

LAWRENCE COUNTY AND OTHERS

(Rome, Fayette, Union and Perry Townships)

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan



In accordance with
Ohio EPA NPDES General Permit No. OHQ000003
Facility Number OGQ00007*CG

March 1, 2012
Revised October 8, 2019

Table of Contents

Section 1.0 - Introduction.....	3
Section 2.0 - General Permit Information.....	4
Section 3.0 - Collaborating Agencies.....	4
Section 4.0 - Authority for Stormwater regulations.....	5
Section 5.0 Storm Sewer Systems and HSTS Map.....	6
Section 6.0 Inspection Process.....	7
Section 7.0 Source Identification.....	9
Section 8.0 Illicit Discharge and Detection & Elimination Education Outreach.....	10
Section 9.0 IDDE Program Evaluation and Assessment.....	10

References

Map of Outfalls in MS4 Area (page 6)
Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District website: Lawrenceswcd.com
Ohio EPA NPDES Permit Number OHQ000003

Appendices

Water Quality Complaint Form (page 11)
Appendix A – Definitions and Acronyms
Appendix B – U.S. EPA Fact Sheet 2.2. Storm Water Phase II Final Rule – Illicit Discharge
Detection and Elimination Minimum Control Measure
Appendix C – Ohio EPA Dry Weather Screening Field Worksheet
Appendix D – Lawrence County and Others Urbanized Area Map
Appendix E – IDDE Program Evaluation
Appendix F – Public Health Nuisance Complaint Form- Lawrence County Health Department

1.0 Introduction

Lawrence County and Others is a co-permittee under the Ohio EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Small MS4 Storm Water General Permit. This permit covers the urbanized areas of Rome, Union, Fayette, and Perry Townships. As a requirement of this permit, Lawrence County and Others are required to develop a plan to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4. The purpose of this plan is to outline the procedures that will be used to detect and eliminate illicit discharges and improper disposal into the MS4 within the urbanized area.

An illicit discharge, as defined in Ohio EPA NPDES Permit Number OHQ000003 and at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2), refers to any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not entirely composed of storm water, with some exceptions. These exceptions include discharges authorized under an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities. An updated Memorandum of Understanding was signed on the 19th day of March 2019.

This plan describes specific responsibilities of Lawrence County under the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP), which was submitted to the Ohio EPA and available on our Lawrence SWCD website. The County's IDDEP includes a dry weather storm water outfalls screening outfall protocol. Table 1. lists Ohio EPA requirements for illicit discharges and the County's corresponding response as contained in its SWMP.

The Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District is responsible for administering the plan and compiling compliance data for annual reporting to Ohio EPA.

Table 1. OEPA and Lawrence County's Requirements for MSM #3

Ohio EPA Phase III NPDES General Permit Requirements	Storm Water Management Plan Requirements
Ordinance or Other Regulatory Mechanism	Ordinance prohibiting illicit discharges into the storm sewer system and develops procedures to enforce the ordinance
Storm Sewer System Map	Complete storm system inventory that locates outfalls including catch basins, pipes, ditches, flood control facilities, and post construction best management practices.
HSTS Mapping and List	Obtain standardized addresses from Lawrence County Health Department for HSTS locations.
IDDE Plan	Develop procedures for detecting and addressing the issues of illicit discharges.
Dry-Weather Screening of Outfalls	Dry weather screening of all known outfalls within the Urbanized Area.

2.0 General Permit Information

Lawrence County and Others' (4 Townships Rome, Union, Fayette, & Perry) small MS4 Storm Water Plan (OHQ000003) issued by the Ohio EPA, addresses the following six Minimum Control Measures (MCM):

1. Public Education and outreach
2. Public participation and involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE)
4. Construction site runoff control
5. Post-construction runoff control
6. Pollution prevention/good housekeeping

3.0 Collaborating Agencies

The County collaborates with other departments within and around Lawrence County that are dedicated to protecting and managing water resources. This document is required to assist the County in obtaining the regulations for fulfilling MCM #3 of the MS4 Permit.

<p>Lawrence County Commissioners 111 South 4th Street Ironton, Ohio 45638 740-533-4300</p> <p>MOU signed with 4 Townships, and other agencies to implement the SWMP in Lawrence County</p>	<p>Lawrence County Health Department 2122 South 8th Street Ironton, Ohio 45638 740-532-3962</p> <p>MOU signed to aid with minimum control measure #3 and report to the Lawrence SWCD for the annual report.</p>
<p>Lawrence Soil & Water Conservation District 5459 State Route 217, P.O. Box 144 Willow Wood, Ohio 45638 740-867-4737</p> <p>MOU signed to aid with minimum control measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6. We will submit its required annual updated report during the first quarter of the permit cycle.</p>	<p>Lawrence County Engineer Patrick Leighty, Engineer 111 South 4th Street Ironton, Ohio 45638 740-533-4317</p> <p>MOU signed to aid with minimum control measure #4, 5 & 6 as needed.</p>
<p>Various nonprofit volunteer groups that provide landscaping and trash collections activities. To Date, they are: Rome Township Trustees Fayette Township Trustees Union Township Trustees Perry Township Trustees Additional groups acknowledged as discovered.</p> <p>MOU signed with Lawrence County Commissioners and other agencies to implement the SWMP in their Townships.</p>	<p>Lawrence County Task Force Committee C/O Lawrence SWCD 5459 State Route 217, P.O. Box 144 Willow Wood, Ohio 45638 740-867-4737 (see complete list in the Storm Water Management Plan)</p> <p>MOU signed with County Commissioners, Township Trustees, and other agencies in implement the SWMP in Lawrence County. The Committee is responsible for reviewing the SWMP Plan and reporting to the Lawrence SWCD for the Annual Report.</p>

4.0 Authority for Stormwater Regulations

The Lawrence County Commissioners (or designated agency) has the authority to enforce the County's Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Program through Ordinances or a Resolution. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 6111, 3718.01, 3767, and any other that pertain to storm water health for the resolution of known illicit discharges.

5.0 Storm Sewer Systems and HSTS Map

As required by Ohio EPA NPDES permit number OHQ000003, Lawrence County and others must develop a comprehensive storm sewer system map showing the location and the names and locations of all surface waters of the State that receive discharges from those outfalls. This map shall also include the MS4 system, including catch basins, pipes, ditches, flood control facilities, post-construction water quality BMPs and private post-construction water quality BMPs which have been installed to satisfy Ohio EPA's NPDES Construction Storm Water General Permit and/or local construction water quality BMP requirements.

A Completed storm system inventory mapping system that locates outfalls including catch basins, pipes, ditches, flood control facilities has been completed by 3SG PLUS, GIS Professional Services for Lawrence County. The map will be updated as needed. A complete list of addresses and HSTS systems will be generated by the Lawrence County Health Department. An overlay map showing HSTS' will be generated on our existing GIS layer, pending funding availability. An excel spreadsheet will be created showing an updated list of all HSTS's in Lawrence County by the Lawrence County Health Department and made available to the Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District for reporting purposes, annually.

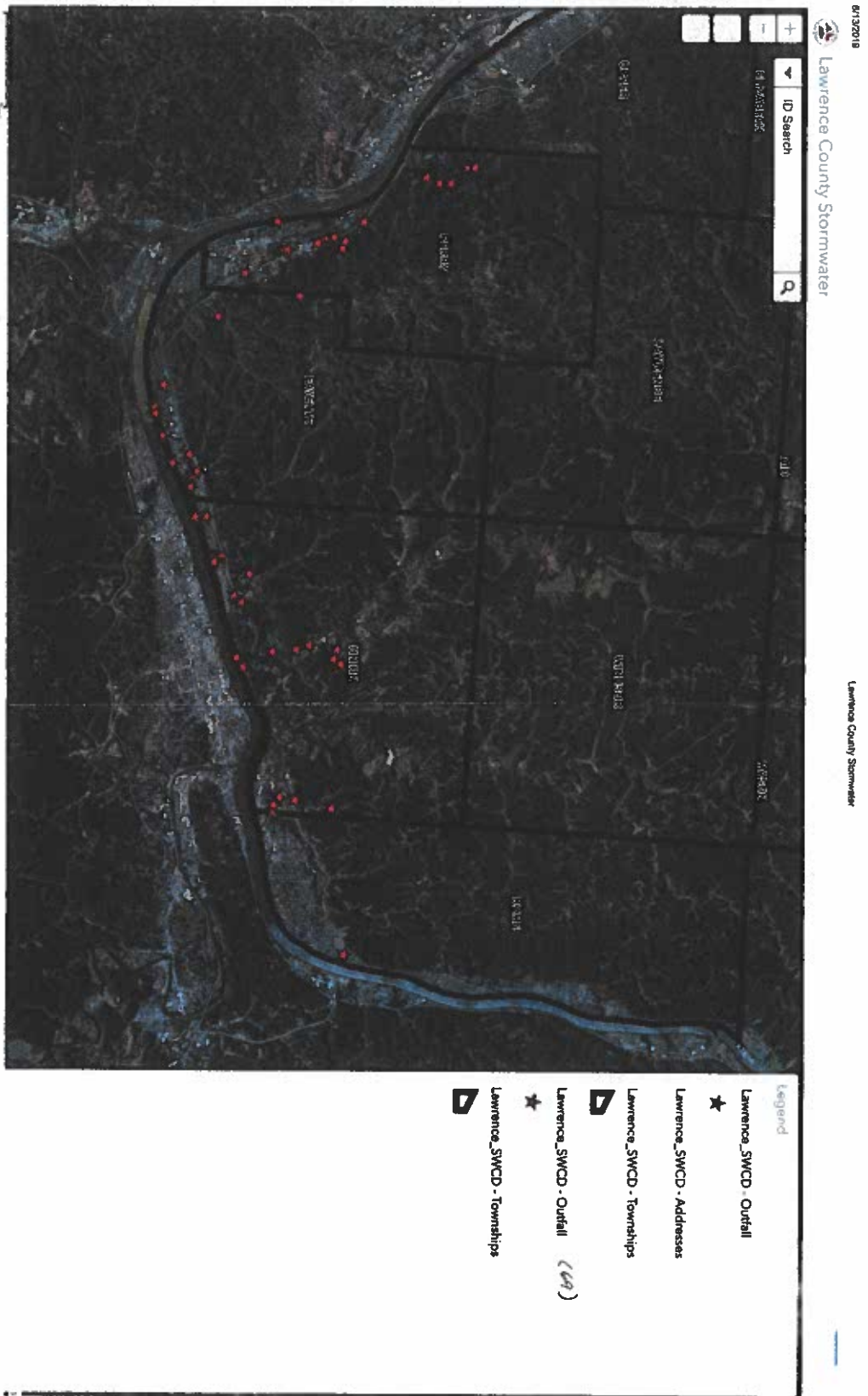
The County has located all the outfalls (69) and we will complete dry weather visual screening on these outfalls along with the help from the County Health Department and Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District.

5.1 Dry Weather Screening of Outfalls

Lawrence County Health Department and the Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District will perform dry weather screening of their outfalls at least 10%, annually. Dry weather is defined as a period in which there has been no more than 0.1 inches of rainfall with a 72-hour period. This process helps to highlight illicit discharges instead of flows due to rain or snow melt events.

Dry weather inspection is a visual inspection of the outfall location. Dry weather is defined as a minimum of 72 hours of no rainfall (0.1") with an area. When dry weather flows are observed at an outfall, the flow is considered to be a non-storm water related which can be from an illicit discharge or another action. Likewise, if no flow is observed during a dry weather screening, it does not mean there are no problem upstream.

Map of Outfalls



Map: [Download Map](#) | [Print Map](#) | [Share Map](#) | [Home](#) | [About](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms of Service](#) | [Feedback](#)

5.2 Priority Area

A priority area with the community is a key area where the potential for an illicit discharge exists. These can be broken down into a list of commonly high probability locations where illicit discharges may occur such as:

- **Past problems** – Areas where problems have occurred in the past. This may include locations with known problematic water quality data as well as area where numerous complaints have been received.
- **Older areas** - Areas within the urbanized area that are older or may be more suspect have deteriorating sewer lines leading to stormwater infiltration.
- **Commercial/industrial areas**- Key development areas with the Urbanized areas of commercial or industrial users that have historically significant numbers of water quality concerns.

A list of County's hot spots has been identified in Table 2.

PRIORITY AREA	SUSPECTED SOURCE
Unincorporated Areas	HSTS and Union Rome Sewer Systems

6.0 Inspection Process

A multi-faceted illicit discharge detection and elimination plan has been established to inspect and identify illicit discharges with the MS4.

6.1 Dry Weather Outfall Visual Screening

The dry weather inspection process will follow several steps including:

1. Notify the public prior to the field inspection via website, newsletter, newspaper, or other means.
2. Field teams will consist of at least two (2) staff members from County Health Department and Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District.
3. Current County mapping information will be used showing the outfall and using a number system.
4. Complete an Ohio EPA Dry Weather Field Screening Worksheet (see Appendix C)

This data will be incorporated into an electronic database containing geographic reference that allow the outfall information to be mapped and otherwise integrated

with the County's mapping program, when funds are available. At a minimum, this will involve observation of the following:

- Outfall Number
- Date, Time, Crew names
- Time of last rainfall
- Flows during dry weather conditions
- Water clarity and color
- Presence of foam, oil sheen, trash, and/or floatable materials*
- Presence of bacterial sheen or slimes*
- Staining of the banks, outfall structure, and/or vegetation*
- Excessive vegetative growth*
- Odor*

* These characteristics are documented even if no flow as observed at the time of inspection.

6.2 Public Complaint Process

Lawrence County Health Department, Lawrence /Scioto Solid Water District and Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District will implement a program to address field complaints from the public on illegal dumping, illicit discharges, poor illicit discharges, poor erosion control, and other activities that negatively impact water quality. A Water Quality Complaint form (see attached on page 11) has been created to address complaints received at the Lawrence SWCD Office, the Lawrence County Health Department has created their own form Public Health Nuisance Complaint Form (see attached form on page ____).

Once a complaint is received, it will be assigned a complaint number and logged into a tracking system (excel spread sheet) at both Agencies. Any field work, phone calls, or other relevant information about the complaint will be kept with the complaint in a file by Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District and Lawrence County Health Departments. All files will be kept at the office where complaint was originally filed, for a period of at least five years. A complete list of any/all complaints showing if they are active or have been resolved will be reported annually to the Lawrence SWCD Office reporting purposes only.

6.3 Staff Observations

During normal daily operations conducted Lawrence County Health Department, staff may observe evidence of illicit discharges. Under this Plan, staff will be trained regarding illicit discharges and provided information on appropriate channels for reporting them. This training is closely aligned with training regarding pollution prevention/good housekeeping activities under Minimum Control Measure #6 and will be incorporated as part of the County's annual training program. Field staff that will participate in illicit discharge detection and elimination related activities will be trained regarding:

- The definition of illicit discharges/connections
- Techniques of finding and identifying and reporting
- Techniques of analyzing and recording
- Methods/ procedures for elimination.

7.0 Source Identification

Lawrence County Health Department and Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District will attempt to identify the source of all dry weather discharges. However, since most dry weather discharges will not be constant, identifying the source of all illicit discharges may not be possible. For each dry weather discharge suspected of being illicit, the inspector utilizing resources available, will attempt to identify the general location from which the discharge originates. If the inspector can determine the general direction from which the discharge originates, he/she will continue upstream or up-pipe until he/she can determine the direction from which the discharge originated. If the inspector cannot identify the specific source through visual observation, a dye test, smoke test, video techniques or other possible techniques may be used to attempt to determine the source of the discharge. We will use available in our county.

7.1 Dye Testing

If an inspector is able to narrow down the likely source of a discharge to a reasonable number of home or businesses, the inspector may perform a dye test one building at a time. Non-toxic dye will be poured into plumbing fixtures. The outfalls will be monitored to check for presence or absence of the dye and the findings recorded. A minimum of two inspectors are needed to conduct dye testing. One inspector will be located in the building and the other will be located outside the building at a downstream conveyance or outfall.

Prior to performing the test, building owners and occupants will be contacted by Lawrence County Health Department and/or the Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District in order to obtain permission to enter the building and conduct the test. Appropriate agencies will also be notified so that they will be prepared to respond to citizen calls and/or questions.

7.2 Smoke Testing

If dye tests prove unsuccessful, Lawrence County Health Department and Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District may opt to conduct smoke testing. A smoke test involves injecting non-toxic smoke into storm sewer lines and then noting the emergence of smoke of smoke from sanitary sewer vents in illegally connected buildings or from cracks and leaks in the storm sewer lines. The injection will be done by placing a smoke bomb in the storm sewer manhole below ground and forcing air in after it. Inspectors will be stationed at points of suspected illegal connections or cracks/leaks, noting any escape of smoke. *Prior to performing tests, Lawrence County Health Department and others will inform building owners and occupants in the area, as well as police and fire departments.*

7.3 Video Inspection

Video inspection is done by guiding a mobile video camera through the storm drainpipe to locate the actual connection producing the illicit discharge. Video inspection shows flows and leaks within the pipe that may indicate an illicit discharge, and it can also show cracks or other pipe damage that allow illicit discharges to flow into the storm drainpipe.

8.0 Illicit Discharge and Detection and Elimination Education Outreach

Lawrence County Health Department and Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District and others will educate public employees, businesses, and the general public within the MS4 urbanized area about the hazards associated with illicit discharges and the improper disposal of waste. Relevant education will be provided through brochures, newsletters, websites, field days, public events, etc. as part of the Public Education and Outreach and Public Involvement/Participation Measures #1 & #2 outlined in the Storm Water Management Plan.

9.0 IDDE Program Evaluation and Assessment

Lawrence County and others (or a designated agent) will develop a system of indicators to measure the success of goals outlined by the IDDE Program. By tracking the number of indicators met in a particular year, the success of meeting 100% goal of detecting and eliminating illicit discharges can be determined. From this information, if needed, updates can be made to the current program.

References:

1. Lawrence Soil & Water Conservation District – A complete map, is available for viewing on our website at: www.lawrenceswcd.com
2. Ohio EPA NPDES Permit Number OHQ000003

Water Quality Complaint Form – Lawrence SWCD (Sample)

Appendix A –

<http://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/fact2.2.pdf>

U.S. EPA Fact Sheet 2.2 Storm Water Phase II Final Rule – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Minimum Control Measure

Appendix B-C– Ohio EPA Dry Weather Screening Field Worksheet

Appendix D- Lawrence County and Others Urbanized Area Map

Appendix E– IDDE Program Evaluation

Definitions and Acronyms

Appendix F - Public Health Nuisance Complaint – Lawrence Co. Health Department (Sample)

Resources:

Ohio EPA website; updated list of Industrial sites in Lawrence County

Lawrence County Health Department 2122 South 8th Street, Ironton, OH 45638 (740) 532-3962



Lawrence Soil and Water Conservation District
5459 State Route 217 · P.O. Box 144
Willow Wood, Ohio 45696
Phone 740-867-4737 · Fax 740-867-5513

Water Quality Complaint Form

Please fill out this form as completely as possible. If information is not known, leave the item blank.

Today's Date: _____ Person Making Complaint: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone #: _____

Location of Complaint: _____

Nature of Complaint (check all that apply):

- Illegal dumping (i.e. chemicals/solvents down the storm drain or drainage ditch)
(For illegal dumping of trash contact the Solid Waste Management District at 740-532-1231)
- Sediment/erosion from a development site
- Sewage from a septic treatment system or municipal wastewater treatment facility
- Clogged drain pipe
- Spill from roadway accident
- Sediment/erosion from a logging site
- Other _____

Please provide a brief description of the complaint on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet and attach all supporting documentation (emails, letters, pictures, etc.).

To submit this complaint, return this form via fax or mail to the Lawrence SWCD (information at top of page).

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE. OFFICE USE ONLY

Date complaint received: _____ Complaint Number: _____

Forwarding required: ____ Yes ____ No
 If Yes, to which office: _____ Follow-up actions required: _____

Date complaint closed: _____

The Lawrence SWCD is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

APPENDIX A: URBANIZED AREA DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Water
(4203) December 1999 (revised December 2005)
Fact Sheet 2.2



Storm Water Phase II Final Rule

Urbanized Areas: Definition and Description

Storm Water Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

Overview

1.0 – Storm Water Phase II Final Rule: An Overview

Small MS4 Program

2.0 – Small MS4 Storm Water Program Overview

2.1 – Who's Covered? Designation and Waivers of Regulated Small MS4s

2.2 – Urbanized Areas: Definition and Description

Minimum Control Measures

2.3 – Public Education and Outreach

2.4 – Public Participation/Involvement

2.5 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

2.6 – Construction Site Runoff Control

2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff Control

2.8 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

2.9 – Permitting and Reporting: The Process and Requirements

2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

As discussed in Fact Sheet 2.1, *Who's Covered? Designation and Waivers of Regulated Small MS4s*, the Phase II Final Rule covers all small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) located within an "urbanized area" (UA). Based on the 2000 Census, there are 464 UAs in the United States that cover approximately 2 percent of total U.S. land area and contain nearly 70 percent of the Nation's population. These numbers include Puerto Rico and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands — the two U.S. Territories with UAs.

UAs constitute the largest and most dense areas of settlement. UA calculations delineate boundaries around these dense areas of settlement and, in doing so, identify the areas of concentrated development. UA designations are used for several purposes in both the public and private sectors. For example, the Federal Government has used UAs to calculate allocations for transportation funding, and some planning agencies and development firms use UA boundaries to help ascertain current, and predict future, growth areas.

What Is an Urbanized Area (UA)?

The Bureau of the Census determines UAs by applying a detailed set of published UA criteria (see 55 *FR* 42592, October 22, 1990) to the latest decennial census data. Although the full UA definition is complex, the Bureau of the Census' general definition of a UA, based on population and population density, is provided below.

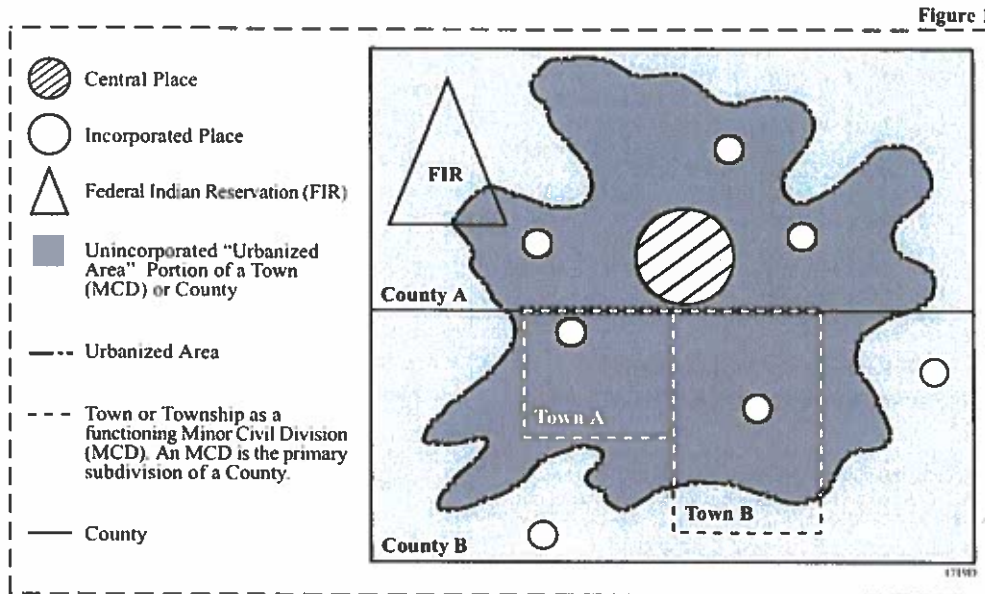
An *urbanized area* is a land area comprising one or more places — central place(s) — and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area — urban fringe — that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile.

The basic unit for delineating the UA boundary is the census block. Census blocks are based on visible physical boundaries, such as the city block, when possible, or on invisible political boundaries, when not. An urbanized area can comprise places, counties, Federal Indian Reservations, and minor civil divisions (MCDs - towns and townships).

How Can Status as a Regulated Small MS4 Be Determined?

The drawing below (see Figure 1) is a simplified UA illustration that demonstrates the concept of UAs in relation to the Phase II Final Rule. The "urbanized area" includes within its boundaries incorporated places, a portion of a Federal Indian reservation, an entire MCD, a portion of another MCD, and portions of two counties. Any and all operators of small MS4s located within the boundaries of the UA are covered under the Phase II Final Rule, regardless of political boundaries. Operators of small MS4s located outside of the UA are subject to potential designation into the Phase II MS4 program by the NPDES permitting authority.

APPENDIX A: URBANIZED AREA DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION (cont.)



Operators of small MS4s can determine if they are located within a UA, and therefore covered by the Phase II storm water program, by contacting one or more of the institutions listed below for more detailed information on the location of the UA boundary. At this time, the States and EPA have compiled a list of municipalities to be covered under the Phase II Rule, but the urbanized area boundaries are important in some cases for determining the specific area within a municipality's boundaries that is covered (e.g., a county included in Phase II might only be required to implement their program for the urbanized area of the county).

The State or NPDES Permitting Authority (may be the State or the U.S. EPA Region)

Storm Water Coordinators: The NPDES permitting authority may be the State or the U.S. EPA Region. The Storm Water Coordinators for each U.S. EPA Region are listed in the *For Additional Information* section in Fact Sheet 2.9. These regional contacts can assist with UA information and provide the names of State storm water contacts. Regional and State contact information can also be obtained from OWM.

State Data Centers: Each State's Data Center receives listings of all entities that are located in UAs, as well as detailed maps and electronic files of UA boundaries. The Bureau of the Census web site includes a list of contact names and phone numbers for the data in each State at www.census.gov/sdc/www.

State Planning/Economic/Transportation Agencies:

These agencies typically use UAs to assess current development and forecast future growth trends and, therefore, should have detailed UA information readily available to help determine the UA boundaries in any given area.

County or Regional Planning Commissions/Boards

As with State agencies, these entities are likely to have detailed UA data and maps to help determine UA boundaries.

U.S. EPA

NPDES Web Site: EPA has developed a set of digitized maps for each urbanized area as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census. These maps are organized by state and are available at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/urbanmaps>.

Enviromapper Web Site: EPA modified a Web-based geographic program called *Enviromapper*. This allows MS4 operators to enter a location and see a detailed map of the UA boundary (called "city boundaries"). *Enviromapper* can be accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/cm/index.html>.

APPENDIX A: URBANIZED AREA DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION (cont.)

□ The Bureau of the Census

Urbanized Areas Staff: 301-457-1099

Web Site: The site allows users to obtain free UA cartographic boundary files (Arc/Info export format) for Geographical Information System (GIS) use at

<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uaucbndy.html>

Also, detailed UA maps are available to download in PDF for printing in large format. Each map is intended to be printed on a 36- by 33-inch sheet. For a listing of UAs for download, visit

<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/ua2kmaps.htm>

How Will Subsequent Censuses Affect the Determination of Status as a Regulated Small MS4?

Any additional automatic designations of small MS4s based on subsequent census years is governed by the Bureau of the Census' definition of a UA in effect for that year and the UA boundaries determined as a result of the definition.

Once a small MS4 is designated into the Phase II storm water program based on the UA boundaries, it can not be waived from the program if in a subsequent UA calculation the small MS4 is no longer within the UA boundaries. An automatically designated small MS4 will remain regulated unless, or until, it meets the criteria for a waiver (see Fact Sheet 2.1 for more information on the regulated small MS4 waiver option).

For Additional Information

Contacts

☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
Phone: 202-564-9545

☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on "Contacts").

Reference Documents

- ☞ EPA's Stormwater Web Site
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
- Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 FR 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - EPA Urbanized Area Maps: <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/urbanmaps>
- ☞ Census 2000 Urbanized Area Information
- General Information: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uaucbndy.html>
 - Maps: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/ua2kmaps.htm>

APPENDIX B-C: OHIO EPA DRY WEATHER SCREENING FIELD WORKSHEET

APPENDIX C – FIELD INSPECTION WORKSHEETS

Outfall Visual Field Inspection Worksheet

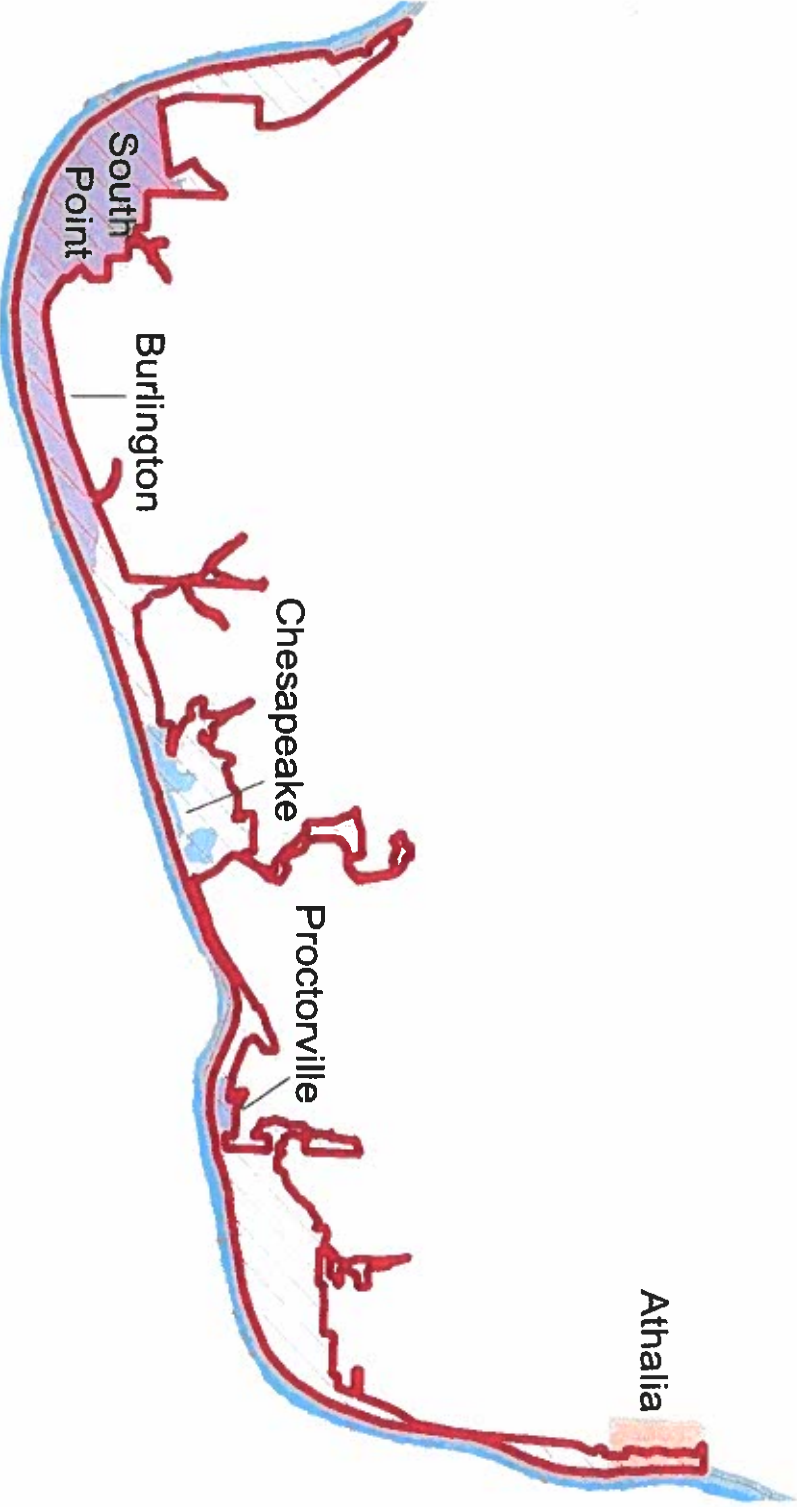
Background			
Permittee: _____		Date: _____ Time: _____	
Evaluator: _____		Predominant Watershed Landuse: _____	
Outfall Location: _____ (Latitude) _____ (Longitude) / _____ (Address)			
Permittee Staff Interviewed: _____			
Date Outfall Last Inspected by Permittee: _____ Days Since Last Rainfall _____ Inches _____			
Photos Taken? Yes No Photo #: _____			
Outfall Description			
End of Pipe Diameter (feet/inches): _____ Open Channel? Yes No Shape: <input type="checkbox"/> Circular <input type="checkbox"/> Elliptical <input type="checkbox"/> Box <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Outfall Submerged: Yes No If yes, in: <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Fully <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment <input type="checkbox"/> Fully <input type="checkbox"/> Partially	Pipe Material: <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> PVC <input type="checkbox"/> Steel <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Pipe Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor Describe: _____ _____ _____
Visual Observations			
Flow Present: Yes No Flow Volume: <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent	Flow Color: <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Muddy <input type="checkbox"/> Milky or cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Soapy foam <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Debris in Pipe: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Flow Odor: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage/rotten eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Debris Around Outfall: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Staining and Scum Present: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Red/Orange <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Green algae <input type="checkbox"/> Oily scum	Notes: _____ _____ _____	
If flow is present, ask the following questions of the Permittee contact:			
1. Has the outfall been inspected? Yes No If yes, when? _____			
2. Was there dry weather flow during the last inspection? Yes (Go to Question # 3) No (Go to question # 6)			

APPENDIX B -C: OHIO EPA DRY WEATHER FIELD SCREENING WORKSHEET (cont.)

APPENDIX C – FIELD INSPECTION WORKSHEETS

3. Was there an investigation as to the source of the flow? Yes No If yes, describe the investigation.
4. What was the outcome of the investigation?
5. Does the permittee have documentation detailing the investigation and enforcement which resulted? Yes No Describe.
6. What are the permittee's next steps regarding the flow discovered during the field inspection? Ask the permittee to describe, in detail, how the flow will be investigated including specific staff members responsible, time frames for action, etc.
7. If the source of the dry weather flow is determined, what enforcement actions will the permittee take against the person responsible?
8. Are the actions described by the permittee contact confirmed in the Enforcement Response Plan? Yes No Describe.
Additional Comments or Observations:

APPENDIX D: LAWRENCE COUNTY AND OTHERS URBANIZED AREA MAP



APPENDIX E: IDDE PROGRAM EVALUATION

Outcome Goal	Success Indicator	Unit	Performance Measure
1. 100% of outfalls screened by December 31, 2019	Number of outfalls screened	69 Outfalls	
2. 100% of conveyances mapped by December 31, 2019	Number of conveyances mapped (if funds are available) or recorded on a spreadsheet for reference	Conveyances	
3. 100% of HSTS mapped or recorded by December 31, 2019	Number of HSTS mapped (if funds are available) or recorded on a spreadsheet for reference	HSTS's mapped or recorded on a spreadsheet.	
4. 25% of illicit discharges detected and eliminated by December 31, 2019	Number of illicit discharges detected and eliminated	Illicit discharges	
5. 75% of complaints received are addressed and recorded	Number of Public Health Nuisance Complaints	Complaints received, filed, and recorded will be kept at the office Lawrence County Health Department	

DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

BMP:	Best management Practices: schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of surface waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
Discharge:	when used without a qualifier reflects to “discharge of a pollutant” as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
Effluent:	flowing out. In the context of “effluent from septic systems”, it means the liquid waste from the sewage system.
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency.
GPS:	Global Positioning System. (Mapping)
HSTS:	Home Sewage Treatment System – A system designed to treat sewage on-site. These systems do not connect into a municipal sanitary sewer system. There are two general classifications of HSTSs: Off-Lot and On-Lot. Off-lot HSTS are designed to treat sewage on-site and discharges treated wastewater off-lot. On-lot HSTS are designed to treat home sewage on-site with no discharges leaving the lot.
Illicit Connection:	any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer.
Illicit Discharge:	is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) and refers to any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not entirely composed of storm water, except discharges authorized under an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities.
MS4:	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System: A conveyance or system of conveyances (including road with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) that are: Owned or operated by the Federal government, state, municipality, township, county, district, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state or federal law) including special district under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage districts, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 209 of the act that discharges into surface waters of the State; and – Designed or used for collecting or conveying solely storm water, - Which is not a combined sewer, and -Which is not a part of a publicly owned treatment works.

- NPDES:** **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System**
Whenever a municipality, industry, or other entity wishes to discharge water to a surface water of the State, they must first obtain a permit from the Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water (DWS). This permit is called a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. NPDES permits regulate wastewater discharges by limiting the quantities of pollutants to be discharged and imposing monitoring requirements and other conditions. The limits and/or requirements in the permit help ensure compliance with Ohio's Water Quality Standards and Federal Regulations, all of which were written to protect public health and the aquatic environment.
- Outfall from an MS4:** a point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to surface waters of the State and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other surface waters of the state and are used to convey waters of the state.
- Storm Water:** is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13) and means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
- Surface Waters of The State:** all streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, marshes, wetlands, or other waterways which are situated wholly or partly within the boundaries of the State, except those private waters which do not combine or affect a junction with a surface water. Waters defined as sewerage systems, treatment works, or disposal systems in Section 6111.01 of the ORC (Ohio Revised Code) are not included.

**APPENDIX F: PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCE COMPLAINT FORM SAMPLE – LAWRENCE COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT**



LAWRENCE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

2122 South 8th Street
 Ironton, Ohio 45638
 TELEPHONE: 740-532-3962
 FAX NUMBER: 740-532-1014



PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCE COMPLAINT FORM

All complaints regarding environmental and sanitation problems in Lawrence County must be made on this form and signed by the person (or persons) complaining. Forms may be submitted to LCHD in person, by mail, fax, or email (lawcohd@lawcohd.org). Because complaints are a matter of public record, we cannot ensure confidentiality regarding the complaint. If no one requests the complainant's name, it will not be given unless approved by the Health Commissioner. Please note: we **do not** require names on septic hazards; they may be made anonymously.

The complaint is to be described completely with the name and address of the offender(s) and the directions to the offending property from the health department address located above. If the offender(s) correct name or address is not known, it should be stated: "name not known" or "address not known".

All complaints should be investigated within 10 working days from the date it was filed. If the condition described is an emergency situation (life-threatening or very dangerous), please indicate this on the form. A septic tank that is open and abandoned, sewage overflow threatening water well, or a toxic chemical spill are examples of life-threatening or hazardous conditions.

Failure to complete the nuisance complaint form, or failure to sign the form, will result in no investigation made.

[REDACTED]

Please print:

Date _____ Name of Complainant _____

Phone # _____

Address _____ Zip _____

Email _____

Type of complaint:

- Food-related
 Garbage/Trash
 Housing
 Insects
 Rodents
 Sewage

Other (Please explain) _____