LINN COUNTY

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PROGRAM

AUGUST, 2023

Linn County Road Department
3010 Ferry Street, S.W.
Albany, Oregon 97322

Linn County Planning & Building Department
300 SW 4th Avenue, Room 114
Albany, Oregon 97322

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315 SW 4th Ave, 1st Floor
Albany, Oregon 97322

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1 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to 40 CFR §122.34(a), the County must develop, implement and enforce an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program (IDDEP) designed to reduce pollutants from the Municipal Separate Stormwater System (MS4) to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirement of the Clean Water Act.

In addition to the MS4 area, Linn County will use the IDDEP to reduce pollutants from public and private development and/or construction activities.

The Illicit Discharge and Elimination Program identifies the management practices, control techniques and system, and methods necessary to meet this standard.

1.1 ACRONYMS

BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
IDDEP	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program
LCC	Linn County Code
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
PCP	Pollution Control Plan
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

1.2 DEFINITIONS

Definitions can be found in the Glossary of Terms in Appendix E.

1.3 POLICIES

1.3.1 Ordinance and/or Other Regulatory Mechanisms

The County prohibits non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 (except those conditionally allowed by Section 2.1.2) through enforcement of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, to the extent allowable under state law. The County has implemented appropriate enforcement procedures and actions to ensure compliance. The LCC 860.100 defines the range of illicit discharges it covers including, but not limited to the following:

A. Septic, sewage, and dumping or disposal of liquids or materials other than stormwater into the MS4;

B. Discharges of washwater resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive services facilities;

C. Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility, including motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, and port-a-potty servicing, etc.;

D. Discharges of washwater from mobile operations, such as mobile automobile or truck washing, steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning, etc.;

E. Discharges of washwater from the cleaning or hosing of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial, commercial, or residential areas (including parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, etc.) where detergents are used and spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);

F. Discharges of runoff from material storage areas, which contain chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials from material storage areas;

G. Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water;

H. Discharges of sediment, unhardened concrete, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes;

I. Discharges of trash, paints, stains, resins, or other household hazardous wastes; and

J. Discharges of food-related wastes (grease, restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin washwater, etc.).

1.3.2 Enforcement Procedures

The County has developed, implements and maintains a written escalating enforcement and response procedure. The procedure addresses repeat violations through progressively stricter responses as needed, to achieve compliance. The escalating enforcement and response procedure describes how the County will use enforcement techniques to ensure compliance. The enforcement procedures include timelines for compliance and, when formulating response procedures, consider factors such as the amount of pollutant discharged, the type of pollutant discharge, and whether the discharge was intentional or accidental.

1.3.3 Complaint Procedures

The Linn County Illicit Discharge and Elimination Program document and the Illicit Discharge Complaint Form can be found on the Linn County website. The complaint form can also be found in Appendix A.

A. Illicit Discharge Complaints or Reports – The Illicit Discharge Complaint Form is located on the Linn County website. This form provides a phone number, mailing address, and email address that the public can use to report illicit discharges.

B. Response to Complaints or Reports – A respond will be provided to all complaints or reports of illicit discharges, as soon as possible, or within an average of two working days, unless there is a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment. For discharges, including spills, which constitute a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment, the County will respond within 24 hours. Spills, or other illicit discharges, that may endanger human health or the environment will be reported in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws, including notification to the Oregon Emergency Response System (800-452-0311).

The County's complaint response and the associated investigation will, at minimum, be within the following timelines:

a. Initial Investigation or Evaluation will be conducted within an average of five working days or may refer the complaint to the appropriate agency.
b. Ongoing Illicit Discharges - If the elimination of the illicit discharge will take more than 15 working days due to technical, logistical, or other reasonable issues, within 20 working days upon identifying the source of an illicit discharge, initiate procedures to eliminate the illicit discharge.
   Upon confirmation of an illicit connection, the Enforcement Procedures will be implemented in a documented effort to eliminate the illicit connection within six months to the extent allowable under state law. All known illicit connections to the MS4 must be eliminated.
c. If the elimination of the illicit discharge involves the repair or replacement of the County's wastewater or storm sewer conveyance systems, the source of the illicit discharge will be removed within three years of the date of its identification.

C. Notification of Other Authorities - If the illicit discharge originates outside the permit registrant's jurisdictional authority, the jurisdictional authority will be notified within five working days of becoming aware of the illicit discharge.

D. Complaints Tracking - The County will document all complaints or reports of illicit discharges, including into and from the MS4 area. The complaint documents, at minimum, the following:
   a. Date the complaint was received and, if available, the complainant's name and contact information.
   b. Staff responding to the complaint.
   c. Date the investigation was initiated.
   d. The outcome of the staff investigation.
   e. Corrective action(s) taken to eliminate the illicit discharge.
   f. The responsible party for the corrective action(s).
   g. The status of enforcement procedure(s), when necessary.
   h. The date the corrective action(s) was completed and staff that evaluated final compliance.

2 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PROGRAM

The County will implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4, to the extent allowable by state laws. An illicit discharge is any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater. Conditional exceptions are identified in Section 2.1.

2.1 ILLICIT DISCHARGE COVERAGE AND ALLOWANCES

2.1.1 Stormwater Discharges Not Covered

This program does not cover:

A. Discharges regulated through DEQ's NPDES Industrial Stormwater General Permits and DEQ's NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permits; or another appropriate NPDES permit.

a. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities [as defined in 40 CFR§122.26(b)(14)]; or
b. Stormwater associated with construction activities [as defined in 40 CFR§122.26(b)(14)(x) and (b)(15)].

B. Stormwater discharges to underground injection control (UIC) systems.

2.1.2 Allowable Non-Stormwater

The stormwater management program does not cover discharge of non-stormwater from the MS4, except where such discharges satisfy one of the following conditions:

A. The non-stormwater discharge is regulated under a separate NPDES permit.

B. The non-stormwater discharge originates from emergency firefighting activities.

C. the non-stormwater discharge is categorized as an authorized or allowable non-stormwater discharge listed below:
   a. Uncontaminated water line flushing.
   b. Landscape irrigation. For permit registrant owned or operated areas landscape irrigation will be considered allowable only if pesticides and fertilizers are applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
   c. Diverted stream flows.
   d. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers.
   e. Rising groundwaters.
   f. Uncontaminated pumped ground water.
   g. Potable water sources (including potable groundwater monitoring wells and draining and flushing of municipal potable water storage reservoirs).
   h. Startup flushing of groundwater wells.
   i. Foundation, footing and crawlspace drains (where flows are not contaminated [i.e., process materials or other pollutant]).
   j. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate.
   k. Irrigation water. (L) Springs.
   l. Lawn watering.
   m. Individual residential car washing.
   n. Charity car washing (provided that chemicals, soaps, detergents, steam or heated water are not used. Washing is restricted to the outside of the vehicle, no engines, transmissions or undercarriages).
   o. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
   p. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges including hot tubs (heated water must be cooled for at least 12 hours prior to discharge).
   q. Fire hydrant flushing.
   r. Street and pavement washwaters (provided that chemicals, soaps, detergents, steam or heated water are not used).
   s. Routine external building wash-down (provided that chemicals, soaps, detergents, steam or heated water are not used).
   t. Water associated with dye testing activity.
   u. Discharges of treated water from investigation, removal and remedial actions selected or approved by DEQ pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapter 465. If any of these

allowable non-stormwater discharges are or becomes a significant source of pollutants, the permit registrant must prohibit that discharge or require implementation of appropriate BMPs to reduce the discharge of pollutants associated with the source before discharge to the MS4.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM

2.2.1 MS4 Outfall Maps

The County will maintain current MS4 Maps of the 3 urban areas included within the MS4 area; Millersburg, Albany and Tangent. These maps are included in Appendix B. Each of these maps will identify:

A. The MS4 area delineated by drainage basins.

B. Location of outfalls and an outfall inventory.

C. Location of chronic illicit discharges, if applicable.

D. Location and characteristics of any ongoing dry weather flows.

2.2.2 Dry Weather Screening Program

Within the MS4 area, dry weather screening/inspection will be conducted at 25 percent of the MS4 outfalls no later than September 1, 2023, and an additional 20 percent of outfalls each year thereafter. The outfall locations can be found on the Outfall Maps in Appendix B and the dry weather monitoring log forms can be found in Appendix C.

Once all the known outfalls are inspected, or if all the known outfalls have been previously screened, priority locations will be identified and documented. The 20 percent annual field screening will include a portion, or all of, the identified priority locations.

The dry-weather field screening activities must occur after an antecedent dry period of at least 72-hours. The dry-weather field screening activities will be documented and include:

A. Field Screening and Analysis - If flow is observed, and the source is unknown, a field analysis will be conducted to determine the cause of the dry-weather flow. The field analysis will include sampling for pollutant parameters that are likely to be found based upon the suspected source of discharge or by other effective investigatory approaches or means to identify the source or cause of the suspected illicit discharge. Where appropriate, field screening pollutant parameter action levels that have been identified, will be considered.

B. Pollutant Parameter Action - The following pollutant indicator constituents and parameter action levels to be evaluated and used as part of the field screening are: biochemical oxygen demand (10 mg/L), pH (6.5-8.5), E. coli (126 organisms/100mL), and total suspended solids (10 mg/L).

C. Laboratory Analysis - If general observations and field screening indicate an illicit discharge and the presence of a suspected illicit discharge cannot be identified through other investigatory methods, a water quality sample will be collected for laboratory analyses for ongoing discharges. The water quality sample will be analyzed for pollutant parameters or identifiers that will aid in the determination of the source of the illicit discharge. The types of pollutant parameters or identifiers may include, but are not limited to genetic markers, industry-specific toxic pollutants, or other pollutant parameters that may be specifically associated with a source type.

2.2.3 Training and Education

All persons responsible for investigating and eliminating illicit discharges and illicit connections into the MS4 will be appropriately trained to conduct such activities. All staff directly responsible for conducting dry weather screening activities or responding to reports of illicit discharges and spills into the MS4 will be properly trained to conduct such activities.

Orientation and training will be provided to all new staff working to implement the IDDEP within 30 days of their assignment to this program. All staff will receive training at least once during the permit term. Follow-up training will be provided as procedures or technology utilized in this program change.

An educational flyer has been prepared to educate County staff, Contractors, and the general public on the effects, types, and monitoring of illicit discharges. See Appendix D.

2.2.4 Tracking and Assessment

The County will track implementation of the IDDEP requirements through public complaints and dry weather monitoring logs. Assessments will be made based on, if any, complaints and findings of the annual dry weather monitoring of the outfalls.

3 ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AND GUIDANCE

3.1 CONSTRUCTION AND POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF

The County has established and will enforce a construction and post-construction site runoff control program to reduce discharges of pollutants from construction sites both within the MS4 area and throughout Linn County. These runoff controls can be found in Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of the Linn County Stormwater Management Program Document. This document can be found on the Linn County website at: https://www.co.linn.or.us/roads.

The County will maintain records for activities to meet the requirements of the Construction and Post-Construction Site Runoff program requirements.

3.2 POLLUTION PREVENTION

The County will properly operate and maintain its facilities, using prudent pollution prevention and good housekeeping to reduce the discharge of pollutants through the MS4 to waters of the state.

These pollution control operations can be found in Section 2.6 of the Linn County Stormwater Management Program Document. Construction site pollution control measures and BMP's can be found in Section 5 of the Linn County Erosion Control Manual. These two manuals can be found on the Linn County website at: https://www.co.linn.or.us/roads.

3.3 TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDL)

Linn County has established a Total Maximum Daily Loads Program. This Program outlines the actions for minimizing mercury and sediment inputs into surface waters from those areas where the county has jurisdiction to reduce mercury and sediment in the Willamette Basin in order to protect people who

regularly eat fish and shellfish from streams and lakes across the basin. Documents pertaining to Linn County's TMDL program can be found on the Linn County Environmental Health Website at: https://www.linncountyhealth.org/eh. Documents within this program, include, but are not limited to:

- TMDL Implementation Plan
- TMDL Annual Reports
- TMDL Management Strategy Matrix
- Linn County Willamette River Basin TMDL Area Maps

3.4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The County has established and will enforce a stormwater management program to maintain the pre and post-development stormwater discharge release rates from construction sites within the Linn County MS4 area. This program can be found in the Linn County Stormwater Management Program documents. These documents can be found on the Linn County website at: https://www.co.linn.or.us/roads.

3.5 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Linn County has established an Erosion and Sediment Control Program. The County's Erosion and Sediment Control Program documents can be found on the County's website at: https://www.co.linn.or.us/roads.

APPENDIX A

COMPLAINT FORM

****FOR OFFICE USE ONLY****

IDC No._____

ILLICIT DISCHARGE COMPLAINT FORM

Please use blue or black ink when filling out form.

Complainant's Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Email: _____

Illicit Discharge Action:

- ☐ Septic, sewage, and dumping or disposal of liquids or materials other than stormwater into the MS4
- ☐ Discharges of washwater resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive services facilities
- ☐ Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility, including motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, and port-a-potty servicing, etc.
- ☐ Discharges of washwater from mobile operations, such as mobile automobile or truck washing, steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning, etc.
- ☐ Discharges of washwater from the cleaning or hosing of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial, commercial, or residential areas (including parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, etc.) where detergents are used and spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed)
- ☐ Discharges of runoff from material storage areas, which contain chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials from material storage areas
- ☐ Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water
- ☐ Discharges of sediment, unhardened concrete, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes
- ☐ Discharges of trash, paints, stains, resins, or other household hazardous wastes
- ☐ Discharges of food-related wastes (grease, restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin washwater, etc.)
- ☐ Other: _____

Date and time of alleged incident: _____

Location of the alleged incident: _____

Explain as clearly as possible what was observed. Indicate who was involved and if applicable, the vehicle. Be sure to include the names and contact information of any witnesses. If more space is needed, please use additional pages.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please sign below. You may attach any additional written materials or other information you believe is relevant to your complaint.

_____ _____

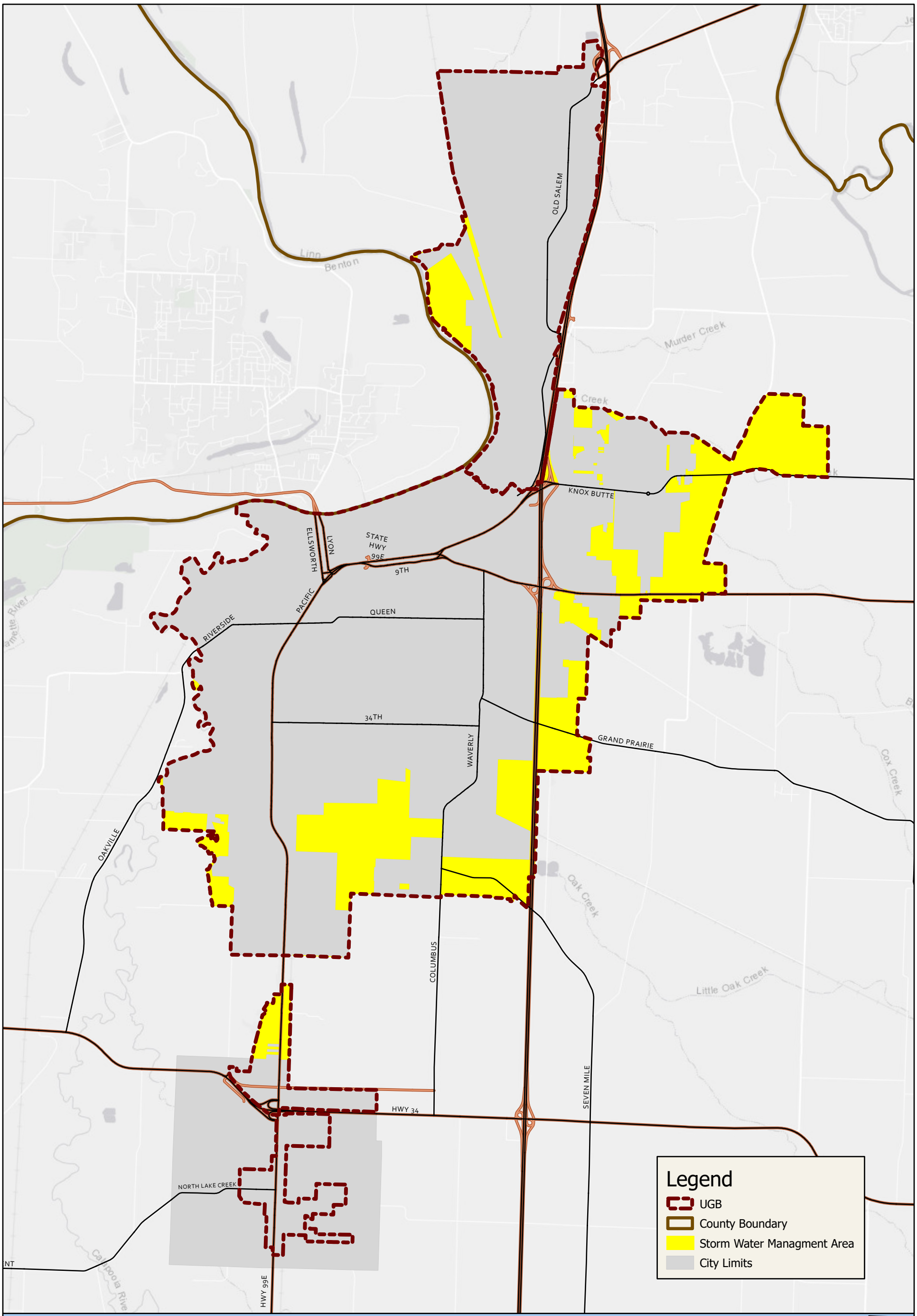
Signature Date

Email form to: roads@co.linn.or.us or mail form to: 3010 Ferry St SW, Albany, OR 97322

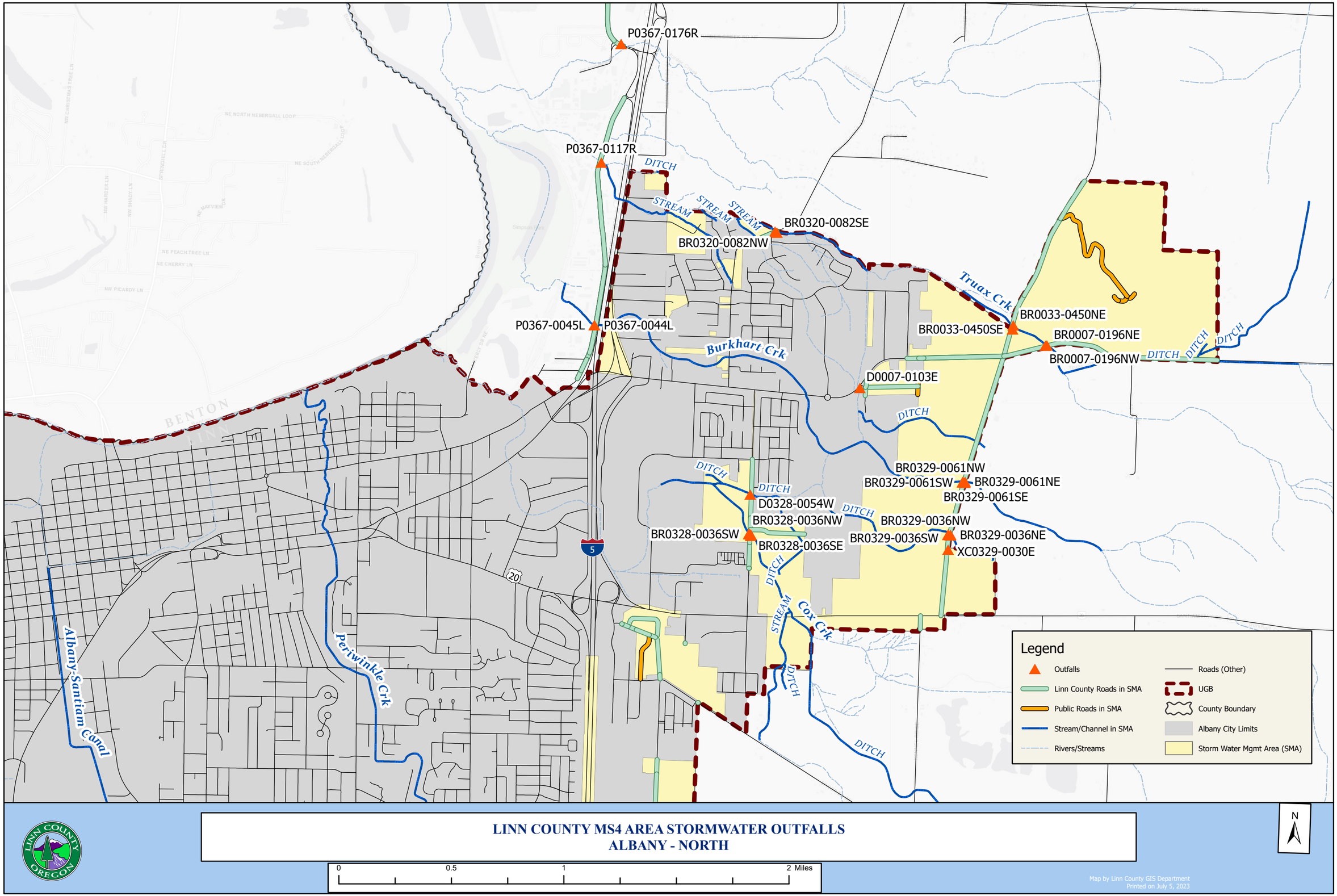
APPENDIX B

MS4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA OUTFALL MAPS

LINN COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA



Map by Linn County GIS Department
Printed on July 5, 2023


P0367-0176R
P0367-0117R
DITCH
STREAM
STREAM
STREAM
BR0320-0082SE
BR0320-0082NW
Truax Crk
BR0033-0450NE
BR0033-0450SE
BR0007-0196NE
BR0007-0196NW
DITCH
DITCH
DITCH
P0367-0045L
P0367-0044L
Burkhart Crk
D0007-0103E
DITCH
BR0329-0061NW
BR0329-0061SW
BR0329-0061NE
BR0329-0061SE
DITCH
DITCH
D0328-0054W
DITCH
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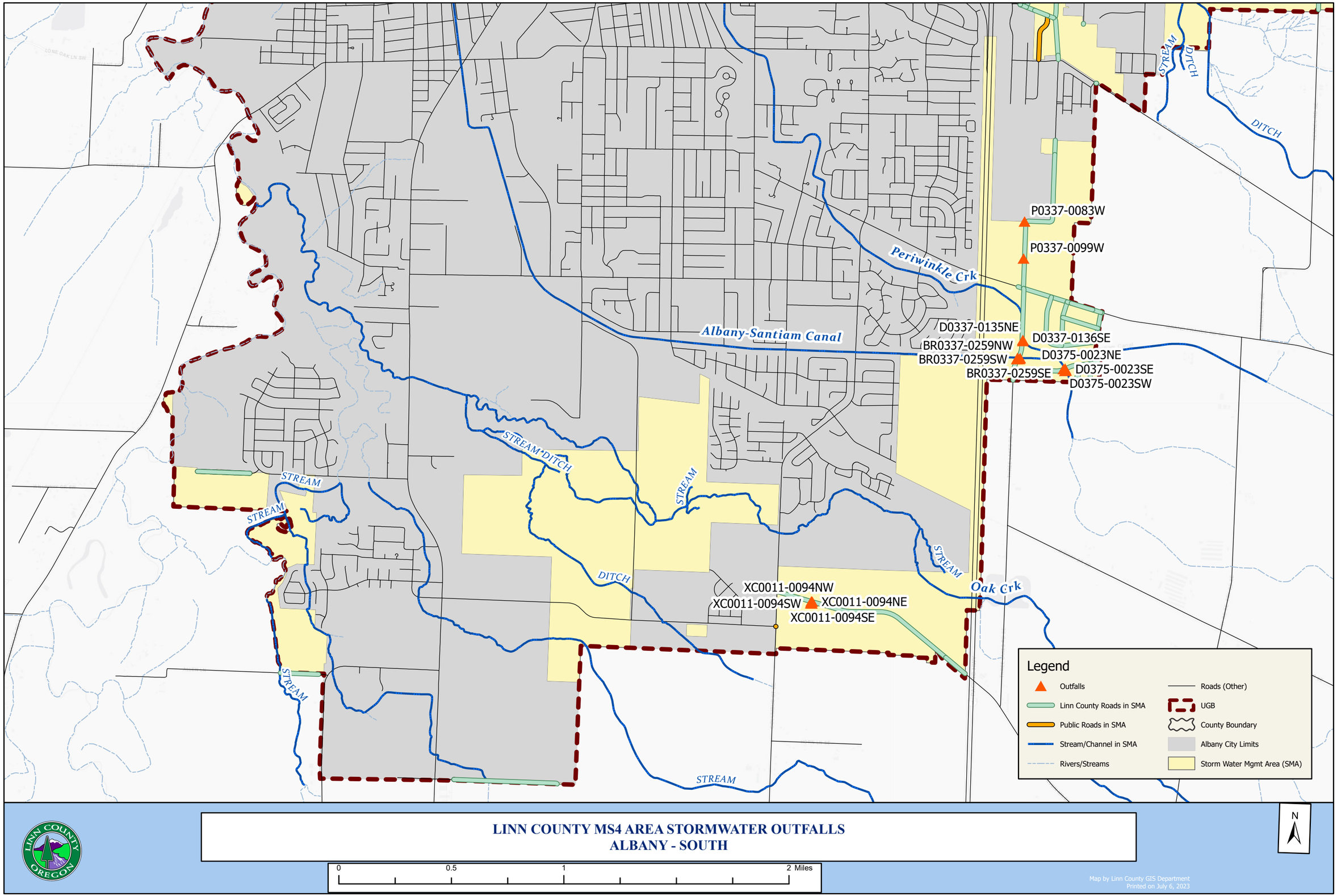
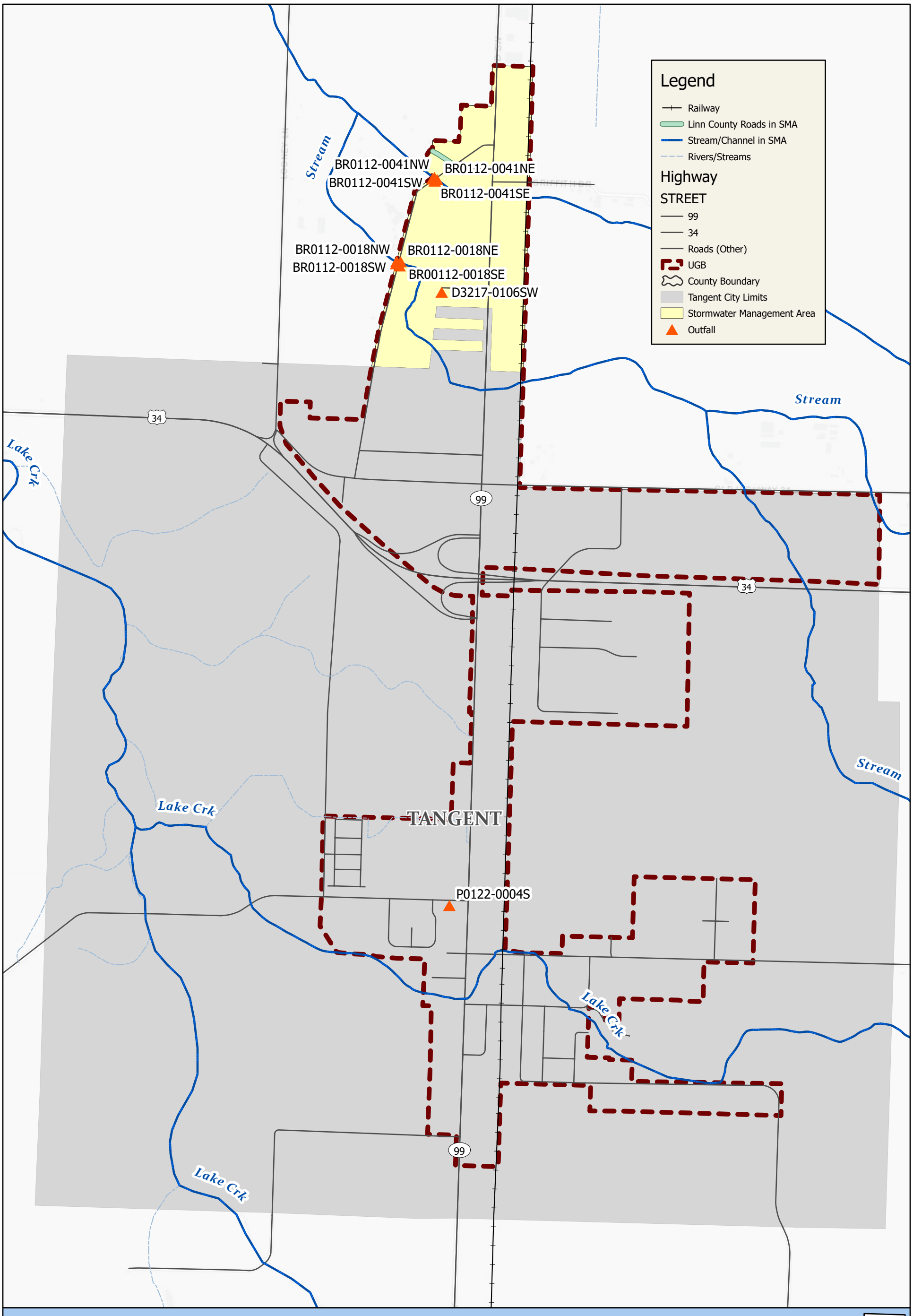
BR0329-0036NW
BR0328-0036SW
BR0329-0036SW
BR0329-0036NE
BR0328-0036SE
XC0329-0030E
DITCH
STREAM
Cox Crk
DITCH
DITCH
5
20
Albany-Santiam Canal
Periwinkle Crk
BENTON
Legend
Outfalls
Linn County Roads in SMA
Public Roads in SMA
Stream/Channel in SMA
Rivers/Streams
Roads (Other)
UGB
County Boundary
Albany City Limits
Storm Water Mgmt Area (SMA)
LINN COUNTY MS4 AREA STORMWATER OUTFALLS
ALBANY - NORTH
0
0.5
1
2 Miles
N
Map by Linn County GIS Department
Printed on July 5, 2023


LONE OAK LN SW
STREAM
DITCH
DITCH
Periwinkle Crk
Albany-Santiam Canal
P0337-0083W
P0337-0099W
D0337-0135NE
D0337-0136SE
BR0337-0259NW
D0375-0023NE
BR0337-0259SW
D0375-0023SE
BR0337-0259SE
D0375-0023SW
STREAM
STREAM
STREAM DITCH
STREAM
DITCH
STREAM
XC0011-0094NW
XC0011-0094SW
XC0011-0094NE
XC0011-0094SE
STREAM
Oak Crk
STREAM
Legend
Outfalls
Linn County Roads in SMA
Public Roads in SMA
Stream/Channel in SMA
Rivers/Streams
Roads (Other)
UGB
County Boundary
Albany City Limits
Storm Water Mgmt Area (SMA)
LINN COUNTY MS4 AREA STORMWATER OUTFALLS
ALBANY - SOUTH
0
0.5
1
2 Miles
N
Map by Linn County GIS Department
Printed on July 6, 2023

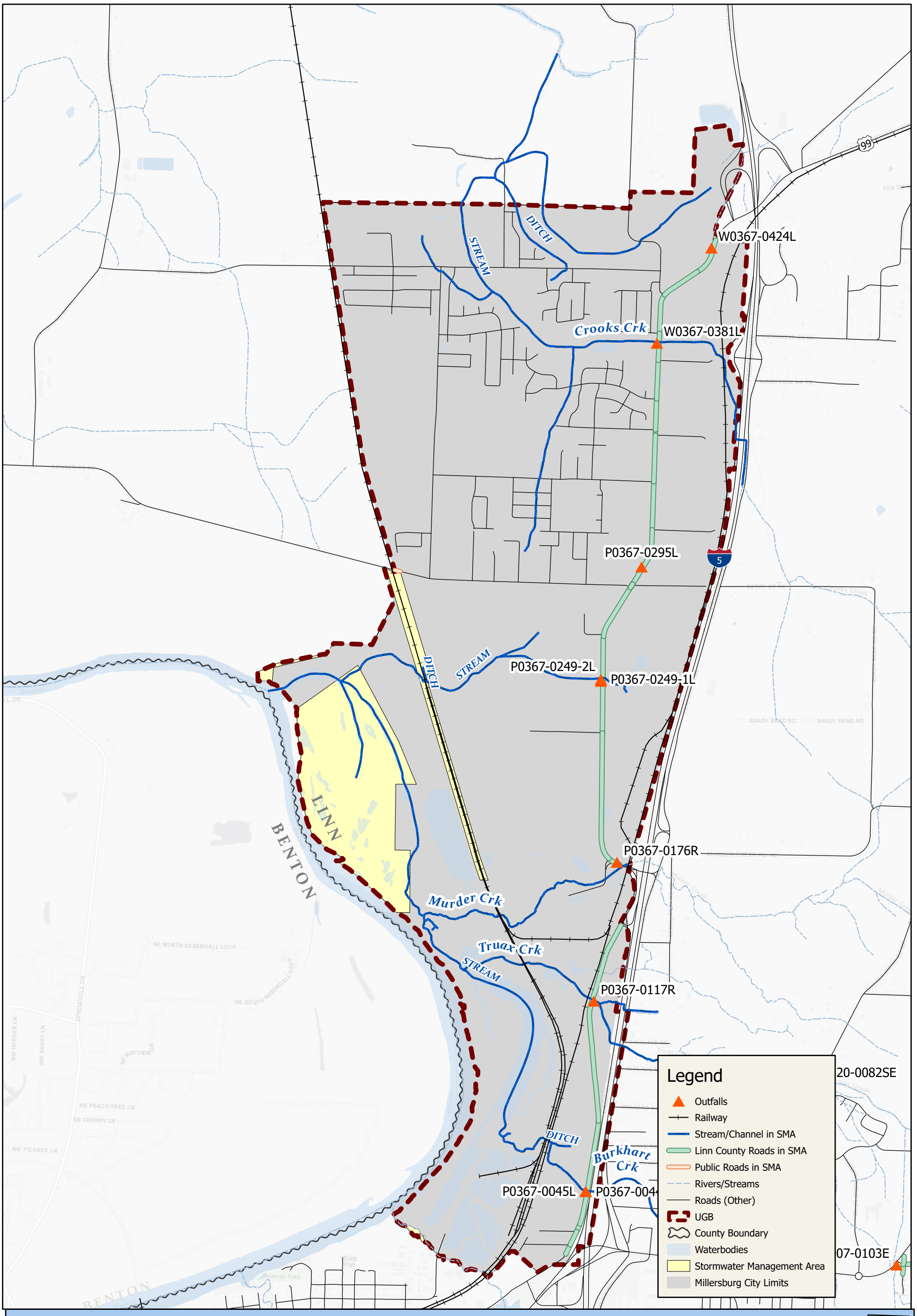


LINN COUNTY MS4 STORMWATER OUTFALLS
TANGENT

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

N

Map by Linn County GIS Department
Printed on July 13, 2023



LINN COUNTY MS4 STORMWATER OUTFALLS
MILLERSBURG

N

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Miles

Map by Linn County GIS Department
Printed on July 6, 2023

APPENDIX C

DRY WEATHER OUTFALL INSPECTION FORMS

Dry Weather Outfall Inpsections

MILLERSBURG AREA						Enter Y or N (if Y, enter findings in observation)						
Unique ID	Road Name	Water Body	Location	Date Inspected	Observation - Condition of Outfall	Flow	Turbidity	Oil Sheen	Trash	Debris & Scum	Color	Odor
P0367-0044L	Old Salem	Burkhart Ck	Pipe									
P0367-0045L	Old Salem	Burkhart Ck	Pipe									
P0367-0117R	Old Salem	Truax Ck	Pipe									
P0367-0176R	Old Salem	Murder Ck	Pipe									
P0367-0249-1L	Old Salem	No Name	Pipe									
P0367-0249-2L	Old Salem	No Name	Pipe									
P0367-0295L	Old Salem	field	Pipe									
W0367-0381L	Old Salem	Crooks Ck	Box Culvert									
W0367-0424L	Old Salem	No Name	Box Culvert									

Inspector's Name (Print): _____

Inspector's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Dry Weather Outfall Inpsections

ALBANY AREA						Enter Y or N (if Y, enter findings in observation)						
Map ID	Road Name	Water Body	Location	Date Inspected	Observation - Condition of Outfall	Flow	Turbidity	Oil Sheen	Trash	Debris & Scum	Color	Odor
BR0320-0082SE	Clover Ridge	Truax Ck	Ditch									
BR0320-0082NW	Clover Ridge	Truax Ck	Ditch									
D0007-0103E	Knox Butte	Ditch	Ditch									
BR0007-0196NE	Knox Butte	Truax Ck	Ditch									
BR0007-0196NW	Knox Butte	Truax Ck	Ditch									
BR0033-0450NE	Scravel Hill	Truax Ck	Ditch									
BR0033-0450SE	Scravel Hill	Truax Ck	Ditch									
BR0329-0061NE	Scravel Hill	Burkhart Ck	Ditch									
BR0329-0061SE	Scravel Hill	Burkhart Ck	Ditch									
BR0329-0061SW	Scravel Hill	Burkhart Ck	Ditch									
BR0329-0061NW	Scravel Hill	Burkhart Ck	Ditch									
BR0329-0036NE	Scravel Hill	No Name	Ditch									
BR0329-0036SE	Scravel Hill	No Name	Ditch									
BR0329-0036SW	Scravel Hill	No Name	Ditch									
BR0329-0036NW	Scravel Hill	No Name	Ditch									
XC0329-0030E	Scravel Hill	Ditch	Ditch									
BR0328-0036NE	Goldfish Farm	Cox Creek	Ditch									
BR0328-0036SE	Goldfish Farm	Cox Creek	Ditch									
BR0328-0036SW	Goldfish Farm	Cox Creek	Ditch									
BR0328-0036NW	Goldfish Farm	Cox Creek	Ditch									

Dry Weather Outfall Inpsections

ALBANY AREA						Enter Y or N (if Y, enter findings in observation)						
Map ID	Road Name	Water Body	Location	Date Inspected	Observation - Condition of Outfall	Flow	Turbidity	Oil Sheen	Trash	Debris & Scum	Color	Odor
D0328-0054W	Goldfish Farm	No Name	Ditch									
P0337-0083W	Three Lakes	Channel	Pipe									
P0337-0099W	Three Lakes	Channel	Pipe									
D0337-0135NE	Three Lakes	Periwinkle Ck	Ditch									
D0337-0136SE	Three Lakes	Periwinkle Ck	Ditch									
BR0337-0259NE	Three Lakes	Albany/Santiam Canal	Ditch									
BR0337-0259SE	Three Lakes	Albany/Santiam Canal	Ditch									
BR0337-0259SW	Three Lakes	Albany/Santiam Canal	Ditch									
BR0337-0259NW	Three Lakes	Albany/Santiam Canal	Ditch									
D0375-0023NE	40th Ave	Periwinkle Ck	Ditch									
D0375-0023SE	40th Ave	Periwinkle Ck	Ditch									
D0375-0023SW	40th Ave	Periwinkle Ck	Ditch									
D0375-0023NW	40th Ave	Periwinkle Ck	Ditch									
D0011-0094NE	Seven Mile	No Name	Ditch									
DC0011-0094SE	Seven Mile	No Name	Ditch									
DC0011-0094SW	Seven Mile	No Name	Ditch									
DC0011-0094NW	Seven Mile	No Name	Ditch									

Inspector's Name (Print): _____

Inspector's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Dry Weather Outfall Inpsections

TANGENT AREA						Enter Y or N (if Y, enter findings in observation)						
Unique ID	Road Name	Water Body	Location	Date Inspected	Observation - Condition of Outfall	Flow	Turbidity	Oil Sheen	Trash	Debris & Scum	Color	Odor
BR0112-0018NE	McFarland	No Name	Ditch									
BR00112-0018SE	McFarland	No Name	Ditch									
BR0112-0018SW	McFarland	No Name	Ditch									
BR0112-0018NW	McFarland	No Name	Ditch									
BR0112-0041NE	McFarland	No Name	Ditch									
BR0112-0041SE	McFarland	No Name	Ditch									
BR0112-0041SW	McFarland	No Name	Ditch									
BR0112-0041NW	McFarland	No Name	Ditch									
D3217-0106SW	Cinema Way	Ditch	Ditch									
P0122-0004S	N. Lake Creek	Detention	Pipe									

Inspector's Name (Print): _____

Inspector's Signature: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX D

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION FLYER

STORMWATER QUALITY & ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

WHAT IS THIS ABOUT? The Linn County Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program is designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants, to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality. Illicit discharges are not from precipitation events, they are the addition of pollutants into conveyance systems caused directly or indirectly by human activity, and come in different types, locations, and times of the year. Being aware of this will help you keep an eye out to protect our shared water resources.

The prohibited non-stormwater discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:

Septic, sewage, and dumping or disposal of liquids or materials other than stormwater.

Discharges of wash water resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive services facilities.

Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility, including motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, and port-a-potty servicing.

Discharges of wash water from mobile operations, such as mobile automobile or truck washing, steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning.

Discharges of wash water from the cleaning or hosing of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial, commercial, or residential areas (including parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas.

Discharges of runoff from material storage areas, which contain chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials from material storage areas.

Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water.

Discharges of sediment, unhardened concrete, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes.

Discharges of food-related wastes (grease, restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin wash water.)

Discharges of trash, paints, stains, resins, or other household hazardous waste.

HOW CAN I HELP?

REPORT ILLICIT DISCHARGES OR SPILLS TO:

Linn County Environmental Health Department 541-967-3821

Linn County Road Department: 541-967-3919

Complaint form can be found at:

https://www.co.linn.or.us/roads

E-mail it to: roads@co.or.us

Mail it to: 3010 Ferry St SW, Albany, OR 97321

IF YOU HAVE AN EMERGENCY OR HAZARDOUS SPILL CALL LINN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Remember that early detection and response protects our shared water quality!

Prevention and Early Detection is Key

By handling and disposing of chemicals properly, cleaning up and covering trash, and being aware of possible illicit discharges in our community, will protect water quality.

APPENDIX E

GLOSSRY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Best Management Practices	Physical, structural and/or managerial practices employed to (BMP's) avoid or mitigate damage or potential damage from the contamination or pollution of surface waters or wetlands. Structural BMP's are actual physical installations rather than procedural/managerial BMP's, such as good housekeeping and employee training.
Chronic Illicit Discharge	Continuous illicit discharges resulting from sanitary/wastewater connections to an MS4, sanitary/wastewater inflows into a MS4 and unpermitted industrial wastewater discharges to the MS4.
Construction Activity	Includes, but is not limited to, clearing , grading, excavation, and other site preparation work related to the construction of residential building and non-residential buildings, and heavy construction.
Conventional Pollutants	Contaminants (other than nutrients) such as sediment, oil, and vehicle fluids.
Control Measure	Any action, activity, or BMP or other method used to control the discharge of pollutants in MS4 discharges.
County Engineer	The Linn County Engineer or his/her authorized representative.
Creek	Any and all surface water routes generally consisting of a channel having a bed, banks, and/or sides in which surface waters flow in draining from higher to lower land, both perennial and intermittent; the channel, banks, and intervening artificial components, excluding flows that do not persist for more than 24 hours after cessation of one-half (1/2) inch of rainfall in a 24-hour period from October through March.
Discharge	Usually the rate of water flow; a volume of fluid passing a point per unit time commonly expressed as cubic feet per second, cubic meters per second, gallons per minute, or millions of gallons per day.
Drainage	The removal of excess surface water or groundwater from land by means of ditches or subsurface drains.
Drainageway	A natural or artificial depression that carries surface water to a larger watercourse or outlet such as a river, lake, or bay.
Environment	The sum total of all the external conditions that may act upon a living organism or community to influence its development or existence.
Erosion and Sediment Control	Any temporary or permanent measures taken to reduce erosion, control siltation and sedimentation, and ensure that sediment- laden water does not leave a site.
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)	Plans, specification and BMP details intended to prevent and control erosion and sediment related to the project construction activities.
Floodplain	The lowland that borders a stream and is subject to flooding when the stream overflows its banks.
Floodway	A channel, either natural, excavated, or bounded by dikes and levees, used to carry flood flows.
Harmful Pollutant	A substance which has adverse effects on an organism. Adverse effects include immediate death , chronic poisoning, impaired reproduction and other conditions.
Hazardous Waste	A waste with properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment.
Heavy Metals	Metals having a high specific gravity , present in municipal and industrial wastes, that pose long-tern environmental hazards. Such metals include cadmium, chromium , cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc.
Illicit Connections	Include, but are not limited to, pipes, drains, open channels, or other conveyances that have the potential to result in an illicit discharge.

Illicit Discharge	Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of stormwater except authorized discharges permitted by a NPDES permit or other start or federal permit, or otherwise authorized by DEQ.
Impaired Water	Any waterbody that does not meet applicable water quality standards for one or more parameters as identified on Oregon's 303(d) list.
Impervious Surfaces/Impervious Areas	Those hard surface areas located upon real property that either prevent or retard saturation of water into the land surface, as existed under natural conditions pre-existent to development, and cause water to run off the land surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from that present under natural conditions pre-existent to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to rooftops, concrete or asphalt sidewalks, walkways, patio areas, driveways, parking lots or storage areas and graveled, oiled, macadam or other surfaces that similarly impact the natural saturation or runoff patterns that existed prior to development.
Infiltration	The process by which stormwater penetrates into the soil.
Large MS4	Defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b) (4). Medium MS4 is defined in 40 CFR § 122.26(b) (7). For the purposes of this permit, a small MS4 is any municipal separate storm sewer system located within a Census-defined Urbanized Area. Regulated small MS4s are automatically designated as needing a NPDES permit pursuant to federal requirements found in 40 CFR § 122.30-37. Regulated small MS4 also mean any MS4 designated by DEQ pursuant to 40 CFR §122.26((a) (1) (v) and/or 123.35 as needing a NPDES permit.
Mitigation	Means in the following order of importance: (1) A voiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or part of an action. (2) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts. (3) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment. (4) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action, and (5) Compensation for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments.
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Is a conveyance or system of conveyances that is: (1) Owned by a state, city, town, village, or other public entity that discharges to waters of the U.S., (2) Designed or used to collect or convey stormwater (e.g., storm drains, pipes, ditches), (3) Not a combined sewer, and (4) Not part of a sewage treatment plant, or publicly owned treatment work.
Municipality	A City, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under state law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The part of the Federal Clean Water Act which requires permits (NPDES permits) for point and nonpoint source discharges.
Natural Drainage	The flow patterns of storm water runoff over the land in its pre- development state.

Nonpoint Source Pollution	Pollution that enters a waterbody from diffuse origins on the watershed and does not result from discernible, confined, or discrete conveyances.
Nutrients	Essential chemicals for plant and animal growth. Excessive amounts can lead to water quality degradation and algae blooms. Some nutrients are toxic at high concentrations.
Outfall	A point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the State, and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the State and are used to convey waters of the State.
Pervious	Allowing movement of water.
Petroleum Product	Are materials derived from crude oil (petroleum) as it is processed in oil refineries.
pH	A numerical measures of hydrogen ion activity .The neutral point is pH 7.0. All pH values below 7.0 are acid and all above 7.0 are alkaline.
Phase II MS4s	The Phase II regulation requires small MS4s in U.S. Census Bureau defined urbanized areas, as well as MS4s designated by the permitting authority, to obtain NPDES permit coverage for their stormwater discharges.
Point Source	Any discernible, confined an discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock , concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.
Point Source Pollutants	Pollution which enters a water body resulting from discernible confined or discrete conveyances.
Pollutant	Dredged soil; solid waste; incinerator residue; sewage; garbage; sewerage sludge; munitions; chemical wastes; biological materials; radioactive materials; heat; wrecked or discarded equipment; rock; sand; cellar dirt; and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.
Pollution Control Plan (PCP)	Consists of Pollution Control Plan form, narrative, site map and details describing measures to prevent pollution related to contractor activities.
Predevelopment Hydrologic Function	The hydrology of a site reflecting the local rainfall patterns, soil characteristics, land cover, evapotranspiration, and topography. The term predevelopment as used in predevelopment hydrologic function is consistent with the term predevelopment as discussed in Federal Register Volume 64, Number 235 and refers to the runoff conditions that exist onsite immediately before the planned development activities occur. Predevelopment is not intended to be interpreted as the period before any human-induced land disturbance activity has occurred.
Receiving Bodies of Water	Creeks, streams, lakes, and other bodies of water into which waters are artificially or naturally directed.
Redevelopment	A project on a previously developed site that results in the addition or replacement of impervious surface.
Regulated Small MS4	A municipal separate storm sewer that is not medium or large MS4.
Release Rate	The controlled rate of release of drainage, storm, and runoff water from property, storage pond, runoff detention pond, or other facility during and following a storm event.
Right-of-Way	All land or interest therein which by deed, conveyance, agreement, easement, dedication, usage, or process of law is reserved for or dedicated to the use of the general public within which the County has the right to install and maintain storm drains.
Riparian	Pertaining to banks of streams, wetlands, lakes or tide waters.

Roadmaster	The director of the Linn County Road Department.
Runoff	That portion or precipitation that flows from a drainage area on the land surface, in open channels or in storm water conveyance systems.
Small Communities	Any permit registrant that has a population of less than 10,000 people or is a county that is the sole permit registrant/applicant. If the county is a co-registrant at the time of permit coverage or becomes a co-registrant at any time of permit coverage under this permit, it is not eligible for this exemption.
Small MS4	Is defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(16) and (17), respectively, and means all separate storm sewers that are: (i) owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) not defined as "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer systems pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7), or designated under 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(1)(v); and (iii) includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.
Storm Sewer	A sewer that carries storm water, surface drainage, street wash and other wash waters , but excludes sewage and industrial wastes. Also called a storm drain.
Stormwater	That portion of precipitation that does not percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, channels or pipes into a defined surface water channel, or a constructed infiltration facility.
Stormwater Facility	A constructed component of a storm water drainage system, designed or constructed to perform a particular function, or multiple functions. Storm water facilities include pipes, swales, ditches, culverts, street gutters, detention basins, retention basins, constructed wetlands and other.
Stormwater Management Facilities	Includes drainage facilities and post-construction stormwater quality facilities as defined above.
Streambanks	The usual boundaries, not the flood boundaries, of a stream channel. Right and left banks are named facing downstream.
Surface Runoff	Precipitation that falls onto the surfaces of roofs, streets, the ground, etc., and is not absorbed or retained by that surface, but collects and runs off.
Suspended Solids	Organic or inorganic particles suspended in and carried by water: sand, mud, clay as well as solids.
Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)	Is a regulatory term in the U.S. Clean Water Act, describing a plan for restoring impaired waters that identifies the maximum amount of a pollutant that a body of water can receive while still meeting water quality standards.
Total Solids	Solids in water , sewage or other liquids including dissolved, filterable and nonfilterable solids. The residue left when moisture evaporates and the remainder is dried at a specified temperature.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	The entire amount of organic and inorganic particles dispersed in water. TSS are the larger particles in the water which are more easily removed by sedimentation than smaller particles which cause turbidity.

Toxicity	The characteristic of being poisonous or harmful to plant animal life; the relative degree or severity of this characteristic.
Turbidity	Is caused by silt and clay particles, particles smaller than 0.02 mm, suspended in water. Measurement of turbidity can be done by turbidimeter which measures light-beam scatter caused by small suspended particles and converts it to NTU (national turbidity units).
Waste	A material, substance, or byproduct eliminated or discarded as no longer useful or required after the completion of a process.
Watercourse	A definite channel with bed and banks within which concentrated water flows, either continuously or intermittently.
Water Quality	A term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.
Water Resources	The supply of groundwater and surface water in a given area.
Watershed	All land and water within the confines of a drainage divide.
Waters of the State	Any lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the State or within its jurisdiction.
Water Table	The free surface of the groundwater. That surface subject to atmospheric pressure under the ground, generally rising and falling with the season, or from other conditions such as water withdrawal.