



IDD & EP

Illicit Discharge Detection & Climination
Prevention

What it is

and What it is not

How to Detect

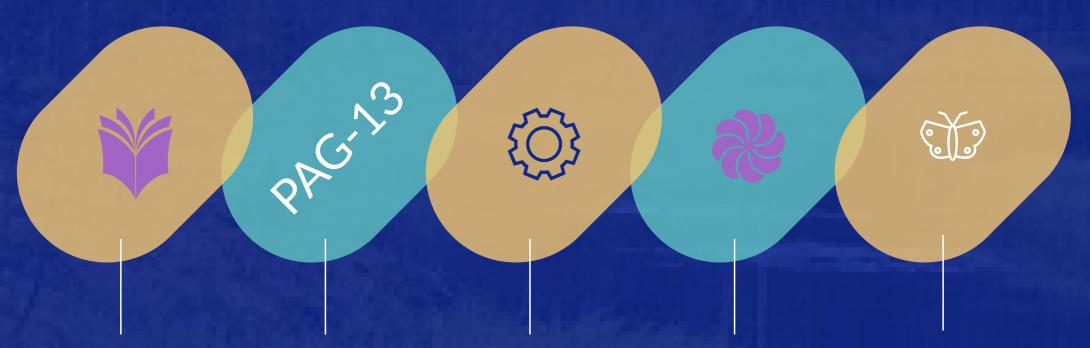
an Illicit Discharge

How to Prevent

; and, when necessary Eliminate

MS4

Guiding Principles



Operation Manual

A public facing document that outlines the functions & operations of the program

Keep It Handy!

Print out a copy and keep it in an easy to grab location.

Processes

Include your own processes. DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT

Living Document

Update your documents as your administer the program.

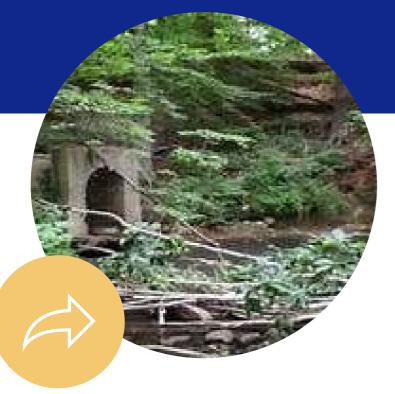
Good Faith Effort

A municipality that is attempting to meet the intent of the program is better than nothing at all.

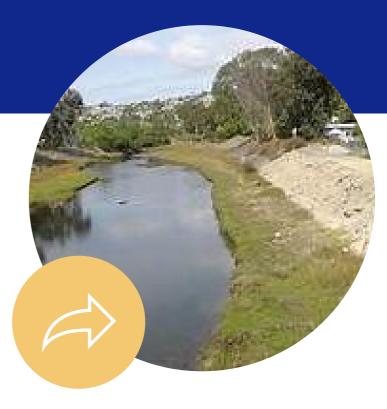
MCM #3: Overview & Background

Illicit Discharges

Elimination & Prevention







Terms to Know

Regulatory Background

MCM #3 and its BMPs

What is an Illicit Discharge?

Allowed Discharges

Illicit Discharge Detection

Illicit Discharge Reporting

Illicit Discharge Generators

Elimination & Prevention



MCM#3

Background & Overview

Terms to Know

Illicit Discharge

Defined as a storm drain that has measurable flow during dry weather containing pollutants and/or pathogens.







Permitted Stormwater Discharge

A storm drain with measurable flow but containing no pollutants is simply considered a permitted stormwater discharge.



Terms to Know

Outfall

An outfall is defined by EPA/DEP as the point where stormwater discharges to a stream or tributary directly without being conveyed by additional piping or other infrastructure.

MCM

Short for Minimum Control Measure. Every MS4 Community is responsible for implementing 6 MCM's meant to minimize or eliminate stormwater pollution.

BMP

Short for Best Management Practice. Each MCM has 3 to 6 BMPs to implement throughout the year. Many of the BMPs involve community outreach, inspections, training and mapping.



Terms to Know

Generating Site

Generating Sites are a small subset of a commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal and transport-related operation that have the greatest risk of generating an illicit discharge.

Examples:

- Vehicle Operations improper disposal of fluids
- Physical Plant Maintenance power washing into storm drains
- Community Pool discharge of chlorinated water from the pool
- Restaurants dumping grease

US Clean Water Act & NPDES

1972 Clean Water Act

1987 National
Pollutant Discharge
Elimination System
(NPDES)

1990 NPDES Phase I Industrial

1999 NPDES Phase II MS4

Red Lion Borough NPDES Permit

Chesapeake Bay Foundation

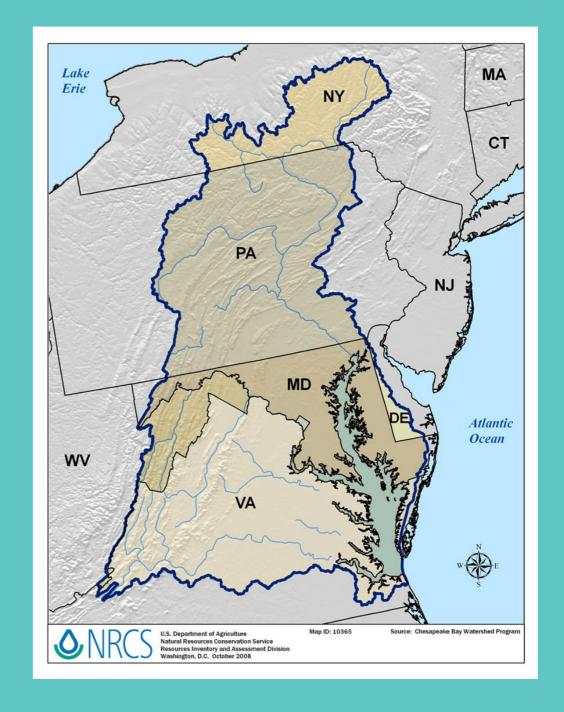
Chesapeake Bay Foundation V. US EPA

8 TMDLs created: EPA, DC, DE, MD, NY, VA, WV, and PA

- State Level Pollution guidelines

PA Watershed Implementation Plan

- Phase III WIP, currently





MCM#3

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination



MCM#3 BMPs



BMP 1

Develop and implement a written program for the detection, elimination, and prevention of illicit discharges into the regulated small MS4.



BMP 2

The permittee shall develop and maintain maps(s) that show permittee and urbanized area boundaries, the location of outfalls and observation points and the surface waters that receive discharges from those outfalls.



BMP 3

The permittee shall develop and maintain maps that show the entirety of the stormwater system, i.e., pipes, roads, curbs and BMPs



I.D. Priority Areas

Outfall Screening Procedures

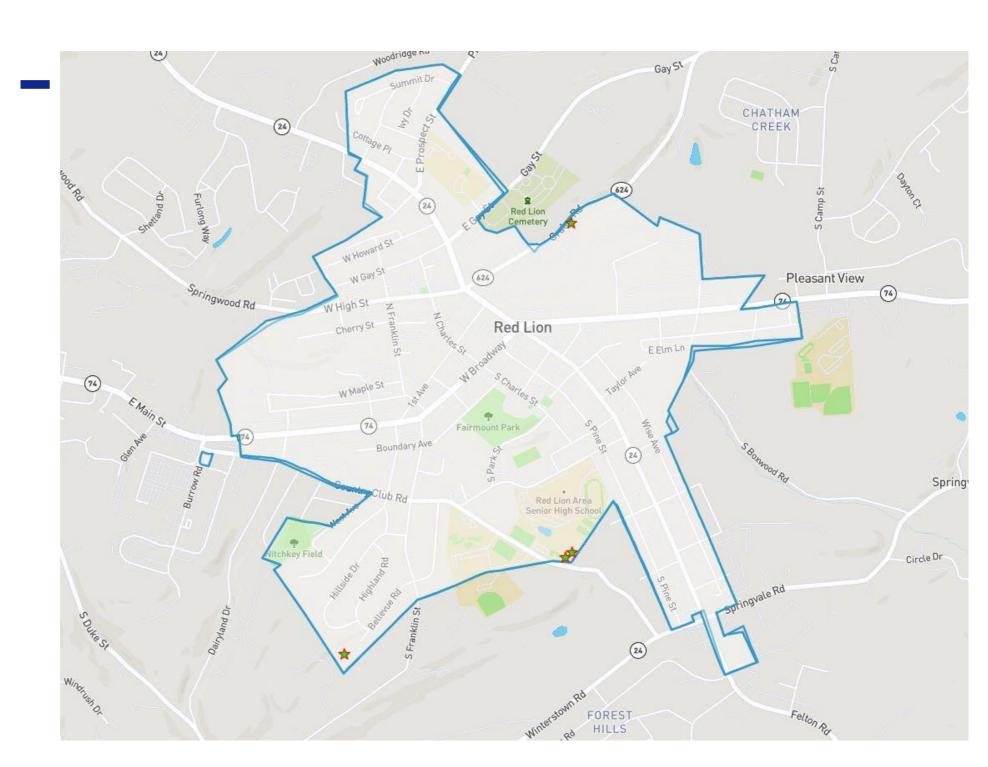
Procedures for Finding & Eliminating illicit discharges



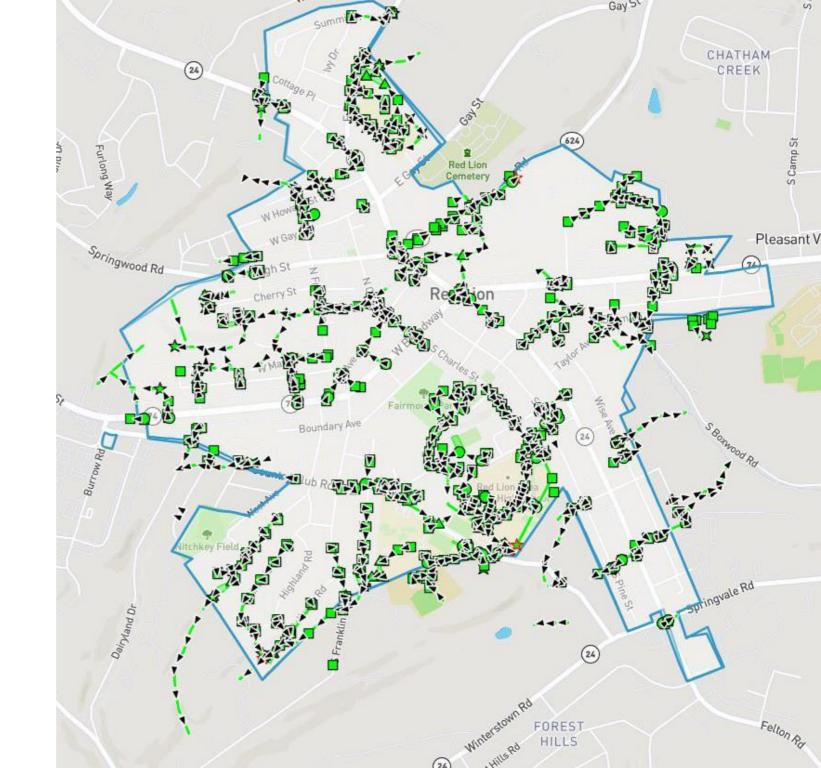
Written IDDE Plan:

- Procedures for identifying priority areas:
 Areas with a higher likelihood of illicit discharges, illegal connections, & illegal dumping
 - Areas with older infrastructure
 - Concentration of high-risk activities manufacturing/industrial activities, active construction
 - Previous water pollution problems
- 2. Procedures for screening outfalls: See Handout.
- 3. Procedures for identifying a source of illicit discharge.
- 4. Procedures for eliminating source of illicit discharge.

BMP #2 -Outfall Map



BMP #4 -MS4 Map





MCM#3 BMPs



BMP 4

Conduct Dry Weather Screenings of outfalls and respond to reports of potential illicit discharges and implement appropriate enforcement actions.



Enact a stormwater ordinance that prohibits non stormwater discharges to the small MS4.

BMP 6

Provide education outreach to public employees, business owners and employees, property owners, the public, and elected/appointed officials about the program and how to detect and eliminate illicit discharges.



MCM#3

Authorized vs. Illicit Discharges

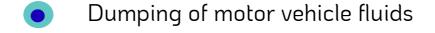


Allowed Discharges

The PAG-13 Permit Guidance, authorizes the following non-stormwater discharges to surface waters of the commonwealth:

- Discharge Flows from Fire Fighting Activities
- Discharges of potable water sources with NO detectable traces of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)
- Non-contaminated irrigation, lawn & landscape drainage and flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Diverted stream flows and springs
- HVAC Condensation and Geothermal System water
- Residential vehicle wash water with no cleaning agents
- Non-contaminated hydrostatic test water discharges with no TRC.





- Household Hazardous Wastes
- Grass Clippings
- Leaf Litter
- Animal Wastes
- Unauthorized Discharges of Sewage Waste
- Industrial Waste
- Restaurant Waste
- Literally, ANYTHING <u>in</u> stormwater that isn't straight H20





Illicit Discharges Types & Causes:



Sewage

- Break in the ROW
- C'l. or Ind. Direct Connection
- Infrequent Discharge, i.e. RV Dumping
- Faulty Septic System



Wash Water

- Direct connections from uses
- Power Wash/Car Wash
- Commercial Washing
- Household Maintenance Activities



Liquid Wastes

- Vehicle Fluids
- Oil & Solvents
- Spills and other industrial wastes



MCM#3

Detecting and Investigating

Illicit Discharge - Detection

Methods:

1. Field Screening of Outfalls

2. Municipal Boots on the Ground

3. Resident Hotline/Website

Resources is Involved

- 3rd Party
- Municipal Staff
- Volunteers
- Mix of some or all
- Public Works
- Prop/Bldg. Insp Inspectors
- Police & Fire First Responders
- General Public
- Administrative Staff

MCM's Involved

• MCM's 1, 2, & 3

• MCM's 3 & 6

• MCM's 3 & 6

Illicit Discharge - Detection

Field Screening Steps:

- Step 1 Acquire necessary mapping equipment and staff
- Step 2 Determine when to conduct field screening
 - During Dry Season and Leaf Off Conditions
 - After a Dry Period of at Least 48-hours
 - Low Ground Water Levels

Step 3 - Identify where to conduct Field Screening

- Outfalls near high value natural resources
- Outfalls with active construction sites in the their drainage area
- Outfalls with a history of previous illicit discharge concerns
- Step 4 Conduct Field Screening



Field Screening Process

Inspection Form - or - CSDatum

Photograph

Log Characteristics

- Presence of Dry Weather Flow
- Signs of Illicit Discharge Smell, Color, Oily Sheen, Debris

Sampling

- Only to help identify and/or locate the source
- If necessary, call Lab for guidance



IDD&E Reporting Process: Identified Source & Contaminate

Investigate & Verify Complaint

3.

If verified, can the pollutant or source be identified?

If identified, sampling is not necessary

Follow enforcement procedures in Stormwater Ordinance until Illicit Discharge is eliminated.

Coordinate with Municipal Engineer, as needed

Consult with DEP Water Specialists, as necessary



IDD&E Reporting Process: Unknown Source & Contaminate

1.

Verified complaint with unknown source and/or contaminates

2.

Coordinate with lab of choice to collect appropriate samples

3.

Conduct one or more of the following to identify source of contaminate:

- Drainage Area Investigation
- Trunk Line Investigation
- On-site discharge investigation
- Septic System Investigations

Once Identified, follow enforcement process

4.



MCM#3

Preventing and Eliminating



Residential Behaviors that Generate

Deferred Maintenance on Septic System

Vehicle Fluid Changing

Lawn Care Maintenance

Household Hazardous Wastes



Residential Prevention Programs

Mandatory Inspection for On-Lot Disposal Systems

Provide residents with vehicle fluid disposal options

Storm drain stenciling

Educational Campaign around safe car washing products

Household Hazardous Wastes storage and disposal programs

Non-Residential Generating Sites

Generating Site	Activity Generating the Discharge
Vehicle Operations (Maintenance, Repair, Fueling, Washing, Storage)	 Improper disposal of fluids down shop and storm drains Spilled fuel, leaks and drips from wrecked vehicles Hosing of outdoor work areas Wash water from cleaning Spills
Outdoor Materials (Loading/unloading, Outdoor storage)	 Liquid spills at loading areas Hosing/washing of loading areas into shop or storm drains Leaks and spills of liquids stored outside
Waste Management (Spill prevention and response, Dumpster management)	Spills and leaks of liquids Dumping into storm drains Leaking dumpsters
Physical Plant Maintenance (Building Repair, Remodeling and maintenance, Parking lot maintenance)	Discharges from power washing and steam cleaning Rinse water and wash water discharges during cleanup Runoff from degreasing and re-surfacing
Turf and Landscaping (Turf Management Landscaping/Grounds care)	Non-target irrigation Improper rinsing of fertilizer/pesticide applicators
Unique Hotspot Operations (Pools, Golf Courses, Marinas, Construction, Restaurants, Hobby farms)	Discharge of chlorinated water from pools Dumping of sewage and grease



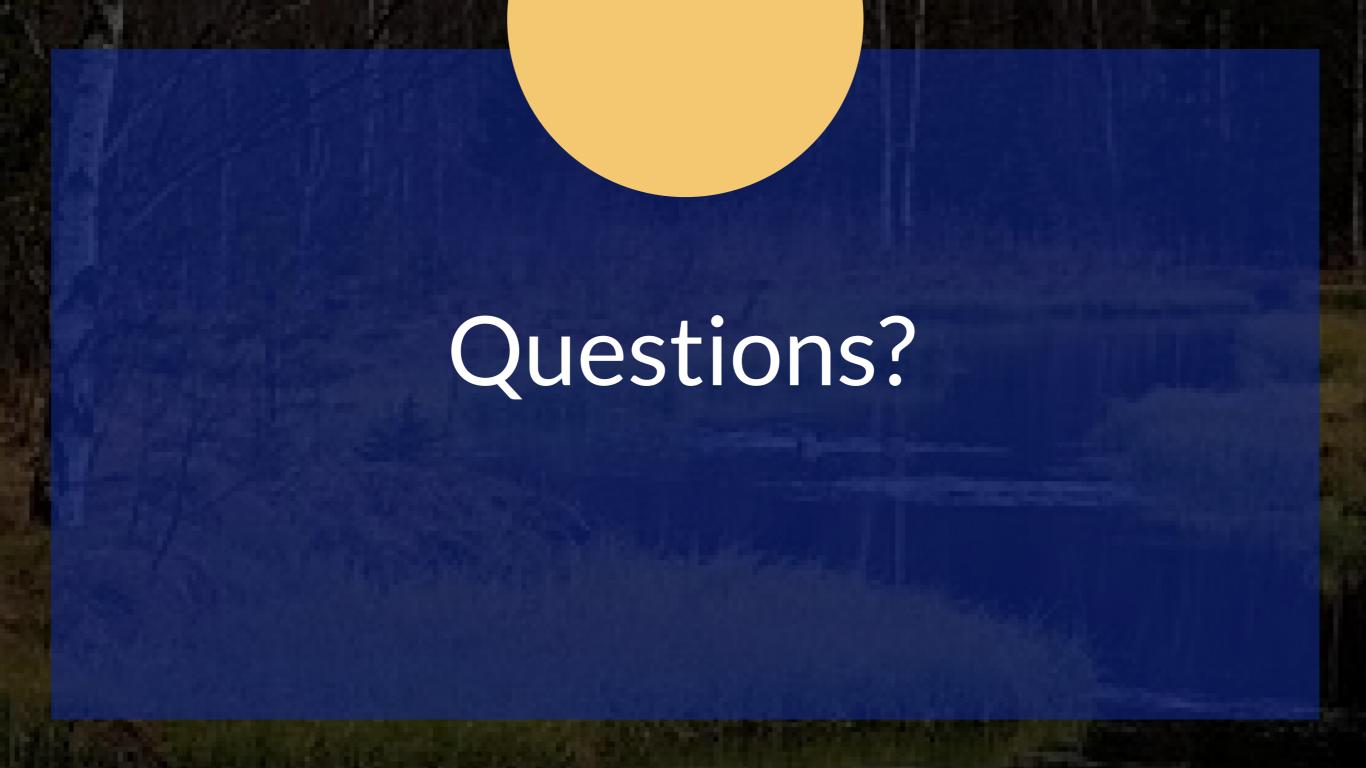
Non-Residential Prevention Programs

Business Outreach and Education

Spill Prevention and Response Planning

3. Employee Training

Site Inspections



Contact Information:

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Helpful Links

<u>PAG-13</u>

Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Manual

Illicit Discharge Complaint
Form