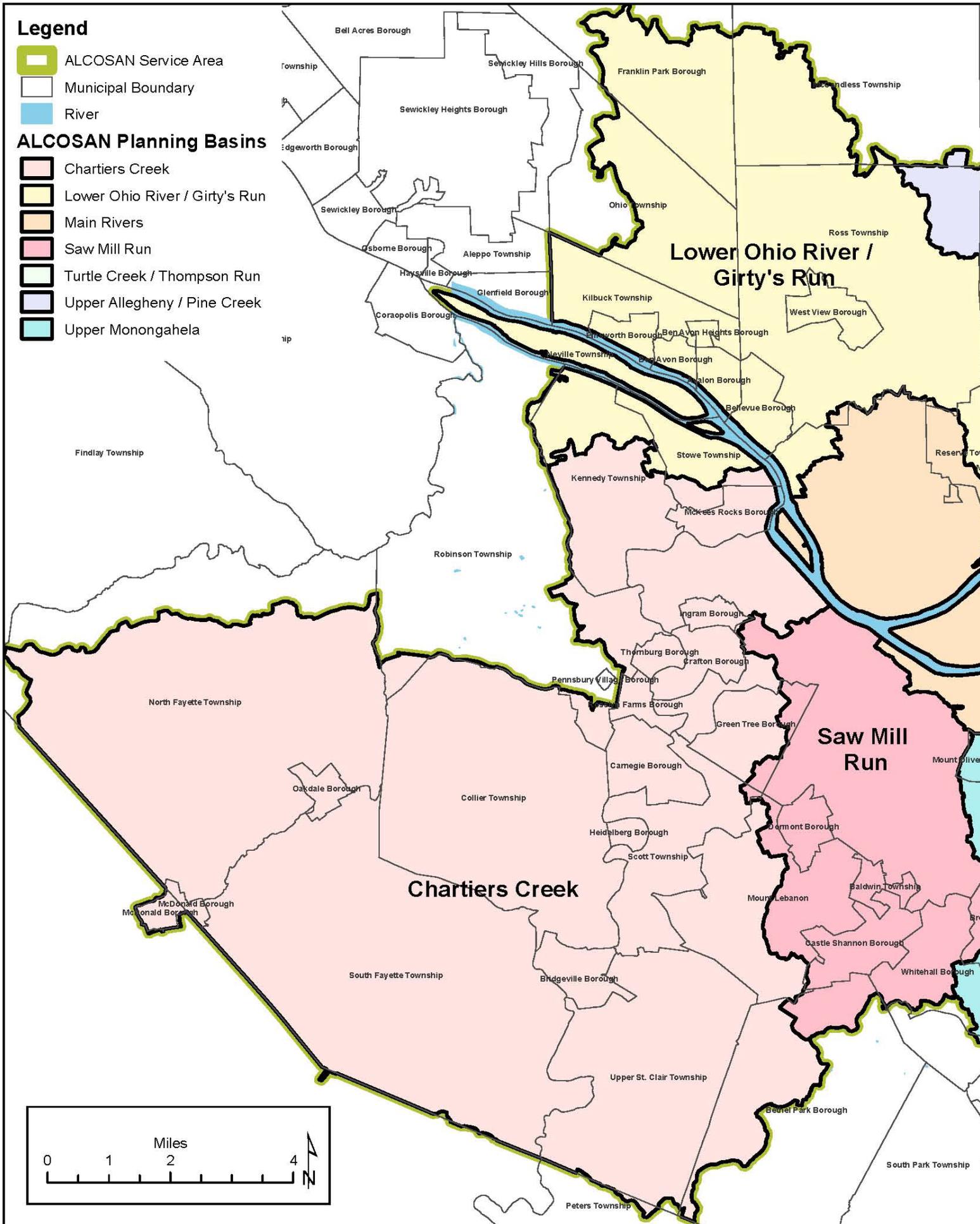
Visit www.alcosan.org and Facebook & Twitter pages

Legend

-  ALCOSAN Service Area
-  Municipal Boundary
-  River

ALCOSAN Planning Basins

-  Chartiers Creek
-  Lower Ohio River / Girty's Run
-  Main Rivers
-  Saw Mill Run
-  Turtle Creek / Thompson Run
-  Upper Allegheny / Pine Creek
-  Upper Monongahela



BASIN CONTACT INFORMATION

Chartiers Creek

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Bridgeville

Carnegie

Collier Twp.

Crafton

Green Tree

Heidelberg

Ingram

Kennedy Twp.

McDonald

McKees Rocks

Mt. Lebanon

North Fayette

Oakdale

Peters Twp.

Pittsburgh

Robinson Twp.

Roslyn Farms

Scott Twp.

South Fayette

Stowe Twp.

Thornburg

Upper St. Clair

Lower Ohio / Girty's Run

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Bellevue

Ben Avon

Ben Avon Heights

Emsworth

Franklin Park

Kennedy

Kilbuck Twp.

McCandless

Millvale

Neville Twp.

Ohio Twp.

Pittsburgh

Reserve Twp.

Ross Twp.

Shaler

Stowe

West View

Main Rivers

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Brentwood

Castle Shannon

Dormont

Green Tree

Mt. Lebanon

Pittsburgh

Scott Twp.

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Braddock Hills

Chalfant

Churchill

E. McKeesport

E. Pittsburgh

Forest Hills

Monroeville

N. Braddock

N. Huntingdon

N. Versailles

Penn Hills

Penn Twp.

Pitcairn

Plum

Trafford

Turtle Creek

Wall Borough

Wilkins Twp.

Wilkinsburg

Wilmerding

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Aspinwall

Blawnox

Etna

Fox Chapel

Indiana Twp.

McCandless

O'Hara Twp.

Penn Hills

Pittsburgh

Ross Twp.

Shaler

Sharpsburg

Verona

Wilkinsburg

Upper Monongahela

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Baldwin Borough

Braddock

Braddock Hills

Brentwood

Edgewood

Homestead

Mount Oliver

Munhall

N. Braddock

Penn Hills

Pittsburgh

Pleasant Hills

Rankin

Swissvale

W. Homestead

West Mifflin

Whitaker

Whitehall

Wilkinsburg

ALCOSAN Contact

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SO, WHAT CAN RESIDENTS DO? PLENTY.

ALCOSAN is doing its part to address the overflow problem, but you can help. Review the following lists of things residents can do. Choose as many of these items as you can to act on, and share this information with a friend. By doing so, you can make a significant contribution that will impact public health and the environment. The more you can do, the better. When thousands of people begin changing their behavior for the common good, the effects can be profound.

Reduce Runoff

- reduce impervious surfaces (asphalt, concrete) on your property where possible; a typical city block generates five times more runoff than a woodland area of identical size
- replace concrete driveways with porous pavement
- use a rain barrel to capture and re-use stormwater
- plant a rain garden to absorb stormwater, remove pollutants, and beautify your property at the same time
(www.raingardenalliance.org)
- plant trees to reduce runoff
(www.treevitalize.net)
- use water-efficient landscaping techniques such as a rain garden



Rain Barrel

Reduce Pollutants

- use the local car wash instead of your driveway to clean your vehicle so that the wastewater will be properly captured
- avoid overuse of fertilizers in the summer
- avoid overuse of salt in the winter
- do not use indoor or outdoor drains to dispose of household chemicals and other hazardous household waste. (www.swpahhw.org)
- check local ordinances before flushing pharmaceuticals (www.epa.gov/ppcp)
- check local ordinances for proper disposal of chlorinated water from swimming pools and hot tubs



- do not place organic material such as leaves in sewers as they consume dissolved oxygen which can harm aquatic life
- repair fluid leaks in motor vehicles
- do not drain fluids from boats into the waterways
- use natural pesticides

Manage your Property

- inspect your stormwater downspouts or sump pumps to ensure there is no connection to the sanitary sewer system; this may be a requirement before you can sell your home
- remove debris from property/streets to keep it from entering the sewers; debris in sewers can end up in rivers affecting water quality and aquatic life
- ensure property sewer lines and other plumbing are in good condition
- avoid landscaping near sewer lines; roots can block and damage sewer pipes
- pick up after pets as waste contains pathogens
- place mulch around trees and plants to slow evaporation and enhance soil's ability to retain moisture



Trash-clogged drain

Stay Informed about the Problem

- attend public meetings
- learn about solutions and your role in implementing the solutions
- share information on overflow prevention with your friends and neighbors
- visit ALCOSAN's web site at www.alcosan.org
- find ALCOSAN on Facebook & follow on Twitter @ALCOSANWWTP



TOWN HALL MEETING DATES & LOCATIONS

Date & Time	Location
10/24/11 10 AM - Noon	Holiday Inn Pittsburgh - North Hills 4859 McKnight Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15237
10/24/11 5:30 PM - 7:30 PM	Brentwood Library (Community Room, Lower Level) 3501 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15227
10/25/11 10 AM - Noon	Peter's Place Restaurant 1199 Washington Pike, Bridgeville, PA 15017
11/1/11 5:30 PM - 7:30 PM	Heidelberg Volunteer Fire Department (Social Hall) 456 1st St., Carnegie, PA 15106
11/2/11 10 AM - Noon	Turtle Creek Borough Community Room 125 Monroeville Ave., Turtle Creek, PA 15145
11/2/11 5:30 PM - 7:30 PM	Penn Hills #7 Banquet Hall 125 Universal Road, Penn Hills, PA 15235
11/3/11 10 AM - Noon	Courtyard by Marriott 401 W. Waterfront Dr., West Homestead, PA 15120
11/3/11 5:30 PM - 7:30 PM	Troy Hill Grace Lutheran Church 1701 Hatteras St., Pittsburgh, PA 15212
11/9/11 5:30 PM - 7:30 PM	I.B.E.W. #5 Circuit Centre & Ballroom (Region-wide) 5 Hot Metal St., Pittsburgh, PA 15203
11/14/11 10 AM - Noon	Undercliff Fire Hall 700 Mount Royal Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15223
11/14/11 5:30 PM - 7:30 PM	Gateway Hall, Monroeville Fire Dept. #4 4370 Northern Pike, Monroeville, PA 15146
11/15/11 10 AM - 4 PM	Senator John Heinz History Center (Region-wide) 1212 Smallman St., Pittsburgh, PA 15222



CONTACT

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