MS4 Nutrient Discovery Program Credit

Water Quality Goal Implementation Team

May 22, 2017



Background

- Report approved in November 2014
- Addresses the elimination of nutrient discharges from gray infrastructure

Two Types of Credit:

- Elimination of Individual Discharge Credit
- Advanced MS4 Nutrient Discovery Program Credit

Elimination of Individual Discharges

- Provides credit for the elimination of 8 types of discovered discharges
 - Ex: Laundry Washwater, Sanitary Direct Connections, Dry Weather SSOs, etc.
- The Individual Nutrient Discharge Credit is available to "discovered" nutrient discharges if:
 - (1) The nutrient discharges are detected and physically eliminated,
 - (2) The on-site discharge is sampled to define one or more critical parameters
 nutrient concentration, flow rate and flow duration, and
 - (3) Subsequent inspections or sampling occur to verify that the discharge no longer exists.
- Available in 2018

Advanced Program Credit

- Goes above and beyond the minimum MS4 permit requirements for an IDDE program
- Provides 0.2% reduction in the annual nutrient load discharged from urban pervious land targeted by an advanced program
- The Advanced Program Credit lasts 5 years and is non-renewable. Allows transition to "Elimination of Individual Discharges" credit option.
- Temporary credit originally set to sunset at end of 2017

Qualifying Criteria for Advanced Programs

The locality must meet five criteria to qualify as an advanced program. They can document this in their annual MS4 permit report:

 Collect dry weather stream monitoring data to prioritize the catchments and/or sewer-sheds with the highest nutrient and bacteria levels that warrant more detailed investigation.



2. Identify number of outfalls in the priority catchments/sewer-sheds during the Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory (ORI)



OUTFALL RECONNAISSANCE INVESTIGATION FIELD SHEET

ECTION 4. PHYSICAL INDICATORS FOR FLOWING OUT	TFALL S	Only		
ARE ANY PHYSICAL INDICATORS PRESENT IN THE FLOW?	ΠY	'es 🗌 I	NO (IF NO,	SKIP TO SECTION 5)

INDICATOR	CHECK IF PRESENT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIVE SEVERITY INDEX (1-3)		
ODOR		SEWAGE CANCED/SOUR PETROLEUM/GAS	🗆 l – Faint	2 – Easily detected	☐ 3 – Noticeable from a distance
COLOR		CLEAR BROWN GREY YELLOW	□ 1 – Faint colors in sample bottle	□ 2 – Clearly visible in sample bottle	🗆 3 – Clearly visible in outfall flow
TURBIDITY		SEE SEVERITY	🗆 1 - Slight cloudiness	🗆 2 - Cloudy	🗆 3 – Opaque
FL OATABLES •DOES NOT INCLUDE TRASH!!		SEWAGE (TOLLET PAPER, ETC.) PETROLEUM(OLL SHERN) OTHER:	🗆 1 – Few/slight; origin not obvious	2 – Same; indications of origin (e.g., possible suds or oil sheen)	3 - Some; origin clear (e.g., dovious oil sheen, suds, orfloating santary materials)

SECTION 5. PHYSICAL INDICATORS FOR BOTH FLOWING AND NON-FLOWING OUTFALLS

ARE PHYSICAL INDICATORS NOT RELATED TO FLOW PRESENT? YES NO (IF NO, SKIP TO SECTION 6)

INDICATOR	CHECK IF PRESENT	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
OUTFALL DAMAGE		SPALLING, CRACKING OR CHIPPING PEELING PAINT CORROSION	
DEPOSITS/S TAINS		O OLY OFLOW LINE OF PAINT OTHER:	
ABNORMAL VECETATION		C EXCESSIVE C INHIBITED	
POOR POOL QUALITY		ODORS COLORS FLOATABLES OIL SHEEN SUDS EXCESSIVE ALGAE OTHER:	
PIPE BENTHIC GROWTH		BROWN CORANGE GREEN COTHER:	

SECTION 6. OVERALL OUTFALL CHARACTERIZATION

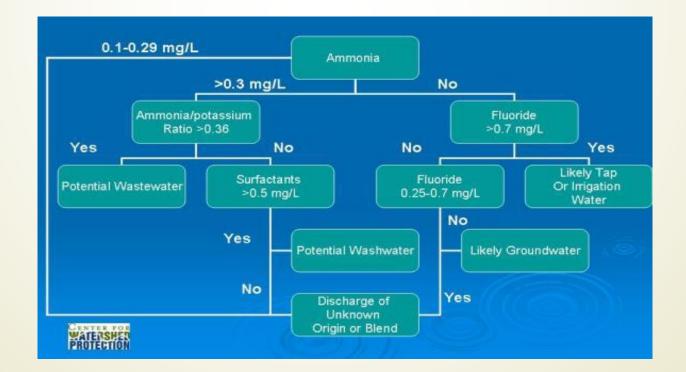
🛛 No indication of illicit discharges 👘 🗍 Somelikelihood of illicit discharge (i.e., presence of 2 or more indicators) 🗋 Almost certain a discharge exists (i.e., 1 or more indicator with a severity of 3)

SECTION 7. DATA COLLECTION

1.	SAMPLEFOR THE LAB?	🗆 Yes	🗆 No
2.	IF YES, COLLECTED FROM:	🗌 Flow	🗌 Pool
3.	OBMTRAP SET?	🗌 Yes	🗆 No

SECTION 8. ANY NON-ILLICIT DISCHARGE CONCERNS (E.G., TRASH OR NEEDED INFRASTRUCTURE REPAIRS)?

- 3. Identify the number of outfalls in the priority catchments/sewer-sheds that were subject to nutrient testing, using the Flow Chart Method or equivalent.
 - The testing must focus on outfalls of all diameters.
 - Nutrient testing should be conducted on at least 10% of flowing outfalls every year.



 Utilize specific methods and techniques to track a suspect illicit discharge to its source in the storm drain network

Summary of Methods to Discover Nutrient Discharges from Grey Infrastructure

- Visual Inspection and Outfall Screening
- Flow Chart Method to Sample Suspect Outfalls
- Source Tracking
- Smoke Testing
- Dye Testing
- Optical Brightener Testing
- Closed Circuit Television
- HVAC testing

- Trained Sewage Sniffing Dogs
- Stream Walks to Look for Small Diameter Pipes
- GIS Analysis of Storm and Sewer Pipe Interactions
- Sewer pipe flow metering
- Continuous tracers in sewers
- Nitrate Isotopes
- Human Markers (caffeine, Bifidobacterium)
- Overflow reporting
- CMOM and other sewer asset programs

5. Report number and type of illicit discharges that were discovered and actually eliminated each year



Photo credit: Arlington County, DES

Additional Qualifying Criteria

In addition, localities will need to document that they are conducting <u>at least two</u> of the following activities to receive credit:

- GIS assessments of storm and sanitary sewer network to identify high risk segments for cross-connections or exfiltration
- CCTV inspections, dye testing or other methods to investigate for sewer leaks in problem storm drain systems
- Targeted inspection and outreach to businesses and/or industrial facilities subject to high risk for illicit discharges or sewer clogging (e.g. restaurants, car rental agencies, etc.)
- Detailed modeling and metering of the sewer network to identify pipe segments with high risk due to sewage exfiltration or dry weather overflows

Current Status

- To date, neither BMP has ever been reported to NEIEN
- The Advanced Program Credit has not been removed from Phase 6
- Urban Stormwater Workgroup recommended an extension to the MS4 Advanced Program Credit to 2020



Questions?