Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program

Prepared for:

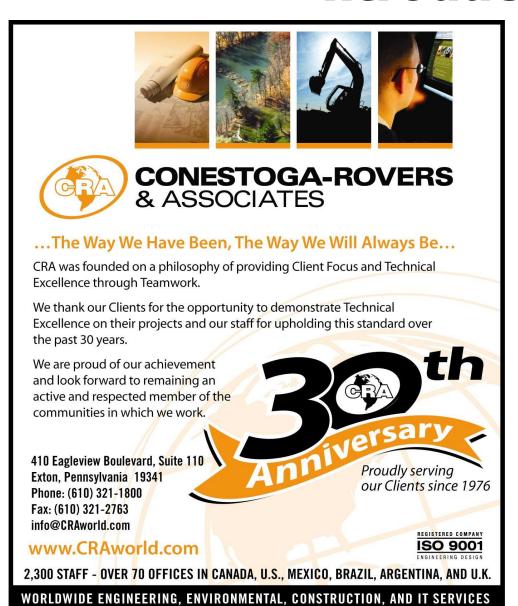
Doylestown Township and Citizens

Doylestown Township, Pennsylvania

March 2, 2010



Introduction



- Richard Burns, P.G.
- Russell Mehalick

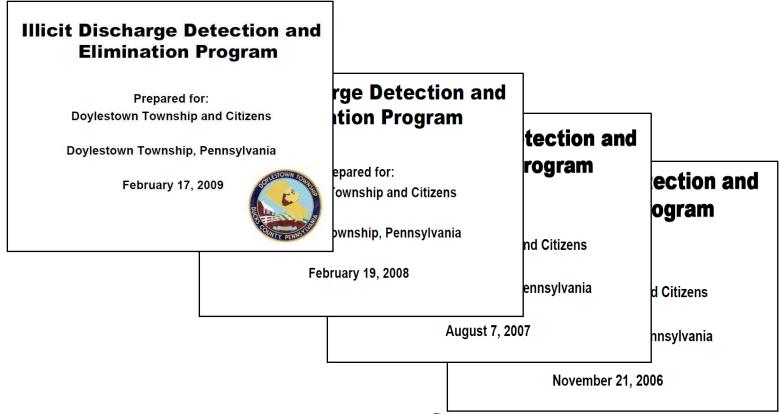


Agenda

- What is the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E) program?
- Overview of Program Implementation at Doylestown
- Findings
- Going Forward
- Takeaways
- Q&A



Previous Presentations



2009 presentation available @ Township Website

http://www.doylestownpa.org/



Public Information



Local

http://www.doylestownpa.org/Stormwater.htm



State

http://www.depweb.state.pa/us Keyword-Stormwater



Federal

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwatermonth.cfm



What is the IDD&E Program?

- EPA program to monitor non-point source pollution
 - Reduce adverse impacts to water quality
- Doylestown Township
 - Urban Area
 - Small Municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s)
- Requirements include:
 - Public education and outreach
 - Public participation and involvement
 - Monitoring
 - Construction site runoff control
 - Post-construction runoff control
 - Pollution prevention and good house keeping
 - Best Management Practices (BMPs)



What is an Illicit Discharge?

Definition - Any discharge that is not stormwater runoff Examples:

- Broken sanitary sewer lines Fecal Coliform
- Poorly maintained or installed septic systems Fecal Coliform
- Improper oil, paint, and solvent disposal chemicals
- Radiator flushing chemicals
- Spills from roadway accidents chemicals
- Improper disposal of household toxics chemicals
- Car washing waste waters phosphates

How to distinguish between stormwater runoff

Dry weather flow - No rainfall for previous 72 hours



Dry Weather Inspection – Flow / No Flow







Dry Weather Inspection Indicators of Illicit Discharge





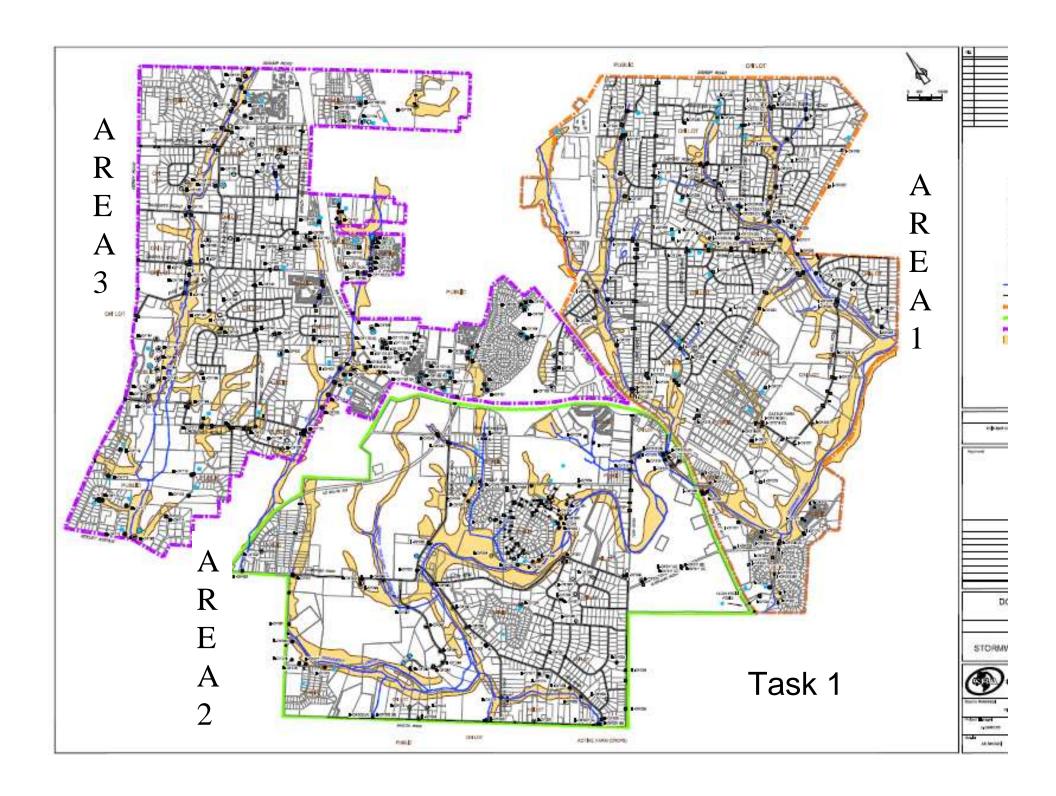
Solids Suds



Overview of IDD&E Monitoring

- Task 1 Mapping Township divided into 3 areas
- Task 2 Locate outfalls through inspections
- Task 3 Inspect outfalls during "<u>dry weather</u>" and sample those with flow
- Task 4 Review lab data / submit annual report to PADEP
- Task 5 Attempt to locate sources of illicit discharge





IDD&E Monitoring Efforts

- 2005 2007 (Tasks 2 4)
 - Areas 1, 2, & 3 Outfall Inspections, Sampling, Source Tracing
 - Sample Analysis and Review
 - Reports submitted to PADEP
- 2008 (Tasks 3 5)
 - Focused inspections/sampling in identified problem areas
 - Sample Analysis (includes Fecal Coliform and Fecal Strep)
 - Review of Data / Report to PADEP
 - TV inspections of storm lines upstream of identified problem outfalls



IDD&E Monitoring Efforts

• 2009 (Task 5)

- Focused inspections/sampling further
- Sample Analysis (Fecal Coliform)
- Review of Data
- TV inspections of storm lines upstream of identified problem outfalls
- Dye Tracing of Residential Septic Systems
- Report to PADEP

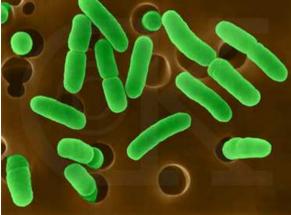


What are Fecal Coliform Bacteria?

- Microscopic organisms that live in the digestive tract of humans and other warm-blooded animals
- They also live in the waste material excreted from the intestinal tract

 Fecal coliform bacteria may indicate the presence of disease-carrying organisms

- Common Sources
 - Humans
 - Pets
 - Livestock and agricultural practices
 - Birds





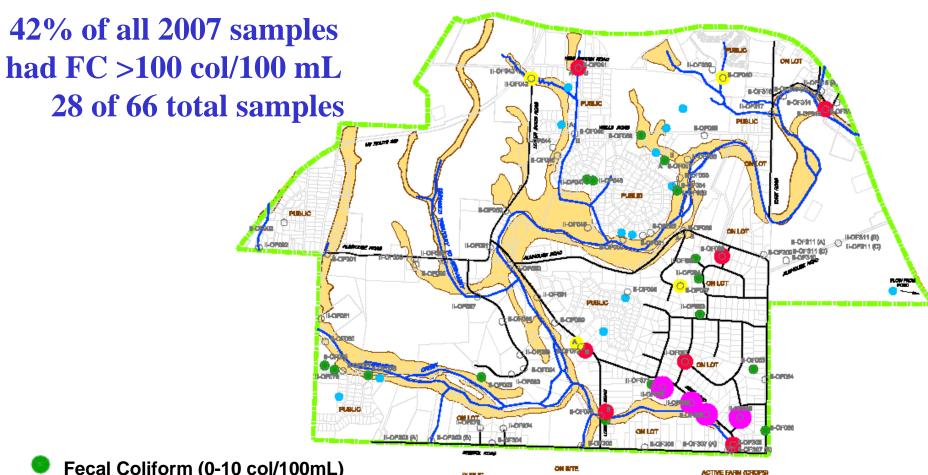
Is Fecal Coliform a Good Measurement?

- Fecal Coliform multiply quickly
- Fecal Coliform do not live long
- Dry Weather sampling increases the chance that the Fecal Coliform measured is from sewage
- Sampling for Fecal Coliform is the single best measurement available at this time.
- Sampling for Fecal Streptococci provides additional supporting evidence.



2007 Results Area 2 - Round 2



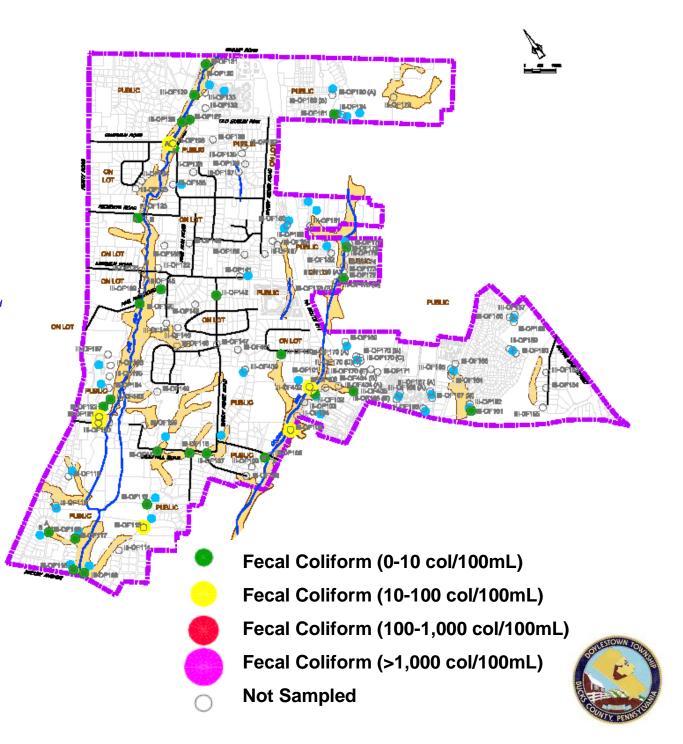


- Fecal Coliform (0-10 col/100mL)
- Fecal Coliform (10-100 col/100mL)
- Fecal Coliform (100-1,000 col/100mL)
- Fecal Coliform (>1,000 col/100mL)
- **Not Sampled**



2007 Results Area 3 - Round 2

No samples had FC >100 col/100 mL



2007-08 Source Investigations

- Sampling (Areas 1 & 2)
 - Samples were collected at outfalls previously exhibiting elevated Fecal Coliform concentrations
- Source investigations involved visual tracing of dry weather flow back to a potential source and, if found, a sample was collected









Example of tracing a discharge back to a source



2008 Sampling Results

Area 1

- 6 confirmatory samples at 5 problem outfalls
- 17% (1 of 6 samples) = >200 col/100 ml
- Maximum FC = 900 col/100ml

Area 2

- 22 confirmatory samples at 15 problem outfalls
- 68% (15 of 22 samples) = FC >200 col/100ml
- One outfall (OF313) = FC & FS >600,000 col/100ml



Soil Survey - 2008

Boucher and James Study Findings with Soils

Map Created by Sandra B. Zadell, 2.11.09 DARTMOUTH DR Legend New System WOODSTONE DR HT Holding Tank Surface Malfunction RINKER DR SOUTH Malfunction Suspected AbA: Somewhat Poor AbB: Somewhat Poor LkB BeB BeB: Well Drained CbA: Somewhat Poor CyB: Moderately Well FORGE RD LkB DdA: Poor MILITIA HILL RD DdB: Poor DdA LkA: Moderately Well WESTAWAY LN LkB: Moderately Well ReB: Moderately Well CbA WfD UsB: Not Rated WfD ReB WfD: Well Drained LkA Surrounding Neighborhood CbA ReB СуВ STONY LANE CIR HT LkA ReB DdA DdB CbA CbA ReB WILLOW LN СуВ DdA LkB LkA AbA LkA LkA DOE RUN DR LkB 0 04 0.08 0.16 0.24 0.32 TURK RD



2009 Sampling Results

Area 2

- 5 samples
- 100% samples = FC >600 col/100ml
- One outfall (OF068) = FC & FS >6,000 col/100ml

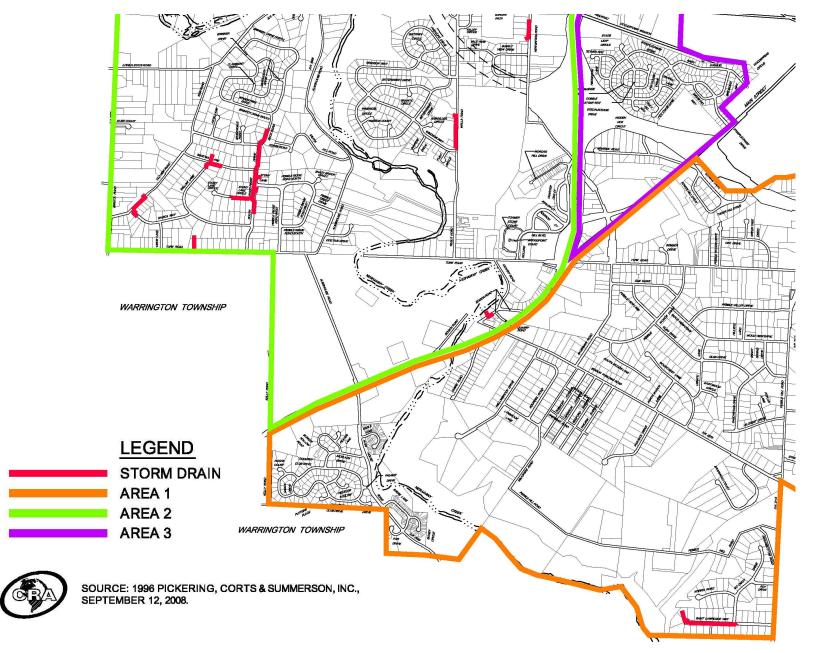


Television Studies

- To further identify the ultimate source, television studies of select storm sewer pipes were conducted
- Storm sewer lines for 9 outfalls were televised based on elevated sampling data (e.g. Fecal Coliform) or visual observations (e.g. soap suds):
 - Area 1 1 outfall
 - Area 2 8 outfalls



Storm Drain Inspection Map













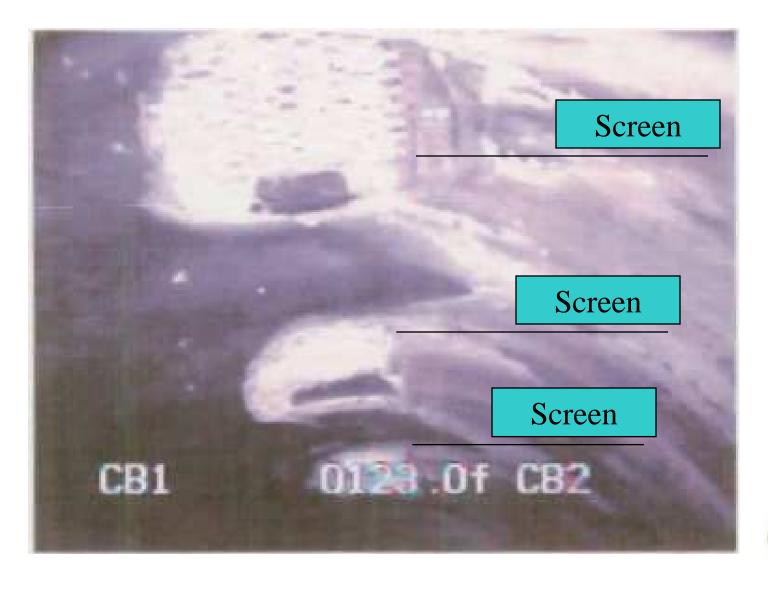






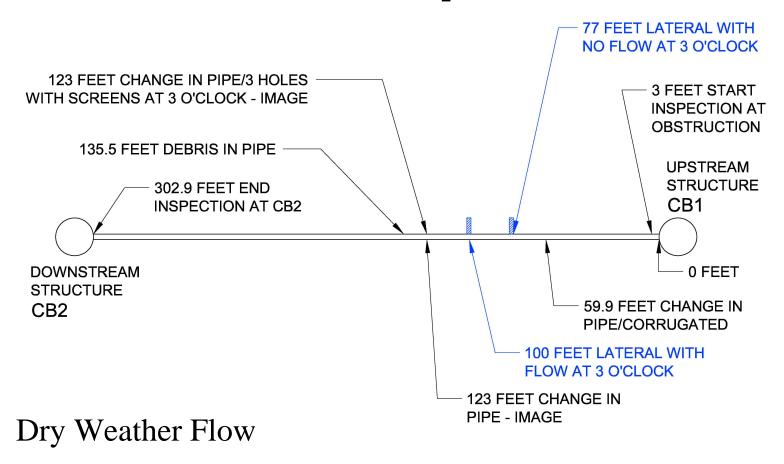








Storm Sewer Television Field Report





Summary of TV Findings

- Identified potential IDD&E sources at 7 of 9 outfalls
- Identified flow in several storm drain laterals
- This information used to focus sampling and dye tracing activities



Dye Tracing

- Township submitted questionnaires to select residents in identified problem areas
- Narrow investigation of potential problem laterals through sampling and/or dye tracing
- Dye tracing of individual properties (with owner's consent)
- Sampling/analysis of select dry weather outfalls and source areas with historical impact
- Additional source investigations, if necessary
- Source Mitigation



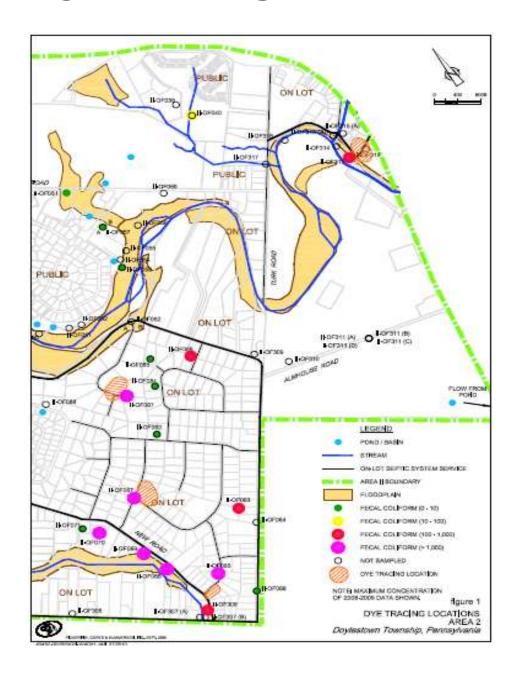




Dye Tracing

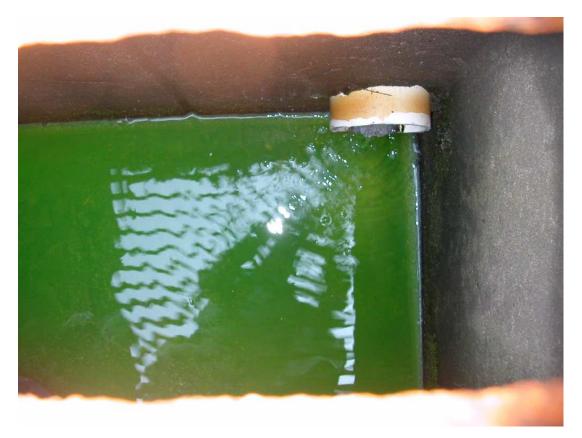
- Purpose Evaluate if septic system is leaking (or directly connected) to the Township storm water system
- Method Flush dye through septic system via toilet or sink. Observe yard and storm water basins in street
- Dye Non-toxic. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be provided to homeowners. Authorities will be notified
- EPA-recommended method to determine sources in IDD&E Program

Dye Tracing Locations



Dye Testing Results

- 8 Dye Tests
- •1 test indicated failing septic system or direct connection to storm sewer (photo)
- •Results provided to Township



Going Forward

- Township submitted additional questionnaires
- Conduct additional dye tracing 2010
- Sampling/analysis of select dry weather outfalls and source areas with historical impact
- Additional source investigations, if necessary
- Source Mitigation



Takeaways

- PADEP-required monitoring / reporting
- Sample Analysis (Fecal Coliform)
- Locate sources of illicit discharge
 - TV inspections of storm lines
 - Dye Tracing of Residential Septic Systems
- Public participation
- Pollution prevention & good housekeeping
- Septic system maintenance
- Township is in Compliance
- Goal is to Improve Water Quality!!!

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