



**STORMWATER PROGRAM**  
**Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA®

# Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

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- On February 1, 2011, Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) issued Phase 2 of The University of Alabama National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater discharge permit.



# Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

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- Definition of an Illicit Discharge
  - An Illicit Discharge is defined as any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer (MS4) that is not entirely composed of storm water, except discharges authorized by under the NPDES permit and discharges from fire fighting activities



# Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

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- As part of the UA discharge permit, EHS has developed a stormwater management plan which is composed of 6 elements.
  - Illicit discharge detection and elimination is one of the six minimum control measures.



# Best Management Practices

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- The Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the illicit discharge detection and elimination measure include:
  - Storm Sewer Map Maintenance
  - Dry Weather Inspections
  - Employee Training
  - Illegal Dumping Detection



# Storm Sewer Map

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- Construction Administration maintains a storm sewer map which marks the inlets and outlets of the system.
  - The map is updated as lines, outfalls, etc. are added or removed.



# Dry Weather Inspections

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- Each outfall will be inspected at least annually.
- Dry weather field screening is designed to detect illicit discharges into the storm sewer system.
- Dry weather screening is conducted annually or as a follow-up to an investigation or complaint.



# Dry Weather Screening

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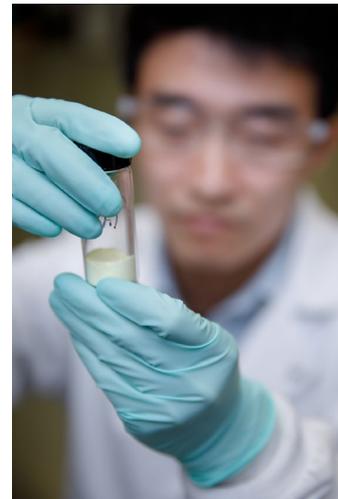
- Dry weather screening can only be conducted when more than 72 hours has passed since the last rain event of greater than 0.10 inches.
- Dry weather screening includes observations for:
  - Odor
  - Color
  - Clarity
  - Floatables
  - Deposits
  - Stains
  - Vegetation
  - Biologicals
  - Sewage



# Lab Analysis

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- Dry weather screening lab analysis includes tests for:
  - pH
  - Copper
  - Detergents
  - Ammonia
  - Chlorine
  - Fluoride
  - Phenols
- All dry weather screening procedures must follow NPDES guidelines.



# Identification of a Potential Illicit Discharge

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- Identification of a potential illicit discharge at the outfall would include an observation of

- Bad or unusual odor
- Unusual colors
- Cloudy water
- Floatables
- Sediment
- Vegetation in water
- Sewage odor
- Oil sheen or stains
- Presence of mosquitos



- If any of these conditions are observed contact EHS at 205-348-5905 or Construction Administration at 205-348-5950 as soon as possible.

# Potential Illicit Discharge

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- Once advised of a potential illicit discharge, EHS will document the report and begin working to identify the source and characteristics of the discharge.
- Mitigation will involve utilization of UA resources to track the discharge back through the storm sewer system to the originating source.



# Training

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- EHS will train UA personnel regarding the dry weather screening process and the identification of illicit discharges.



# Annual Report

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- EHS will include tracking, reporting, screening, sampling, and remedial actions taken regarding illicit discharges in the annual report.





## **Environmental Health & Safety**

- For any concerns, questions, or comments regarding stormwater, contact Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) at 205-348-5905.