# Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Plan

# TOWN OF STRATHAM

Permit Year 2

EPA NPDES Permit Number NHR041000

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# 1 IDDE Program Implementation Timeline

IDDE Program Requirement	Completion Date from Effective Date of Permit							
ibbe riogram kequitement	1 Year	1.5 Years	2 Years	3 Years	7 Years	10 Years		
Written IDDE Program Plan	X							
SSO Inventory	X							
Initial Outfall Ranking	X							
Written Catchment Investigation Procedure		x						
Phase I Mapping			X					
Phase II Mapping						X		
IDDE Regulatory Mechanism or By- law (if not already in place)				X				
Dry Weather Outfall Screening				X				
Follow-up Ranking of Outfalls and Interconnections				x				
Catchment Investigations – Problem Outfalls					X			
Catchment Investigations – all Problem, High and Low Priority Outfalls						x		

#### Table 1-1. IDDE Program Implementation Timeline

## 2 Authority and Statement of IDDE Responsibilities

## 2.1 Legal Authority

The Town of Stratham will adopt a regulatory mechanism to provide the Town of Stratham with adequate legal authority to:

- Prohibit illicit discharges
- Investigate suspected illicit discharges
- Eliminate illicit discharges, including discharges from properties not owned by or controlled by the MS4 that discharge into the MS4 system
- Implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions.

The bylaw, ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism will meet the requirements of the 2017 MS4 Permit and will be in place within 3 years of the permit effective date (July 1, 2021).

## 2.2 Statement of Responsibilities

The Department of Public Works is the lead municipal department responsible for implementing the IDDE program pursuant to the provisions of the IDDE Regulations upon adoption. Other agencies or departments with responsibility for aspects of the program include:

- Planning Board Site Plan and Subdivision Regulations
- Board of Selectmen/ Town Administrator Provide adequate financial and legislative support

## **3** Stormwater System Mapping

A copy of the existing storm system map is provided in **Appendix B**.

The MS4 Permit requires the storm system map to be updated in two phases as outlined below. The Department of Public Works is responsible for updating the stormwater system mapping pursuant to the 2017 MS4 Permit. The Town of Stratham will report on the progress towards completion of the storm system map in each annual report. Updates to the stormwater mapping will be included in **Appendix B**.

## 3.1 Phase I Mapping

Phase I mapping must be completed within two (2) years of the effective date of the permit (July 1, 2020) and include the information per Part 2.3.4.5.a of the MS4 Permit and include the following information:

- Outfalls and receiving waters
- Open channel conveyances (swales, ditches, etc.)
- Interconnections with other MS4 and other storm sewer systems
- Municipally owned stormwater treatment structures
- Water bodies identified by name and indication of all use impairments as identified on the most recent EPA approved New Hampshire Integrated List of Waters report
- Initial catchment delineations. Topographic contours and drainage information may be used to produce initial catchment delineations.

The Town of Stratham has completed this to the best of its ability as the Town has no Sanitary or Storm sewer infrastructure. All stormwater is directed by roadside swales or ditches. The outfalls indicated on the maps reflect swale/ditch discharge to infrastructure otherwise serving as a stream conveyance at a road crossing or similar.

## 3.2 Phase II Mapping

Phase II mapping must be completed within ten (10) years of the effective date of the permit (July 1, 2028) and include the information per Part 2.3.4.5.b of the MS4 Permit.

## 4 Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)

Town of Stratham has no municipally owned sewer and therefore no Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs).

Discharges of wastewater from any point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSO's) shall be reported in accordance with Part II, Section D.1.e. of the General Requirements of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works General Permit.

The MS4 Permit requires municipalities to prohibit illicit discharges, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), to the separate storm sewer system. SSOs are discharges of untreated sanitary wastewater from a municipal sanitary sewer that can contaminate surface waters, cause serious water quality problems and property damage, and threaten public health. SSOs can be caused by blockages, line breaks, sewer defects that allow stormwater and groundwater to overload the system, power failures, improper sewer design, and vandalism.

Discharges of wastewater from any point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSO's) shall be reported in accordance with Part II, Section D.1.e. of the General Requirements of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works General Permit.

The inventory in **Table 4-1** will be updated by the Department of Public Works when new SSOs are detected. The SSO inventory will be included in the annual report, including the status of mitigation and corrective measures to address each identified SSO.

#### Table 4-1. SSO Inventory

#### Town of Stratham Revision Date: ##DATE OF LAST UPDATE

Discharge Statement <sup>2</sup>	Date <sup>3</sup>	Time Start <sup>3</sup>	Time End <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Volume <sup>4</sup>	Description⁵	Mitigation Completed <sup>6</sup>	Mitigatio Planneo
	Discharge Statement <sup>2</sup>	Discharge Statement <sup>2</sup> Date <sup>3</sup>	Discharge Statement <sup>2</sup> Date <sup>3</sup> Time Start <sup>3</sup>	Discharge Statement <sup>2</sup> Date <sup>3</sup> Time Start <sup>3</sup> Time End <sup>3</sup> Image: State st	Discharge Statement <sup>2</sup> Date <sup>3</sup> Time Start <sup>3</sup> Time End <sup>3</sup> Estimated Volume <sup>4</sup> Image: State of the start of the starto	Discharge Statement <sup>2</sup> Date <sup>3</sup> Time Start <sup>3</sup> Time End <sup>3</sup> Estimated Volume <sup>4</sup> Description <sup>5</sup> Image: State s	Discharge Statement <sup>2</sup> Date <sup>3</sup> Time Start <sup>3</sup> Time End <sup>3</sup> Estimated Volume <sup>4</sup> Description <sup>5</sup> Mitigation Completed <sup>6</sup> Image: Imag

<sup>1</sup>Location (approximate street crossing/address and receiving water, if any)

<sup>2</sup> A clear statement of whether the discharge entered a surface water directly or entered the MS4

<sup>3</sup> Date(s) and time(s) of each known SSO occurrence (i.e., beginning and end of any known discharge)

<sup>4</sup> Estimated volume(s) of the occurrence

<sup>5</sup> Description of the occurrence indicating known or suspected cause(s)

<sup>6</sup> Mitigation and corrective measures completed with dates implemented

<sup>7</sup> Mitigation and corrective measures planned with implementation schedules

# 5 Assessment and Priority Ranking of Outfalls

The MS4 Permit requires an assessment and priority ranking of outfalls in terms of their potential to have illicit discharges related public health significance. The ranking helps determine the priority order for performing IDDE investigations and meeting permit milestones.

#### 5.1 Outfall Catchment Delineations

The catchments for each of the MS4 outfalls will be delineated to define contributing areas for investigation of potential sources of illicit discharges.

#### 5.2 Outfall and Interconnection Inventory and Initial Ranking

The Department of Public Works will complete an initial outfall and interconnection inventory and priority ranking to assess illicit discharge potential based on existing information. The initial inventory and ranking will be completed within one (1) year from the effective date of the permit. An updated inventory and ranking will be provided in each annual report thereafter. The inventory will be updated annually to include data collected in connection with dry weather screening and other relevant inspections.

Outfalls and interconnections will be classified into one of the following categories:

#### 1. Excluded outfalls:

- Outfalls/interconnections that do not discharge to an impaired waterbody or are not listed in Part II Summary of Receiving Waters in the NOI.
- Outfalls/interconnections with no potential for illicit discharges including roadway drainage in undeveloped areas with no dwellings and no sanitary sewers; drainage for athletic fields, parks or undeveloped green space and associated parking without services; cross-country drainage alignments (that neither cross nor are in proximity to sanitary sewer alignments) through undeveloped land.
- 2. Problem Outfalls: Outfalls/interconnections with known or suspected contributions of illicit discharges based on existing information shall be designated as Problem Outfalls. This shall include any outfalls/interconnections where previous screening indicates likely sewer input. Likely sewer input indicators are any of the following:
  - Olfactory or visual evidence of sewage,
  - Ammonia ≥ 0.5 mg/L, surfactants ≥ 0.25 mg/L, and bacteria levels greater than the water quality criteria applicable to the receiving water, or
  - Ammonia  $\geq 0.5$  mg/L, surfactants  $\geq 0.25$  mg/L, and detectable levels of chlorine.

**High Priority Outfalls**: Outfalls/interconnections that have not been classified as Problem Outfalls and that are:

- Discharging to an area of concern to public health due to proximity of public beaches, recreational areas, drinking water supplies or shellfish beds
- Determined by the permittee as high priority based on the characteristics listed in **Appendix C**.
- **3.** Low Priority Outfalls: Outfalls/interconnections determined by the permittee as low priority based on the characteristics listed below or other available information.

Outfalls will be ranked into the above priority categories (<u>except for excluded outfalls, which may be</u> <u>excluded from the IDDE program</u>) based on the following characteristics of the defined initial catchment areas, where information is available. To prioritize initial mapping and outfall assessment work the permittee is using location-specific characteristics of water body impairments to focus initial work as included in **Appendix B**. It is understood that not all currently excluded catchments will remain excluded throughout the 10 year assessment period, however for initial outfall ranking and catchment investigations this approach will target the worst areas first.

- **Previous screening results** previous screening/sampling results indicate likely sewer input (see criteria above for Problem Outfalls).
- Past discharge complaints and reports.
- **Poor receiving water quality** the following guidelines are recommended to identify waters as having a high illicit discharge potential:
  - o Exceeding water quality standards for bacteria
  - o Ammonia levels above 0.5 mg/l
  - o Surfactants levels greater than or equal to 0.25 mg/l
- **Density of generating sites** Generating sites are those places, including institutional, municipal, commercial, or industrial sites, with a potential to generate pollutants that could contribute to illicit discharges. Examples of these sites include, but are not limited to, car dealers; car washes; gas stations; garden centers; and industrial manufacturing areas.
- Age of development and infrastructure Industrial areas greater than 40 years old and areas where the sanitary sewer system is more than 40 years old will probably have a high illicit discharge potential. Developments 20 years or younger will probably have a low illicit discharge potential.
- Sewer conversion Contributing catchment areas that were once serviced by septic systems, but have been converted to sewer connections may have a high illicit discharge potential.
- **Historic combined sewer systems** Contributing areas that were once serviced by a combined sewer system, but have been separated may have a high illicit discharge potential.
- Surrounding density of aging septic systems Septic systems thirty years or older in residential land use areas are prone to have failures and may have a high illicit discharge potential.

- **Culverted streams** Any river or stream that is culverted for distances greater than a simple roadway crossing may have a high illicit discharge potential.
- Water quality limited waterbodies that receive a discharge from the MS4 or waters with approved TMDLs applicable to the permittee, where illicit discharges have the potential to contain the pollutant identified as the cause of the water quality impairment.

# The following is an initial outfall prioritization flowchart, see Appendix C for an outfall inventory and priority ranking matrix:



priority ranking matrix

## **6** Dry Weather Outfall Screening and Sampling

Dry weather flow is a common indicator of potential illicit connections. The MS4 Permit requires all outfalls/interconnections (excluding Problem and Excluded Outfalls) to be inspected for the presence of dry weather flow. The Department of Public Works is responsible for conducting dry weather outfall screening, starting with High Priority outfalls, followed by Low Priority outfalls, based on the initial priority rankings described in the previous section by the end of Year 3.

Dry weather outfall Screening and Sampling shall be completed in accordance with Part 2.3.4.7.b of the MS4 Permit. Plans and procedures for such screening and sampling shall be incorporated into this plan.

# 7 Catchment Investigations

Once stormwater outfalls with evidence of illicit discharges have been identified, various methods can be used to trace the source of the potential discharge within the outfall catchment area. Catchment investigation techniques include but are not limited to review of maps, historic plans, and records; manhole observation; dry and wet weather sampling; video inspection; smoke testing; and dye testing.

Catchment Investigations shall be completed in accordance with Part 2.3.4.8 of the MS4 Permit. A written catchment investigation procedure shall be developed and incorporated into this plan within 18 months of the permit effective date. Investigations of catchments associated with Problem Outfalls shall begin no later than two (2) years from the permit effective date and shall be completed within seven (7) years.

#### 7.1 Map and Record Review

The Town of Stratham will review relevant mapping and historic plans and records to identify areas within the catchment with higher potential for illicit connections. The following information will be reviewed:

- Plans related to the construction of the drainage network
- Prior work on the storm drains
- Health Department or other municipal data on septic system failures or required upgrades
- Records related to septic system breakouts, SSOs, and sanitary sewer discharges

## 7.2 System Vulnerability Factors

As outlined in Appendix C of this plan, each catchment has been ranked as problem, high priority, or low priority. Follow-up outfall testing will be conducted per this plan. If a bacteria hit occurs, the following catchment research shall be conducted and documented. Based on the Map and Records review, the Town will identify any of the following system Vulnerability Factors (SVFs). SVFs indicate a risk of sanitary or septic system inputs to the MS4 under wet weather conditions. The Town SVF inventory, based on the following factors, will be incorporated into the Outfall and Catchment investigation table in Appendix C as outfall testing is completed:

- History of SSOs, including, but not limited to, those resulting from wet weather, high water table, or fat/oil/grease blockages
- Sewer pump/lift stations, siphons, or known sanitary restrictions where power/equipment failures or blockages could readily result in SSOs
- Inadequate sanitary sewer level of service (LOS) resulting in regular surcharging, customer back-ups or frequent customer complaints
- Common or twin invert manholes serving storm and sanitary sewer alignments
- Common trench construction servicing both storm and sanitary sewer alignments
- Crossings of storm and sanitary sewer alignments
- Sanitary sewer alignments known or suspected to have been constructed with an underdrain system.
- Areas formerly served by combined sewer systems

- Sanitary sewer infrastructure defects such as leaking service laterals, cracked, broken, or offset sanitary infrastructure, directly piped connections between storm drain and sanitary sewer infrastructure, or other vulnerability factors identified through Inflow/Infiltration Analyses, Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Surveys, or other infrastructure investigations.
- Any storm drain infrastructure greater than 40 years old in medium to densely developed areas
- Widespread code-required septic system upgrades required at property transfers (indicative of inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints of the area rather than poor owner maintenance)
- History of multiple health department actions addressing widespread septic system failures (indicative of inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints of the area rather than poor owner maintenance)

## 7.3 Dry Weather Catchment Investigation (Manhole Inspections)

After initial dry weather outfall sampling, the City of Dover will implement a dry weather storm drain network investigation that involves systematically and progressively observing, sampling and evaluating upstream catchbasins and key junction manholes in the MS4 to determine the approximate location of suspected illicit discharges.

The Town DPW will be responsible for implementing the dry weather manhole inspection program and making updates as necessary. Infrastructure information will be incorporated into the storm system map, and catchment delineations will be refined based on the field investigation, where necessary. The SVF inventory will also be updated based on information obtained during the field investigations, where necessary.

Several important terms related to the dry weather manhole inspection program are defined by the MS4 Permit as follows:

•Junction Manhole is a manhole or structure with two or more inlets accepting flow from two or more MS4 alignments. Manholes with inlets solely from private storm drains, individual catch basins, or both are not considered junction manholes for these purposes.

•Key Junction Manholes are those junction manholes that can represent one or more junction manholes without compromising adequate implementation of the illicit discharge program. Adequate implementation of the illicit discharge program would not be compromised if the exclusion of a particular junction manhole as a key junction manhole would not affect the permittee's ability to determine the possible presence of an upstream illicit discharge. A permittee may exclude a junction manhole located upstream from another located in the immediate vicinity or that is serving a drainage alignment with no potential for illicit connections.

For all catchments identified for investigation, during dry weather, field crews will systematically inspect **key junction manholes** for evidence of illicit discharges and confirm or identify potential system vulnerability factors. This program involves progressive inspection and sampling at manholes in the storm drain network to isolate and eliminate illicit discharges.

The manhole inspection methodology will be conducted in one of two ways (or a combination of both):

•By working progressively up from the outfall and inspecting key junction manholes along the way, or

•By working progressively down from the upper parts of the catchment toward the outfall and inspecting key junction manholes along the way.

For most catchments, manhole inspections will proceed from the outfall moving up into the system. However, the decision to move up or down the system depends on the nature of the drainage system and the surrounding land use and the availability of information on the catchment and drainage system. Moving up the system can begin immediately when an illicit discharge is detected at an outfall, and only a map of the storm drain system is required. Moving down the system requires more advance preparation and reliable drainage system information on the upstream segments of the storm drain system, but may be more efficient if the sources of illicit discharges are believed to be located in the upstream portions of the catchment area. Once a manhole inspection methodology has been selected, investigations will continue systematically through the catchment.

Inspection of key junction manholes will proceed as follows:

1.Manholes will be opened and inspected for visual and olfactory evidence of illicit connections. 2.If flow is observed, a sample will be collected and analyzed at a minimum for ammonia, chlorine, and surfactants.

3.Where sampling results or visual or olfactory evidence indicate potential illicit discharges, the area draining to the junction manhole will be flagged for further upstream manhole investigation and/or isolation and confirmation of sources.

4.Subsequent key junction manhole inspections will proceed until the location of suspected illicit discharges can be isolated to a pipe segment between two manholes.

5.If no evidence of an illicit discharge is found, catchment investigations will be considered complete upon completion of key junction manhole sampling.

## 7.4 Wet Weather Catchment Investigation (Outfall Sampling)

Where a minimum of one (1) System Vulnerability Factor (SVF) is identified based on previous information or the catchment investigation, a wet weather investigation must also be conducted at the associated outfall. The Community Services Department will be responsible for implementing the wet weather outfall sampling program and making updates as necessary.

Outfalls will be inspected and sampled under wet weather conditions, to the extent necessary, to determine whether wet weather-induced high flows in sanitary sewers or high groundwater in areas served by septic systems result in discharges of sanitary flow to the MS4. Wet weather outfall sampling will proceed as follows:

1.Wet weather sampling will occur during or after a storm event of sufficient depth or intensity to produce a stormwater discharge at the outfall.

a.To the extent feasible, sampling should occur during the spring (March through June) when groundwater levels are relatively high.

b.There is no specific rainfall amount that will trigger sampling, although minimum storm event intensities that are likely to trigger sanitary sewer interconnections are preferred.

c.Sampling during the initial period of discharge ("first flush") will be avoided.

2.If wet weather outfall sampling indicates a potential illicit discharge, then additional wet weather source sampling will be performed, as warranted, or source isolation and confirmation procedures will be followed as described in Source Isolation and Confirmation

3.If wet weather outfall sampling does not identify evidence of illicit discharges, and no evidence of an illicit discharge is found during dry weather manhole inspections, catchment investigations will be considered complete.

#### 7.5 Source Isolation and Confirmation

Once the source of an illicit discharge is approximated between two manholes, more detailed investigation techniques will be used to isolate and confirm the source of the illicit discharge. The following methods may be used in isolating and confirming the source of illicit discharges:

- Sandbagging
- •Smoke Testing
- •Dye Testing
- •CCTV/Video Inspections
- •Optical Brightener Monitoring
- •IDDE Canines.

Public notification is an important aspect of a detailed source investigation program. Prior to smoke testing, dye testing, or TV inspections, the DPW will notify property owners in the affected area.

#### 7.6 Illicit Discharge Removal

When the specific source of an illicit discharge is identified, the Town of Stratham will exercise its authority as necessary to require its removal. The annual report will include the status of IDDE investigation and removal activities including the following information for each confirmed source:

- The location of the discharge and its source(s)
- A description of the discharge
- The method of discovery
- Date of discovery
- Date of elimination, mitigation or enforcement action OR planned corrective measures and a schedule for completing the illicit discharge removal
- Estimate of the volume of flow removed.

#### 7.6.1 Confirmatory Outfall Screening

Within one (1) year of removal of all identified illicit discharges within a catchment area, confirmatory outfall or interconnection screening will be conducted. The confirmatory screening will be conducted in dry weather unless System Vulnerability Factors have been identified, in which case both dry weather and wet weather confirmatory screening will be conducted. If confirmatory screening indicates evidence of additional illicit discharges, the catchment will be scheduled for additional investigation. Confirmatory screening is not required in catchments where no illicit discharges or System Vulnerability Factors have been identified and no previous screening indicated suspicious flows.

#### 7.7 Follow-up Screening

Upon completion of all catchment investigations and illicit discharge removal and confirmation (if necessary), each outfall or interconnection will be scheduled for follow-up screening within five (5) years, or sooner based on the catchment's illicit discharge priority. Ongoing screening will consist of dry weather screening and sampling. Ongoing wet weather screening and sampling will also be conducted at outfalls where wet weather screening was required due to System Vulnerability Factors. All sampling results will be reported in the annual report.

#### 7.8 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Training

The Town of Stratham will implement a training program to employees involved in IDDE program about the program, including how to recognize illicit discharges. The permittee shall report on the frequency and type of employee training in the annual report.

#### 8. Progress Reporting

The progress and success of the IDDE program will be evaluated on an annual basis. The evaluation will be documented in the annual report and will include the following indicators of program progress:

•Number of SSOs and illicit discharges identified and removed •Number and percent of total outfall catchments served by the MS4 evaluated using the catchment investigation procedure

- •Number of dry weather outfall inspections/screenings
- •Number of wet weather outfall inspections/sampling events
- •Estimate of the volume of sewage removed, as applicable

•Number of employees trained annually. The success of the IDDE program will be measured by the IDDE activities completed within the required permit timelines.

# Appendix A

Legal Authority (IDDE Bylaw or Ordinance)

# Appendix B

Storm System Mapping Map Link: <u>https://www.strathamnh.gov/sites/g/files/vyhlif5051/f/uploads/2020\_of\_topo\_catch.pdf</u>

# Appendix C

## Outfall Inventory and Priority Ranking Matrix

Information Source     Outfall inspections and sample results     Impaired Waters List     Maps     Town Staff     Land Use/GIS Maps, Aerial Photography     Visual Observation     Town Staff, GIS Maps     Land Use, forst Staff     GIS and Storm     Other     Score       Score	Priority Ranking						
Yes = 10 (Problem Outfall) Yes = 10 (imparement listed sigh provinty in permit) Yes = 10 Frequent = 3 High = 3 High = 3 Yes = 3 Yes = 3 Yes = 3							
No = 0     No = 0     No = 0     Occasional = 2     Medium = 2     No = 0     No = 0     No = 0       No = 0     No = 0     No = 0     No = 0     Iow = 1     Iow							
	High Priority						
Winnicut River 2 0 10 0 0 1 2 3 3 0 None 11	High Priority						
	High Priority						
	High Priority						
	High Priority						
	High Priority						
	High Priority						
	High Priority						
	High Priority						
	High Priority						
Winneutrik River     10     0     10     0     1     2     3     3     0     None     15	High Priority						
Winnicutt River     11     0     10     0     0     1     2     3     3     0     None     1	High Priority						
Scoring Criteria:							
Previous screening results indicate likely sever input if any of the following are true:	based on						
Olfactory or visual evidence of sewage, Olfactory or visu	t2.3.4.7.b.						
• Ammonia > 0.5 mg/L, surfactants > 0.25 mg/L, and bacteria levels greater than the water quality criteria applicable to the receiving water, or High Priority Outfalls: Outfalls/interconnections that have not been classified as Problem Outfalls and	natare:						
Ammonia > 0.5 mg/L, surfactants > 0.25 mg/L, and detectable levels of chlorine	as, drinking						
<sup>2</sup> Catchments draining to any waterbody impaired for the following shall be designated either Problem Catchments or HIGH priority watersupplies or shellfish beds; bacteria or nathoeens • determined by the permittee as high priority based on the characteristics listed in the table with sco	es≥11						
Nitrogen	he						
Phosphorus characteristics listed the table with scores <10							
<sup>3</sup> Outfalls/interconnections that discharge to or in the vicinity of any of the following areas: program. This category is limited to roadway drainage in undeveloped areas with no dwellings and no	m the IDDE anitary						
Protectional Array Servers; drainage for athletic fields, parks or undeveloped green space and associated parking without	ervices;						
Dricklon Waters	)through						
- Shaller hade							
4 Conception and a multiple commercial or inductional constraints in a constraint to a lifetic discharge constraint and a con							
Generaturg sites are institutional, municipal, commercial, or industrial manufacture or industri							
(e.g., car ucarets, car wastes, gas stations, garden centers, moustnar manufacturing, etc.)							
Age or usee opinient and ministructure.							
Inger = musuitaria recas greate unani vo yearis si ou anu ancesi Wittel fulle salificate y severi systemi si more unani ancesi ance ance ance ance ance ance ance ance							
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See full document: <u>https://www.strathamnh.gov/sites/strathamnh/files/uploads/stratham\_ssc-outfall-ranking\_12-18.pdf</u>

## Appendix D

Field Forms, Sample Bottle Labels, and Chain of Custody Forms

Appendix to include copies of the following field sampling documents once fully developed in accordance with the 2017 MS4 Permit:

- Dry weather outfall inspection/sampling form

- Wet weather outfall inspection/sampling form
- Manhole inspection form
- Example sample labels (provided by laboratory)

- Example chain-of-custody form(s) (provided by laboratory(s))

Data Link: https://www.strathamnh.gov/planning-board/pages/stratham-and-ms4

## Appendix E

Water Quality Analysis Instructions, User's Manuals and Standard Operating Procedures

Appendix to include copies of water quality analysis instructions, procedures, and SOPs for all sample parameters and all meters or field test kits that are used for analysis once fully developed in accordance with the 2017 MS4 Permit. This includes the manufacturer's instructions for how to use field test kits as well as the manufacturer's instructions or user's manual for any field instrumentation.

# Appendix F

IDDE Employee Training Record

Data Link: https://www.strathamnh.gov/planning-board/pages/stratham-and-ms4

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#### Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Employee Training Record

#### Town of Stratham

Date	Type of Training	Participants
6/17/20	Dry Weather Screening training (to be implemented in following year)	Shown at Seacoast Stormwater Coalition Engineering/Planning Staff responsible for the IDDE program creation

## Appendix G

Source Isolation and Confirmation Methods: Instructions, Manuals, and SOPs

Appendix to provide manufacturer instructions, manuals and procedures and any in-house SOPs used to perform source isolation and confirmation for illicit discharges once fully developed in accordance with the 2017 MS4 Permit.