

5.0 Permit Requirements

E.4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Baltimore County shall maintain its illicit connection detection and elimination program to ensure that all discharges to and from the municipal separate storm sewer system that are not composed entirely of stormwater are either permitted by MDE or eliminated. The County shall follow the minimum requirements listed below or propose alternative methods for MDE approval:

- a. Field screen at least 150 outfalls annually. Each outfall having a discharge or suspected of having an illicit discharge shall be sampled using a chemical test kit;
- b. Conduct routine surveys of commercial and industrial watersheds for discovering and eliminating pollutant sources;
- c. Maintain a program to address illegal dumping and spills;
- d. Use appropriate enforcement procedures for investigating and eliminating illicit discharges, illegal dumping, and spills. Significant discharges shall be reported to MDE for enforcement and/or permitting; and
- e. Report illicit discharge detection and elimination activities as specified in PART IV of this permit. Annual Reports shall include any requests and accompanying justifications for proposed modification to the illicit discharge detection and elimination program.

5.1 Introduction

The NPDES - Municipal Stormwater Discharge Permit program required full implementation of the County's stormwater outfall screening schedule by September 30, 1997. The *Manual of Practice for Detection and Removal of Illicit Connections* was completed on January 30, 1997 and guides the implementation of this project. The Watershed Monitoring Section of DEPRM is currently responsible for performing the outfall screenings, reporting screening data, and coordinating remedial actions. Specific correction measures may be the responsibility of DEPRM, the Department of Public Works (DPW), or both, depending upon the nature and sources of detected discharges. Certain illicit connections are referred to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) for permitting or enforcement if there are indications that existing permit limits are being exceeded. Water main leaks are referred to Baltimore City Department of Public Works for correction. Because chlorine is extremely toxic to the fauna in a stream it is of particular concern when leaks or discharges occur from the public distribution system. High volume, chlorinated leaks can go undetected or remain uncorrected for quite some time. This can affect any water quality monitoring projects being conducted downstream.

5.2 Program Status

The results of this reporting period are presented as three separate components: analysis of routine outfall screenings, analysis of illicit connection investigations conducted by WMM staff, and analysis of illicit connection investigations conducted by DEPRM's Regional Environmental Health Program staff. Although the regional program typically focuses on complaint-driven community hygiene issues, a small percentage of those investigations involve illicit connections.

During the calendar year 2006, the Watershed Monitoring Section of DEPRM staff conducted 148 routine outfall screenings in which 21 required further investigative or remedial actions. WMM staff investigated 36 citizen complaints. Of the complaints investigated by DEPRM's regional staff a total of 239 (approximately 30%) complaints involved potential illicit connections.

As revealed in the analysis in the following section, routine outfall screenings for detection of illicit connections appear to be less effective than quick responses to citizen complaints of problems they observe. Aside from the benefits of greater public involvement and the resolution of complaints, citizens provide surveillance at a level beyond that of the monitoring staff. A majority of the time citizens call while they are actually observing a problem and often can provide immediate local information that increases the chance of eliminating illicit connections. As public awareness continues to increase, so does the effectiveness of its surveillance.

5.3 Analysis of Outfall Screenings

A routine outfall screening consists of: (1) a quantitative analysis of the effluent. This includes measuring the effluent flow rate, temperature and pH, and field-testing for parts per million of chlorine, phenols and copper, using a specially configured LaMotte NPDES test kit; (2) A qualitative assessment of the effluent, the outfall structure and the receiving channel, noting such conditions as water color, odor, vegetative condition, sedimentation, erosion, damage, etc.; and (3) A visual inspection of each outfall, noting any structural damage. If the problem is severe enough to warrant immediate correction, then an investigation begins immediately. Some sites are determined to have problems severe enough to warrant immediate investigation and/or corrective action after only one screening.

The prioritization system works as follows: Outfalls that have not yet been screened twice have not been prioritized. Outfalls that have been screened two or more times are assigned one of three priority ratings. Outfalls with major problems that require immediate correction and/or close monitoring, or outfalls with recurrent problems will be assigned a *Priority 1 (Critical)* rating. Outfalls with moderate to minor problems that have the potential to become severe are assigned a *Priority 2 (High)* rating. Outfalls with minor or no problems that do not require close monitoring are given a *Priority 3 (Low)* rating. Outfalls categorized as "Low Priority" are on a ten-year screening cycle, "High Priority" outfalls are screened once each year, and "Critical" outfalls are screened four times each year. This system allows for a more streamlined approach in selecting outfalls to screen, and provides a more efficient use of manpower. A comprehensive effort was made in areas that are undergoing Small Watershed Action Plan development (Section 7). Table 5-1 lists the number of outfalls 36 inches or larger in diameter by watershed and by the priority classification described above. To date, 154 of the outfalls 36 inches or larger in diameter have not been sampled sufficiently to be prioritized. Additional screening effort will allow the County to assess and prioritize the status of these outfalls.

Table 5-1: Outfalls by Watershed and Priority Classification

Watershed	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Total
Upper Western Shore				
Loch Raven	3	33	31	67
Lower Gunpowder	3	9	7	19
Bird River	2	9	28	39
Middle River	0	8	6	14
Total	8	59	72	139
Patapsco-Back River				
Patapsco	3	9	64	76
Gwynns Falls	8	38	99	145
Jones Falls	0	17	35	52
Back River	6	42	55	103
Baltimore Harbor	4	10	9	23
Total	21	116	262	399
Grand Total	29	175	334	538

The locations of the prioritized outfalls and those remaining to be prioritized are shown in Figure 5-1. As can be noted from the figure, the majority of the outfalls occur within the Urban-Rural Demarcation Line. There is no consistent pattern of outfall location in relation to the prioritization category.

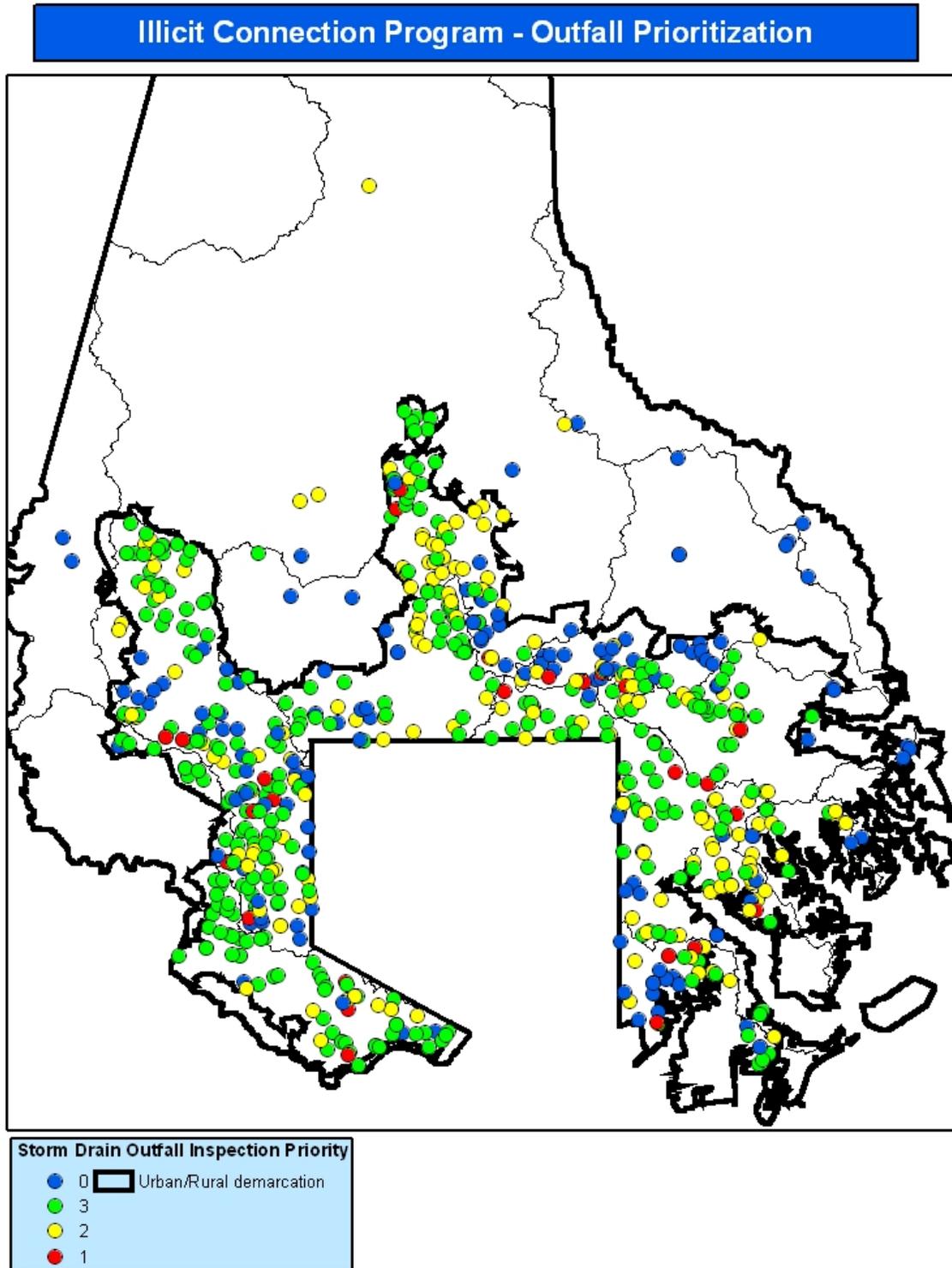


Figure 5-1. Outfall Prioritization. Note most outfalls are inside the Urban-Rural Demarcation Line (URDL).

The percentages of the 538 outfalls, which have been given a rating, in each category are shown in Figure 5-2.

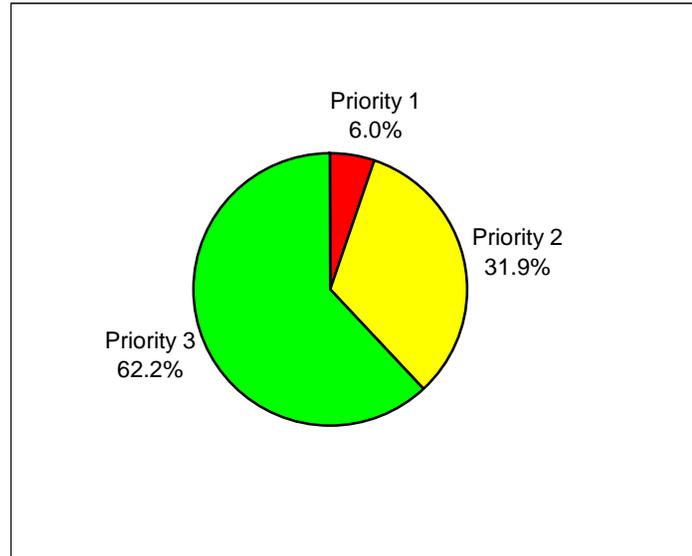


Figure 5-2: Outfall Screening Priority Distribution

In Baltimore County, there are approximately 3,610 total outfalls. Approximately 2,901 outfalls are less than 36 inches in diameter. These outfalls have not, as of yet, been given prioritization. The database also consists of 692 outfalls located over the entire county having pipe openings 36" in diameter and larger, of those, 538 have been given a prioritization rating. All 148 outfalls screened during this period were 36" and larger in diameter and were selected from the newly prioritized database based on the following criteria:

- citizens who called or wrote to express concern about stream water quality, but the indicated conditions did not warrant an immediate investigation; and
- previous screenings indicated water quality problems may exist.

The list of outfalls to be screened is generated by a Microsoft Access Query, which is based on the prioritization scheme. At each of the 148 outfalls screened in 2006, both a quantitative and a qualitative assessment were done. The quantitative assessment measures parameters such as temperature, pH, copper, chlorine, and phenol. The qualitative assessment measures parameters such as sewage, oil, trash, erosion, sediment, structural condition, and odor. Figure 5-3 shows the quantitative problems and Figure 5-4 shows the qualitative problems. As indicated in Figure 5-3, by the bar labeled "none detected", 130 out of the 148 routine outfall screenings had no detectable quantitative problems. Phenol, chlorine, and copper are considered as indicators if they are above zero. Temperature is considered a potential problem if it exceeds 75 degrees F (23.9 degrees C), which it did at one outfall. The criteria used to determine if pH is out of range is if it is under 6.0 or above 9.0, and a problem was detected at two outfalls. Copper was detected at six outfalls and phenol was detected at two outfalls. Chlorine was detected at eight outfalls. There were a total of nineteen quantitative problems.

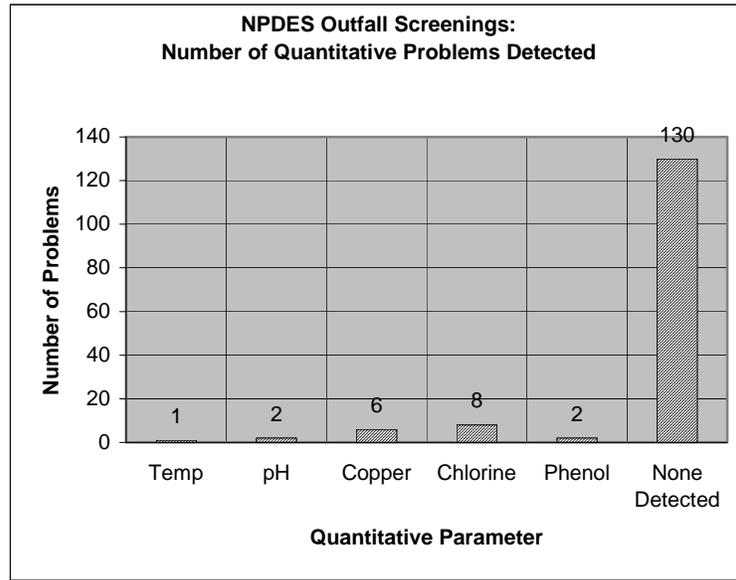


Figure 5-3. Number of *quantitative* problems detected.

Figure 5-4 illustrates incidences of problems observed during *qualitative* assessments such as: visual evidence of sewage, oil, and structural problems. Qualitative and “visual problems” were those most frequently encountered. Trash, erosion, and sediment deposition were observed at 91, 55, and 73 outfalls, respectively. Of the total 148 outfalls screened, there were a total of 272 qualitatively assessed problems, however, 13 had no observed or qualitatively assessed problems. Many of the outfalls screened had more than one problem.

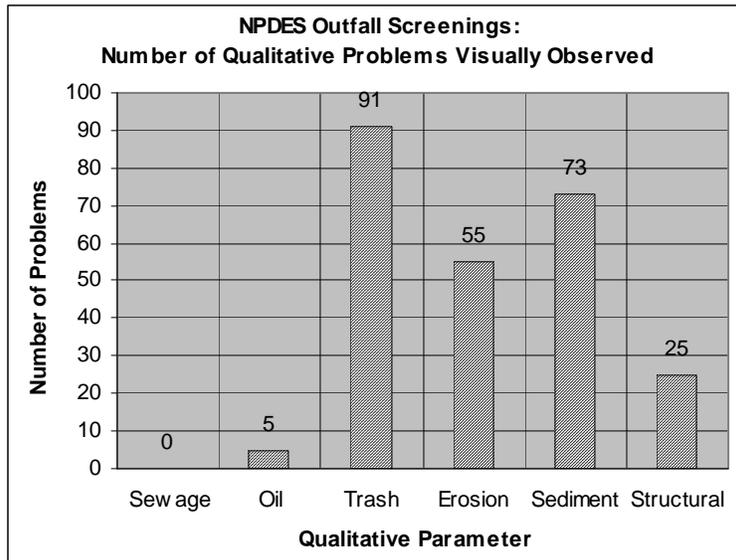


Figure 5-4. Number of *qualitative* problems visually observed.

As described above, routine outfall screenings include a quantitative analysis, a qualitative assessment and a visual inspection. Based on these three procedures, a total of 291 problems were encountered during the 148 routine outfall screenings during this reporting period. Many

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of the outfalls had more than one problem. Observations regarding the receiving channel within the immediate vicinity of the outfall and the structural condition of the outfall pipe were also included. Of the 291 problems encountered, 19 were detected from quantitative analyses while 272 were detected during qualitative assessments, which include observations regarding color, odor, clarity, and receiving water characteristics and sediment deposition immediately at and below each outfall.

During 2006, outfall screening was distributed among seven watersheds as follows: Gwynns Falls (10), Back River (43), Baltimore Harbor (1), Patapsco (24), Loch Raven (46), Bird River (12), Lower Gunpowder (2), and Jones Falls (10).

5.4 Illicit Connections Investigations and Corrections

During the calendar year 2006, the Watershed Monitoring section initially investigated seventeen citizen complaints. Twenty cases were referred to other agencies. Of those twenty, eight are still ongoing. DEPRM is handling the remaining complaints. Of those, eighteen have been closed and eight remain ongoing investigations. These complaints and their status are detailed in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Complaints Processed from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006

Case No.	COMPLAINT / DATE	ACTION TAKEN	STATUS	LOCATION
06-001	Follow-up from previous visit. Problem with salt from the Clarks Lane highway shop flowing downhill onto complainant's property. 3/22/06	Water samples were taken at 2 sites and taken to the DPW lab for analysis. Pollution Prevention plan is being written by DPW for the site.	Will be re-visited quarterly to monitor site. Pollution Plan is being prepared. On-going	15 Clark's La. Reisterstown, MD 21136
06-002	Discolored water in the Patapsco River. 3/28/06	Investigated and concluded that the discoloration was the result of a water main break on Liberty Road. The main was repaired and DPW cleaned sediment out of tributaries.	Case closed	32 E-8 Baltimore Co. and Howard Co. Line
06-003	Water running into storm drain from broken water line. 1/13/06	Crew was out to do some inlet accumulation measurements and came across broken water main. Called it into Baltimore City DPW.	Pipe repaired. Case closed	1600 Whitehead Ct. 33 D-9
06-004	Minebank Run flow suddenly increased two-fold and was muddy. 6/01/06	Investigated and concluded that a water main break Cromwell Bridge Road washed a large amount of water through a nearby construction site and the sediment and water entered the stream.	Break had already been repaired. Case closed	Shopping center construction, right past Loch Raven High School.
06-005	Debris piled under road crossing at Elm Road, citizens worried about flooding. 6/05/06	Crew looked at the pictures submitted and located the spot. Most of debris jam had already moved	Case closed	Next to 1314 Elm Road. 41 J-9

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		downstream.		
06-006	Orange deposits in outfall. 6/16/06	Investigated and found that the receiving stream had no evidence of the orange flocculent. PH was tested and found to be 6.77. Determined to be iron flocculent.	Test results show high copper, Na and hardness. Outfall needs further investigation. On-going	28 Badger Gate Court Catonsville 41 J-5
06-007	Foam in stream. 6/16/06	Investigated and determined foam to be the result of turbulence created by riffles. Bubbles accumulate in slow moving areas creating foam.	Case closed	41 K-10
06-008	Water leak on York Rd. and Burke Ave. 6/14/06	Called into Baltimore City DPW, confirmation #289731.	MDE was called into for enforcement. Water leak was repaired. Case closed	Burke Ave. and York Road Intersection
06-009	Water leak on Meadow Avenue. Muddy water bubbling up from street. 6/21/06	Called into Baltimore City DPW, confirmation #304761.	Water main repaired. Case closed	Meadow Ave.
06-010	The bridge at Leeds Avenue in front of the Church of the Apostle has deposition under the bridge and erosion on outside of bend. 6/16/06	Investigated and found that the area thought to be eroded was actually a depositional bar. There was found to be significant debris and sediment build-up under the culvert.	Referred debris under culvert to the MD SHA. Steve Marciszewski visited the site and found that a large storm had flushed out the debris. Case closed	41 K-7
06-011	Smell of gas coming from sewer and debris in stream behind 5627 Oregon Avenue. 6/16/06	Investigated and found no gas smell. Two woody debris jams were found although no evidence of there causing flooding was noted.	Referred debris in stream to the Baltimore County Bureau of Highways. Jim Beam said the trees were not endangering anything and could remain there. Case closed	Behind 5627 Oregon Ave. 41 K-8
06-012	Crew attempting to electrofish the East Branch Honeygo Run and found the water to be cloudy, with faint sewage smell. 7/27/06	Went back to investigate source and took water samples. Lab results showed E. coli was 930 mpn/100 mL.	Handed over the data to Groundwater Management to be used in addition to their sewer extension surveys to correct this problem. On-going	East Branch Honeygo Run 29 H-7
06-013	Potential improper containment of automobile fluids at Lee's Car Repair. 8/15/06	Referred to MDE.	On-going	1208 Rosedale Ave. 36 G-8
06-014	Improper storage of chemicals; oil and car fluids on parking lot at Orem's Garage. 8/15/06	Referred to MDE.	On-going	36 H-7
06-015	Storm drain inlet at Golden Ring Middle school has evidence of	Investigated and found evidence of mop buckets being dumped.	Talked to front office and educated them about proper disposal. They	Golden Ring Elementary School (Rosedale Area) 36 J-5

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	paint or floor stripping discharge from school. 8/16/06		said they would pass the information on to the custodial staff. Case closed	
06-016	Cejai Auto Repair has auto fluids leaking into storm drains. 8/16/06	Investigated and found no auto fluids present.	Talked to auto mechanic about the complaint. Case closed	8110 Pulaski Highway 36 G-8
06-017	Outdoor storage of refrigeration tanks, potential toxic materials at Refrigeration Company. 8/16/06	Investigated and found no evidence of spills or leaking tanks. Talked to employee and he said the refrigeration tanks outside were empty.	Case closed	Refrigeration Company, 7915 Philadelphia Rd. 36 G-8
06-018	Redhouse Run Elementary has improper disposal of wash and mop water. 8/16/06	Upon investigation found evidence that wastewater had been dumped into stormdrain.	Talked to the principal and head custodian about proper disposal of wastewater. Case closed	Redhouse Run Elementary 36 G-5
06-019	Stewarts Rootbeer has improper storage of grease. 8/16/06	Upon talking to environmental health and examining photo with them, it was determined they were in violation.	Referred to environmental health. On-going	Stewarts Rootbeer 8202 Pulaski Highway
06-020	Rosedale Village has improper storage of grease, past spills, and poor trash storage. 8/06/06	Upon talking to environmental health and examining photo with them, it was determined they were in violation.	Referred to environmental health. On-going	Rosedale Village Philadelphia Road 8414 Philadelphia Rd.
06-021	Truck Maintenance shop on corner of Rosedale and Philadelphia lacks pollution prevention for truck maintenance. 8/16/06	Crew investigated and determined no improper storage and no evidence of spills were found. Storage tanks were in good shape and did not require secondary containment.	Case closed	Corner of Rosedale and Philadelphia 37 A-4
06-022	Fitzgerald Electric has materials stored outdoors that are leaking. 8/16/06	Crew investigated and found used buckets of motor oil by storm drain.	Environmental Health inspected and found no buckets. Case closed	7520 Pulaski Highway
06-023	Integrity Recycling has poor storage of materials. 8/16/06	Crew investigated and found the site continued to have poor housekeeping for trash and materials.	Jerry Siewierski investigated and found they were not permitted as a recycling facility. Site has now been cleaned up and permits have been applied for. Case closed	7921 Philadelphia Road
06-024	Auto Repair has improper storage of automobile fluids and storage of automobiles on site. 8/16/06	Crew visited site and spoke with a manager. Crew did not have detailed knowledge of regulations applying to an auto shop and decided to refer this to Waste Management.	Environmental Health issued a violation. Case closed	Auto Repair, 7522 Pulaski Highway

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06-025	Superfresh has trash compactor that leaks into the stormdrain.	Visited site and found evidence of drainage into storm drain. Took photographs to document.	Referred to Waste Management. On-going	36 F-6
06-026	Water leak on York Rd. near Bosley Ave. in front of the Exxon Station. 8/18/06	Called into Baltimore City DPW, confirmation #426641. Called back after the leak had not been dealt with. Received a new confirmation #435369.	Water main repaired. Case closed	York Road & Bosley Rd. 27 C-6
06-027	Fungal Growth in Dead Run behind the Fox Chevrolet. 7/18/06	Cause of fungal growth was found to be organic materials discharging from Capital Beverage. MDE was called in for enforcement and further inspection.	Fungus in stream has cleared up. The site will continue to be monitored quarterly. On-going	Behind Capitol Beverage at Whitehead Ct. 21207 33 D-9
06-028	Discharge of a vegetable oil based byproduct from a bio-diesel manufacturing operation in the basement of 1816 Arbutus Ave. 8/21/06	Investigated and found the basement where the operation was located flooded and flushed out the material. MDE said this wasn't a situation they regulated.	Visited on 10/12/06 and found no evidence of new discharge. Case closed	1801 Arbutus Ave.
06-029	Turpentine and paint in stream. 8/14/06	Talked with Jerry Siewierski in Waste Management.	Advised the complainant to call 1-866-MDE-GOTO as they have the means materials of cleaning paint from a stream. Case closed	
06-030	Citizen noticed unusual turbidity in stream. 9/29/06	Turbidity was determined to be from a recent rainstorm.	Educated the citizen. Case closed	2306 Butler Rd. 11 E-8
06-031	Citizen complained of trash dumping and a refrigerator leaking fluid. 10/12/06	Located some trash, but could not find the refrigerator.	Referred to PADM. Bureau of Highways removed the debris on 11/1/06. Case closed	Near 1732 Dunwoody Road 27 K-6
06-032	Complaint of foam in stream. 8/21/06	Ran some field tests and took water samples to lab.	Determined to be natural. Case closed	20249 Gores Mill Road ADC 2 J8
06-033	Marty's Auto Paint Place has improper storage of paint chemicals. 8/22/06	Referred to MDE for possible violation of hazardous material storage.	On-going	Pulaski Highway Marty's Auto Paint Place
06-034	Storm drain manhole at Whitehead Ct. has a pipe in it that is discharging foul smelling water. 9/15/06	Took water samples and worked with DPW and Tom Blair at MDE to determine source. Dye testing showed the pipe is connected to Beverage Capital's storm drain inlet. They said all there connections are hooked up	At present source is still unknown, although the Beverage Capital cooling towers are suspected. The DPW industrial permits inspector will do more dye testing in the plant. Tom Blair has turned the	Whitehead Ct. 33 D-9

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		to the sanitary sewer.	case over to his enforcement division for other violations. On-going	
06-035	Citizen called in complaint that stream next to her home is clogged and has white froth. 11/6/06	Visited in November 2006, but due to recent heavy rain decided to revisit at a later date. Took more samples and spoke to a homeowner about deer problems in the area.	Bacteria in stream were determined to be from wildlife. Case closed	2131 Pine Valley Dr. 18 H-11
06-036	Routine investigation of outfall; discovered crack going around the pipe, 12/4/06	Photographed and referred to DPW. They repaired with internal bands.	Case closed	37 C-7 behind 344 Essex Ave.
06-037	Routine investigation of outfall; found large sediment load in stream. 12/5/06	Traced the source to the Cedar Lane Farms development's SWM pond.	Referred to Keith Kelly in Sediment Control. He investigated and said they are following all regulations. Construction will be ending there; no more houses are being built. Case closed	36 J-1
06-038	Routine investigation of outfall; found outfall located in storm drain inlet that was filled in with sediment. 12/5/06	Referred to DPW. The outfall has no influent/effluent. Appears the box was installed and never connected to an active structure.	Case closed	36 H-4 6494 Goldenring Rd.
06-039	Routine investigation of outfall; found apron damage. 12/11/06	Apron has broken off. A deep hole is being carved underneath outfall in the stream, due to storm flows.	Referred to DPW Storm Drain Design. James Ford, Chief, Structures Design investigated and found no threat to structures. No repair will be made at this time. Case closed	Deep Creek Middle school at the corner of Marlyn. 37 F-12
06-040	Routine investigation of outfall; found a gasoline odor. 12/11/06	This outfall has been investigated previously by MDE; waiting to hear what the previous decision was. The gas station responsible was opened before certain regulations were put in place.	On-going	45 A-2
06-041	Routine investigation of outfall; found apron damage. 12/4/06	Apron has broken off. A deep hole is being carved underneath outfall in the stream, due to storm flows.	Referred to DPW Storm Drain Design. James Ford, Chief, Structures Design investigated and found no threat to structures. No repair will be made at this time. Case closed	Mirabile Avenue. 36 H-12
06-042	Routine investigation of	Traced the sediment to a	Referred to Keith Kelly	On Middle River Road

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	outfall; found large sediment load in stream. 12/7/06	construction site across the street. Lots of sediment by storm drains and on the road in the development.	in Sediment Control. He said they do have sediment traps in the inlets and are following regulations. Case closed	across from Middle River Middle School. 37 F-3
06-043	Citizen complained of stream behind her home flooding. 11/27/06	Citizen said stream floods very badly during rainstorms and has uprooted shrubs and trees in her yard.	CIP said no restoration is planned but will see if site could be possibly mitigated for the 95 project. Referred to Public Works Storm Drain Design Section. On-going	1700 Commons Court. 36 G4
06-044	Routine outfall investigation; found that the outfall was corroded and rusted through at spots. 12/7/06	Referred to State Highway Administration.	On-going	Box Circle and Martin Boulevard. 37 E4
06-045	Routine outfall screening. 10/26/06	Chlorine found to be present.	Trying to figure out what the outfall drains; waiting to hear from the Stormdrain Design Section. On-going	Outfall 322 Across the street from Calvert Hall, between Lasalle and Jacobo. 27 G8
06-046	Routine outfall screening. 12/21/06	Excessive algae in stream.	Martel Lab results showed E. coli within EPA limits. Awaiting DPW lab results. On-going	Outfall 110, behind 9690 Deercro Road. 18 H10

5.5 Regional Illicit Connections Investigations and Complaint Database

For many decades in Baltimore County health inspectors have investigated complaints that are now categorized as potential illicit connections. These complaints include septic systems, leaky refuse and grease containers, dumping of used motor oil, leaky engines, and industrial maintenance activities among others. Because these investigations are only a small percentage of the thousands of complaints received each year by the regional programs, it was difficult to separate complaints with a potential illicit connection from the rest of the caseload.

To address this problem, technical upgrades have been instituted throughout DEPRM's regional programs, including the complaint database. It is now possible to sort these cases for immediate review and monitor tracking progress through the use of a new form that includes a checkbox at the data entry stage.

Each complaint was immediately placed into one of four categories designated H1, H13, H14, and H15. The complaints involving potential illicit connections are typically placed into these four categories. Under the category H1, complaints relevant to illicit connections could be further subcategorized as metro sewer discharges, water quality issues, private septic, oils/fluids, etc. and miscellaneous. Complaints involving more than one category are entered as such. A careful review of each of the all complaints was conducted to determine which ones actually involved some type of illicit connection. This review revealed that only 239 cases would need to be investigated for an illicit connection.

Figure 5-5a shows the breakdown of investigations into these five categories used to log potential illicit connections. A closer examination of the 239 cases revealed the following observations:

- A total of 131 or about 54.8% of the complaints were the result of overflowing sanitary sewer manholes, which were referred to the Bureau of Utilities and promptly corrected.
- Complaints in the categories of water quality issues, miscellaneous, and oils, fluids, paints, etc. represented 57 cases or about 23.8% of the total number investigated.
- Private septic system failures accounted for nearly 21.3% of the total number of investigations (51). In many of these cases, sewage was observed flowing directly into the storm drain.

Approximately 95.8% of complaints were resolved once a field investigation was made, as shown in Figure 5-5b. Of the 239 illicit investigations conducted during 2006, 229 were completed while 10 of the cases remain open. Inspectors from the regional programs are still working on these.

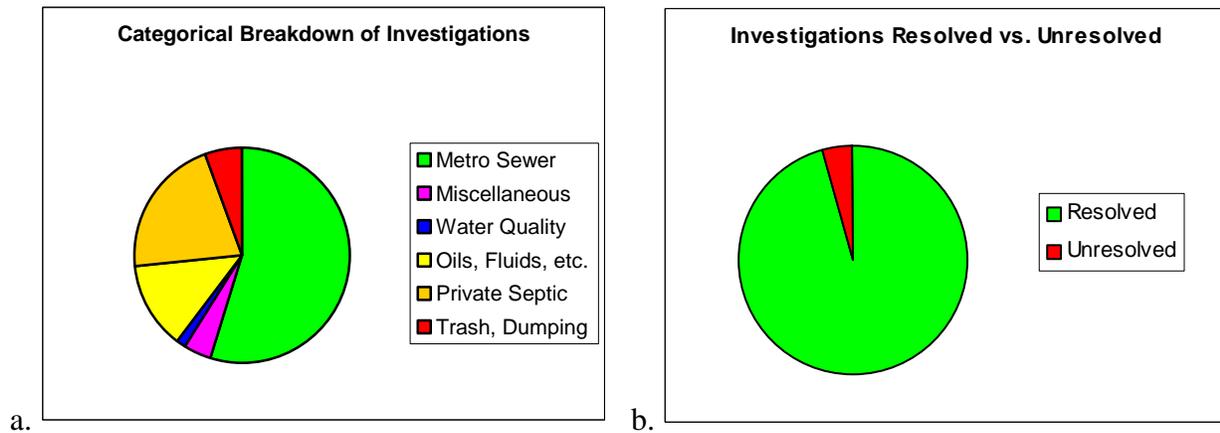


Figure 5-5. Involvement of the Regional Programs in the Investigation of Illicit Connections. (a) Categorical Breakdown of Investigations. (b) Resolved vs. Unresolved Investigations.

5.6 Summary

The creation and implementation of DEPRM's Regional complaint management system has greatly simplified the tracking and resolution of illicit connection investigations conducted by the Environmental Health Section.

Likewise, the recently developed Outfall Prioritization Program has increased efficiency in detecting pollutants. A database is now being used to assign a priority rating for each outfall based on past screening data and the potential for having illicit connections. Most outfalls have now been prioritized in a database that is used to designate which outfalls are to be screened. Outfalls are now screened periodically based on their priority rating, which is assigned or appropriately changed when information is entered. The type and severity of pollution determines the outfall's position in the queue.