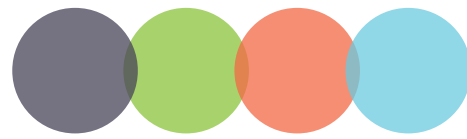


Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District Service Areas:



10th Edition | 2015

Unincorporated County (individual areas are not listed)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Cities

Agoura Hills	Hidden Hills	Rolling Hills Estates
Artesia	Industry	Rosemead
Baldwin Park	Irwindale*	San Dimas
Bellflower	La Cañada Flintridge	Santa Clarita
Bell Gardens	La Habra Heights	Santa Fe Springs
Bradbury	Lakewood	South El Monte
Calabasas	La Mirada	Temple City
Carson	Lawndale	Walnut
Commerce	Lomita	Westlake Village
Cudahy	Malibu	West Hollywood*
Diamond Bar	Palos Verdes Estates	
Duarte	Paramount	<i>*limited service on contract basis</i>
Glendora	Rancho Palos Verdes	
Hawaiian Gardens	Rolling Hills	

**FOR QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS
REGARDING THIS ANNUAL REPORT:**

CALL 1-626-300-3399

VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT:

www.dpw.lacounty.gov/smd/smd

Follow us @LACoWater

**PLEASE SEND
ALL WRITTEN INQUIRIES TO:**

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Sewer Maintenance Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

"We provide sewer maintenance services to protect the public and the environment in a highly efficient, effective, and responsive manner."



County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Sewer Maintenance Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

NEED HELP?

Are you experiencing a sewer backup or overflow?

Are odors, vermin, and roaches coming out of manholes or drains?

Call us and we will let you know whether it is our line or yours that is causing the problem.



1-800-675-HELP (4357)

JUST SAY NO TO WET WIPES

Bathroom wet wipes are touted as an alternative to toilet paper.

ARE THEY REALLY SAFE FOR SEWERS?

Increasingly popular bathroom wet wipes that are often advertised as flushable are creating clogs and backups in the sewer system.

Although wipes may go down the toilet, they do not break down.



Wet wipes may not cause a sewer backup in your yard, but they may in someone else's yard. They get stuck or snagged while traveling through sewer pipes, causing fats, oils, and grease (FOG) or debris buildup and eventually blocking sewage flow. Also, wet wipes can cause mechanical problems when grinder pumps seize up trying to shred fibrous wipes at wastewater treatment plants.

The bottom line is bathroom wet wipes do not break down fast enough or at all.

Throw them in the trash, not in the toilet.

Throw them in the trash, not in the toilet.

For more information, learn about the Department of Public Works, or to report problems online, please visit our website at www.dpw.lacounty.gov.

The Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District (CSMD), managed by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Sewer Maintenance Division, provides sewage collection services for over 500,000 parcels in unincorporated County areas, 36 CSMD member cities, and 2 contracted cities.

CSMD FACILITIES

SEWER LINES
4,600
MILES

MANHOLE
STRUCTURES
103,817

WASTEWATER
TREATMENT
PLANTS
4

SEWAGE
PUMP
STATIONS
158

MAINTENANCE
YARDS
5

DISTRICTWIDE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 932 responses to customer service requests.
- 1,318 miles of sewer lines cleaned.
- 207,634 manhole structures inspected.
- 679 manholes raised to street level.
- 497 miles inspected using closed-circuit television.
- 21,385 feet treated for root intrusion.
- 14,402 pump station inspections.
- 522 major pump station repairs.
- 13,905 feet of sewer lines rehabilitated/reconstructed.

THE DROUGHT, HOW IT IMPACTS YOUR HOUSE LATERAL

During drought conditions, such as the one we are currently experiencing, tree roots can travel long distances in search of moisture.

Roots follow the path of water that escapes through cracks or loose joints in sewer pipes, which means that roots will eventually move toward and penetrate through cracks, loose joints, or any opening in sewer pipes.

Tree roots growing inside sewer pipes are generally one of the most expensive sewer maintenance issues.



Roots from trees growing on private property and on parkways throughout the County can cause sanitary sewer backups and damage sewer pipes.

As a homeowner, you should be aware of the location of your

sewer lateral and refrain from planting trees and hedges with deep root systems near them. The replacement cost of a sewer pipe as a result of damage from tree roots can be very expensive.

When drains clog frequently, are difficult to clear, and/or emit a gurgling noise, call a plumber to have the drain and sewer lateral inspected. A plumber can inspect your drain pipes by running a camera probe through them to locate damaged areas.

To avoid major sewer repairs, clean your sewer lateral regularly and inspect the structure of pipes. Regular maintenance and cleaning will prevent root growth inside pipes.

FOG GOES FROM THE PAN TO THE CAN

FOGs are great for frying and coating pots and pans but can also cause drains and sewer pipes to clog up. Help keep your pipes running free!

Cool down your FOG and pour it into a can, NOT down the drain.



Wipe FOG and scraps from your dishes, pots, and pans with a paper towel before washing them, you will use less soap and decrease clogs.

Trash the can, NOT the pipes!

BACKFLOW VALVE

Who needs one?

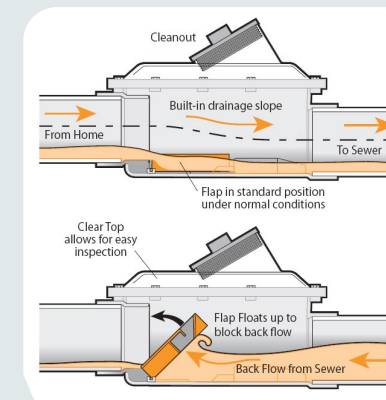
Your home/building lateral may need a backflow valve installed if any of your plumbing fixtures are located below street level or if the street level is steeply uphill. Backflow valves must be inspected and maintained regularly. If a sewer overflow were to occur in your home/building because the backflow valve was not properly installed or maintained, the CSMD will not be responsible for any damage that may result.

Where to find mine?

Backflow valves are installed at the exit point of the sewer lateral from your home/building, typically located outside of your home/building. They are usually installed in an access box to make maintenance easy and require routine maintenance in order to be effective. If you are unsure if your home/building has a backflow valve installed or would like to have one installed, contact your local licensed plumber.

What do they do?

Backflow valves prevent sewage from the mainline sewer from entering your home/building. If sewage enters your lateral from the mainline and reaches the valve, a flap floats up and blocks the sewage flow.



WHEN IN DOUBT, THROW IT OUT

1

WHAT TO FLUSH

The only thing you should ever flush down a toilet is urine, feces, and toilet paper.

2

NEVER FLUSH

- Wipes (facial, bathroom, and cleaning)
- Disposable diapers
- Feminine products
- Hair
- Cotton balls and swabs
- Condoms
- Paper towels, napkins, and facial tissue
- Bandages and wrappers
- Automotive fluids
- Kitty litter
- Paint, solvents, sealants, and thinners
- Poison and hazardous waste
- FOG

3

UNUSED MEDICATIONS

Do not flush unused medications down the toilet. You can safely dispose of medications in the garbage or take them to an approved prescription drug take-back site or event.

4

DISPOSAL

For proper disposal instructions and drop-off sites, please visit the No Drugs Down the Drain website at:

www.nodrugsdownthedrain.org/NoDrugs

Fight FOG

Mantenga las grasas y los aceites fuera de las alcantarillas!

¿QUÉ ES FOG?

FOG representa **GRASAS Y ACEITES** y se encuentran en alimentos comunes y en ingredientes como carne, pescado, mantequilla, aceite de cocina, mayonesa, salsas, y residuos de comida.

GRASAS Y ACEITES se acumulan en las alcantarillas y con el tiempo pueden causar una obstrucción que resultaría en una reparación muy costosa.

1



Coloque las grasas y los aceites fríos en un recipiente desechable que tenga tapadera y arrójelo a la basura.

2



Antes de lavar los platos, arroje los residuos de comida, grasas, y aceites en la basura o utilícelos como fertilizantes.

3



Absorba las grasas y los aceites restantes con servilletas de papel y arrójelas a la basura.

Evite usar el triturador de basura. Utilice un colador para recoger los residuos de comida mientras lava los platos.

ENFRÍELO, ENLÁTELO, Y TÍRELO !

Fight FOG

Keep **FATS**, **OILS**, and **GREASE** out of **YOUR** drain!

WHAT IS FOG?

FOG stands for **Fats, Oils, and Grease** and are found in common food and food ingredients such as meat, fish, butter, cooking oil, mayonnaise, gravy, sauces, and food scraps.

If poured down the drain or into the garbage disposal, FOG will build up over time, adhering to sewer walls. This could eventually cause an expensive sewer backup in your home.

1



Pour cooled fats, oils, and grease into a covered, disposable container and throw it in your trash.

2



Before washing dishes, scrape food scraps from plates, pots, and pans into the trash or compost.

3



Soak up remaining fats, oils, and grease with a paper towel and dispose it in the trash.

Avoid using your garbage disposal. Use sink strainers to catch food waste while washing dishes.

COOL IT, CAN IT, AND TRASH IT!

Fight FOG

ĐỪNG ĐỂ DẦU MỠ RƠI VÀO ỐNG CỐNG NHÀ BẠN!

FOG là gì?

FOG viết tắt là Mỡ, Dầu, và Chất béo thường thấy trong thức ăn hàng ngày như thịt, cá, bơ, dầu ăn, mayonnaise, nước sốt, và đồ ăn thừa.

Nếu đổ những thứ này vào ống cống hoặc máy xay rác, những chất dầu mỡ sẽ bám vào thành ống cống. Sau một thời gian, nó sẽ làm nghẹt ống cống trong nhà bạn.

1



Đổ dầu mỡ thừa vào hũ, đậy nắp và bỏ vào thùng rác.

2



Trước khi rửa chén đĩa, nồi, chảo... bỏ những thức ăn thừa vào thùng rác.

3



Thả hết những chất dầu mỡ bằng giấy và bỏ vào thùng rác.

Tránh dùng dùng máy xay rác.
Dùng đồ lọc trong bồn rửa chén để vớt hết đồ ăn thừa khi rửa chén đĩa.
Để nguội đó, Vào lon, Bỏ vào thùng rác!

Fight FOG

請不要將脂肪，油和油脂倒入水槽！

什麼是 FOG ?

FOG 是指脂肪，油和油脂。它们常見于日常食品，如肉，魚，黄油，烹飪油，美奶滋（蛋黄醬，肉汁，調味料，和食物殘渣中。

如果將 **FOG** 倒入水槽，或到垃圾處理槽，它們會漸漸粘附在下水道管壁上，這可能會導致下水道的污秽物倒流到住家里，造成严重的财物损失。

1



將冷卻的脂肪，油和油脂倒入有蓋的一次性容器，再把容器丟入垃圾桶。

2



在洗滌前，先刮去碗盤上的食物殘渣，再將食物殘渣扔進垃圾桶或堆肥桶。

3



用紙巾吸收剩餘的脂肪，油和油脂，再將紙巾丟入垃圾桶。

避免使用您的垃圾處理槽。
洗碗時，請使用水槽濾網過濾食物殘渣。
冷卻，裝罐，再丟棄！