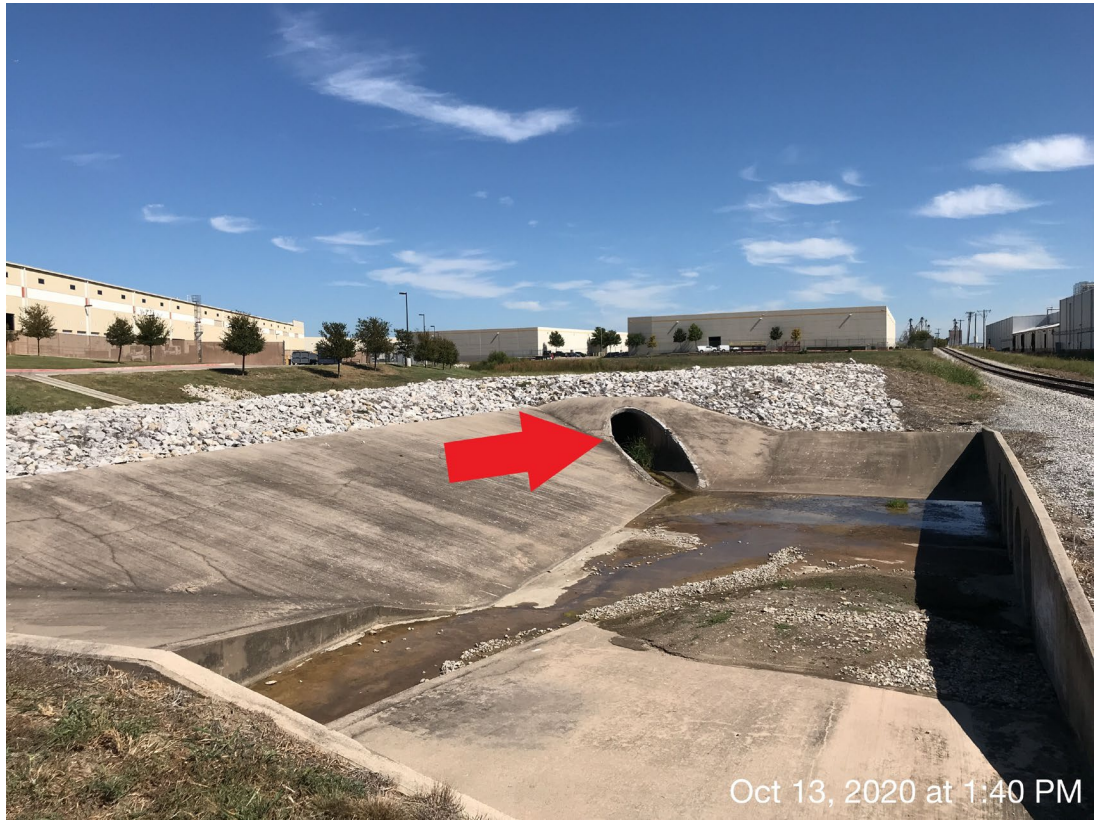
Illicit Discharge in an Industrial Park

Cathy Matthews

Dry Weather Outfall Field Screening Discovery

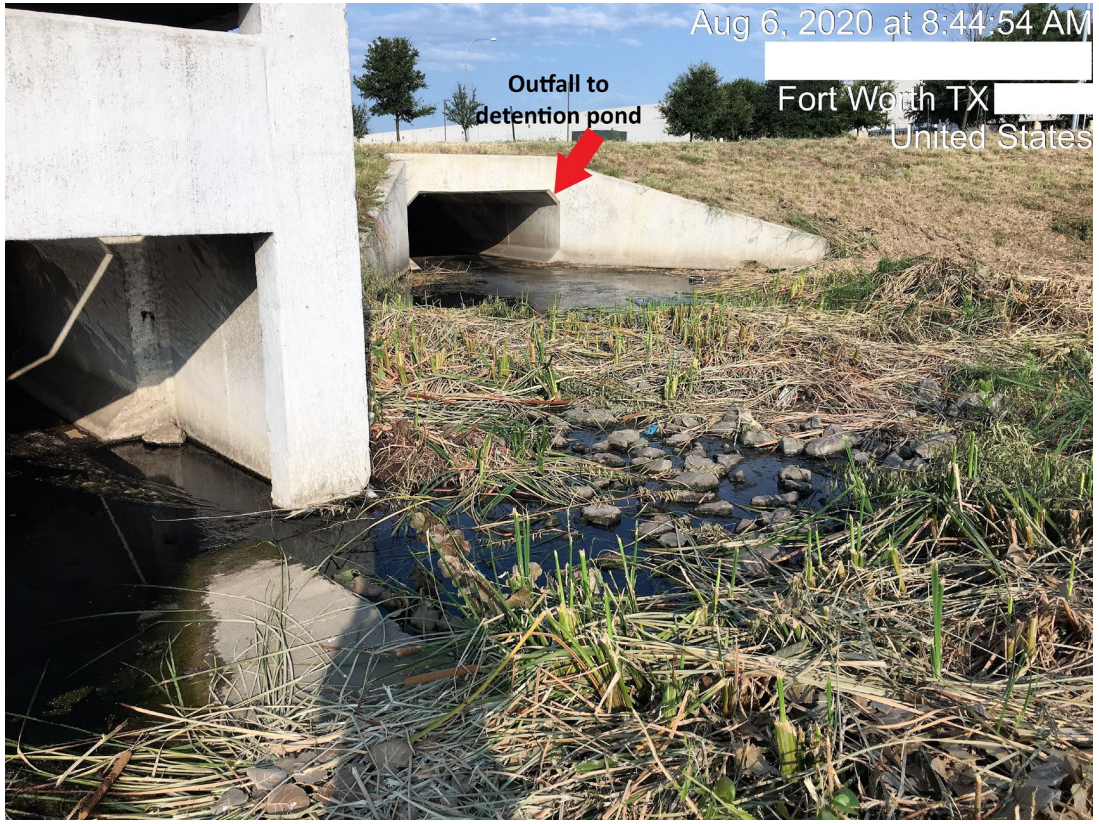
- During scheduled Dry Weather Field Screening, a flow was observed during the second site visit.
- Sample results indicated detergent at above trigger levels (over 0.2 mg/L)

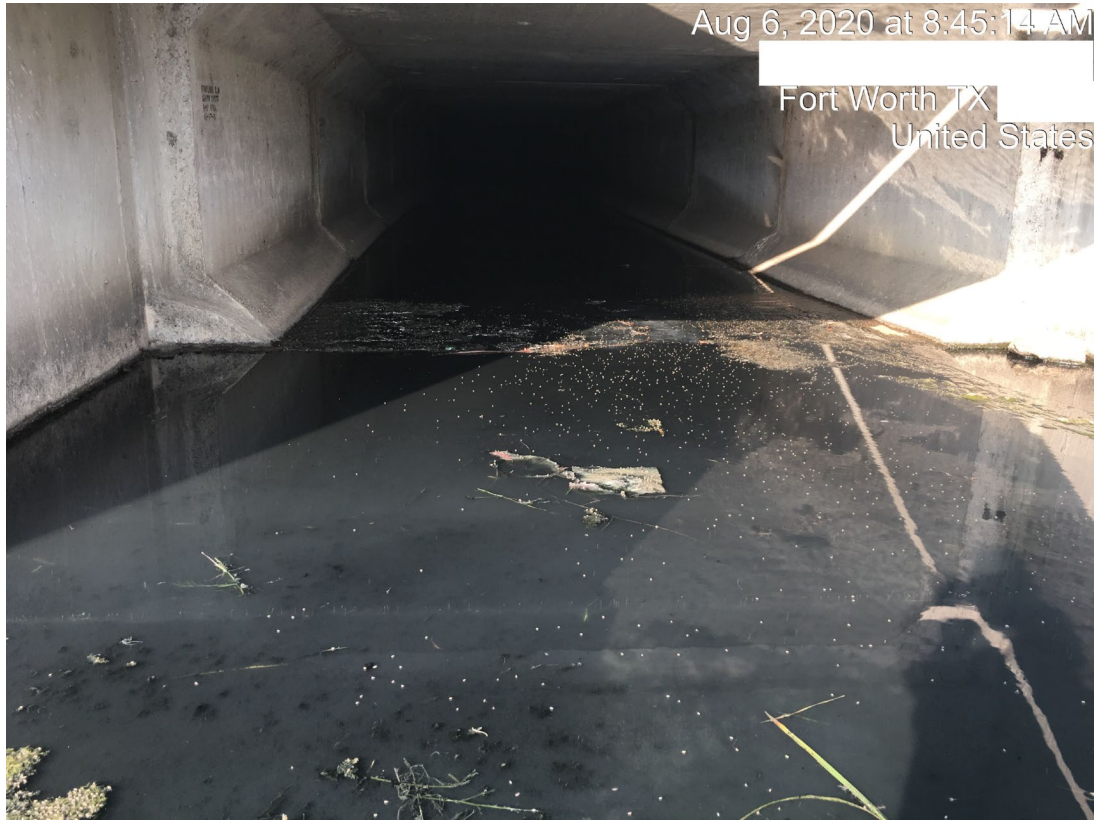


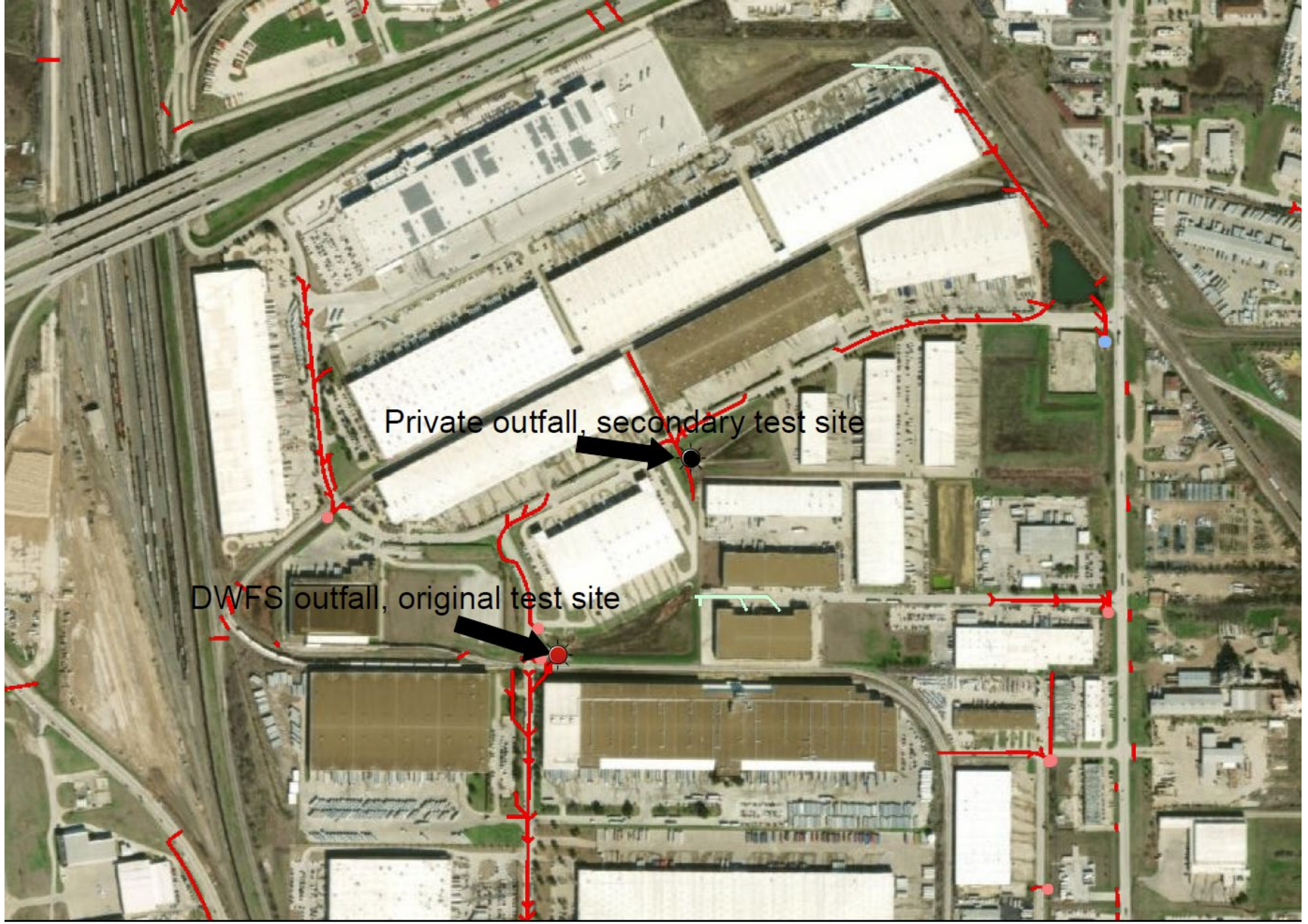
Traceback Investigation

- Traceback was initiated through the detention pond
- There were two flows observed above the original detention pond contributing to the outfall drainage:
  - an above ground water leak leading to a drop inlet
  - the outfall to the second detention pond had above trigger levels for detergent, ammonia and phenol. Also noted was strong sewage odor, and gray water appearance.

Traceback Investigation






Private outfall, secondary test site
DWFS outfall, original test site

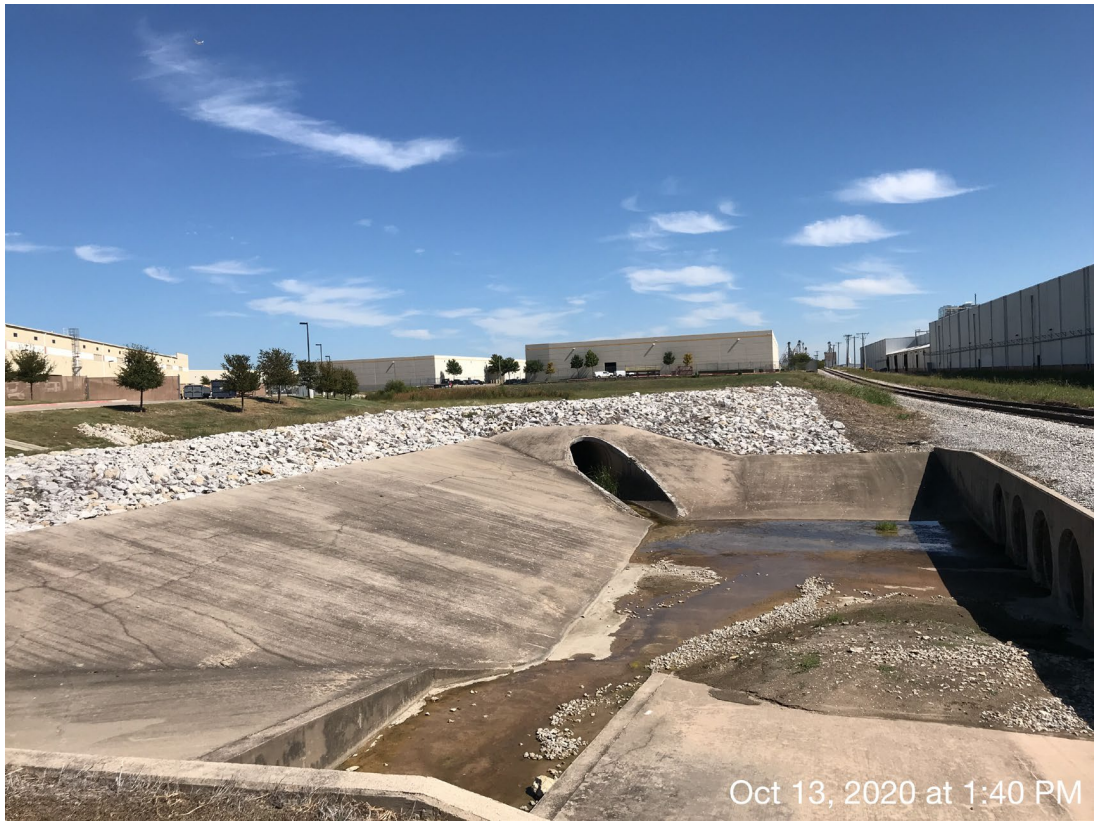
Traceback Investigation

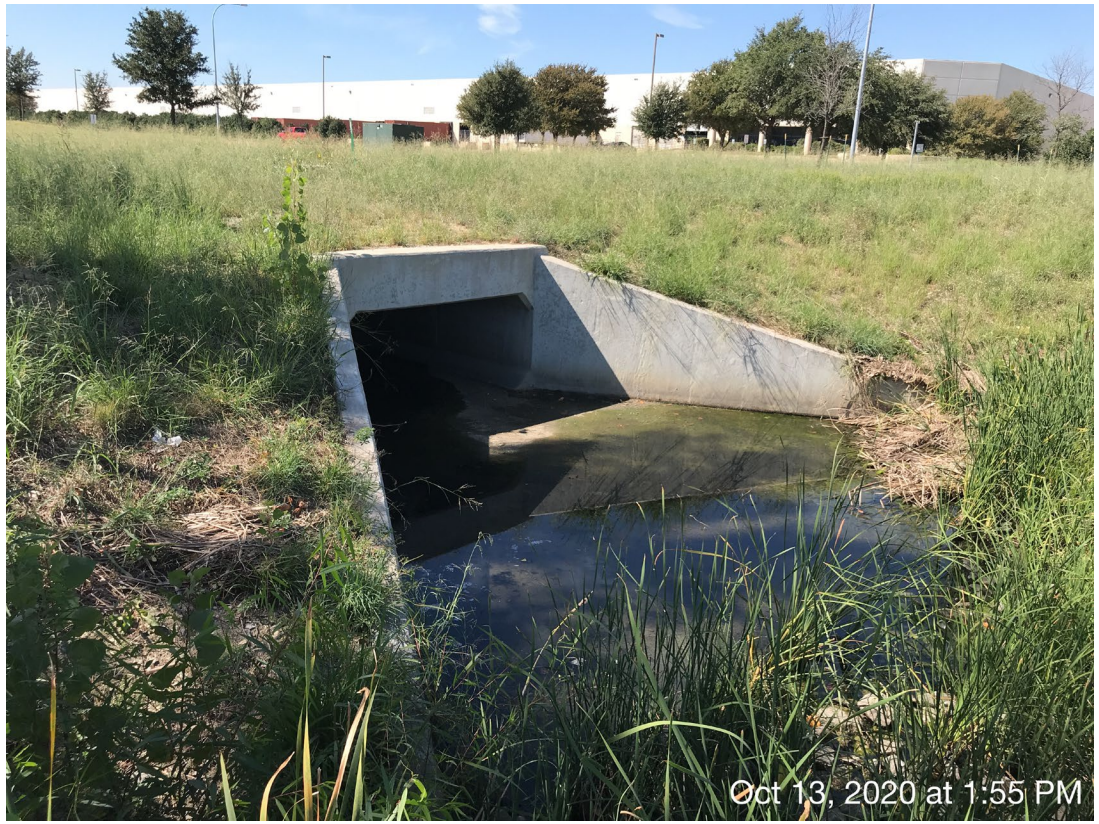
- Water Department was notified and determined the above ground water was from a fire riser vault (private). The owner was notified and the issue was repaired.
- Additional testing at the outfall indicated potential sewage; Water Department dye tested the public sewer system with no leak detected.
- TPW Stormwater could not place a camera in the system as it was a private system leading to the outfall.

Traceback Enforcement

- The owner of the detention pond was notified and a plan was implemented for them to find and eliminate the discharge.
- This included dye testing their private system and inserting a camera in lines to determine connectivity to the storm drain system.
- It was ultimately determined that the can crushing area within their facility was incorrectly plumbed to the storm drain system.
- Follow up testing at the outfall indicated detergent and other parameters were below the trigger levels.

Follow up





Questions?