



# Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan

*March 2023*

**City of Fairfield, Ohio  
Storm Water Management Program**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulates the discharge of storm water under the authority of the Federal Clean Water Act. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) is the governing agency to administer the NPDES in Ohio and. In the OEPA issued General Permit for the discharge of storm water by Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), the following six minimum control measures are required:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Public Involvement and Participation.
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

In the requirements of control measure 3, the NPDES General Permit states the MS4 shall ***“develop and implement a plan to detect and eliminate non-storm water discharges”***. This document serves as the City of Fairfield’s IDDE Plan.

## STORM SYSTEM MAPPING

The City has developed a comprehensive GIS based mapping database of the existing storm infrastructure system. The City continually updates the mapping through field verification efforts and reviewing site and subdivision plans. As new information related to the storm infrastructure within the City is discovered, the GIS maps are updated. The City collaborates with other entities as needed to update the mapping including the Butler County Public Health Department for updates related to home sewage treatment systems (HSTSs). The City’s storm sewer system mapping includes the following:

- Storm sewers
- Culverts
- Surface waters and ditches/swales
- Home Sewage Treatment Systems (HSTSs)
- Catch basins
- Manholes
- Outfalls
- Detention/Retention Basins
- Post Construction BMPs
- Contours

Keeping the storm system map current is an important element of an effective IDDE program. The City’s MS4 system maps are included in Appendix A and the HSTS map is included in Appendix B.

## ILLICIT DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

### Regulations and Enforcement

The City maintains ordinances that prohibit illicit discharges to the MS4 system, and provides enforcement mechanisms. The relevant Fairfield ordinances are included in Appendix C.

### Allowable Non Storm Water Discharges

The following discharges are exempt until such time they are determined to be significant contributors to pollutions to City of Fairfield MS4 system.

- Water line flushing
- Landscape irrigation
- Diverted stream flows
- Rising ground waters
- Clean ground water infiltration
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water
- Discharges from potable water sources
- Foundation drains
- Air conditioning condensation
- Irrigation water
- Springs
- Water from crawl space pumps
- Footing drains
- Lawn watering
- Individual residential car washing
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- De-chlorinated swimming pool discharges
- Street wash water
- Discharges from fire-fighting activities

## DETECTION AND ELIMINATION OF NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

### Dry Weather Screening

MS4 Permit Section III.B.3.i.iv of the MS4 permit requires: *“Your plan to detect and address illicit discharges to your system, including discharges from illegal dumping and spills. Your plan shall include dry weather field screening for non-storm water flows and EPA recommends field tests of selected chemical parameters as indicators of discharge sources. You shall describe the mechanisms and strategies you will implement to ensure outfalls which have previously been dry-weather screened will not have future illicit connections.”* Additionally, section III.B.3.i.j requires: *“Your storm water illicit discharge detection and elimination program shall include or have included an initial dry-weather screening of all your storm water outfalls over the permit term.”*

Per the permit requirement, the City of Fairfield completes dry weather screening of outfalls as needed to respond to concerns and complaints. The outfall screening is conducted through field inspection to characterize the general condition of the outfalls as well as indicate the potential for illicit discharges. Collecting this information at an identified outfall enables the City to assess the condition of the storm water infrastructure and identify potential illicit discharges. The City’s field inspection sheet is included as Appendix D to this IDDE Plan.

In general, the following steps are followed for dry weather screening.

1. When possible, notify the public prior to the field inspection.
2. Wait 72 hours after a rain event to complete inspections.
3. Utilize current City GIS storm system map highlighting unique structure numbers, outfall locations, other storm infrastructure, streets, streams and other applicable landmark features to assist in field locating the outfalls.
4. For each outfall screening, a field inspection form is completed.
  - a. Observations typically include:
    - i. Outfall number
    - ii. Date, time, crew members’ names
    - iii. Time and date of last rainfall
    - iv. Flows during dry-weather conditions
    - v. Water clarity and color
    - vi. Presence of foam, oil sheen, trash, and/or floatable materials
    - vii. Presence of bacterial sheen or slimes
    - viii. Staining of banks, outfall structure, and/or vegetation
    - ix. Excessive vegetative growth
    - x. Odor
    - xi. Verify location of the outfall matches the field map data
    - xii. A picture of the outfall
    - xiii. Structural condition of the outfall/headwall

- b. If a flow is present, and there is cause for concern of possible illicit discharge, a sample can be collected and tested for indicator parameters in the lab.
5. Once in the office, the data collected will be entered into an electronic database which contains geographic references that will allow the data to be mapped and integrated in the City's GIS system.

### **On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems or Household Sewage Treatment Systems (HSTs)**

MS4 Permit Section III.B.3.e discusses four requirements specific to addressing HSTs which are paraphrased as follows.

1. *Working with other agencies and departments to proactively identify residences with existing HSTs that can be legally, feasibly and economically connected to central sewers.*
2. *Working with the board of health to develop a proactive operation and maintenance program which determines if existing HSTs are operating as designed and intended.*
3. *Work with the board of health to determine resolution when non-functioning HSTs are identified as sources of illicit discharge.*
4. *Work with the local waste water authorities to evaluate the possible future installation of sewers in areas of dense HSTs.*

In response to these requirements, the City of Fairfield will coordinate with the Butler County Public Health Department and the Butler County Engineer's Office to maintain updated mapping of each of the HSTs within the City limits. The City will also coordinate with the public health department to share information related to known or potential failing HSTs and related issues. It should be noted that the City does not have the authority or purview to dictate the health departments' actions, and the health department is the governing authority in the State of Ohio to enforce the appropriate laws and regulations related to HSTs.

The City of Fairfield Public Utilities department owns and operates a sanitary sewer collection system and Water Reclamation Facility. The City will continually discuss the potential for extension of central sewers to un-sewered areas as appropriate.

### **Procedures for Location and Elimination of Illicit Discharges**

MS4 Permit Section III.B.3.i.iv.1 *requires "Procedures for locating priority areas which include areas with higher likelihood of illicit connections (e.g., areas with older sanitary sewer lines, for example) or ambient sampling to locate impacted reaches."*

Priority areas can generally be considered as locations that have a higher probability of illicit discharges. The following list, taken from *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* (CWP 2004), describes several

screening factors that should be considered when determining potential priority areas for illicit discharges.

1. History of discharge complaints and reports.
2. Poor dry weather water quality.
3. Density of generating sites or industrial National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permits.
4. Storm water outfall density.
5. Age of sub-watershed development.
6. Sewer conversion.
7. Historic combined sewer systems.
8. Presence of older industrial operations.
9. Aging or failing sewer infrastructure.
10. Density of aging septic systems.

Based on the above factors the City will overlay of currently available GIS data to identify locations that are likely more susceptible to illicit discharges. This overlay plus information collected from dry-weather screening can be used throughout the permit term to highlight areas with the highest potential for illicit discharges.

The identification of priority areas is anticipated to be an adaptive or evolving process. As the City updates the above GIS data with more current information, it intends to reassess the mapping overlay to highlight potential changes to priority areas for illicit discharges. This effort will inform the future plans for the prioritization of dry-weather screening within the MS4 area.

MS4 Permit Section III.B.3.i.iv.2 requires: *“Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge, including the specific techniques you will use to detect the location of the source.”*

If the City has confirmed the presence of an illicit discharge, attempts will be made to trace the source of the illicit discharge. The magnitude of the efforts to trace the source will be dependent upon the type of illicit discharge. The City may implement a combination of methods to isolate the specific source of the illicit discharge. The following highlights appropriate approaches for tracing a suspected illicit discharge.

1. Storm Drain Networks
  - a. Utilize the City’s GIS MS4 system mapping to trace the upstream conveyance system to the most immediate upstream structure.
  - b. Remove structure cover and visually determine if discharge still present.
  - c. If discharge is still present, repeat procedure on next structure upstream. If storm lines split, follow one path and if discharge not present come back to last manhole where discharge was present and trace up the next branch.

- d. After discharge has been pinpointed to an area, i.e. present in manhole downstream but absent upstream, then investigate the area for possible sources.
  - e. If no obvious sources exist, methods such as sandbagging or damming the trunk, dye testing, smoke testing, and or CCTV, may be used to determine the source.
2. Stream Networks
- a. If the discharge is in the main stem of a stream or creek, follow the discharge upstream.
  - b. If it can be traced back to a pipe, follow the above steps to pinpoint the illicit discharge.
  - c. If the discharge is not found to be coming from a pipe a watershed or drainage area investigation can be performed. This method relies on an analysis of land use or other characteristics of the drainage area that is producing the illicit discharge. The investigation can be as simple as a “windshield” survey of the drainage area or a more complex mapping analysis of the storm drain network and potential generating sites. Drainage area investigations work best when prior indicator monitoring reveals strong clues as to the likely generating site producing the discharge. Example investigations may include land use or zoning investigations, permit reviews, as-built reviews, aerial photography analysis, and or other property ownership certifications.
3. Unfound Discharge
- In all cases if the discharge is not visible upon arrival, screen the surrounding catch basins, ditches, upstream bridges and junctions, etc. to verify they discharge cannot be found and has likely ceased. The investigation will be documented as not found for future reference in the City’s GIS database.

Depending on each situation the City may use a combination of the investigation options described above to trace the source of an illicit discharge. The procedure used to trace the source will be documented to allow for future decisions on appropriate procedures for specific types of illicit discharges.

*MS4 Permit Section III.B.3.i.iv.3 requires: “Procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge”*

Following the procedures described in the section above related to tracing the source of an illicit discharge, the City will take appropriate actions to notify the responsible party and ensure the illicit discharge is removed. According to the *Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* (CWP 2004), there are



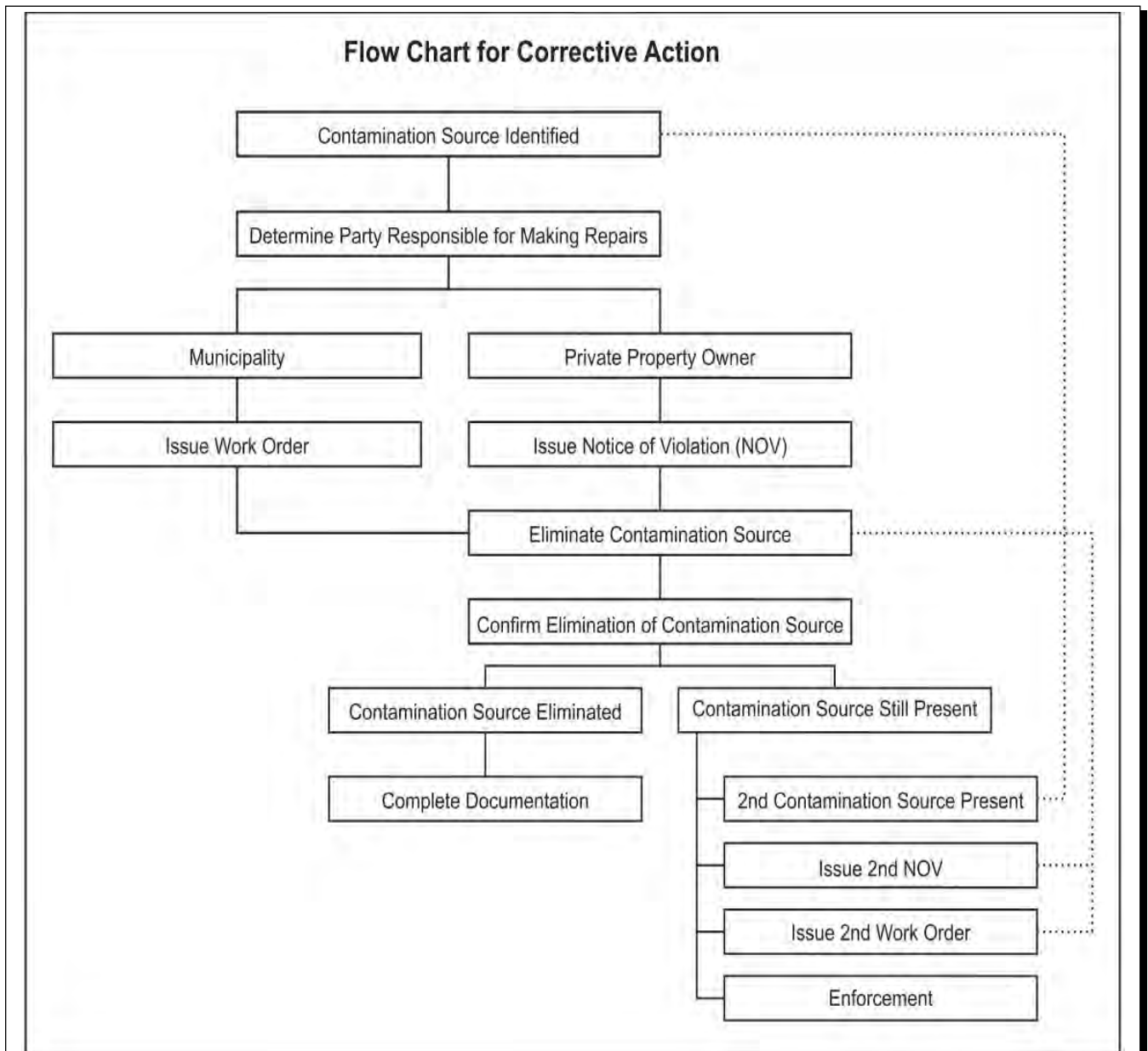
four questions that should be answered for each illicit discharge to determine appropriate procedure for corrective action, as follows:

1. Who is responsible?
2. What methods will be used to fix it?
3. How long will it take?
4. How will removal be confirmed?

The source of the discharge will be needed to appropriately answer these questions. Typical sources of illicit discharges include internal plumbing connections, service lateral cross-connections, infrastructure failure within the sanitary sewer system or MS4, and indirect discharges resulting from leaks, spills, or overflows. In all cases after a suspected illicit is found and the responsible party identified, the City will utilize the following steps to resolve the issue.

1. The City will notify the suspected responsible party.
2. The City will issue a Notice of Violation to the suspected generator to cease discharge within three days.
3. If the illicit discharge is not removed within three days of receipt of Notice of Violation and the violation poses an immediate threat to the health, safety, or well-being of the public the City will take any and all measures to remediate the violation. The City shall be fully reimbursed by the responsible party for these actions.
4. Once the illicit discharge is eliminated, the responsible party will be required to contact the City to verify the illegal discharge has been eliminated.
5. If the City determines the illicit discharge is still present, a second Notice of Violation may be issued to the responsible party and the above process will repeat.
6. Once the City confirms the illicit discharge has been eliminated the responsible party will be considered in compliance with the ordinance requirements.
7. All steps taken will be documented for reporting purposes.

Figure 1 provides an example Flow Chart for Corrective Action from *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* (CWP 2004) demonstrating a recommended process to achieve a corrective action.



**Figure 1 Example Flowchart for Corrective Action**

Source: *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* (CWP 2004)

The *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* (CWP 2004) also provides a summary of recommendation methods to solve illicit discharge depending on the type of discharge and the source. Figure 3 provides an overview of the information presented.

Methods to Fix Illicit Discharges		
Type of Discharge	Source	Removal Action(s)
Sewage	Break in right-of-way	Repair by municipality
	Commercial or industrial direct connection	Enforcement
	Residential direct connection	Enforcement; Incentive or aid
	Infrequent discharge (e.g., RV dumping)	Enforcement; Spill response
	Straight pipes/septic	Enforcement; Incentive or aid
Wash water	Commercial or industrial direct connection	Enforcement; Incentive or aid
	Residential direct connection	Enforcement; Incentive or aid
	Power wash/car wash (commercial)	Enforcement
	Commercial wash down	Enforcement
	Residential car wash or household maintenance-related activities	Education
Liquid wastes	Professional oil change/car maintenance	Enforcement; Spill response
	Heating oil/solvent dumping	Enforcement; Spill response
	Homeowner oil change and other liquid waste disposal (e.g., paint)	Warning; Education; Fines
	Spill (trucking)	Spill response
	Other industrial wastes	Enforcement; Spill response

**Figure 2 Methods to Fix Illicit Discharge**

*Source: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments (CWP 2004)*

MS4 Permit Section III.B.3.i.iv.4 requires: *“Procedures for program evaluation and assessment.”*

The City will re-evaluate the success of its illicit discharge program with each permit cycle. Any revisions or updates will be included in the IDDE plan and the SWMP updates. The goal of the City is to continually be responsive and adaptive to changing needs as issues and new information arise.

## **PUBLIC EDUCATION OUTREACH**

MS4 Permit Section III.B.3.i.v states: *“How you plan to inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. Include in your description how this plan will coordinate with your public education minimum control measure and your pollution prevention/good housekeeping minimum measure programs.”*

In part, the success of the IDDE Program depends on the City's ability to inform the public and benefit from citizens reporting illicit discharges. The goal of the communication and outreach is for the community to understand the IDDE Program, its purpose, who is responsible and how they can contribute to the solution of storm water issues. The communication and outreach efforts are detailed in the City's Storm water Management Plan under MCM 1 and MCM 2 and include themes related to illicit discharge prevention.

## RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

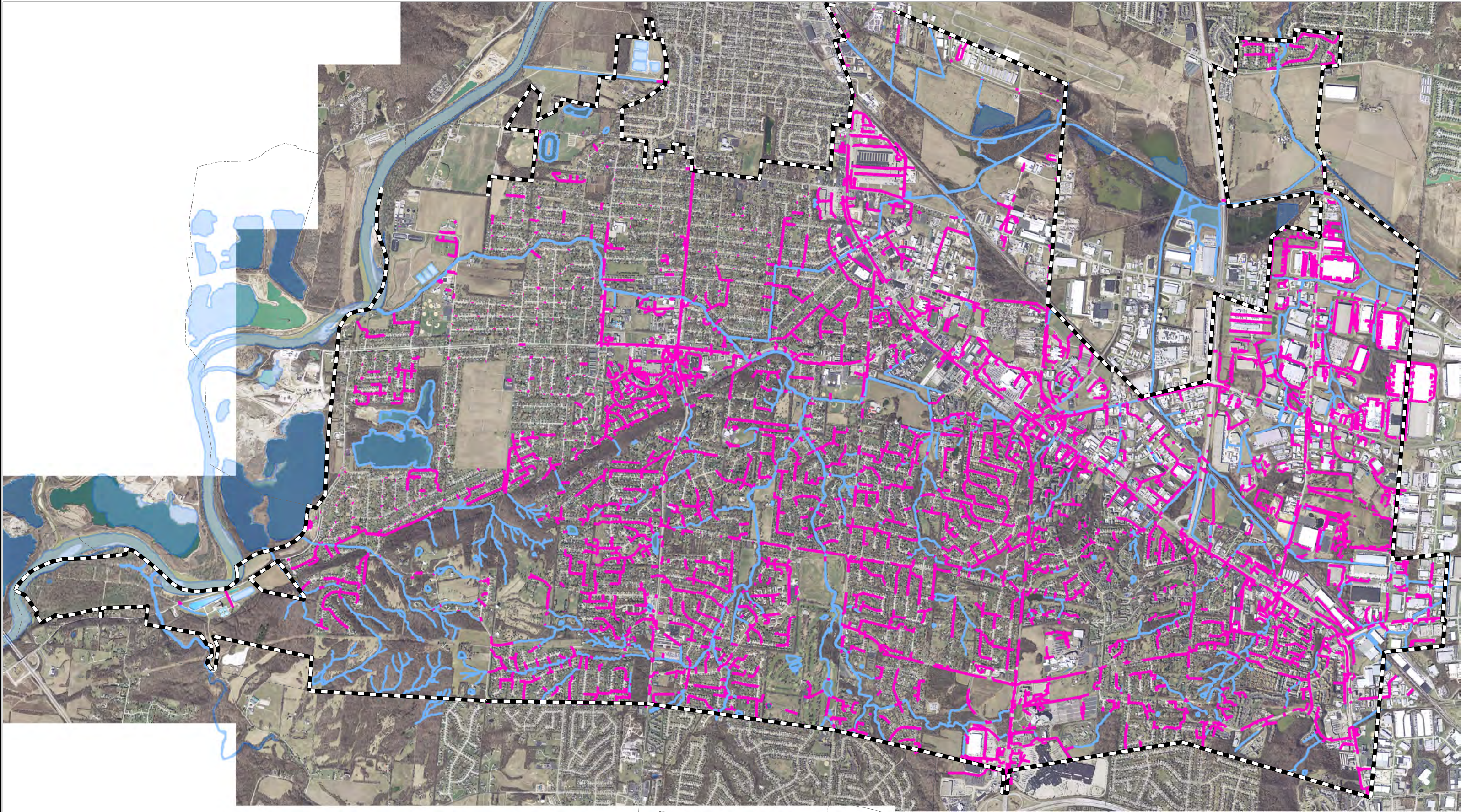
MS4 Permit Section III.B.3.i.vi requires: *"Who is responsible for overall management and implementation of your storm water illicit discharge detection and elimination program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMP's identified for this program."*

The City of Fairfield relies on a number of staff to assist with the IDDE program as follows:

- City Engineer, Nicholas Dill, PE – oversees the MS4 permit and annual reporting needs. Responds to reports of illicit discharges and leads the City's efforts to follow up and resolve issues. Oversees and organizes collaboration with other agencies and departments.
- Public Works and Public Utilities Field Crews, various staff – lead the field assessments and investigations related to tracking down potential sources of illicit including smoke and dye testing and CCTV services to locate potential cross connections.
- Public Works Director, Ben Mann, PE – oversees the overall MS4 program as part of the Public Works Department. Is available for consultation as needed.
- City of Fairfield First Responders, Police and Fire, various personnel – respond to calls and reports through their departments, respond to emergency spills and crashes to provide initial containment.
- Butler County Public Health Department, various staff – responsible for the inspection and enforcement related to HSTSs in the county.

## **Appendix A – MS4 System Map**

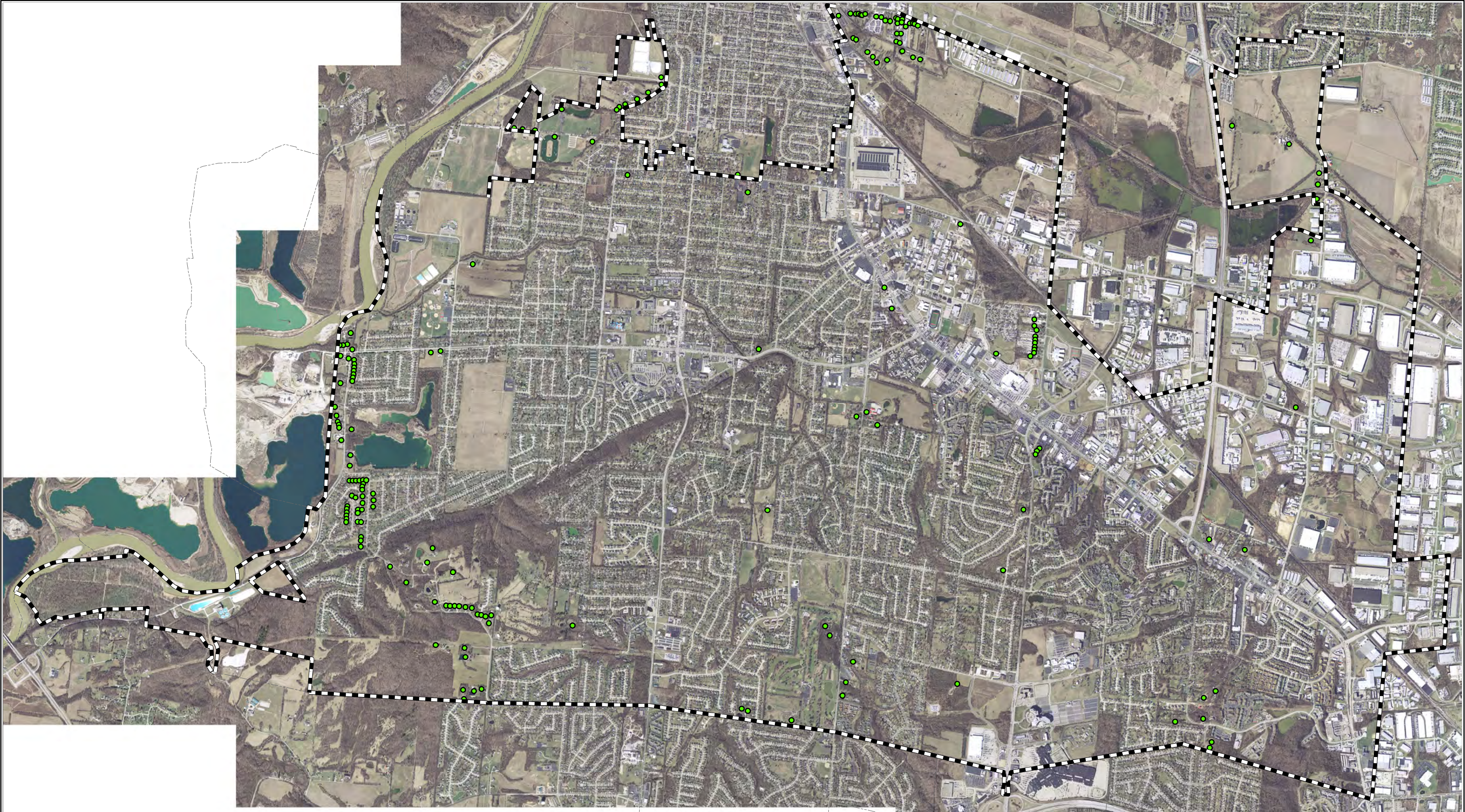






## Appendix B – HSTS Map







## **Appendix C – City Ordinances**

**925.07 SPECIAL STORM SEWER RULES.**

(a) Permit; Fee. No connection shall be made to a public storm sewer within the City until the written permission of the Public Works Director or his designee has been obtained by the person, firm or corporation proposing to or employed to perform the work. An application for a permit shall be signed by the owner or agent of the property for which the connection is desired and by the person, firm or corporation employed to perform the work; shall describe the property and state the purpose for which the connection is desired; and shall be accompanied by a fee in accordance with the following schedule:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| (1) Existing residential structure sump pump drain pipe                          | \$10.00  |
| (2) Existing residential structure roof downspout                                | \$10.00  |
| (3) Existing residential structure yard drain pipe<br>( 6-inch diameter or less) | \$10.00  |
| (4) Existing residential structure storm sewer pipe<br>(up to 12-inch diameter)  | \$25.00  |
| (5) All other connections  | \$125.00 |

No permit shall be issued until the appropriate application is made and the applicable fee is paid.

(b) Discharges Into Storm Sewers Regulated. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the Public Works Director. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged upon approval of the Public Works Director to a storm sewer or natural outlet after obtaining the appropriate permits from the State, Environmental Protection Agency or any other required agencies.

(c) Prohibition of Illegal Discharges. No person, firm, or corporation shall discharge or cause to be discharged into a public storm sewer or watercourse any substance other than storm water, except as follows:

- (1) Water line flushing or other potable water discharges, irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground water, uncontaminated ground water infiltration, uncontaminated pumped ground water, foundation or footing drains, water from crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, individual residential vehicle washing, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, water from firefighting activities, and any other water source not containing pollutants that are otherwise identified by the Ohio EPA as a prohibited non-stormwater discharge source.
- (2) Discharges specified in writing by the Public Works Director or his designee as being necessary to protect public health and safety.
- (3) Any non-storm water discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharge is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations.

(d) Prohibition of Certain Connections. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows a prohibited substance to enter a public storm sewer or watercourse is prohibited. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection. When a prohibited connection is discovered, the Public Works Director will provide written notice to the property owner ordering its disconnection from the storm sewer system or watercourse. No person, firm or corporation shall fail to eliminate such connection(s) to the storm sewer or watercourse within thirty days after being ordered to do so as provided herein.

(e) Inspection of Storm Sewers. After a connection to a public storm sewer is built, and before it is covered, it shall be inspected and approved by the Public Works Director or his designee.

(f) Prohibition of Curb Line Discharges. No roof downspout, sump drain, or other surface or groundwater drainage line may be constructed to discharge directly into the curb line of any public street. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, any curb line discharge established in the past, regardless of whether its construction was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time. When such a curb line discharge is discovered, the Public Works Director will provide written notice to the property owner ordering its

disconnection from the curb line. No person, firm, or corporation shall fail to eliminate such curb line discharge(s) within 30 days after being ordered to do so as provided herein.

(g) Erosion and Sediment Control. To minimize the entry of sediment and other pollutants into the City's storm sewer system that is caused by construction site runoff, erosion and sediment control measures must be provided on all new development and redevelopment projects. These measures are to be shown in a sedimentation plan that has been prepared in accordance with the applicable requirements of the subdivision rules and regulations. Construction activities disturbing one or more acres of total land, or that will disturb less than one acre of land but are a part of a larger common plan of development, redevelopment or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land, shall seek coverage under the Ohio EPA General Construction Permit for Storm Water Discharges (Ohio EPA Permit No. OHC000004, or latest edition). As such, any person seeking approval of a plan for erosion and sediment control measures, shall submit to the City Public Works Director prior to start of construction, a copy of the "Notice of Intent" (NOI) that seeks coverage under the State of Ohio construction permit that has been or will be filed with that state agency. After the SWP3 is approved and during construction, it shall be kept on the construction site, Along with a copy of the NOI and letter granting permit coverage under the Ohio EPA General Construction Permit.

(h) Stormwater Management Controls.

(1) To minimize the impact of land development and redevelopment activities on storm runoff and drainage, stormwater management controls shall be required on new development and redevelopment sites, pursuant to requirements contained in Chapters 1117 and 1182, and per the design requirements contained in the City Design, Construction and Materials Specification Handbook.

(2) Construction activities disturbing one or more acres of total land, or that will disturb less than one acre of land but are a part of a larger common plan of development, redevelopment or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land, shall seek coverage under the Ohio EPA General Construction Permit for Storm Water Discharges (Ohio EPA Permit No. OHC000004, or latest edition). As part of that compliance, post-construction Best Management Practices shall be made part of the stormwater management controls on land development sites, pursuant to the requirements of the Ohio EPA permit and per the requirements in Chapters 1117 and 1182.

(i) Routine and Remedial Maintenance.

(1) Owners and occupants of properties with stormwater management facilities are responsible for operation and maintenance as specified in Section 925.07(m). The Public Works Director shall provide for inspection and routine maintenance of facilities that have been accepted for maintenance by the City. City maintenance may include storm water conveyance-related structure cleaning and repair.

(2) Commercial, industrial, multi-family residential property. The property owner(s) shall fully maintain detention/retention basins located on private commercial, industrial, or multi-family residential property, whether such basins are located within a public easement or not. This maintenance responsibility shall include both routine maintenance such as mowing, cleaning, debris removal, and erosion repair and non-routine maintenance such as the repair or replacement of damaged or missing structural components.

(3) Single family residential property. The property owner(s) and/or homeowner's association shall be responsible for routine maintenance such as mowing, cleaning, debris removal, and erosion repair for detention/retention basins located on private single family residential property, whether such basins are located within a public easement or not. The City shall be responsible for non-routine maintenance such as the repair or replacement of damaged or missing structural components of such basins.

(j) Storm Water Quality Management Plan. As a requirement of the City's NPDES Phase II Storm Water Permit, Council hereby adopts the "Storm Water Quality Management Plan" dated February 2014, prepared by City staff as the City's official planning document for addressing storm water quality and pollution prevention. All subsequent amendments to the Storm Water Quality Management Plan shall also be adopted by legislative action of Council. A copy of this plan is on file in the office of the Clerk of Council.

(k) Stormwater Facility Maintenance Correction Procedures.

- (1) Order to correct improper drainage. Whenever the City shall find that (i) a tract of land not maintained by the City is inadequately drained, or (ii) there is excessive erosion or sedimentation upon such land, or (iii) there is an obstruction to a culvert or watercourse upon such land that interferes with water naturally flowing therein, or (iv) that such culvert, storm sewer or watercourse upon such land is of insufficient capacity to reasonably accommodate the flow of water, as required by the City, the Public Works Director or designee shall order the owner or person having possession, charge, or management of such land to remove the obstruction, provide adequate drainage, fill or drain such land, enlarge the culverts, drains, or watercourses, mitigate excessive erosion or sedimentation, and/or accomplish any other act determined by the Public Works Director necessary to further the purposes of this chapter. Such order shall be served on such persons or entity in the same manner as provided by the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure for service of summons and the Public Works Director or his designee may post the order at the property. The address utilized for any service shall be the property address itself and the tax billing address for such premises as maintained on the records of the Butler County Auditor.
  - (2) The owner must comply with the order(s) within a reasonable time not to exceed 30 days, unless an extension is granted by the Public Works Director for good cause shown. Failure to comply with such order shall constitute an unlawful act. Each additional day thereafter during which the owner fails to carry out the order of the City shall constitute a separate offense.
    - A. In any case where a condition described above exists for more than the time permitted in the order after service of the order, the City may effect the necessary repairs per Section 925.07(l) or the City may file criminal charges, or both.
    - B. The Public Works Director or designee(s) may enter upon any real property in the City during reasonable times and normal business hours for the purpose of inspection, repair or maintenance required by this chapter.
  - (3) Failure of the City to observe or recognize hazardous or unsightly conditions or to recommend denial of a permit/zoning change shall not relieve the owner or person having possession, charge, or management of such land from the responsibility for the condition or damage resulting therefrom, and shall not result in the City, its officers or agents being responsible for any condition or damage resulting therefrom.
  - (4) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing any person to maintain a private or public nuisance on his property, and compliance with the provisions of this chapter shall not be a defense in any action to abate such nuisance.
  - (5) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent immediate action by the City in emergency situations. In case of an emergency, the City may direct that action be taken immediately to correct the condition or abate the activity to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. The City may perform the required work and assess the abatement costs against the property.
- (l) Correction Costs.
- (1) If the owner or occupant having the care or control of the lands mentioned in Section 925.07(i) fails to comply with the order provided in for Section 925.07(i), the City shall cause such abatement procedures to be implemented. The cost for such abatement procedures shall be immediately due and payable to the City, provided, however, that an administrative fee shall also be charged in the amount of one hundred dollars. The cost of the administrative fee together with the cost of the abatement procedure together with any legal fees incurred by the City shall be assessed against the owner and, if unpaid, against the lot or land together with interest thereon at the then judgment rate in effect in the State of Ohio.
- (m) Stormwater Management Facility Post Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan.
- (1) Operation and maintenance plan.
    - A. The developer/property owner shall prepare an operation and maintenance plan for any stormwater management facility approved by the City after May 31, 2014 meeting the minimum requirements of the latest version of the Ohio EPA NPDES Construction

Stormwater Permit for redevelopment and new development projects wherein construction activities will result in the disturbance of one or more acres.

- B. The operation and maintenance plan shall be submitted by the developer/property owner to the City of Fairfield for review and approval prior to the City issuing the building permit.
- C. The operation and maintenance plan must be a stand-alone document containing the following:
  1. Designate the entity associated with providing the Best Management Practices (BMPs) inspection and maintenance.
  2. Indicate routine and non-routine maintenance tasks to be undertaken.
  3. Indicate a schedule for inspection and maintenance tasks.
  4. Provide proof of any necessary legally binding maintenance easements and agreements that are necessary to properly inspect and maintain the BMP(s).
  5. Provide a map showing the location of the BMP(s) that are indicated on the City of Fairfield approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and necessary access and maintenance easements.
  6. Provide detailed BMP drawings and inspection and maintenance procedures.
  7. Ensure that the collected pollutants resulting from BMP maintenance activities are disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal guidelines.
- (2) Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions. A declaration of covenants and restrictions shall be made between the owner and the City of Fairfield ensuring that the BMP(s) shall be properly inspected and maintained and shall be included within the operation and maintenance plan.
- (3) Inspection.
  - A. Personnel identified within the operation and maintenance plan shall inspect the BMP(s) to ensure proper functionality and determine if maintenance is necessary.
  - B. At a minimum, inspections are to be conducted on an annual basis, or as specified in the operation and maintenance plan.
  - C. Written inspection reports summarizing the BMP(s) inspection observations and maintenance requirements are to be submitted to the City of Fairfield upon request by the City.
- (4) Maintenance.
  - A. All BMPs are to be maintained according to the measures outlined within the operation and maintenance plan.
  - B. Ensure that the collected pollutants resulting from BMP maintenance activities are disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal guidelines.
  - C. The owner shall make necessary repairs within fourteen days of their discovery as identified within the inspection reports or through a request from the City of Fairfield resulting from City conducted inspections.
  - D. Maintenance activities performed are to be documented on a written report and submitted to the City of Fairfield upon request.
  - E. BMP(s) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Section 925.07(i), (k) and (l).
- (n) Compliance with Other Regulations. Compliance with the provisions of this chapter or other sections of City Code does not relieve the site owner from obtaining all other necessary permits and/or approvals from federal, state and/or county agencies. If requirements vary, the most stringent requirement shall apply. (Ord. 25-14. Passed 4-14-14.)

## **Appendix D – Dry Weather Screening Form**

## City of Fairfield Dry Weather Screening Data Collection

All outfalls are identified in the City GIS system and future inspection data will be recorded utilizing ArcGIS.

Outfall ID:

Bank:

Pipe Material:

Pipe Number:

Pipe Size Inch:

Pipe Submerged:

Inspector:

Date:

Comments:

Pipe Conditions:

- Satisfactory
- Chipped/Cracked
- Corrosion
- Crushed
- Other

Deposits/Stains:

- None
- Oily
- Paint
- Flow Line

Vegetation Density:

- Normal
- Excessive
- Inhibitive

Pipe Benthic Growth:

- None
- Brown
- Green
- Orange
- Other

Pool Quality:

- No Pool
- Good
- Odors
- Colors
- Floatables
- Oil Sheen
- Suds
- Excessive Algae
- Other/Multiple

Flow Present:

- Yes
- No

Sample Collected:

- Yes
- No

Flow Description:

- None
- Trickle
- Moderate
- Substantial

Flow Odor:

- None
- Sewage
- Rancid/Sour
- Sulfide
- Other

Odor Severity:

- None
- Faint
- Easily Detectable
- Noticeable from a Distance

Flow Color:

- None
- Clear
- Brown
- Gray
- White
- Yellow
- Green
- Orange
- Red
- Other

Color Severity:

- None
- Faint Color in Sample Bottle
- Clearly Visible in Sample Bottle
- Clearly Visible in Outfall Flow

Flow Turbidity:

- None
- Clear
- Slight Cloudiness
- Cloudy
- Opaque

Flow Floatables:

- None
- Suds
- Petroleum
- Other

Floatables Severity:

- None
- Few/Slight
- Some
- Excessive

Other Concerns:

Notes:

Illicit Discharge:

- Unlikely
- Somewhat Likely
- Likely
- Very Likely

Inspected:

- Yes
- No